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INDEX TO ENGRAVINGS IN VOL. XI.

NUMBERS 270 (JULY 3, 1847) TO 296 (JANUARY 1, 1848), BOTH INCLUSIVE.

No. 270, July 3, 1847.

Aphides on Apple, Hop, and Potato, 4
Arms: Lieut.-Gen. Sir H. Askew; Mr. Rawlinson; Adm. Sir R. Stopford, 4, 11
British Association Meeting at Oxford:
—— Convocation House, (Geological Section), 9
——Radcliffe Library (Evening Meeting), 9
——Randolph Gallery (Mathematical Section), 9
"English Merry-Making a Hundred Years Ago," by Frith, 8
Fashions, Paris, for July, 13
French Folly Fort, Canton River, 4
Gibraltar, Siege of, at the Surrey Zoological Gardens, 13
Jamar presented by the Queen to the Zoological Society, 5
July, by Kenny Meadows, 12
Oxford Castle, 13
Pheasants, Impeyan, 5
Plate presented to Sir H. Smith, 16
Pleasure Boats on the Serpentine, 1
"Presbyterian Catechism," 8
Rawlinson, The late Mr., the Police Magistrate, 4
St. Mark's New Church, St. John's Wood, 16
Swallow, White, shot in Suffolk, 5
"Washington," Steam-ship, 12

No. 271, July 10.

Arms: Earl of Lanesborough; Gen. Sir F. Maclean, 30
Balloon Descent, Perilous, 29
"Christian Church during the Pagan Persecution," by Pickersgill, 29
Installation, The, at Cambridge:
——Cambridge Railway Station, 21
——Duke of Wellington, arrival of, 24
——Fête at St. John's, 28
——Peel, Sir R., the Bishop of Oxford, &c., 24
——Prince-Chancellor entering Trinity Hall, 24
——Prince-Chancellor reading the Address to her Majesty, 25
——Prince Waldemar and Suite, 24
——Queen's Reception in Trinity Great Court, 21
——Queen entering Railway Carriage, 28
——Tottenham Green; Railway Pavilion, Interior and Exterior, 20
——St. John's, View from, at the Joint fête, 24
——Trinity College Gardens, 17
Pas de: Elèmens, by Rosati, Carlotta Grisi, and Cerito, 32
Smith, Sir Harry, his entrance into Whittlesea, 32

No. 272, July 17.

Cactus, New, from Real del Monte, 48
"Canopus," H.M.S., off Lisbon, 33
Colours, Old and New, Queen's Royals, 37
Crown Piece, The New, 48
Gibson's Statue of the Queen, 48
Holland House, South Front, 36
Installation at Cambridge:
—— Bridge, Trinity and St. John's, 45
—— Breakfast in Neville's Court, 44
—— Horticultural Fête at Downing, 45
—— Ode, Performance of, 44
—— Prince-Chancellor presenting Medal for Poem, 41
—— Royal Procession in the Senate House, 41
—— Royal Party on the Lawn of Catherine Hall, 45
—— Sketch at the Master of Trinity's, 45
Mirage, Extraordinary, at Ramsgate, 48
Pine-Apples, Great Sale of, 33
Presentation of New Colours to the Queen's Royals, at Gosport, 37
Westminster Hall Exhibition:
—— "Alfred inciting the Saxons," 40
—— "Burial of Harold at Waltham Abbey," 40

No. 273, July 24.

Blight on Wheat, Pea, Bean, and Potato Crops, 60
Coutts, Miss Burdett, Founding a New Church at Westminster, 49
—— Ibn Church, 56
—— Portrait of, 56
Gun-Cotton Explosion, Scene of, at Faversham, 54
Lough's Statue of Prince Albert, Royal Exchange, 61
Northampton Cross: Castle, 60
—— Railway Station; St. Sepulchre's Church; St. John's Hospital, 56
Oak Screen, by Lightning in Wimbledon Park, 61
Portrait of Miss Burdett Coutts, 56
Royal Agricultural Society of England: Emblematic Border, 57
Saturn, the Planet, 54
Warwick Castle, from the Avon, 52
—— Entrance, 53
—— Guy's Tower, 53
—— Beauchamp Chapel, 52, 53
—— Guy's Cliff, 52, 53
—— Statue, 53

No. 274, July 31.

Arms: Admiral Sir G. Martin: O'Connor Don; 71
Betlmal-green, New Church at, 77
City of London Election: the Liberal Candidates; the Conservative Candidates; 65
Fashions, Paris, for August, 80
Goodwood Prize Plate, 80
Humours of an Election:
——Candidates Canvassing, and Committee-room (6 Cuts), 73
Candidates, "Wooer," and Boardman (3 Cuts), 73
"I Masnadieri," Two Scenes from, 77
Lind, Mdlle. Jenny, in "I Masnadieri," 77
O'Connell's Remains at Havre, 76
Portraits:
—— Bevan, Mr.; Freshfield, Mr.; Johnson, Alderman; Larpent, Sir G.; Masterman, Mr.; Pattison, Mr.; Payne, Mr.; Rothschild, Baron; Russell. Lord John, 65
—— Rothschild, Baron, 76
Royal Agricultural Society of England Prizes:
—— Mares and Foals, 69
—— Oxen, Short-horns, Hereford, and Devon, 68
—— Southdowns; Stallion, 69
Starling Telegraph, The, 80
Tussaud Grass at Kew, 76

No. 275, August 7.

Archæological Institute, Meeting at Norwich:
—— Bellows in Museum, 85
—— Bishop of Norwich, 85
—— Bishop's Palace, Kitchen, and Wine Cellar, 83
—— Corporation Ewer, 85
Arms, Passage of, at Willis's Room, 93
Bearwood, near Reading, 84
Lumley Testimonial, The, 85, 95
"Macedonian," United States Frigate, 84
Metropolitan Election Sketches, by Kenny Meadows:
—— Middlesex Election: the Hustings at Brentford, 81
—— Cab Orator; Crowd at Hustings; Lady Canvasser; Show of Hands, 84
—— Marrow-bones and Cleavers; Popular Candidate; Unpopular Candidate; Thanking the Electors; Too late for the Poll, 89
Oyster-dredging in Whitstable Bay (2 Cuts), 93
Prize Poultry, Zoological Society: Ducks, Fowls, Geese, Partridges, Pigeons, 92
Walter, The late John, Bust of, 84

No. 276, August 14.

Archæological Institute, Meeting at Norwich:
—— Chain Mail, 100
—— Excursion to Burgh, 100
—— Norwich Castle, 100
—— Norwich Cathedral, 100
August, by Kenny Meadows, 109
Boat Race on the Thames, 109
Frascati; les Baines de Mer, 101
Napier's (Sir C.) Squadron in Plymouth Sound, 101
O'Connell's Funeral:
—— Burial in Glasnevin Cemetery, 108
—— Hearse, The, 97
—— Medallion Portrait, 104
—— Obsequies in Marlborough-street Chapel, 104
—— Procession at Dublin, 105
—— Passing Merrion-square, 108
—— Sea Chapel, 105
—— Sea-Chapel, Interior of, 105
—— Portraits of the Coombesses, 110
Westminster-Hall Exhibition:
—— "Reconciliation of Oberon with Titania," 112
—— Statues of Hampden, Clarendon, and Lord Falkland, 112

No. 277, August 21.

Arms: Col. Sir A. Christie; Lady E. Fortescue, 115
Ball Feat at Vauxhall, 128
Cobden, Mr., his Birth-place near Midhurst, 127
"Great Britain," Steam-ship:
—— Beginning to rise, 124
—— Bows, 124
—— Breakfaster's Breakwater, 124
—— Claxton's Breakwater, 124
—— Cutting Trench, 125
—— Shoot and Sluices, 125
—— Wedges and Sand-boxes, 125
"La Donna del Lago," Scene from, 128
Mexico, Sketches in: Guerillas; Travelling; Priests, 116
Pigeon's Wing Feathers, 126
"Pilgrim at the Obelisk of Sixtus V., at Rome," by Delaroche, 121
Planet, The New, 126
Queen's Marine Excursion:
—— Alisa Craig, 120
—— Carnarvon Castle, 120
—— Crwnad Vanni Boat, 121
—— Dartmouth Harbour, 113
—— Douglas Bay Tower of Refuge, 121
—— Scilly, Royal Squadron at, 120
Westminster Hall Exhibition: "Edward's Generosity at the Siege of Calais, 1346," 117

No. 278, August 28.

Arms: G. A. Fullerton, Esq.; General Sir G. Cockburn; 139
Brett and Little's Electric Telegraph (2 Cuts), 133
Fashions, Paris, for September, 140
Ferrara—the Castle, 132
Fire in Francis-street, Tottenham-court-road, 141
Keeley, Mr. and Mrs., in "The Dustman's Bells," 140
Nimrood Marbles at the British Museum; Second Arrival (5 Cuts), 144
Queen's Visit to Scotland:
—— Arrival at Fort William, 129
—— Crinan Canal, 135
—— Dumbarton Castle, 136
—— Bromielaw, Glasgow, 133
—— Fingal's Cave, Royal Visit to, 137
—— Yachts, Royal, passing Dunally Castle, 133
—— Yachts, Royal, saluting off Tobermory, 133
—— Yachts, Royal, off Staffa, 137
Westminster Hall Exhibition: "The Parable of Forgiveness," 141

No. 279, September 4.

Balloon and Fireworks, from Vauxhall Gardens, 149
"Cricket," Steamer, The, 147
—— Explosion of, 148
—— Search for the Bodies, 148
—— Wreck of, 148
Praslin Tragedy, at Paris:
—— Ground Plan of Hotel, 152
—— Hotel Sebastiani—Garden front, 152
—— Hotel Sebastiani, Gate, 151
—— Hotel Sebastiani, Window, 151
—— Luxembourg Prison, 153
—— Plan of Duchess' Bed-chamber, 153
Queen in the Highlands:
—— Ardverekie Lodge, 156
—— Glennoe Pass, 159
—— Laggan Games (4 Cuts), 157
—— Scotch Bard before the Royal Family, 160
—— Young Macpherson, Prince of Wales, and Princess Royal, 156
Sheffield Athenæum and Mechanics' Institute, 149

No. 280, September 11.

Arms: Rev. Sir W. N. Gresley; Viscount Kenmure, 163
"Cymbeline," Scene from, 173
"Ganges," Steamer, The, 176
Kaffirland War: Caps Mounted Rifles, 161
Lobster-fishing (2 Cuts), 172
Lind, Jenny, Testimonial presented to, 176
"Melancholy," by Landelle, 189
New Zealand: Wellington—Te Aro Flat; Banks of the Hutt, 168
Pope Blessing the People, 164
—— borne in procession, 164
Portrait of Lieut. Munro, 173
Queen's Excursion to Scotland: Iona; Lady Rook and Druart Castle; 165
Smith, Sir H., Bust of, by Park, 165
Welton Church Struck by Lightning, 185

No. 281, September 18.

"Cricket" Steamer, after the Explosion, 187
Doncaster Prize Cup, 192
Shakspere and Stratford-upon-Avon:
—— Chamber in the House in Henley-street, 180
—— Charlecote Hall, 184
—— Grammar-School Room (two Views), 181
—— House in Henley-street, 180
—— Hathaway's Cottage at Shottery, 183
—— Holy Trinity Church (two Views), 185
—— "New Place," site, and the Guild Chapel, 185
—— Old Font, Holy Trinity Church, 184
—— School and Guildhall, 181
—— Tomb in Holy Trinity Chancel, 189
—— Tomb of Sir Thomas Lucy, 189
Stratford-upon-Avon from the Warwick-road, 177

No. 282, September 25.

Arms: Sir J. Burke, 199
Autumn, drawn by Harvey, 201
Caledonian Railway: Carlisle Central Station; Drye Sands Viaduct; Esk Viaduct; Woodhouse Tower, 205
Fashions, Paris, for October, 208
Lanercost Priory, from Elvan, 205
Langton, St. Andrew's Church at, 205
Queen's Return from Scotland; Reception at Fleetwood (2 Views), 200
—— Royal Yacht entering Fleetwood Harbour, 193
Shakspere's House, Sale of, 208
September, by Kenny Meadows, 205
Spain, Sketches in: Queen passing la Puerta del Sol; the Road to the Bull-fight, 196
Westminster Hall Exhibition: Prince of Wales (Henry V.) Trying on the Crown, 197

No. 283, October 2.

Altitude and Azimuth Instrument, New, at Greenwich Observatory, 221
Arms: Sir J. B. Rosamond, 211
Crabbe, the Poet, Monument to, 220
Eclipse of the Sun, October 9 (3 Cuts), 224
Florence, Political Demonstration at, 209
Font, New, at St. John's Church, Westminster, 220
Knowsley, Festivities at: Rustic Sport; Grand Ball, 216
Mexico, War in: Cavalry Escort; Gentleman; Muleteer; Public-house, 217
Milan, Emeute in, 212
Portrait of Charles Albert, King of Sardinia, 212
—— Ferdinand, Emperor of Austria, 212
Prince Albert founding the Portsmouth Hospital, 220
Prince Albert landing at the Albert Pier, Portsea, 220
Shrimping, off the Bligh, 213
Smith, Sir Harry, Departure for the Cape, 213

No. 284, October 9.

Arms: Sir G. Phillips; Sir R. Robinson, 231
Borneo, Natives of, 233
—— Hoisting the British Flag at Labuan, 233
—— Weapons, 233
"Girl and the Lamb," by Backer, 232
Harvest Hymn, 1847, 240
Marlborough-street Police-office, 236
Portrait of Mr. Brooke, Governor of Labuan, 233
Railway Carriages, Improved (4 Cuts), 237-238
Rabbit Netting, in Epping Forest, 236
Russian Courier, 225
Swinehead, Lincolnshire, 237
—— Danish Encampment at, 237
Suez Canal: French Engineers' Survey, 235
Wall Painting, Ancient, at Leicester, 231
Windsor Castle: Grand Chamber, 229
—— North-west View, 228
—— Queen's Private Dining-room, 229
—— State Aparte ent—Vandyck Room, 228

No. 285, October 16.

Arms: W. Coulthart, Esq., Sir Robert Gordon, 243
Aurochs presented to the Zoological Society by the Emperor of Russia, 241
"Banshee," mail-steamer, 252
Beacon, New Safety, on the Goodwin Sands, 253
Bride Cake at Trentham, 249
Canoe found in the Clyde, 233
Chantilly: the Hippodrome; the Race, 244
Dorothea, a Statuette, by Bell, 253
Drury-lane Theatre re-decorated, 253
Eclipse, the Great -olar, 250
Munich, Volkes Fasts at, 254
Panic, The: Bill Discounter; City Lawyer; Corn Speculator; Deputation to the Minister; "More Railway Calls," 256
Trentham, the seat of the Duke of Sutherland, Gardens at, 248
—— Church, Marriage Procession, 249
Trevose Head Lighthouse, 252
Tyrolean and Bavarian Costumes, 246

No. 286, October 23.

Arms: Sir T. Pigott, 259
Bombay Races at Aboo, 272
"Britannia" Steam-ship leaving Boston, 273
Clearing-house in Lombard-street, 264
Going to Church, by Bendeman, 265
Helmet, New, for the Heavy Dragoons, 269
Lyceum Theatre, re-decorated, 268
Madrid: Arrival of Queen Christina at the Palace, 257
Malta and the Port of Valetta, 260
"Numa in the Grotto of Egeria," by Howard, 265
Portrait of Cardinal Ferretti, 260
—— Gibson, the Sculptor, 261
—— Vestris, Madame, in the "Pride of the Market," 264
—— Worth, Major-General, 260
"Pride of the Market," Scene from, 269
Rome: Palace of the Prince of Canino, 261
Royal Exchange: Merchants' Walk, 259
Statue of Mr. Hutchinson, in the Liverpool Exchange, 251
Walsall Church, Gas Explosion in, 269

No. 287, October 30.

Aurora Borealis on Oct. 24; 288
Bustard, Great, at the Zoological Society's Gardens, 284
East Anglian Railway: Port of Lynn and Harbour Branch; Ouse Viaduct, 276
Ely, View of: Ely Station, 277
Fashions, Paris, for November, 288
Fretherne New Church, 285
Gutta Percha Plant, The, 288
Lillipitian Locomotive Engine, 285
Mosquito: Ring in Council; Family of Wolwa Indians, 281
November Country Scenes (2 Cuts), 284
Prince of Wales and Princess Royal at Windsor, 289
Princess Helena at Windsor, 280
Railway Chapel on the South Wales Line, 285
Stock Exchange, Interior of, 273
Sutton Courtney Abbey, 285
—— Church, 285
Tapir at the Zoological Gardens, 284

No. 288, November 6.

Berne, Political Demonstration at, 289
Fribourg; Panoramic View of, 296
Hartlepool Lighthouse, 301
Jones, Sir John, Statue of, 301
Meet of her Majesty's Buckhounds at Salt Hill, 300
Military Mass before the Sonderbund Troops, 296
Money Pressure, The: Bank Restriction; Bill for Payment; Noting a Bill; Run upon a Bank; Three Million Relief, 304
New Zealand: Putikiwaranui Pah, 293
—— Wanganui, the scene of the late conflict, 293
Nottingham New General Post-Office, 309
Rome: Benediction of the Municipal Banners, 292
—— Reading of the Motu Proprio, 292
Walker's Patent Hydraulic Engine, 301
Wombwell's Menagerie, Royal Visit to, 297
—— at Windsor Castle, 297

No. 289, November 13.

Allan Fot, Settle, Yorkshire, 315
Arms: Archbishop of York; Countess Cornwallis; Denis Mahon, Esq.; Sir N. L. Peacock, 315
Liverpool Exchange Buildings, 320
Lord Mayor's Day: Bringing the Baron of Beef into Guildhall, 308
—— Carving "the Baron," 308
—— City Arms, 308
Lord Mayor's Feast: Roasting the Baron of Beef, 305
—— Portrait of, 309
Portrait of the late Dr. Mendelssohn, 316
Portraits of the Prince of Wales, 313
Portrait of Right Hon. J. K. Hooper, Lord Mayor, 309
—— Sandilla, the Kaffir Chief, 320
"Prince of Wales' Lady," illustrated, 317
"Saville of Haysted," Scene from, 316
Shield, Baptismal, presented to the Prince of Wales, 319

No. 290, November 20.

"Camp of Silesia," Scene from the, 333
Punchau, Madeira, 325
—— Governor's House at, 325
Funeral of the Archbishop of York, 324
—— Mendelssohn, at Leipsig, 324
Galloway's Rotary Steam-Engine (2 Cuts), 336
Plate presented to the Secretary of the Lincolnshire Agricultural Society, 333
Portrait, Parliamentary: Mr. G. C. Glyn, 325
"Professor's Lady," illustrated, 332
Public Record Office Site, 336
Reception of the King of Sardinia at Genoa, 321
Schwantaler's Statue, at Bavaria, 332
Sisters, The, by a German Artist, 329
South Sea Whale-fishing, 329
South Sea Islanders at Sydney, 333
Suspension Bridge at Perth, 328
Typhoon in the China Seas, 323

No. 291, November 27.

Amiens Station, Paris and Boulogne Railway, 341
Church, New Congregational, Kentish Town, 341
—St. Mary Orrele, Remains, 349
Epsom New Clock Tower, 348
Fashions, Paris, for December, 349
Fribourg, from an original sketch, 340
Lucerne, Panorama of, 340
Parliament, The New:
—Commons Members at the Bar of Lords, 337
—Commons taking the Oaths, 344
—Introduction to the Speaker, 344
—Peers taking the Oaths, 345
—Reading of the Speech, 345
Portraits, Parliamentary: Mr. Shafto Adair, 341; Mr. Heywood, 344; Earl of Yarborough, 345
"Professor's Lady," illustrated, 349
Siamese Boat on the Serpentine, 348
Simpson's Submerged Propeller (3 Cuts), 352
Tidal Mill (2 Cuts), 353

No. 292, December 4.

Fashions, Winter (9 Cuts), 372
"George's Farm," Grendon Underwood, Bucks (2 Views), 369
Grand Procession of the Consulta, at Rome, 369
North-Western Railway: the Great Circular Engine-House at Camden Town, 370
"Philip Van Artevelde," Scene from, 373
Portrait, Parliamentary: Mr. James Wilson, 369
—— Sicilian Insurgents, 376
"Professor's Lady," illustrated, 370
Strata Florida Abbey, 372
Trent Valley Railway: Avon Viaduct; Rugeley Station; Shugborough Park, Tunnel; Tamworth Station, 368
War in Switzerland:
Fribourg, from the Ralkhans, 364
Fribourg, from the Grand Place, 364
——Federal Troops entering, 364
Winter Fashions (9 Cuts), 372

No. 293, December 11.

Archbishop of York's Election (2 Cuts), 384
"Bride of Lammermoor," Scene from, 388
Electro-Magnetic Heat and Cold Detector, 379
Foreign Cattle (Spanish and German), 381
Foreign Sheep (Spanish and German), 380
Lincolnshire Grass-fed Oxen, 381
——Sheep, 381
Portrait: Dorus Gras, Madame, as "Lucia," 388
——Reeves, Mr., as "Edgardo," 388
"Professor's Lady," illustrated, 387
Shakspere Groups: "Falstaff and Shallow;" "Henry IV., Death of;" "Launce and Speed;" Story of Prospero," 389
Smithfield Club Prize Cattle Show:
Polleine's Scaindewp, 385
——Hereford Ox, 385
——Hitchman's Sheep, 385
——Lord Radnor's Ox, 377
——Leicester Sheep, 385
——Manning's Ox, 385
——Prince Albert's Ox, 377
——Smith's Ox, 385
——Southdown Sheep, 385
——Agricultural Implements: Busby's Plough; Coleman's Harrow; Corner's Chaffcutter; Gilbert's Sackholder; Hedge's Threshing Machine; Henhall's Plough; Mealworth's Steaming Apparatus; Prady's Crimotinrator, 393

No. 294, December 18.

American Vessel on fire off Weymouth, 397
Arms: Burton, Judge, 403; Duncombe, T., Esq., 404; Gardiner, Lady, 404; Montfort, Lady, 404; Rogers, Sir J. L., 403
Civic Guard-house at Rome, 396
Coal-whipping, 400
Commercial Travellers' Schools, Wanstead, 397
Health of Towns Association Meeting, 393
Hussite Sermon, by Lessing, 401
Indian Lock, 397
Ipswich New Museum, 408
"Lady Kennaway," towed by Danish Ships, 401
"Professor's Lady," illustrated, 405
Portrait, Parliamentary: Mr. J. Reynolds, 397
——Dalbiac, The late Sir C., 405
——Liston, The late Mr., 404
——Rajah of Sattara, 404
"Revolution House," Whittington, 408
Rotary Steam-engine (2 Cuts), 408
Royal Academy Prize:
—— Painting: Prize of Benjamin Sebting their Brides, 400
—— Sculpture: Murder of the Innocents, 400
Soyer's Miniature Kitchen (2 Cuts), 405
St. George's Brewery, Whitechapel, 408
Zurich, Panorama of, 396

No. 295, December 25.

"Adoration of the Shepherds," after Rembrandt, 420
Arms: Mentzath, Sir G., 411
Christmas Carol, 413
—— Children's Party, 412
—— Crackers and Picture Jokes, 424
—— Family Party, 409
—— Initial, 409
—— Merry, by Meadows, 417
—— Old, by Harvey, 416
—— Return Home—"Good Night," 413
—— Snap-Dragon, 412
"Professor's Lady," illustrated, 424

No. 296, January 1, 1848.

"A Happy New Year!" by Kenny Meadows, 429
Arms: Dudley, Earl of Harrowby, 435
Country Dance, The, 432
Fashions, Paris, for January, 438
Frescoes in the New House of Lords:
Edward III. Conferring the Order of the Garter on Edward the Black Prince, 425; Spirit of Religion, 425
"Friar Rush; or, Harlequin and King Gold," Scene from, 433
"Golden Branch," Scene from, 433
"Professor's Lady," illustrated, 437
"Ringing the Old Year Out and the "New Year In," 434
Song, A New Year's, illustrated, 440
Twelfth Night Characters—1848: Alderman Gobble; Beau Whippersnapper; Captain Blunderbuss; Duchess of Daffodils; Farmer Mangelwurtzel; King; Lady Blunderstocking; Lord Goldlace; Miss Caroline Coquette; Mons. François Parlez-vous; Nelly Violet; Queen; Peter Pumpwat-r; Patrick O'Tater; Royal Beefeater, 436, 437
Westminster Play—the Epilogue, 428
"World Underground," Scene from, 433

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 270.—Vol. XI.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JULY 3, 1847. [Sixpence.

THE FRENCH MINISTRY.

DURING the last few weeks, and at the present moment, France is filled with rumours respecting its Government, that appear to be every day sinking "the system" of Louis Philippe lower and lower in the estimation of the people. The dynasty of 1830 has hitherto been supported by a general impression among the monied and trading classes that it was a "safe Government"—prudent, cautious; as tyrannical, perhaps, as the *régime* it superseded, but disguising its oppressions with more tact and cleverness. Charles the Tenth signed his mad ordinances without knowing how many troops there were in the neighbourhood of Paris to back them: he committed a blunder. Louis Philippe signs no ordinances; but he has encircled Paris with forts, imprisons more editors, mulcts the journals in heavier fines, and sets public opinion as much at defiance as any of the old Bourbons in the most palmy days of their power. His whole reign, from its beginning to the present hour, has exhibited too much cleverness and trick to be respected: it has been the supremacy of cunning. For nearly twenty years has a great nation, and all its interests, material and moral, been sacrificed to a miserable, almost morbid, and, in a Monarch, contemptible nepotism. To see policy, treaties, sacrifices of treasure, all directed to the mean purpose of "providing for my family," is enough to disgust those who believe that the Ruler of a State has higher duties, and should have higher aims, than a plebeian tuft-hunter fishing for a good connection, or a stock-jobber speculating "for the rise," that his balance at his banker's may show a cipher the more. Paternal love is a beautiful feeling; but, in common life, it is not admitted as a plea in defence of crime and breach of trust. The trust undertaken by a Monarch is the greatest of all; and it is the highest of crimes in him to abuse it, even though it be done that "his children may be Kings." The historian of the reign of Louis Philippe will have to record a long application of great resources to the gaining of petty ends; to speak of France depressed, that Princes might be dowered at home, or wedded abroad at the risk of the peace of the world, and with certain injury to the well-being of millions.

It could not but come to pass that the example of the Monarch—self-seeking, avaricious even to sordidness, and unscrupulous in word and act, when a point was to be gained—should operate upon his Ministers; it is not too bold an assertion to say that no great statesman could hold power under the King of the French; he has never had a Minister who held his place a day beyond the period at which he could not or would not be a mere instrument of the King's family and pecuniary aggrandisement. The King's safety, the King's interest, were the first things to be secured; the welfare of the people might be neglected, if that was done. The moment Thiers compromised the Government abroad, he was dismissed; the moment Guizot becomes useless at home, he will be dismissed; and neither Thiers nor Guizot has ever ventured to originate any great measures of internal improvement. The post of Minister has been little more than an agency for the "head of the house" in the Tuileries, who was not to be disturbed by changes in the policy of the firm: the agent had only to keep things as they were in the home department, and be ready to defend any questionable stroke of trade on the part of his principal, and he might waste the capital, and mortgage the resources of the concern, almost at pleasure, provided a due share of the loans and credits went into the Royal strong box, or was paid to the account of "the family." The consequence has been, that the clerks and servants, as a body, have become demoralised; and it is only by a quarrel among the bribe payers and bribe receivers, that a part of the corruptions have come to light.

We shall not plunge into all the maze of venality, to which even those on the spot do not seem to have a perfect clue. Honours bought and sold—titles bartered for political and literary support—privileges, commercial and theatrical, bargained for, and bestowed for a price—all these things inspire as much contempt for those who buy, as those who sell them; they are exposed more from anger than honesty; if the mean traffic had succeeded, the world would have heard nothing about it. But the affectation of the political virtues, the cant about freedom, and liberty, and progress, under which servility, and oppression, and fraud are concealed—that is what disgusts: and it is afflicting, too, when we consider

PLEASURE-BOATS ON THE SERPENTINE.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

that a great and high-spirited nation is weighed down by the "system," and is placed between two necessities—that of bearing it, or shaking it off by a national convulsion; involving perils that make present evils preferred.

We do not suspect Guizot, the somewhat austere Genevese, of the vulgar vices of inferior minds, that are unable to resist the opportunities of office. But all his severe political morality cannot exempt him from the influence of the means by which a French Minister can alone sustain himself. First, he must serve the King; next, he has a Chamber elected by a constituency, which, for a population of thirty-five millions, is the mere mockery of a representation. The King is powerful; the people is legally and constitutionally weak: between the King and the people are the two Chambers almost entirely governed and swayed by the immense number of offices and places in the gift of the Crown. Under these circumstances, a Minister may affect political purity, and "praise the lean and sallow abstinence" from official gains, as much as he will; individually, he may practice what he preaches; but he must connive at corruption in others: he must subdue his nature to the element he works in, and rule by the influences nearest his hand. He cannot appeal to free principles; it would not suit "the system;" he can seek no support from great masses of public opinion; its expression is proscribed and forbidden; he must lackey the power above him as the first condition of his official existence, and he must buy support from those who have it to sell, as the second. If he is very scrupulous, like Guizot, he may permit it to be bought for him, and use the article without recognising the purchase of it. The age, even in France, seems to require a little hypocrisy. When our close borough system was in its fullest vigour, and the House of Lords nominated the majority of the House of Commons as certainly as the Peers appointed their own footmen, Walpole openly governed by money and offices; he bought votes with Crown patronage, and acknowledged it. In England, the Aristocracy was all-powerful; the Crown, scarce settled after a revolution, and not safe from a rebellion, was weak; in France, at the present day, the Crown is predominant, the Aristocracy weak, the Constituencies small, servile, and dependent; they are bribed by petty offices to elect, the elected are bribed by larger offices to vote, and their votes keep the Ministers in power with all the forms of a free and Constitutional Government: the arrangement is perfectly understood, and the spirit of the representative system has as little to do with it as it had with the power of Walpole in England in the first half of the last century. The one check in France is that vast mass of public opinion existing outside the narrow circle of the Franchise; and as political agitation is not permitted, that opinion, when it is roused to action, has only one mode of expressing itself—it loads muskets and builds barricades.

It did so seventeen years ago, changed a dynasty, and got a Citizen King. Louis Philippe has never forgot the lesson he learned from his own success; he no sooner rose on the violence of Republicanism, than he began to repress it. Those who placed him on the Throne with so little ceremony, thought they could shake him from it with still less; and while he was settling himself in his seat, the King favoured the delusion. He played the Bourgeoise, and acted the part to perfection; with his broad hat and his large umbrella he paced the Boulevards, and shook hands with patriotic bankers and "free and independent" grocers; he was all smiles and humility, the thorough good citizen, the perfect family man. The greetings in the market place were part of his *rôle*; and who would have dreamed that in the brain covered by that commonplace beaver, there lurked even then the idea of fourteen "detached forts," and an *enceinte continuée*? Little by little he showed what was in him; the Republicans found they had got a master, not a servant, and their rage was intense in proportion to the degree to which they had duped themselves. Fighting would not undo what fighting had done; so satires, songs, epigrams, caricatures showered, with all the spirit of wit sharpened by hatred. Never was King so libelled; the walls of Paris were covered with grotesque drawings of the "old Pear," which men swore they would eat; but they did not—on the contrary, the old Pear eat them! He has sucked and sucked millions on millions out of them; the nation has physically sunk since the Revolution of July; all its material interests are neglected; the navy is decreasing, stores are purloined, misapplied, or rotting; railways are more backward than even among the Germans, that slowest and most divided of people. Postal reform, commercial reform—nothing is done in them; the public revenues are anticipated, the annual deficit is great and increasing; nothing seems to prosper but the King and his family; he heaps up gold in all the banks, and marries his children among all the Royalties of Europe. There is scarcely a State from which he has not drawn large dividends, and sent it a son or a daughter. Is he avenging on the French people the execution of his father and the exile of his race, by making them pay for its re-establishment in more than its former splendour? Certainly of the great duty of a ruler—the sacrifice of private feelings and advantages, for the good of all, that consciousness of the obligations of the kingly office, which was felt by a Frederick the Great, and even by a Louis the Eleventh—he has no idea. His purse and his family are his first thoughts; his kingdom is but the means by which the one may be filled and the other aggrandised. As the master is, so are the servants; the Cubières, and Testes, and Girardins are the natural produce of "the system," which perhaps they may help to destroy by exposing its rottenness.

PLEASURE-BOATS ON THE SERPENTINE.

THE formation of the sheet of water, known as "the Serpentine River," originated in the tasteful consideration of a Queen for the recreation of the people; and this in times when concessions were not so frequently made as in our day. In the reign of George the Second, Queen Caroline threw a string of ponds in Hyde Park into one, so as to form what is called "the Serpentine River," from its being not exactly straight, as all ponds and canals were before. "The Serpentine" is, indeed, in the form of a pig's alleligram, and was formed between 1730 and 1733, under the direction of Messrs. Withers and Kimberly, by order of the Queen. Of late years, the bank has been much improved: the road on the north side is now the fashionable afternoon drive; and the station of the Humane Society here is an architectural ornament; the boat-house, too, is a bit of the picturesque. The east end has not been neglected; and, at the west end, some twenty years since, an elegant and costly stone bridge was erected from the designs of the Messrs. Rennie. The ready communication by this means with Kensington Gardens is, likewise, a well planned accommodation.

"The Serpentine," as the reader well knows, has been a favourite resort, both in summer and winter. But, within the past month, a Minister, who is known to have the recreations of the people at heart, has consented to "the Serpentine" being made the medium of popular gratification, in a novel fashion. Lord Morpeth (as Chief Commissioner of the "Woods and Forests"), in the present dearth of employment for watermen on the Thames, has granted permission to some of them to ply and let boats on the Serpentine, on every day during the week, except Sunday, but not during the hours set apart for bathing. Regulations have been issued, with the Lordship's signature, which provide that no party shall exceed six, including children. Each boat to be provided with a life-buoy or cork cushion. The fares are to be 2s. an hour, and no hiring for less than an hour, except to cross the river, for which the fare is to be 6d. for three persons, or 1s. for more than three.

Our Illustration shows "the River," with the new appointments; as well as some of the late improvements upon its banks.

LOSS OF AN EMIGRANT SHIP AND NEARLY TWO HUNDRED PASSENGERS.—The *Caroline*, of Sunderland, Captain Thomson, master, was chartered for Irish emigrants by Lord Palmerston, early in April last, and sailed from Cork towards the close of the month with nearly 200 on board. In so far as wind and weather were concerned, the voyage was at first prosperous, but there was much fever among the passengers. The vessel encountered a strong gale on the night of the 19th of May, and was driven about two o'clock next morning on a dangerous shoal about sixty miles east of Cape Rosaire, and went to pieces in the course of two hours. Not more than twenty-two of the two hundred passengers escaped; the crew were saved. The vessel is stated to have been fully insured.

ACCIDENT TO THE MARQUIS OF LONDONDERRY.—The Marquis of Londonderry was thrown from his horse on Saturday last in Chesham-place, and received some severe bruises. We are happy to learn, however, that the noble Marquis is gradually recovering from the effects of the accident.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

Paris has been excited this week with another *scandale*. M. de Girardin now accuses M. Cunin Gridaine, Minister of Commerce, of having corruptly accepted 500 definitive shares from one of the candidate companies for the concession of the Great Northern Railway, and various indiscretions are suspected in the matter on the subject. Messrs. Cubières, Teste, Parmentier, and Pellapra were interrogated, on Monday, by President Legagneur, one of the members of the commission of the Peers, appointed to assist the Chancellor. The accused, it appears, indulge in unmeasured attacks and recriminations against each other.

The Chamber of Deputies has been occupied in discussing the usual grants to the Royal Theatres of Paris, and some amusing parliamentaries were made in reference to the subject. In spite of some opposition, the Académie Royale de Musique secured its 620,000f.; the Théâtre Français was favoured with 100,000f., in addition to its 200,000f.; and the Odéon retained possession of 100,000f. M. de Lavalette reckoned at about 9,000,000f. the annual receipts of the Paris theatres, which, whatever may have been the number of the theatres (and there are now near twenty), would appear for many years past to have averaged about the same amount.

The following is the value of the assistance afforded to their theatres by the principal cities of France:—Marseilles, with an ordinary revenue of 3,700,000f., gives 100,000f. to its theatre; Bordeaux, with a revenue of 2,500,000f., gives 90,000f.; Lyons, with 3,700,000f., gives 83,000f.; Toulouse, with 1,650,000f., gives 60,000f.; Rouen, with 2,200,000f., gives 60,000f.; and Strasbourg, with 1,100,000f., 40,000f.

Among the *casuries of Paris* may be mentioned a report of a resolve of the young and beautiful Princess La Tremouille to appear on the stage! Every effort it is said has been used to dissuade her—but in vain. She persists in her determination to make a *début* at the Théâtre Français, in one of Rachel's parts, on the day that she becomes of age.

The Paris papers contain long reports of the proceedings in the Court of Peers against General Cubières and MM. Teste, Parmentier, and Pellapra.

The Court has decided that they will proceed to judgment, and the trial is to commence on Monday next.

There was some fool-hardy of an alarming character last Saturday at Mulhouse, an important town in the Department of the Upper Rhine, the pretext of which was the high price of bread. The crowd visited successively the bakers' shops and the wine shops, which they pillaged. During the pillage of a baker's shop, after reiterated summons to disperse had been given without result, the Lieutenant-Colonel of the 48th Light Infantry, who commanded the detachment, finding himself assailed by stones, ordered his troops to fire. Three or four persons were killed. The Lieutenant-Colonel was seriously wounded in the face. Numerous arrests were made.

A serious accident occurred, at half-past five in the morning of yesterday week, on the St. Etienne and Lyons Railway, by the want of foresight of one of the keepers in the tunnel of Couzon, near Rive de Gier. Two trains of waggons, one of which was drawn by a locomotive, were descending the incline, ran into each other in the middle of the tunnel. The shock was terrible, and two men who directed the locomotive were killed instantaneously. Another man was thrown to the roof of the tunnel, and killed. A great number of waggons, and the tender of the locomotive, were smashed.

THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.

The *Hibernia* arrived at Liverpool on Monday with New York papers to the 15th ult. There is no domestic news of interest from the United States, but the commercial advices are said to be very favourable. One of the papers states that money was abundant, business active, and everything flourishing. Nothing of consequence has taken place in Mexico. The latest advices from the seat of war, which come down to the 29th of May, state that Santa Anna entered the capital, and assumed the duties of President on the 19th. The populace immediately assembled, and showered curses, and even stones, upon him. He escaped with difficulty, protected by his friends, seeking an asylum in the palace. The people were only prevented by an armed force and the police from dragging him through the streets. Subsequent to this, we learn that he had resigned the Presidentship; but it was not known whether Congress had accepted his resignation or not.

THE OVERLAND MAIL.

The Bombay Mail of the 20th May has arrived. It does not bring any additional news from China, and in regard to India, the chief intelligence is that matters have at length reached a crisis in the Nizam's dominions. The Nizam's regular troops (Line Wallahs) have been thrown into open mutiny, to the number of 19,000 or 13,000, and it has been necessary, though much against the inclination of the infatuated Prince, to march a British force into Hyderabad, and occupy the palace of the Minister Seraj-ool-Mookk.

The mutineers at first thought of resistance at one of the gates, but they, after some parleying, were safe to be disposed to accept all the arrears due to them, and to submit to be disbanded.

From Scinde, there is no remarkable intelligence. Sir Charles Napier was at Kurrachee. The troops throughout the whole of that country are healthy.

The Governor-General remains at Simla; and would, it was calculated, paralyse all political movements for a few months. It had begun in the south of India.

Chief Justice Sir David Pollock was in a very dangerous condition.

Commercial matters, at Bombay and Calcutta, present no feature of particular importance: in fact, little or no change had taken place since the previous mails were dispatched from those Presidencies.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

PRIVATE BUSINESS.—The House was almost entirely occupied with a motion of Lord BROUGHAM, for the appointment of a Commission, founded on certain resolutions he had propounded on the 4th of May of last year, with the view of remodelling the system pursued in private bills, regarding which his apprehension, that, after having had a Lack-learning, a Habeas Corpus, and a Long, they were now about to have a Railway Parliament.—After some observations from Lord REDESDALE, in defence of the purity of the Committees appointed on railway bills in that house, the Duke of RICHMOND, followed by the Marquis of LANSDOWNE, suggested the withdrawal of the motion; but it was ultimately put and negatived without a division.

The Bishopric of Manchester Bill was read a third time and passed.

The House then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

MR. MACGREGOR.—Lord J. RUSSELL, in answer to Mr. DUNCOMBE, stated that Mr. Macgregor had intimated his intention of resigning his office at the Board of Trade if he succeeded in carrying his election for Glasgow.

THE WELLINGTON STATUE.—In answer to numerous questions from Lord G. BENTINCK, Lord J. RUSSELL said the vote for the cost of the Wellington Statue would not be taken till the correspondence was in the hands of members; but he could not agree with the noble Lord that the vote of £6000 for that pedestal should be taken out of its order. Of course, if it was brought forward at an unreasonably late period of the evening, that would be a good ground for delay. For the rest, he thought that the admirers of the Duke of Wellington ought to wish that this Statue should be placed in a position that was not so out of all taste as at present.

THE RAILWAYS IRELAND (No. 2) BILL.

On the motion that the Railways (Ireland) (No. 2) Bill be read a second time,

Sir W. MOLESWORTH objected, and moved as an amendment that it be read a second time that day three months. The bill proposed to give a positive premium to certain Irish railways, to the exclusion of all others, not only in Ireland, but throughout the empire, equal in amount to the difference between the rate of interest the Government paid from that by the proposed bill, and that which they would have been compelled to pay had they gone into the Money Market and raised there what they required. Besides, why should any favour be shown at the expense of the public to Irish railways, which was not to be equally extended to railways in England and Scotland?

MR. WILLIAMS seconded the amendment, and

Lord J. RUSSELL said that the proposition put forward by Sir W. Molesworth, grounded on the opposition of the Government to the proposition of Lord George Bentinck, at the commencement of the session, was at best but superficial. That bill was opposed because the Government did not think it right in the then state of the public finances to pledge the House to an expenditure of no less a sum than £16,000,000. That, however, did not pledge the Government or the House that they would open and keep open the doors of the Treasury under circumstances, and advance money for the encouragement of Irish railways. It could not be denied that there was great peril to the potato crop in Ireland this year, and, should it fail, it was requisite to make some preparation to meet the evil.

MR. ROEBUCK opposed the bill, and maintained that we might as well encourage the construction of railways in New Zealand as in Ireland. He asserted that the growing crops of potatoes gave conspicuous signs of disease; and said that the speech of the noble Lord quite alarmed him, for it now appeared that his plan was much more extensive than that proposed by Lord George Bentinck.

Lord G. BENTINCK said that the speech of the hon. and learned gentleman and the noble Lord which created most alarm in the mind of Mr. Roebuck, was precisely the portion of that speech which he hailed with the greatest pleasure. He was in a great measure dissuaded from proposing any amendment to the effect that particular advances should be made to other railways in Ireland, believing the speech of the noble Lord to be a pledge that as soon as other railways should have placed themselves in a similar position to the Great Southern and Western they would be similarly entitled to the aid of the Government. He was quite prepared to defend the plan of the Government, and to stand or fall by the economy of the scheme, which rested on the assumption that the immigration of Irish labourers, and the consequent competition in the labour market, leading to a general reduction of the wages of the agriculturist. From all the accounts he received from Ireland he had no fear of the failure of the potato crop this year, and was not, therefore, alarmed by the picture drawn by Mr. Roebuck of the gloomy prospects before us.

The discussion upon the bill was carried on for a considerable time, but it did not present any remarkable point.

Upon a division, the numbers were—

For the second reading of the Bill	..	..	175
Against it ..	..	..	62
Majority ..	..	..	—113

The bill was, therefore, read a second time.

The House was "counted out" at one o'clock in the morning, by Colonel SIBTHORP.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

THE POOR LAW ADMINISTRATION BILL.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE moved the second reading of this bill.

Lord BROUGHAM admitted that the New Poor Law had failed in some respects, but said it was highly important that it should not go out to the country that the House had in any way indicated any desire not to hold by the main principles of the New Poor Law.

The second reading was agreed to.

BATHS AND WASH-HOUSES BILL.

The House having gone into Committee on this bill, and a new clause having been proposed,

Lord CAMPBELL stated the object of the clause in this bill which was objected to. The clause proposed the establishment of baths for persons superior to the lowest class of poor, who would have to pay sixpence for each bath, and thus he believed in almost every parish the baths might be made remunerative. He thought those owners of baths who had petitioned the House were under a false alarm, as it was not at all intended that those who now paid two shillings and sixpence for a hot bath, and one shilling for a cold one, would enter public baths of the description proposed to be erected by this bill. There would be no sort of competition between them. The price for a hot bath under this bill would be sixpence, and that for a cold, threepence.

After some opposition from Lord MONTEAGLE, the clause was agreed to, and at seven o'clock the House adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

There not being forty members present at four o'clock, an adjournment, of course, took place till Wednesday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

SUSPENSION OF THE NAVIGATION LAWS.—When the House met at twelve o'clock, Lord G. BENTINCK complained of the inaccuracy of certain returns presented relative to the quantity of corn imported from foreign ports since the suspension of the Navigation Laws.—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER and Lord J. RUSSELL defended the general correctness of the returns, the noble Lord stating that even should it appear that the amount of corn imported was overstated, he should still consider it necessary to propose the further Suspension of the Navigation Laws until the 1st of March, 1848.

A conversation then arose upon the subject of the Report of the Relief Commissioners for Ireland, which condemned the conduct of many of the Relief Committees, who were charged with impropriety in the administration of the funds for the relief of the destitute poor.—Mr. LABOUCHERE said it was true that the Commissioners had been thwarted in the performance of their duties but, under the peculiar circumstances, he did not advise the House to enter upon an inquiry which would lead to disastrous results.

Mr. T. DUNCOMBE, at the suggestion of Sir G. GREY, who stated that inquiries were already going on with a view to the prevention of accidents, withdrew the Mines and Collieries Bill, as also the Lunatics Bill, which stood for a second reading.

THE WELLINGTON STATUE.

An interesting conversation ensued relative to the Wellington Statue. We, therefore, give it entire.

Lord G. BENTINCK: I wish to ask a question of the noble Lord, which will interest every man, from the peer to the peasant, respecting the Wellington memorial. It is, whether the noble Lord and her Majesty's Government have not strong reason for knowing that the removal of the statue from the arch, and the erection of it in front of her Majesty's grant of the site for it, will be in a high degree distasteful to, if it be not felt as an indignity by, that illustrious personage, whose great military deeds it was intended by those who subscribed to that memorial to commemorate.

Lord J. RUSSELL: I certainly received information from a gentleman, who called on me in Downing-street, that the Duke had strongly expressed to him by letter, that the removal of the statue would be considered by others as injurious to his reputation. That letter was written a considerable time ago—I believe in February. Since that time her Majesty has been pleased to order not only that a more fitting pedestal should be erected for the statue, whenever this House shall grant the funds for it, but also that the arch, wherever it shall be erected, shall be ornamented after the more approved manner in which triumphal arches are now formerly ornamented. I think these ornaments shall be in honour of the Duke of Wellington, whose triumphs it is intended to commemorate. That being the case, I cannot suppose that the Duke of Wellington entertains any longer those feelings which he entertained in February. (Hear.)

Lord G. BENTINCK: I beg leave to ask the noble Lord whether, since the letter of the noble Duke, to which the noble Lord referred, was written, he had reason to know that the feelings of that illustrious individual remained unchanged?

Lord J. RUSSELL: Since the communication made by my noble friend, I have had no intimation of what the feelings of the Duke of Wellington on the subject are, and, in fact, I do not myself believe them to be such as the noble Lord states. However, it is always in the power of any one to ask the Duke of Wellington a question on any subject, and he always answers it with candour. My belief is, that his wish is that her Majesty and Parliament should consider what they think would be most in honour of the Duke of Wellington. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. WAKLEY said that he had considerable intercourse with the public, and he believed that the public wish was, that the statue should remain where it was. ("Hear, hear," and "No, no.") He entertained no doubt at all that the wish of the public was almost universal in favour of the statue remaining where it was. It was offensive, he believed, to the classical taste of some persons, but if it was the desire of the Duke of Wellington, in whose honour it was erected, that the statue should remain where it was, it would be more offensive to public feeling than to have it removed. (Hear, hear.) He trusted, therefore, that if it was desired by that illustrious individual to have the statue remain where it was, his wish would be conclusive in the minds of all persons on the subject.

Mr. HUME concurred in what had been said by his hon. friend. He believed that the desire of the public was that the statue having remained so long where it was, it should remain there now. (Hear.) Such, he believed, was the strong and general feeling of the public on the subject. (Hear).

Mr. NEWDEGATE hoped, after the strong opinion expressed on this subject by hon. members who differed widely on political opinion from the illustrious individual who had been referred to, that the Duke of Wellington would not be questioned as to what his desires might be; for he (Mr. Newdegate), was sure that so strong were the noble Duke's feelings of loyalty that he would be most anxious not to act contrary to the wishes of her Majesty. He (Mr. Newdegate) was, however, satisfied that it was the general wish of all classes of society that the statue should remain where it was, and that it should no longer be tampered with. (Hear, hear.)

The House adjourned at six o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

THE QUALIFICATION OF PEERS (SCOTLAND) BILL.—Some discussion arose upon the question of agreeing to the report on this bill. The report, however, was adopted, and the bill ordered to be read a third time on Monday.

The Juvenile Offenders Bill, and the Baths and Washhouses Bill, were read a third time and passed; and their Lordships then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

HEALTH OF TOWNS.

Lord MORPETH moved the order of the day for the House going into Committee on this bill.

Mr. GISBORNE opposed the bill on the ground that it contained clauses which were unconstitutional, and which would deprive certain corporations and public bodies of rights which they had possessed from time immemorial. He trusted that the bill would not proceed further in the present imperfect state, and he should therefore move that it be committed that day three months.

Colonel SIBTHORP said that he had paid some attention to this bill, and he did not think that there was any person in the House more thoroughly acquainted with the dangerous power which it placed in the hands of the Government.

Mr. W. BROWN said that this was the most important bill which had been introduced into the House during the session. Nothing in the present moment was most deplorable, for want of proper sanatory regulations. There were not less than from six thousand to seven thousand people ill of fever at the present time in the metropolis of this country, and if proper preventive measures were taken, the most incalculable evils would be entailed upon society. A medical gentleman told him that, during last week no less than £100 had been spent in providing coffins for the poor.

Mr. MACKINNON said, that the principle of the bill was good, but there were some things omitted which he believed were calculated to effect much good, and which he would wish to see introduced into it.

After a long debate, the motion to go into Committee was carried by 117 to 26, and the rest of the night was occupied in discussing the first seven clauses of the bill.

RAILWAY COMMITTEES.—On Tuesday, in the Lords, the preamble of the Birmingham, Wolverhampton, and Stour Valley was declared not proved.——The preamble of the Mold Railway (Cowlairs Branch).——On Wednesday, Railway bills were passed in the Standing Orders of the Lords:—Wear Valley; Edinburgh and Northern, and Edinburgh, Leith, and Granton Amalgamation; Chester and Holyhead (Extension at Holyhead); Edinburgh and Northern (Branch from Burntisland to Dunfermline Branch, &c.), No. 2.——On Wednesday, the preamble of the Hertford, Hatfield, and St. Alban's branch of the Great Northern was declared proved.——The preamble of the Liverpool, Manchester, and Newcastle-upon-Tyne was declared proved.——Also, the preamble of the Caledonian and Glasgow, Paisley and Greenock Railways Amalgamation; and the Glasgow, Airdrie, and Monkland's Junction Railway (Cowlairs Branch).——On Thursday, in Group 3, the Committee decided that the preamble of the Great Northern (Isle of Axholme Extension) was proved; and that the preamble of the Axholme Joint Line (Extension at Holyhead) was not proved.——Yesterday, in Group 6, the Committee came to the following important decisions:—That the preamble of the Exeter, Yeovil, and Dorchester Railway and Branches Bill, with the exception of the branch to Sidmouth, the preamble of the Liverpool, Manchester, and the Exeter branch to Bridport, was proved; that the preamble of the Salisbury and Yeovil Railway Bill, with the exception of the branch to Wincanton, was proved; that the preamble of the Blandford and Burton Railway was not proved: the above three bills are promoted by the South-Western Company. That the preamble of the Yeovil, Bridport, and Exeter Railway (with branches) Bill; and the preamble of the Wilts, Somerset, and Weymouth Railway Act Amendment (No. II.) Bill were not proved: these two bills are promoted by the Great Western Company. That the preamble of the Bristol and Exeter (Taunton and Castle Cary Branch), and the preamble of the Bristol and Exeter (branch from Bleadon to Wells and Glastonbury, &c.) Bills were proved: these two last bills are promoted by the Bristol and Exeter Company.

COUNTRY NEWS.

THE INSTALLATION AT CAMBRIDGE.

Great preparations are in progress for the ceremony of the Installation of his Royal Highness Prince Albert as Chancellor of the University of Cambridge.

It has been arranged that the University Address to her Majesty shall be received in great state, at one o'clock on Monday, in the hall of Trinity College. His Royal Highness the Chancellor, will present the address. His Royal Highness will afterwards confer honorary degrees in the Senate House. On Tuesday, July 6, the degree of Doctor in the several faculties will be conferred in the Law Schools, commencing at eight o'clock, and the degree of Master of Arts in the Arts School, commencing at half-past six in the morning. At ten o'clock of the same day his Royal Highness will proceed to the Senate House, where the installation ode and the prize exercises. Her Majesty will hold a reception at Trinity Lodge on Tuesday evening, at nine o'clock, of noblemen members of the University, heads of colleges, professors, officers of the University, vice-chancellors, and ladies of their families resident in Cambridge. Gentlemen and ladies in full dress, the latter without feathers or trains. His Royal Highness will hold a levee at Trinity Lodge on Wednesday morning, July 7, at nine o'clock, for members of the Senate.

The Vice Chancellor's dinner will take place at St. Catherine Hall, on Monday. In the evening, there will be a Concert at the Senate House, at which the Queen and Prince Albert will be present. There will also be a grand horticultural *fête*, and a public breakfast.

The following distinguished personages have accepted invitations to be present at the Installation of Prince Albert:—

The Queen, Chancellor, and suite; Chevalier Bunsen and lady; Belgian Ambassador and lady; Marquis and Lady Northampton; Lord and Lady Montegle; Bishop of London; Prince Waldemar of Prussia; Bishops of Gloucester and Bristol, St. David's, and Norwich; Earl Nelson; Lord Lyttelton; Lord Ernest Bruce; Sir Harry Smith, Bart.; the Dean of Canterbury; Dr. John Bacon, Bart.; Sir T. Buxton, Bart.; Right Hon. H. Goulburn, M.P.; Mr. J. Shaw Lefevre; Marquis of Lansdowne; Lord William Russell; Bishop of Tasmania; Bishop of Oxford; Sir Robert and Lady Peel; Viscount Palmerston; Duke of Buccleuch; Vice-Chancellor of England; Hon. C. E. Law, M.P.; Right Hon. W. Yates Peel; Duke of St. Albans; Marquis of Bute; the Attorney-General; the Duke of Wellington; Lord John Russell; General and Lady Thackeray; the Earl of Hardwicke; Lady Bexley; Sir T. G. Cullum, Bart.; The Bishop of Durham and lady; the Hon. and Rev. H. Pakenham; Dean of St. Patrick's, Dublin; Sir E. H., Lady, and Miss Alderson; the Chancellor of the Exchequer and lady; Lord De Lisle; Hon. Monckton Milnes, M.P.; Lord and Lady Waldegrave; Sir J. Lowther, Bart.; Sir John Enstace, Bart.; Lord Godolphin; the High Sheriff. The Bishops of Lincoln and Ely are also expected.

THE ELECTIONS.

BURY ST. EDMUNDS.—Earl Jermyn and Mr. Horace Twiss will contest this borough on the Conservative interest, as they did at the last election.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.—The four candidates, Mr. Goulburn and Mr. Law, (the two existing candidates), and Lord Fielding and Mr. Challoner, (the two new candidates), are still in the field, and are severally, in person or by proxy, engaged in an active canvass.

CARLISLE.—Mr. Ferrand, it is said, has consented to come forward for the representation of this city, and has every prospect of success.

HULL.—It is understood that Sir James Graham will be brought before the electors as a candidate for this borough.

LINCOLN.—Sir E. B. Lytton addressed the electors of Lincoln, a few days ago. A long discussion followed, after which Sir Edward Lytton declared his intention to go to the poll.

LIVERPOOL.—The Conservative Association have at length made choice of their candidates. They have resolved to invite and support the claims of Sir Digby Mackworth and Sir Howard Douglas. Sir Digby Mackworth has addressed the electors, and pledges himself to support the principles of the Protestant Reformation, and resist any attempt at tampering with the Navigation Laws.

LYME REGIS.—Sir Fitzroy Kelly is in the field as a candidate.

SOUTH HAMPSHIRE.—Lord Palmerston has declined to comply with a requisition to stand for South Hampshire, on the ground of his being desirous to continue to represent Tiverton, which he has done for twelve years, with the confidence of the electors.

OPENING OF THE TRENT VALLEY RAILWAY.

THE Trent Valley Railway, by means of which the distance between London and Manchester and the north will be shortened by one hour in time, while it will give a double outlet for the immense traffic pressing on the London and North-Western line between Manchester and Birmingham, was opened with considerable *éclat* last Saturday, when a remarkable speech was made by Sir Robert Peel.

At two o'clock, the assembled guests, at Tamworth, amounting in the whole (including those from the immediate neighbourhood) to some 1200 or 1400, and the *coup-d'œil* being much enhanced by the presence of a number of elegantly-dressed ladies, sat down to a cold collation.

The chair was taken by Mr. Edward Tootal, Chairman of the Company; supported by the Right Hon. Sir Robert Peel, Bart. M.P.; George Hudson, Esq. M.P. (Chairman of the Eastern Counties and other Railway Companies); Viscount Ingestre, M.P.; Viscount Sandon, M.P.; Viscount Anson; the Hon. Col. Anson, M.P.; Sir Charles Shakerley, Bart.; Sir Robert Gerard, M.P.; Lord Talbot; Hon. Captain A'Court, M.P.; the Hon. Captain Carnegie, M.P.; Mr. G. C. Legh, M.P.; Mr. Alderman Copeland, M.P.; Mr. Cardwell, M.P.; Mr. T. D. Egerton, M.P.; Mr. Collins, M.P.; Mr. Ricardo, M.P.; Mr. George Carr Glyn, M.P., Chairman of the North-Western Company; Mr. Houldsworth, Chairman of the Manchester and Leeds Company; Mr. Edmund Peel, late Chairman; Mr. Yates Peel, Archdeacon Sandars, &c.

After the accustomed toasts to Royalty, the Chairman, in appropriate terms, proposed the health of Sir Robert Peel, which was given very enthusiastically.

Sir Robert Peel returned thanks for the cordial reception of the toast, and proceeded to say—"This is an occasion on which there ought to be peace between the advocates of the broad gauge and the narrow gauge; and on this head, at least, the memory of all former grievances ought to be forgotten, even if, unfortunately, they are doomed to be again revived to-morrow. Gentlemen, we have met this day to congratulate one another on the completion of this important undertaking. And, I submit, for no other purpose. (Cheers.) We have met to celebrate the completion of this great work, which confers honour on all who have been concerned in it—on the Company under whose auspices it was commenced, and by the energy of whose proprietary it has been completed—on the contractor who has constructed it, and, let me add, on all those by whose sinews and strength this great work has been successfully carried out. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, without having any personal interest in any railway, I have given to this line a constant, undivided, and zealous support. (Cheers.) I have given it that support because I felt convinced that the line must be ultimately completed. I felt that, though there might be a long struggle and fierce battles before the Committees of Parliament, though the landowners might be kept in suspense, and though large sums might be required to the completion of those whose genius and talent have so powerfully contributed to the success of the undertaking, while we have no personal sympathy with their gains—(laughter)—that the time must come when the Trent Valley Line would be completed." (Cheers.) The right honourable Baronet then remarked that the Romans, two thousand years ago, traversed the same course as this line, and proceeded thus:—"Gentlemen, on the east of our town stands a monument to Ethelfrida, the daughter of Alfred the Great; and, on the west, we have the inauguration a monument of the reign of Queen Victoria. (Cheers.) That mound was raised by Ethelfrida for the purpose of protecting the town from the incursions of pagan barbarians, who were in the habit of laying it waste, and perpetrating acts of barbarian customs, civil wars, and a divided kingdom; while, this day, we are met to celebrate the completion of a work which presents to us the triumph of science, of knowledge, and of civilisation. (Cheers.) The interval which has passed between the period when Ethelfrida flourished and the reign of Victoria is not less than ten centuries—

A thousand years their cloudy wings expand.

And, gentlemen, we cannot contemplate without admiration the wonderful contrast presented to us. (Cheers.) The age we are met to celebrate the completion of a work as part of a system which is, probably, destined to effect a great social revolution than any invention since the art of printing was discovered. (Cheers.) Without wishing to over-estimate the effects which railways will have, or to say one word of disrespect to science, I believe that they will be for our good, and that they will promote the moral and social welfare, and advance the political security of this kingdom. (Cheers.) Within a few months, our persons will be carried on this railway; our bodies with the fleetness of the wind, and our thoughts, by the agency of the telegraph, with the fleetness of lightning. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, let us hope that these combined influences will be for our good, by drawing closer family affections and facilitating the intercourse of life—(Cheers),—while they tend to promote civilisation and the advancement of knowledge. (Cheers.) As regards our political security, I believe that we shall have cause to rejoice at their construction. In a country like this, it is impossible to do more than support a limited army; and, in the event of war—which may God in his mercy avert—we might be exposed to the most fatal consequences, for it is difficult yet to say what effect steam navigation may have on maritime warfare. Of this, however, I am sure, that railways would enable us to concentrate our limited forces on any point that might be required; and I have no doubt, then, that the spirit of Englishmen would enable them to combat successfully against any enemy, even if numerically superior, by being conveyed by this new element of transport without fatigue, and well provided with necessaries. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, it is only by drawing closer the great metropolis of the empire with the great towns, each of which may be said to form a metropolis of their districts, and by getting cheap conveyance, if we are exposed to the armary of other countries, that we shall be enabled successfully to compete with them; but I have no fear but by means of railways, and increased facilities of intercourse, that we shall continue successfully to compete with them and add to the prosperity of agriculture and manufactures. (Cheers.) I also hope that the result of bringing closer the sister country to us by railways will be to increase its prosperity, and unite us in bonds of mutual good feeling, and strengthen in us all the loyalty and affection to our gracious Sovereign, who, if zeal for the interests of her country and examples of domestic virtue constitute claims upon the affections of her subjects, has at least as strong a claim on those affections as any Sovereign that ever sat upon the throne."

Sir Robert Peel's speech was received with great cordiality. He subsequently proposed "Success to the Trent Valley Railway," associating with the toast the names of George Carr Glyn, Esq., the Chairman; Charles Lawrence, Esq., the Deputy Chairman; and the rest of the Directors of the London and North-Western Company.

Mr. Glyn returned thanks.

The Chairman afterwards proposed "The Directors of other Railway Companies who have honoured us with their presence."

Mr. Hudson, in acknowledging the toast, expressed his satisfaction at the remarks of Sir R. Peel in regard to the interference of Parliament with railways. "I trust," said Mr. Hudson, "we shall hear no more of such a bill as that lately before Parliament. (Cheers.) Our endeavour is, while acting as trustees for others, to endeavour to do them as much justice as possible, and to bring the benefits derived from railways within the reach of the great mass of our fellow-countrymen. The labourer, I consider, is worthy of his hire; and that those who have united with us in carrying out railways, are entitled to reap the reward of their enterprise and courage, and, being entitled to the public gratitude for what they have done. I hope they will combine in one body to prevent invasions of their rights." (Cheers.)

The health of the Chairman, the Engineer, and other officers of the Company were then proposed, and properly responded to.

The following engineers employed in the construction of the Railway were present:—T. L. Gooch, Esq., Chief Engineer; and Messrs. Berkeley, Twining, Cawley, Bartlett, Peacock, and Graham.

EXTENSION OF THE SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY.—On Wednesday a branch of this railway, about 9 miles in length, and extending from Minster to Deal, was opened by the Chairman and Directors of the company with the usual ceremonies. The stations along the new line were handsomely decorated. The whole population of the neighbourhood assembled to celebrate the event; huge flags were seen fluttering in every direction; shops were shut and business suspended; and it was a complete holiday.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The gentleman got up betimes to shoot,
Or hare,
Ah, not-known partridges! ah, brilliant pheasants!
And ah, ye poachers! "tis no sport for peasants.
BYRON.

THE present week was without any features of popular sporting interest, especially as regarded the metropolitan districts. The racing was of inferior account, and very far afield: there was no cricketing, and but one trifling rowing match on the river; angling there was—for those who love solitude; and cricket, on a grand scale, for those who frequent Lord's—but it is not a place of popular resort. In this absence of matter for Vice-Chancellors, it may not be out of season to speak of the canine as well as the feline species.

About half a century ago, Joseph Strutt composed a goodly quarto volume on the sports and pastimes of the people of England. This he illustrated with one hundred and forty engravings, representing most of the diversions known to the recreative annals of this country. Surely "merrie England" was no misnomer for a speck of the globe so lavishly endowed with resources against the blue devils. Philologists now repudiate the phrase, and the philosophers of the sombre school declare that *merrie* is the growth of an indigenous root, and insist that, although the expression is foreign, we retort

The fact is words, and let the French translate
The awful yawn which sleep can not abate.

It will be readily conceded that our social position is considerably improved since Mr. Strutt wrote his book; but is not our social character liable to be drawn in less bright colours by the modern historian than it was wont to be painted by his predecessors. Pleasure—it may be more refined in practice, if not in principle; but still, pleasure, in its abstract elements merely, is as much the end and aim of the higher classes now as ever: it is "the badge of all the tribe."... Gentlemen, we are told by Byron—a most competent authority—rise up to shoot, but *that* sport is "caviare to the million." Hunting and yachting are national sports, and open to all persons indiscriminately, and so is Long's Hotel—if they can pay for it. What is the deduction from these premises—that we are becoming too exclusive in our national pastimes, or that a vitiated taste has grown up; whereby the sale of a cast-made ice seems of more estimation than the instruments of wholesome recreation?

The catalogues of our sports and pastimes fall very short of those which the earlier times furnished. Our list of those resources of a manly and becoming spirit contain a dozen, or thereabouts; and how many of these are adopted simply for the results which—"delight in them sets forth?" Still every year latterly has advanced the liberal character of our woodcraft: our rural life is a very different thing from what it was even fifty seasons ago. The repeal of the Game Laws too is as certain as if it had already passed both Houses of Parliament—and soon, there may be a more unexceptionable resort to the moor and the stubble than heretofore.

But contemporary with these boon reforms, we would see a more extended countenance and patronage of those hale and characteristic exercises in which our forefathers sped their leisure, and which still mark the natural instinct wherever Englishmen are found. Exclusiveness is passing fast from the polite vocabulary; but it is not so generally replaced by a healthy bias in our popular pastimes as we would fain note. Drunkenness is no longer a common vice—"in our streets"—why should moral intoxication be allowed to spring up in its stead? Men (countrymen, and brothers) of the same blue hills are on all sides to catch you—at unawares. There is a thirst for gambling abroad—and watchful caterers to compound "devils" that shall augment the droughts. Let not your native relish for the sports of food and field be turned into a morbid seeking after fierce excitement. . . .

'Tis fares the land where healthful tastes decay,
And lust of luxre eats men's hearts away.

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—There was a very fair attendance this afternoon, and lots of horses were backed; the general business, however, was flat, not above five or six being really in favour, viz., Sizaire, Van Tromp, Flower (an iron mag and a tremendous "go"), and Milliner for the Goodwood Stakes, and The Hero and Dulcet for the Cup; apart from this lot, the movements were of little interest.

JULY STAKES.

2 to 1 agst Tontotum	4 to 1 agst Indian	10 to 1 agst Sister to Æglé

GOODWOOD STAKES.

9 to 1 agst Stultz (t)	25 to 1 agst Van Tromp	33 to 1 agst Miss Ellis (t)
11 to 1 — Vampyre (t)	25 to 1 — Burgundy (t)	33 to 1 — Tommy Moore
15 to 1 — Milliner	30 to 1 — Glitch	40 to 1 — Glory (t)
15 to 1 — Flower (t)	30 to 1 — Hydrangea	50 to 1 — Morpeth (t)

GOODWOOD CUP.

2 to 1 agst The Hero	10 to 1 agst Dulcet	13 to 1 agst Woldtag
8 to 1 — Eryx	11 to 1 — Fitz Emilius	18 to 1 — Halo
	Mendicant is scratched.	

ST. LEGER.

5 to 2 agst Cossack	12 to 1 agst Red Hart (t)	16 to 1 agst The Farmer's Daughter
6 to 1 — Van Tromp	12 to 1 — Mr. Martin (t)	
	20 to 1 agst Black Dwarf	

DERBY.

25 to 1 agst Firestother (t)	40 to 1 agst Beverlac (t)	2000 to 30 agst The Sheriff (t)
33 to 1 — Surplice (t)	40 to 1 — Sir Hercules (t)	100 to 1 — The Fowler (t)
33 to 1 — Surplice (t)	50 to 1 — The Stinger (t)	

THURSDAY.—A very slack afternoon, and the betting noticeable only from the altered position of two of the Irish nags, Flower and Burgundy—the former dropping five points, and the latter thirty! Miss Ellis was in good favour, at an improved figure, and Stultz was very firm, at 9 to 1; Foreclosure, Farmer's Daughter, and Black Dwarf, on the totter, but yet no marked alteration in their prices.

GOODWOOD STAKES.

9 to 1 agst Stultz (t)	20 to 1 agst Hover	40 to 1 agst Glory
12 to 1 — Vampyre	25 to 1 — Hydrangea	40 to 1 — Morpeth
14 to 1 — Milliner	30 to 1 — Meteor	40 to 1 — Tantivy (t)
14 to 1 — The Questionable	40 to 1 — Burgundy (t)	40 to 1 — Lethargic (t)
18 to 1 — Miss Ellis (t)	40 to 1 — Glitch	40 to 1 — Lethargic (t)
		40 to 1 — Miller's Boy

GOODWOOD CUP.

5 to 2 agst The Hero	10 to 1 agst Dulcet (t)	25 to 1 agst Mentor (t)
8 to 1 — Eryx	10 to 1 — Halo	25 to 1 — Ash Ash (t)
10 to 1 — Fitz Emilius (t)	20 to 1 — Burgundy	25 to 1 — Monarch

Miss Sarah and Conspiracy do not go to Goodwood.

ST. LEGER.

11 to 4 agst Cossack (t)	12 to 1 agst Red Hart (t)	14 to 1 agst Mr. Martin (t)
6 to 1 — Van Tromp	12 to 1 — Foreclosure	18 to 1 — The Farmer's Daught.

DERBY.

33 to 1 agst Surplice (t)	40 to 1 agst Bonarts (t)	40 to 1 agst Glendower (t)

WINCHESTER RACES.—TUESDAY.

The Great Produce Stakes of 50 sovs each, h ft. New Mile.

Mr. Gully's Tantivy, 8st 9lb	.. .. ..	.. (A. Day) 1
Sir J. Hawley's Miami, 8st 9lb	.. .. ..	.. (Sly) 2

6 to 4 on Miami. Won by half a length.

The Original Hampshire Stakes of 20 sovs each, 15 ft, and 5 only if declared. Two miles and a dib.

Sir R. Pigot nd Miss Ellis, 5 yrs, 8st 7lb	.. ..	..(A. Day) 1
Mr. Etwall's Buscot Buck, 6 yrs, 7st 7lb	.. ..	(J. Cleary) 2
Mr. Isaac Day's Hamlet, 4 yrs, 7st 5lb	.. ..	(Wakefield) 3

Won easy by two lengths.

The Queen's Plate of 100 guineas. Heats, two miles.

Mr. John Day's grey colt, 4 yrs, 9st 10lb	.. ..	..(A. Day) 1
Mr. Elwes's Bourton, 4 yrs, 9st 10lb	.. ..	(S. Mann) 2
Captain Delme's Silver Eel, 3 yrs, 7st 5lb	.. ..	(Wakefield) 3

10 to 1 on The Hero. Won in a canter.

WEDNESDAY.

Handicap Sweepstakes of Five Sovereigns each, with 25 added. Three-quarters of a mile. Gentlemen riders; jockies allowed to ride by carrying 6 lb. extra. Seven subs.

Mr. Elwes's Messenger, 4 yrs, 10st 7lb..	..	(Mr. Oshaldeston) 1
Mr. Pryse's Buscot Buck, 6 yrs, 10st 10lb	..	(J. Sharpe) 2

The Two-Year Old Stakes of Five Sovereigns each, and 25 added, for colts, 8st 9lb, fillies and geldings, 8st 6lb. T. Y. C. Fourteen subs.

Mr. Dixon's Doll-again, 8st 6lb	.. .. ..	(A. Day) 1
Mr. Grevill 's Milo, 8st 9lb	.. .. ..	(Sly) 2
Mr. Bristow's Sponge, 8st 9lb	.. .. ..	(Wakefield) 3

Post Match, Fifty Sovereigns, 8st 7lb each. Three-quarters of a mile—Capt. Delme's Panic received it from Sir J. B. Mills's Black Doe.

CRICKET.—The match, Kent *v.* England, was concluded on Wednesday: Kent carried an easy victory by a majority of 95 runs.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

A Government pension of £200 a year has been conferred on the widow and family of Dr. Chalmers. Lord J. Russell, in notifying this gratifying fact to Mrs. Chalmers, expresses a hope that this act of the Queen may render the remainder of the life of Mrs. Chalmers as tolerable as the loss of so eminent and excellent a partner will permit.

On Monday, 4000 pine-apples from New Providence, West Indies, were sold by Keeling and Hunt. They were put up in lots of twenty, selling from 10s. to 30s. the lot.

A letter from Miramichi states that the ship *Loosthauk*, Captain Thorn, bound from Liverpool to Quebec, with 380 passengers, out forty-nine days, put in there in distress, 117 passengers having died on the passage, and the crew not able to work the ship. She was to proceed on her voyage as soon as the crew recovered.

Letters from Harlingen, in Friesland, state that riots broke out at that place last week, in consequence of the shipment of potatoes to England. Several houses were assailed. The two packets *Magnet* and *Lord John Russell*, were attacked with stones, which were showered upon them to the amount of several thousands. The captain of the latter vessel was injured. The damage to property was estimated at £8500 sterling. Disturbances have also taken place at Leeuwarden, the capital, where the military are reported to have fired upon the people.

Mr. Feargus O'Connor a few days since purchased the estate of the late John Walker, Esq., at Minster Lovell, Oxon. It was sold by auction at Witney. The property, which consists of 300 acres, was knocked down at £9000. It is intended to form another of Mr. O'Connor's "happy homes for the industrious."

The betrothment of the Reigning Duke of Brunswick with the Princess Louisa of Mecklenburg Schwerin, took place at Potsdam on the 15th ult. The bride was born on the 17th of May, 1824, being the daughter of the Grand Duchess Alexandrina, sister of the King of Prussia.

Advices from Canada develop a melancholy picture of the sufferings of the emigrants from Ireland, who had arrived there. Famine (suffered ere they had left their native land) had naturally predisposed large numbers of those unfortunate people to disease. Fever and dysentery had, therefore, seized upon and were decimating the hapless multitude.

It is stated that the Dunford property near Midhurst, where Mr. Cobden was born, has been purchased either by or for that gentleman.

The works in the tunnel of the Rochester and Gravesend Railway are nearly completed, and it is expected the line to Gravesend will be reopened in the course of a month.

On Tuesday the remains of Dr. Lynch were deposited in the cemetery, Lower Norwood. The funeral was strictly private; the melancholy *cortège* consisted only of the hearse and two mourning coaches, containing six of the immediate relatives of the deceased.

Last Saturday the pleasure grounds in connection with the Royal Gardens at Kew, were, according to annual custom, thrown open to the public, and will remain so until the end of September, when they will be again closed until the Midsummer of 1848.

By a decree of the King of Sweden, dated the 11th ult., the importation of corn duty free is authorised in that country.

The India Mail was brought to Dover from Boulogne on Tuesday by the General Steam Navigation Company's steam-ship *Star*, in one hour and 55 minutes.

The *Breslau Gazette* states that a great many persons have lately been arrested in Poland, and the estates of several landowners confiscated by the Imperial Government.

According to a Vienna letter of the 15th ult., the house in which Mozart lived and composed most of his works, and where he died in 1791, is about to be pulled down by its proprietor, M. Gelvigno, a rich Italian, together with the houses adjoining, with the intention of erecting upon the site a very large hotel, in the centre of the court-yard of which is to be placed a colossal bust of Mozart, in bronze, on a marble pedestal. Mozart's house is called "The Eye of God," because there was anciently upon the same spot an hospital bearing that name.

Her Majesty has conferred upon Father Mathew a pension of £300 a-year, in consideration of the sacrifices he has made for the promotion of morals, and the services he has rendered thereby to all classes of his fellow-countrymen.

The reply of the King of Prussia to the Diet has been published. His Majesty frankly pledges himself not to impose taxes for the future without the consent of the Diet; but he does not consider the present request to the consent of the Diet for a fixed periodical meeting, leaving that point open for consideration; and he continues, notwithstanding the remonstrances of the petitioners, the old intermediate committees of the provinces, whose action had been absolved from the moment of the Diet.

Letters from St. Petersburg state that the Emperor Nicholas has not yet entirely recovered from the indisposition under which he has been suffering for some time, and that it is believed he will not make this year the journey to Germany which he had projected.

Forty-seven persons have been arrested for having been concerned in the recent riots at Hamburg. Among them are a doctor and a young man of distinguished manners, and exceedingly well dressed. The latter distributed money to the people who pillaged the shops.

A quantity of potatoes has recently been imported from Russia.

Mr. Chilton, Q.C., of the South Wales Circuit, is appointed to succeed the late Mr. David Leahy as Judge of the Lambeth and Greenwich District County Court.

The official return, for the week ending June 27, of the passenger movement at Calais and Boulogne, shows a total of 1863 passengers between England and Boulogne, against 1948 in the corresponding week of last year, and 498 between England and Calais, against 664.

On Tuesday morning, the female elephant, so long a favourite with the visitors of the Surrey Gardens, expired, after a comparatively short illness, from disease of the lungs.

Mr. William Joseph Eastwick has been elected as a Director o the East India House, in the room of Major-General Archibald Robertson, deceased.

Mr. William Scrope Ayrton, Registrar of the Court of Review, has been appointed Commissioner of the District Court of Bankruptcy at Leeds, vacant by the resignation of the late Commissioner.

A preliminary meeting of the Ironmasters of South Staffordshire took place on Wednesday, when the appearance of the trade was represented as from bad to worse, and the supply of orders abundant. It was unanimously resolved to maintain the present prices during the ensuing quarter.

The Liverpool letters received on Thursday morning, state that 18,000 bales of cotton wool were sold in that market on Wednesday, at an average increase of ¼d. per lb. on the prices at the close of last week, rather more than one-third of which is stated to be taken by speculators.

The Queen Dowager has presented a donation towards the erection of a new church in the grounds attached to the asylum premises for the reception of poor, aged, decayed, and maimed free watermen and lightermen of the river Thames, their wives, or widows, situate at Penge, near Sydenham, Surrey, for the use of the inmates, and the inhabitants of the neighbourhood.

Prince Oscar of Sweden has had a narrow escape from being drowned, the frigate *Eugenie*, in which he returned home having had a collision in the Sound with a Norwegian ship, the *Glommen*. Some steamers belonging to the Russian fleet afforded assistance, and thus averted the calamity.

The French Government has awarded a gold medal to Mr. James Peter, captain and proprietor of the brig *Mercury*, of Arbroath, for assistance rendered to the crew of the French brig *La Jeune Elise*, of Granville.

It is stated, in a private letter from Clonmel, that the merchants of that town, who have realised such immense profits by hoarding up the r stocks of meal, &c., are now obliged to destroy great quantities of it, through its becoming heated in their stores The river Suir now receives in its placid bosom what would have subsisted many who have gone off this stage for ever.

There was an affray at Kensington Park, Notting Hill, on Tuesday, arising out of an attempt to revive the old field in Hyde Park in 1838, on occasion of the Queen's Coronation. The police were called in, as the showmen seemed determined to resist any effort to prevent the fair, but ultimately a compromise was effected, and the showmen were allowed to hold the ground for one day, on the promise to vacate it next morning.

The *Great Britain* steamer is now perfectly water-tight. Mr. Brunner, the eminent engineer, is constantly employed, superintending the operations. All is expected to be ready for the final effort by the end of this month.

The King of Sweden on the 18th ult. returned to Stockholm, from his tour in the provinces, and immediately dissolved the Council of Regency which he had appointed to direct the government during his absence.

The Newcastle and Berwick Railway was on Thursday opened throughout for traffic. Persons may now book throughout from London to Edinburgh in the day; at half-past nine and half-past ten in the morning, and at nine at night.

The Manchester papers notice that, in spite of the statements about disease, potatoes have declined in price in an extraordinary manner On the first of June they realised from 72s. to 120s. per load; but on Monday last, the luxury of early potatoes no longer existing, they were offered at from 20s. to 25s. No doubt, ere another week, prices will range still lower.

The Committee of the British Ladies' Clothing Association for Scotland and Ireland, which numbers among its members many ladies connected with the higher circles of society, have recently received a munificent donation of £500 from her Majesty.

The exhibition of Winterhalter's pictures of the Queen and Royal Family, at St. James's Palace, closed on Wednesday. Upwards of 100,000 persons viewed them. On Tuesday there attended 7000, and on Wednesday more than 10,000 people.

THE FRENCH FOLLY FORT, CANTON RIVER.

FRENCH FOLLY FORT.

WE present our readers with an Engraving of the French Folly Fort, on the Canton River; which, by reference to the News from China, in our Journal of last week, it will be seen, was blown up, on April 5, by Colonel Phillpotts, and the Engineers, covered by a strong party, in the armed boats of the *Vulture*. The Fort stood at the commencement of the south-eastern suburb of Canton: it was very strong, and was, both from position and construction, one of the most formidable defences of the river, the reach of which it completely commanded. The account states:—

"It was, therefore, absolutely necessary for the safety of our communications that the Fort should be disarmed. The troops were, accordingly, landed, the gate blown in, the magazine destroyed, and the guns spiked. Here, again, the rapidity of our movements saved us. Every preparation was making and was nearly completed for the defence of this Fort when we entered it, and even half an hour's delay would have cost us dear; for the small island upon which the Fort stands, connected only with the bank by a bridge, is so covered by the works, that only a few feet of mud is available whereon to place an attacking party, and even that is commanded by the Fort itself and the houses on the bank of the river."

THE LATE SIR COLIN CAMPBELL, BART.—Lieutenant-General Sir Colin Campbell, K.C.B., Colonel of the 72nd Highlanders, late Governor of Ceylon, whose death occurred on the 13th of June, made his will at Colombo in the year 1842, in his own handwriting. His personal property in this country has been estimated at £100,000. He was possessed of East India Stock, Dutch Stock, and Belgian Bonds, which he has directed to be divided into nine equal parts, leaving two shares to his eldest son, and one share to each of his other children, and a share to be laid out in providing annuities for his sisters; to his brother, Colonel Campbell, Royal Artillery, £500; and the residue of his property to his eldest son, Lieutenant-Colonel Patrick Fitzroy Wellesley Campbell, of the Scots Fusilier Guards.

MR. COBDEN AT VENICE.—We learn, by a letter from Venice of the 22nd ult. that Mr. Cobden, who arrived there on the 12th, was invited to a grand banquet for the 21st in honour of his visit, given by the most distinguished inhabitants o the city on the island of La Giudecca. Among the guests, who amounted in number to eighty, were M. Sparks, Consul of the United States, and the Marquis de Serpose, Consul for the Sublime Porte. After dinner, M. Locatelli, chief editor of the *Venice Gazette*, upon the call of Count Priuli, the President of the day, read an address to Mr. Cobden, thanking him for honouring Venice with a visit, and expressing the favour with which his ideas and opinions were received in that city and throughout Italy. Mr. Cobden replied in French. He briefly exposed the great principles of his theory, and the difficulties they had to contend with before they could be comprehended and adopted. After these two speeches, which were frequently interrupted by long and enthusiastic cheers, the company broke up, and returned to the city in gondolas, headed by a band of music. Mr. Cobden was to leave Venice on the 23rd for Trieste.

DEATH OF MR. RAWLINSON, THE POLICE MAGISTRATE.

THIS lamented gentleman expired at his residence, in Upper Wimpole-street, Cavendish-square, on Friday morning, the 26th ultimo, after a three days' illness, resulting from chronic disease of the liver. He presided at Marylebone Police Court on Tuesday, the 22nd ult., and appeared in his usual health; but towards evening felt himself indisposed, and returned to his house, when his medical attendants were sent for, and continued in unceasing but fruitless efforts until Friday morning. Mr. Rawlinson was the oldest Magistrate on the Metropolitan Bench, and was much respected both in public and private. In early life he was an active Magistrate of the County of Hants, in which he was a considerable landed proprietor—being possessor of the estates of New Place, Arlesford, and Clatford, and was likewise a Deputy-Lieutenant for the shire, where he was held in the highest esteem by his numerous tenants.

The deceased gentleman, in whom society has lost one of its best ornaments, and a large circle of friends one of its most valued members, was born on the 3rd of June, 1777—the only son of John Rawlinson, Esq., M.D., by Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of the Rev. Robert Hingeston—and married, on the 8th of October, 1799, Alicia, daughter of Thomas Watson, Esq., of Haydon Hall, in the county of Middlesex, by whom he has left a very large family to mourn his loss. His son Christopher, the Recorder of Portsmouth, who headed the deputation to receive Louis Philippe on his Majesty's visit to that port, recently received the appointment of Recorder to Prince Edward's Island, Singapore, and Malacca; and shortly after had the honour of Knighthood conferred on him.

THE LATE MR. RAWLINSON, THE POLICE MAGISTRATE.

POTATO DISEASE, AND PLAGUE OF APHIDES.

IN the present anxiety for the state of the crops we have endeavoured to afford the most accurate information, and we refer our readers to Nos. 246 and 267, where the subject has been already discussed. The Potato Disease comes within our notice under two heads: Firstly—The effects which occur from repetition of the mischief caused by antecedent damage to the plant; Secondly—The effects produced by the direct damage of the Vastator.

FIG. 2.—HOP LEAF ATTACKED BY APHIDES.

At the earlier part of the year we have the first condition mostly to notice, and it is highly important that the bearing of this part of the subject should be rightly considered.

In Mr. Smee's 13th law of the ravages of Aphides, he states that plants having their tissues damaged by Aphides, are apt to propagate debilitated tissue in all its future growths. Last year nearly every potato plant was more or less damaged, and, in consequence thereof, nearly every potato plant this year evinces

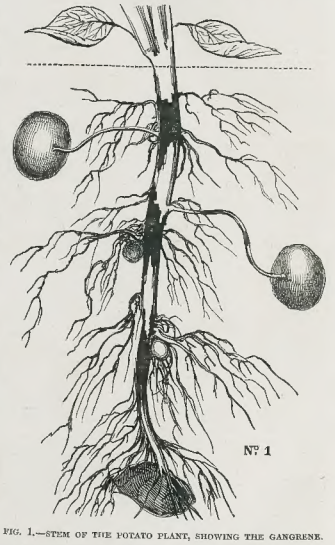


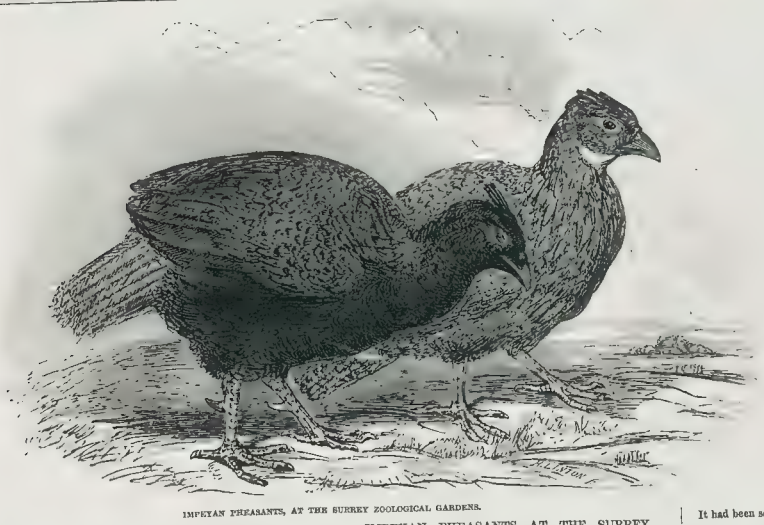
FIG. 1.—STEM OF THE POTATO PLANT, SHOWING THE GANGRENE.

a repetition of the malady in its growth. This disease may be seen in various parts of the plant, but it is most commonly evinced at the underground stem. Upon taking a root, the part between the old set and the ground should be of a silvery whiteness if it be healthy; but this year the majority of the plants, instead of presenting this appearance, are discoloured and of a dirty brown colour, which, on exposure to the atmosphere, soon dries and becomes crackly (Fig. 1). The amount of this discolouration varies in different instances, sometimes it runs through the surface of the entire underground stem; at others it is more partial or local. This phenomenon may be witnessed in almost every potato field round London; and the writer of this article has seen it in four different counties, and received specimens from so many parts of England as to afford no doubt of its universal existence. In some instances, conjoined with this damage underground, the upper stems may be found to show mischief, either by the occasional discolouration of various parts, or by a curling of the leaves. This curl is very

FIG. 3.—APPLE LEAF, ATTACKED BY APHIDES.

common this year in most situations; and in one case we have observed fifty acres to show a curl so exaggerated that we much fear that the produce will be lessened.

Such are the characteristics of the Disease, produced by injury to the plant last year; and the nature of this repeated disease is death, mortification, or gangrene of the part. It may run two courses: firstly, the mortification may run on and separate the root from the leaves of the stalk, and cause the plant totally to



IMPEYAN PHEASANTS, AT THE SURREY ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.

perish; or secondly, sound tissue may be produced underneath, and the gap may be healed up.

These effects of repeated disease appear, in some cases, to have been lessened in ground where wood ashes have been strewed; but there is no known method for curing the malady in its present state. In many districts cabbages have been planted between the rows, to insure a crop should the potatoes fail; though, probably, as the haulm will grow freely, their growth will be much impeded. One man, thinking his potatoes had got the cholera, actually pulled them up, and planted haricot beans—a plan to be deprecated in the highest degree, as, in this case, in all human probability, he will get no crop at all. Upon the whole, there is unquestionably something to fear from the underground canker, yet there is still reason to hope that it will heal up and abate; and, therefore, we must wait patiently the result.

The Aphis Vastator, the primary source of the mischief, is much on the increase. We counted 110 on a small leaflet last evening, and this morning, upon inspecting one particular field, we found at least a thousand upon every leaf. Their effect is to destroy leaf after leaf; and, unless means be speedily employed for their destruction, they will again cut down the plant. Although existing in large quantities, careless observers easily overlook them; but they may be detected in nearly every potato field, upon the under surface of the largest leaves next the ground. The presence of a single Aphis, even amongst a dozen Plants is now of great consequence; because, as soon as the plant has come to its full growth, the insect will multiply so rapidly as completely to cover the field.

Analogous with the Potato Disease are the ravages produced by the Aphis of the Hop. Our readers are constantly perusing accounts of the state of the fly, which is an all-important subject to the farmer at the present moment. For this reason we have figured a leaf of the Hop plant, as it appears, covered with the young and winged Aphides. Amongst the Aphides are seen ladybirds, in all their stages, preying upon them. (See No. 246.) The hop-bines this year are much covered with these creatures in some localities; and, unless they speedily become cleared away by their parasites, there is fear that they will be damaged.

Mr. Smee has this week called attention to the injury inflicted on the Apple by the Aphis of that tree, and in some of the market gardens at Enfield two-thirds of the crop are destroyed. We have thought it right to figure an apple-leaf thus damaged, to show the similarity of its gangrene to that produced in the Potato plant by the Vastator.

It is in vain to attempt to foretell the damage which is likely to ensue this year from these estructive creatures, because their parasites may come in abundance, and clear them entirely from the plant, and thus abundance may supersede the threatened scarcity.

Fig. 1. Underground stem of Potato plant, showing the gangrene.

Fig. 2. Hop-leaf.
(a) Hop fly
(b) Lice, &c., covering the leaf
(c) Lady-bird
(d) Ladybird Larva
(e) Ditto Pupa
(f) Ditto Egg

Fig. 3. Apple-leaf, showing the gangrene produced by the Apple Aphis.

Letter from Queen Victoria.—A letter from Berlin of the 24th says:—"Baron de Cornelius, author of the designs of the bas-reliefs which ornament the silver and gold shield which King Frederick William lately sent as a baptismal present to his godson the Prince of Wales, has received an autograph letter of thanks in the German language from Queen Victoria. Among other things her Majesty says:—'I hope that one day my son, in whose name I write, because he is not yet able to write himself, will prove, by his intelligence and by his love of the fine arts, that he is worthy of the *chef d'œuvre* which his Royal godfather has presented to him.'"

IMPEYAN PHEASANTS AT THE SURREY ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.

These fine specimens of that rare and beautiful bird, the Impeyan Pheasant (*Lophophorus Impeyanus*) stated to be the only living examples ever seen in Europe, have lately been added to the menagerie at the Surrey Zoological Gardens. The present specimens, male and female, were brought from India by Captain Watts, of the Bengal Cavalry, and purchased of him by Mr. Tyler, for the above Establishment.

The Impeyan Pheasant is a native of the Himmalaya Mountains, and is never found in the plains. Its size is double that of the well-known Pheasant of the British Isles. In the male, the head and throat glisten with metallic green; the feathers of the lower part of the neck and top of the back are lancet-shaped, and of an intense metallic purple; the wings and general plumage are steel-blue, with a white band across the lower part of the back; the tail is rufous brown. The female is smaller than the male, and differs greatly in colour, being of a dull brown, and having a white throat. The male has a most beautiful crest, formed of long slender shafts, spreading into a spatuiate form at the extremities. In the female, the crest is very trifling. These pheasants derive their European cognomen from Sir Elijah Impey, the first English naturalist by whom they were noticed.

JAGUAR PRESENTED TO THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY BY THE QUEEN.

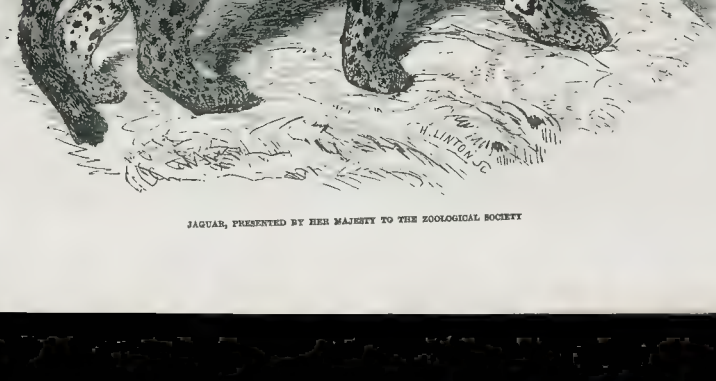
Her Majesty the Queen has just presented to the Zoological Society of London a specimen of the Jaguar, perhaps finer than any which has arrived in England since the celebrated animal formerly in the Royal collection at the Tower.

The numerous and valuable donations which the Zoological Society has lately received from its Royal Patroness, are a welcome proof of the favour with which she regards an Institution calculated not only to assist the more accomplished students of Nature in their investigations, but also to afford instruction and enjoyment to the masses of the people.

The Jaguar (*Felis onca*) is the most formidable of the cat tribe which inhabit the New World. He is considerably larger than the leopard of Africa and Asia, and more beautifully marked with larger spots, or rather rosea, which nearly unite in a continuous line along the back. He climbs and swims with the most perfect facility, and is sufficiently powerful to carry off horses and oxen, although he seldom ventures to attack man. As population advances, the Jaguar is now more rarely met with, although formerly he ranged in numbers from Paraguay to Guiana.

The splendid animal, which arrived at the Regent's Park a few days since, has been placed next to the Black Leopard, in one of the Terrace dens; and forms a most important addition to the magnificent collection of large carnivora, so characteristic of this menagerie, which probably was never in finer general condition than at the present moment. It consists of nearly a thousand animals, many of them of great rarity, and some now exhibited for the first time in Europe.

The Saturday afternoon Promenades at the Gardens continue to be brilliantly attended: the last of this season will take place on the 10th.



JAGUAR, PRESENTED BY HER MAJESTY TO THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY

LITERATURE.

Soyer's Cookery—The Gastronomic Regenerator. Fourth Edition. Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.

All that we augured of the success of this new System of Cookery has been realised in the sale of three large editions in less than nine months. The secret of this success principally lay in M. Soyer having introduced into the kitchen more method than either of his predecessors; and that in an art which had, hitherto, partaken too much of the harum-scarum. Long ago Dr. Kitchiner exposed the fallacy of "a pinch of this," "a bit of that," and "a dust of 'other"—but with little practical effect upon subsequent writers of cookery-books. M. Soyer has carried this reform into effect throughout his "System," as his work is properly entitled. There is no *badinage* or nonsense in it. There are a few glorifying names for special dishes—*pour l'occasion*; otherwise the "great big book" is all practice. We are glad of this; seeing that Cookery, like Angling, has long been beset with fine madness about such magnates as Luculius, Heliogabalus, Spartan broth, and other classical antiquities. M. Soyer almost disregards such *stock*-lumber, and at once comes to the business of the book; though he has constantly an eye to elegant embellishment and refined association—the characteristics of the *gourmet*; and the result is a work of sound utility and correct taste.

In the edition before us are several improvements. First, we have an abbreviated and translated Table of Contents, very useful for making out bills of fare. The "New Mode of Carving" is improved by a "Tendon Separator," an instrument for the use of cooks and poulterers, in disjointing birds, "the volatile species," as M. Soyer calls them, previous to trussing, roasting, or boiling, so as to prevent *contretemps* in carving at table. There are, likewise, several new receipts; and the general improvement of the work proves that the author has not slept upon his *bays*.

SNOW-WHITE SWALLOW.
(HIRUNDO NIVALIS.)

This beautiful bird, of the swift kind, was lately shot in the park of George St. Vincent Wilson, Esq., at Redgrave, in the county of Suffolk.

It had been seen skimming over the lake for many days, and, at last

WHITE SWALLOW SHOT IN SUFFOLK.

was shot by the park-keeper. It is perfectly white. The specimen is stuffed, and is in the possession of the Rev. Richard Cobbold, Rector of Wortham, who has favoured us with the sketch for the above Engraving.

Sale of Autographs.—On Tuesday, there was a very interesting sale of autograph letters of Royal and distinguished personages, by Messrs. Puttick and Simpson, in Piccadilly. The collection consists of 277 lots, of which the following are deserving of notice:—An autograph letter of Lord Bacon, dated August 4, 1626, addressed to Sir Thomas Roby, sold for 18 guineas. The signature of Anne Boleyn to a wardrobe warrant, dated Hampton Court, March 8, 1534, sold for £6 10s. A letter of John Calvin, dated Geneva, May 15, 1550, in French, sold for £10. The signature of Charles I. to a letter addressed to the Duke of Orleans, August 30, 1643, sold for 31s. 6d. Two signatures of Oliver Cromwell, to orders for payment of the Parliamentary forces, sold for £4 6s. Subscription and signature to a letter in the autograph of Sir Francis Drake, dated "on board the goode shippe Elizabeth Bonaventure, April 27, 1587," sold for £6 10s. A letter of Francis I., King of France, addressed to the Pope, sold for £3. A letter of Galileo, dated "Villa d'Arcetic, Maggio 12, 1635," and which alludes to his recent persecution by the Inquisition, sold for £14 5s.

Counting a Billion.—What is a billion? The reply is very simple: a million times a million. This is quickly written, and quicker still pronounced. But no man is able to count it. You count 150 or 170 a minute; but let us even suppose that you go as far as 200, then an hour will produce 12,000; a day, 288,000; and a year, or 365 days (for every four years you may reat from counting, during leap-year), 105,120,000. Let us suppose, now, that Adam, at the beginning of his existence, had begun to count, had continued to do so, and was counting still—he would not even now, according to the usually supposed age of our globe, have counted near enough. For, to count a billion, he would require 9512 years, 34 days, 5 hours, and 20 minutes, according to the above rule. Now, supposing we were to allow the poor counter 12 hours daily for rest, eating, and sleeping—he would need 19,024 years, 68 days, 10 hours, and 40 minutes!—*American Literary Gazette*.

Aristocratic Christening.—The christening of the infant Earl of Glamorgan, son of the Marquis and Marchioness of Worcester, took place on Monday, at St. George's Church, Hanover-square. The Duke of Wellington and the Duke of Beaufort were, with her Majesty the Queen Dowager, sponsors to the infant, which received the names of Henry Adelbert Wellington Fitzroy. In the evening, the Duke and Duchess of Beaufort gave a grand banquet at Beaufort House, in celebration of the event.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, July 4. Fifth Sunday after Trinity.—Translation.—St. Martin.
MONDAY, 5 The Moon enters her Last Quarter at 5h. 42m. a.m.
TUESDAY, 6.—Old Midsummer Day.—Oxford Act and Cambridge Commencement
WEDNESDAY, 7.—St. Thomas à Becket.—The Sun rises at 3h. 54m.
THURSDAY, 8 Saturn rises at 10h. 33m. p.m.—The Sun is due E. at 7h. 21m.
FRIDAY, 9.—Bonrbons restored, 1815 Cambridge Term ends.
SATURDAY, 10. Oxford Term ends.—The Sun sets at 8h. 13m.

THE MOON IS NEAR MARS ON the 9th On this day also, Venus and Regulus are near to each other, during the night, the planet is about 1° N. of the star, and, after this time, she will pass eastward of the star, and moving towards Spica Virginis.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 10.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
M. h. m. / A. h. m.	M. h. m. / A. h. m.	M. h. m. / A. h. m.	M. h. m. / A. h. m.	M. h. m. / A. h. m.	M. h. m. / A. h. m.	M. h. m. / A. h. m.
9 0 / 9 21	9 46 / 10 7	10 32 / 10 53	11 18 / 11 39	11 56 / * *	0 22 / 0 42	1 8 / 1 28

* * On Saturday the 10th, there will be no high tide during the morning

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Byra."—*Sylvan's "Guide to the Lakes," just published.*
"*A Subscriber*" *should apply to the Painter of No. 367.*
"*An Outsider*" *is thanked; but we have not room for the proposed Illustration.*
"*Sara,*" *Fox-street, had better take a walk to the Park, and inquire of one of the Keepers.*
"*Gus.*"—*The term "navie" has been applied to a railway labourer from much of his work resembling that requisite for canal navigation. The German motto "Ich Diene" is generally rendered "I serve." Camden states Edward, Prince of Wales, to have "adjoined" to the feathers "the old English word 'ic dien' (iheen), that is, 'I serve;' according to that of the apostle, 'the heir, while he is a child, differing nothing from a servant.'"—(See Planché's "Hist. British Costume," p. 140.) We cannot spare time or space to reply to the three other questions; possibly, the Treatise on Glass, in "Lardner's Cyclopædia," may solve one of the doubts*
"*M. R.,*" *Birmingham. Sabbath (from a Hebrew word, signifying rest,) is the seventh day, or Saturday, kept by the Jews as a day of rest. The Apostles transferred this religious rest to Sunday, or the first day of the week, because Christ rose on that day (See Hallam's "Constitutional History of England," vol. 1., pp. 41, 47.)*
"*H. X. Y.*" *We cannot reprint the Chess Enigma.*
"*S. S.,*" *Chelsea, is thanked; but we have not room.*
"*F. C.*"—*St. James's Park contains 87 acres: we do not know the precise area of the landscape garden.*
"*Jack Anchor*" *should apply to a Chain-Cable Maker.*
"*A Subscriber*" *should register his invention for preventing Accidents on Railways*
"*A Country Reader,*" *(Domestic Column.) We will see.*
"*C. E. W. B.*" *Mrs. Butler, the Shakspearean reader, and Mrs. Butler, the tragic actress, are distinct persons*
"*A New Subscriber,*" *Colchester.—In slight acquaintance, the gentleman should be first recognised by the lady. Address, Madam*
"*W. G. C.*" *Hoxton; and "Prior."* *June 23 was the longest day this year. The reason of this day being the longest, is, because on this day the Sun attains its greatest Northern declination; and, therefore, he rises somewhat earlier and sets somewhat later than on any other day in the year.*
"*Inquirer.*" *See a Memoir on the Naturalisation of the Alpaca, by Mr. W. Walton, published in 1841; or the "Polytechnic Journal," No. 18.*
"*R. E. B.,*" *Edinburgh. Uncertain.*
"*A Subscriber,*" *Rowley Regis. Your letter has been referred to the Editor.*
"*F. J. S.*" *is thanked for the hint*
"*T. T.*" *We have already illustrated "Leamington, Past and Present."*
"*J. P. H.*"—*The Opera.*
"*D. H. D.*" *is correct as both respects.*
"*G. T.*"—*It would not be in good taste to engrave either of the three Portraits, as complementary suggested*
"*A Constant Reader,*" *Milton-street.*—*Apply, by letter, to Mr. T. Cooke, Great Portland-street*
"*C. M. G.,*" *Studley.*—*We regret that we cannot relieve our Correspondent's anxiety as to the fate of the packet ship "Ann."*
"*G. L.,*" *Ware. Neither book nor print is of much value.*
"*Chemist*" *will find much information as to the processes for making Gun Cotton, in the "Year-book of Facts—1847." We intend to illustrate the matter very shortly*
"*G. C.,*" *Norfolk* *The validity of the Marriage is very questionable.*
"*Big Block Joe*" *will find the Origin of Valentines explained in No. 199 of our Journal (Feb. 21, 1846.)*
"*G. B.,*" *South Mims.* *We repudiate all Lotteries whatever.—Foreign or British.*
"*T. J. L.*"—*The Drawing can be substantiated as Morland's, if it is of some value.*
"*An Inquirer,*" *Sutterton.*—*The Eggs of the Silkworm may be purchased in Covent Garden Market, and sent by post*
"*R. C. S. B.*" *—Apply to a Shop broker.*
"*Catholicus,*" *Sheffield.*—*We have not room for the Illustration.*
"*Arthur*" *See the Memoir of Mdlle. Jenny Lind, in No. 261 of our Journal.*
"*Wexford*" *had better employ a Navy Agent.*
"*W. Hunter,*" *Cuy.*—*The Royal Agricultural Society of England will hold their Annual Meeting, at Northampton, on the 20th, 21st, and 22nd instant.*
"*J. C.,*" *Leek.* *Omit "have."*
"*Verax.*"—*The offence is not actionable.*
"*W. S.,*" *co. Wicklow.*—*The print has been received.*
"*G. A. M.,*" *Westminster.* *Declined.*
"*S. C.*" *We regret that we have not room.*
"*Cortocavi.*"—*Take any of Byron's heroines of Oriental descent—or, indeed, any Eastern proper name of the softer cast.*
"*W. M. K.*"—*The blight on the currant tree is produced by the Currant Aphis; that of the gooseberry, by the Gooseberry Aphis; that of the plum, either by the Vestator or Aphis Prunii. The apple tree is injured this year by the Aphis Mali, but we have not seen the blight on the pear.*
"*A Constant Subscriber.*"—*The widow of an officer has a right, we think, to mount a cockade in her servant's hat.*
"*A Lay Herald.*"—*The children of a bastard, having no paternal coat, cannot quarter their mother's arms, although she was a co-heiress; unless either the bastard himself, or his children, become entitled to coat armour by grant from the Earl Marshal.*
"*A Subscriber.*"—*The address of the Ulster King-at-Arms is "Sir William Betha, Kni., Casile, Dublin." A fee is required for information supplied.*
"*W. R. H.*"—*Hurvel is the name of one of Milton's angels; he bears a spear, at whose touch evil spirits who have assumed brute or human forms are compelled to take their real shape. See the 4th Book of "Paradise Lost." The allusions to "Hurvel's spear" are frequent in religious and moral writings; it is, in fact, an allegory of the power of devine truth over falsehood*
"*A Subscriber,*" *Alabama* *The law referred to as use at Campbell gives it; but it is, no doubt, a plagiarism from Blair, very slightly disguised*
"*A Subscriber*" *—No change is made in a widower's shield, the lozenge shape being used by widows only.*
"*A Constant Reader,*" *Trowbridge.*—*The late Duchess of Sutherland, inheriting, in her own right, the Earldom of Sutherland, was called the Duchess-Countess, but the style was more one of adoption than right.*
"*H. R. T.*" *Although a person may be entitled to quarter an arms, he has no right to bear a second crest. There is no necessity to give notice at the Heralds Office*
"*M. B. W.*"—*The Chief Magistrates of London, York, and Dublin, possess the title of Lord, and are addressed "The Right Honourable."*
"*A Subscriber,*" *Penzance* *"Ad eundem" is applied to a Member of one University admitted to another, and meant that the party so received is "of the same degree" that he held in his Alma Mater.*
"*A Constant Subscriber*" *—Miss Jones is not entitled to bear his mother's arms, unless she has been an heiress or coheress, and he then bears them quarterly with his paternal coat, and not impaled.*
"*J. G.*"—*The connection that existed between General Washington and the noble family of Ferrers was very distant. From a very full and elaborate account of "General Washington and his Ancestry," which appeared some months since in Mr. Burke's "Patrician," we find that Lawrence Washington, of Sulgrave, Mayor of Northampton 1532—1545, left two sons, Robert (ancestor of the American Patriot), and Laurence, of Garsdon, Wilts, whose granddaughter and heiress, Elizabeth Washington, married Robert Shirley, Earl Ferrers, progenitor of the present Peer.*
"*E. S.*" *The Duke of Portland, Lord George Bentinck's father, is still alive, aged seventy-three.*
"*P. O.*"—*The qualification for a vote for a Borough Member is a rating of £10 annual value. The Municipal Franchise differs in different towns*
"*Admarsha,*" *Salop* *—See the Portrait and Memoir of Mdlle. Lind, in No. 180 of our Journal; and the Memoir, in No. 261.*
"*D. E. F., a Subscriber and Farmer and Grazier.*"—*A Portrait of Earl de Grey appeared in No. 43 of our Journal.*
"*E. P. S.*" *The oft-quoted line,*

"*Men are but children of a larger growth,*"

is from Dryden's play of "All for Love."
"*Entomologus.*"—*Address, Entomological Society of London.*
"*Sigma.*"—*The Illustration in question cannot appear.*

A fine Engraving of the "Pas des Elemens," at Her Majesty's Theatre, will appear in our next

THE INSTALLATION AT CAMBRIDGE.—In our Journal of Saturday next, July 10, will appear a Series of TWELVE highly finished ENGRAVINGS of the chief incidents of the INSTALLATION of His Royal Highness PRINCE ALBERT, as Chancellor of the University of Cambridge and the Visit of HER MAJESTY, upon that interesting occasion.

BACK NUMBERS.

All Numbers of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, one month old, will, in future, be considered "Back Numbers," and be charged each sixpence extra.

The Volumes and Parts will be charged the same as usual, viz.: Volumes, 18s.; Parts, 2s. 6d.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 3, 1847.

THE reaction of the Government measures of relief in Ireland is beginning to show itself. Under the pressure of the famine, and the consequent alarm, presentments were made for works with very little regard to their cost or utility when executed. Now the pinch of the danger is passing away under the prospect of an abundant harvest, the expenses are beginning to look alarming. They, moreover, appear to indicate a great deal of abuse in the management; the enormous army of pay clerks and officials of all kinds who were employed in superintending the works, and the avidity with which the members of families in a good position in life fastened on the public expenditure, has been spoken of in Parliament more than once; the only reply was, that such is the want of local organisation in Ireland, that the abuses was unavoidable. How much of the relief funds was absorbed by these intermediaries will never be exactly known, but it must have been immense. It now appears that another kind of expense has to be provided for; land was extensively taken for roads during the employment on public works, and that land has to be paid for; the sum required is stated at two millions sterling; half of it must be met by the localities. We do not believe that the authorities or proprietors themselves know exactly what liabilities they have incurred. Certainly the burdens on some of the districts in Ireland will be very heavy for years to come. In fact, the support of the poor, which in England has been distributed over the country gradually and through a long series of years, it may be said centuries, has fallen on Ireland at once, and the shock will nearly crush the resources of the country, as well as burden England with millions of debt. Thus it is that neglect of duties and precaution always avenges itself: the slightest approach to a poor-law was resisted as long as possible; when enacted it was made as useless as possible; and, in one year, the whole population became paupers, and had to be fed by every kind of expedient, presentments, local rates, poor-rates, subscriptions, in every form in which money could be raised or spent. The neglect and denial of years was crowded into the briefest space: everything had to be done hastily, and was, therefore, accompanied by waste, mismanagement, and loss. Yet the probability of such a calamity had been pointed out for at least half a century: partially it had happened before. When it fell on the whole land it was impossible to neglect it: then came loans of millions, which England had to provide; and in Ireland, where a poor-rate of a few pence was dreaded, that rate is at present, in some places, nearly forty shillings in the pound! It is bad policy to let difficulties run up an arrear by continually shrinking from dealing with them. It is a formidable thing to have to contend with the heaped up evils of a century, which have come to their crisis in a single year.

The difficulty of at once stopping the aid that has been given, seems to be the motive of the Government advancing £620,000 as a loan to certain Irish Railway Companies. It is a fragment of the "great plan" of Lord George Bentinck, the principle of which is clearly adopted. It will furnish employment to a limited extent; but, unless the Government has made conditions that it shall only be applied to the earth-works, and the operations that employ unskilled labour, the limit will be still narrower. Yet, compared with what has yet to be done with regard to the social state of Ireland, it will be as nothing. Calamity seems to pursue even those who have fled from the country; the emigrants have been destroyed on board the ships, by fever, in great numbers, and an unusual proportion of disasters have occurred in the shape of wrecks. It is impossible not to suspect there is gross mismanagement, and that the Government inspection of these vessels is evaded.

THE Prussian Diet has closed, after a sitting of eleven weeks, in which it has shown much more spirit and independence than was anticipated. It has refused to concur in a Loan till accounts are given of the public expenditure; it has rejected a proposition for advancing money to a Railway Company, for the same reason; it has laid before the King a demand for a periodical assembling. The King exhibited some degree of ill-temper with his faithful Orders, as if he thought men would be called into political existence, and do nothing; but, on the whole, he seems to accept the policy of progress, be it ever so slow, as a necessity; still, he excludes the Opposition, as disobedient subjects, from the Banquet to which he has invited the more tractable. The Diet will develop itself into a national body; it cannot remain the mere representative of orders and ranks. Already it has created political names: Beckerath, Hauseman, Sanckeu, are regarded as popular champions; there is already another greatness and influence besides office and kingly favour. But, till they obtain a free publication of their proceedings, they will be deprived of the lever by which the public mind can alone be moved.

IN Spain there is an increase of Carlist movements, but it is not believed they will come to anything formidable; indeed, the Government can afford to be merciful, and three prisoners, taken in arms, have been pardoned, contrary to Spanish practice in such cases. A person named La Riva has been condemned to death by the *garotte*, for firing a pistol at the Queen some time ago; the depositions of the witnesses are full of contradictions and confusion. In addition to the usual gossip of Madrid, it is said that the father of the Queen's husband, old Don Francisco, has had the inconceivable folly to become a member of several secret societies of republican and regicidal principles! He was summoned before the Council, and questioned about it; and he seems not to have known there was anything wrong in a person in his position presiding at secret meetings of Communists, and others of the same stamp! The Bourbons have certainly attained, in the person of the Don, the lowest depth of stupidity; he is the stock joke of the Spanish capital.

CAPTURE OF A SLAVER.

Extract of a letter from Reginald Levinge, commanding Her Majesty's steam ship *Devastation*, on the coast of Africa.

"*Devastation*, 31st March, 1847.

"I wrote you a few hurried lines the other day, to tell you I had destroyed the celebrated slave brig, *Tres-Amigos*. I suspected another brig lying at anchor off Porto Novo; and told them in a careless manner that I was sorry I was obliged to go off for water, in place of which I hove to in the offing out of sight of land, 'the bait took' he took in 520 slaves, and I had him the next day

"Poor wretches! they jumped for joy; rolling themselves about the decks, kissing our feet. I never saw anything like their caresses. The poor women were mad with joy there were 200 of them, all huddled together in a state of nature. Two prizes in five days; and my share will be £1040.

"The *Tres-Amigos* went to pieces, the crew having run her on shore; as we got her measurement, we shall be paid just the same, without the trouble of sending her to Sierra Leone. She was the fastest and most notorious vessel on the coast, and took 1200 slaves to Bahia a few months ago."

THE WEATHER.

The temperature of each day, except Monday, during the past week, has been from 4° to 5° below the averages; that of Monday was very nearly that of the averages of the season There has been no rain, and but little wind. The sky has been generally covered by cloud. The following are some particulars of each day: Friday, the sky was occasionally covered with large dark clouds, but the sun shone frequently, at an interval, for a considerable length of time. The wind was light, and principally from the west, but the direction was variable. The average temperature of the day was 59°. Saturday, the sky was principally covered, but the sun shone frequently through breaks in the clouds, till the afternoon, which was generally fine: and the evening was clear for a short time. The wind was light, and from the W.N.W The average temperature of the day was 60°. Sunday was dull and cloudy during the morning; the afternoon was rather fine, but the sky was not bright. The evening was clear The wind was from the W. The average temperature of the day was 61°. Monday, the sky was generally covered by thin fleecy clouds; the day was fine, and the temperature was very uniform through the day, its average was 58°. The wind from the N. Tuesday was uniformly cloudy throughout: the wind was from the N The average temperature was 61°. Wednesday, the sky was uniformly cloudy till noon; after this time, the day was variable. The average temperature of the day was 62°. Thursday, the sky was principally cloudy, but the sun shone frequently through breaks in the clouds, till the afternoon, which was generally fine: and the evening was clear for a short time. The wind was light, and from the W.N.W The average temperature of the day was 60°. Sunday was dull and cloudy during the morning; the afternoon was rather fine, but the sky was not bright. The evening was clear The wind was from the W. The average temperature of the day was 61°. Monday, the sky was generally covered by thin fleecy clouds; the day was fine, and the temperature was very uniform through the day, its average was 58°. The wind from the N. Tuesday was uniformly cloudy throughout: the wind was from the N The average temperature was 61°. Wednesday, the sky was uniformly cloudy till noon; after this time, the day was variable. The average temperature of the day was 62°. Thursday, the sky was principally cloudy, but the sun shone frequently through breaks in the clouds, till the afternoon, which was generally fine: and the evening was clear for a short time. The wind was light, and from the N.N.W. The average temperature of the day was 62°, and that of the six preceding days was also 62°

The extreme thermometrical readings each day were:—

		June 3's the highest during the day was 68; deg. and the lowest was 50 deg.	
Friday,	June 25	67	53
Saturday,	June 26	67	50
Sunday,	June 27	68	50
Monday,	June 28	73	56
Tuesday,	June 29	73	56
Wednesday,	June 30	73	56
		68	50

There was a great difference in the temperature of Monday from that of the preceding and following days.

J. G.

Uffington, near Stamford, July 1, 1847.

N.B. The appearance of the grain crops, so far as I have seen and heard, is most satisfactory, and no appearance whatever of the potatoe disease as yet, in this part of the country.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

On Sunday morning, the Queen and Prince Albert, the King of the Belgians, the Duke of Brabant, and the gentlemen of the household, attended divine service in the private chapel in Buckingham Palace. Prayers were read by the Hon. and Rev. C. Leslie Courtenay. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Liddell.

On Monday, the Queen and their Majesties the King and Queen of the Belgians walked in the garden of Buckingham Palace. Prince Albert paid a visit to the Belgians, his Excellency M. Van de Weyer, the Duke of Wellington, the Marquis and Marchioness of Douglas, the Countess Vanderstraten, the Earl and Countess of Clarendon, Viscount Melbourne, Lady Beauvale, Lord and Lady John Russell, and the Right Hon. Sir Robert Adair.

On Tuesday morning the Queen held a Court. Their Imperial Highnesses Prince Peter and the Princess of Oldenburg had an audience of the Queen. In the evening her Majesty and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Queen of the Belgians, honoured her Majesty's Theatre with their presence

On Wednesday the Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by the King and Queen of the Belgians, took an airing, in an open barouche and four. Their Imperial Highnesses Prince Peter and the Princess of Oldenburg visited their Majesties the King and Queen of the Belgians, at Buckingham Palace. The Queen had a dinner party, at Buckingham Palace, and afterwards, an evening party.

PRINCE WALDEMAR OF PRUSSIA.—His Royal Highness Prince Waldemar of Prussia arrived in London on Thursday. This illustrious Prince, accompanied by his suite, shared the dangers and privations of the British army on the fields of Buddiee and Ferozshah, during the late occasion Dr. Hoffman, the physician of his Royal Highness, fell mortally wounded. His Royal Highness was also present at the battle of Sobraon, a. d. thus witnessed the total overthrow of the turbulent Sikhleaders The occasion of the visit of his Royal Highness is to receive at the hands of her Majesty the Grand Cross of the Bath, in commemoration of the share which he had in the glorious victories in question.

THE DUCHESS OF PALMELLA.—The Duchess of Palmella, accompanied by her daughters, the Countess das Galveas, the Countess de Oreckromins, and Donna Anna, has arrived in England. The pre-ent is the first time since the coronation of her Majesty that the Duchess has visited England, the Duke de Palmella having, on that occasion, attended the British Court as Ambassador Extraordinary from the Queen of Portugal.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL'S PARLIAMENTAL BANQUET.—Lord John Russell gave a grand banquet on Wednesday evening to a circle of members of the Lower House, including Mr Lascelles, Mr. Carew, Mr. Pusey, Mr Morris, Sir Horace Seymour, Mr J Hall, &c. Mr. Dashwood, Sir John Owen, Major Layard, Mr. Roebuck, Mr J Martin, &c.

DINNER AT APSLEY HOUSE.—The Duke of Wellington gave a grand dinner on Wednesday evening at Apsley House, at which their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge honoured the noble and gallant Duke by their company, and among the guests were the Archbishop of York, the Earl and Countess of Wilton, the Earl of Cawdor, the Countess Grosvenor, Westmoreland, Lord and Lady Charles Wellesley, the right hon. Charles Arbuthnot, Col. and Mrs. Maxwell, Miss Burdett Coutts, Sir Henry Bishop, and Lady Augusta Cadogan.

ENTERTAINMENT BY MAJOR-GENERAL AND LADY SMYTH.—Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Willams gave an elegant entertainment to the gallant hero of Aliwal and his amiable lady. In the evening Mrs. Williams gave a ball, which was numerously and fashionably attended, and kept up with great spirit till a very late hour.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

CITY OF LONDON ELECTION.—Lord John Russell has issued an address to the electors of the City of London, stating that he shall again offer himself. His Lordship alludes to the declaration of his political opinions, on the ground that they are well known to the electors. There are now no less than seven candidates for the representation of the City:—Lord John Russell, Mr. Masterman, Mr. Pattison, Baron Rothschild, Sir George Larpent, Alderman Johnson, and Mr. Payne. On Tuesday a meeting of members of the Liberal Registration Association was held at the London Tavern, which was much crowded. The chair was taken by M. Foster, Esq., M.P. The meeting was called by the requisition of the City of London at the ensuing election. The Committee, in their Report, state that at the present time, there is a majority of 1889 electors in the Whig interest, and they express a hope that Lord J. Russell Mr. Pattison, Sir G. Larpent, and Baron Rothschild would be returned Sir G Larpent and Baron Rothschild addressed the meeting, which was crowded with persons of rank and fashion. The meeting unanimously agreed that the Registration Association should resolve itself into a General Election Committee, to secure the return of the above-mentioned candidates, and that the gentlemen present pledge themselves to support the interests of the joint return of the four candidates The City of London Conservative Association met at the Crown and Anchor Tavern on Wednesday. The statements of the Reform party were taken into consideration, and declared to be correct in their accuracy. On the contrary, the report of the Committee stated that the Association had never been so successful as during the past year. Mr. T. Baring urged the Conservatives to take up the gauntlet of defiance, and assured his audience that they would be able to fight the four Liberal candidates with four Conservatives. A resolution was then passed, ordering the books and papers of the Association to be placed at the disposal of Aldermen Masterman and John on, the two Conservative candidates, who returned thanks; and several gentlemen expressed a hope that two other candidates would be found to come forward in the same interest.

MARYLEBONE ELECTION.—At a meeting of electors of this borough, held on Monday, a letter was read from Sir Charles Napier, finally renouncing his claims to the representation, on account of his appointment to the command of the Channel fleet. A vote of confidence in Sir Benjamin Hall was afterwards passed.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES AT KING'S COLLEGE. The annual distribution of prizes to the department of General Literature and Science took place on Wednesday, in the theatre of King's College, London, which was crowded with persons of rank and fashion The Prince Consort, the Archbishop of Canterbury presided, and was supported by his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, the Bishops of Oxford and Lichfield, Lord Kenyon, &c.

THE BRITISH MUSEUM.—The following are the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the affairs of the British Museum:—The Earl of Ellesmere, Lords Langdale and Wrottesley, the Bishop of Norwich, the Lord Advocate of Scotland, Sir Roderick Impey Murchison, Sir Charles Lemon, Sir Philip Egerton, Mr. Hume, Mr. Ewart, and Mr. Monckton Milnes.

MODEL LODGING-HOUSE IN GEORGE-STREET The Interior arrangements and fittings of the new model lodging-house in George-street, Bloomsbury, built upon the plan and under the superintendance of the Society for Improving the Condition of the Working Classes, have been completed, and it is about to be opened for the reception of lodgers. None but working men will be admitted

METROPOLITAN IMPROVEMENTS.—A plan is exhibited at the Mansion House for the formation of a new street, from Victoria-street, through King-street, into West Smithfield, obviating the necessity for vehicles descending the dangerous declivity of Holborn-hill, and opening a direct line of communication from New Oxford street to the Eastern Counties Railway.

REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF BREAD.—On Tuesday, there was a general reduction of two halfpenny in the price of the 4lb. loaf throughout the different metropolitan districts, the high-priced bakers charging 11d, second quality, 9½d, household 9d and 8½d. the 4lb. loaf. Rye bread is 7d. the loaf, and Indian corn 7d. the round.

CHEAPNESS OF VEGETABLES IN LONDON.—The supply of vegetables to the London markets is very abundant. On Tuesday morning, at Covent Garden, good new potatoes, not the least diseased, were selling as low as 2s. per cwt., with a good supply. Lettuces were selling at 3d. per score; cabbage plants, from 2s. to 3s. 6d. per dozen bunches; cabbages, from 9d. to 1s. 6d. per dozen, and other commodities equally cheap. So great has been the supply of haulboys and strawberries, that the hawkers of the metropolis were selling them about the streets on Thursday morning at the low price of 2d per lb.

HEALTH OF THE METROPOLIS.—The deaths registered in the week ending June 26, were:—Males, 471; females, 450; total, 921. Births:—Males, 676, females, 679; total, 1355.

POSTSCRIPT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Friday.

Royal Assent.—The Royal assent was given by Commission to the Marine Forces Enlistment Bill, the Master in Chancery Bill, the Baths and Washhouses Bill, and about 70 other bills, the greater part of which were railway and other private bills.

The House was then occupied with the Poor Laws Administration Bill, which went through Committee, and an adjournment then took place.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Friday.

THE NAVIGATION LAWS.

The House met to-day at noon.

Lord J. Russell moved the order of the day for the second reading of the Navigation (No. 2) Bill.

Lord G. Bentinck opposed the bill, and gave his opinion that, if agreed to, it would be most injurious to the shipping interest, and also to the navy. He did not think, if the Navigation Laws were abolished, it would be possible in a few years to man the navy. The noble Lord read extracts from a number of documents with respect to the naval and commercial interests of the empire, and concluded by moving as an amendment that this bill be read a second time that day three months.

Lord J. Russell said the question before the House was not whether the Navigation Laws should be abolished altogether but whether it would not be advisable to suspend them for some limited period (hear, hear). He was surprised at the objections of Lord G. Bentinck. He had agreed to the suspension of the Corn Laws until March next. The Lord [illegible] considered that the two questions were exactly similar. If there was no objection to suspending the Corn Laws until March next, he could not see what objection there could be to suspend the Navigation Laws for a similar period. In the present circumstances of the country it was advisable to give every facility possible to the importation of foreign corn.

Mr. Ricardo supported the bill.

Mr. Liddell was glad to hear the noble Lord state that he had not made up his mind to a total abolition of the Navigation Laws (hear, hear), but only asked for a suspension of them.

Lord J. Russell said the right hon. gentleman had misunderstood him. In moving for a further suspension of the existing laws he was not pledged either one way or the other, at some future period, as to considering the policy of altogether abolishing them or making some alterations.

Mr. Trelawny supported the bill.

After further debate, Lord G. Bentinck withdrew his amendment; and the bill was read a second time.

The Custody of Offenders Bill went through Committee.

The Stock-in Trade Exemption Bill was read a second time.

At four o'clock, the House adjourned till five.

Third Readings.—When the House met again, at five o'clock, the following bills were read a third time and passed:—Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway (Supply of Surplus Water to Manchester, Salford, and Stockport); Portsmouth Paving, Lighting, and Improvement); Taunton Improvement and Market.

The Health of Towns Bill.—The House then again went into Committee on this bill, the discussion upon which lasted throughout the night.

BANQUET TO SIR HARRY SMITH.

A Banquet was given on Thursday, at Whittlesea, to Sir H. Smith; the Rev. A. Peyton in the chair.

In the centre was placed a very handsome Epergne, a testimonial to Sir Harry Smith, purchased by subscription. (See the last page.)

When the health of Sir Harry Smith was proposed by the Chairman, Sir Harry Smith rose and spoke as follows:

> Lives there man with soul so dead,
> Who never to himself has said
> This is my own, my native land. (Loud cheers).

Reverend Sir, my Lords, and Gentlemen, and fellow townsmen—fain would I thank you for the honour you have this day done me by thus assembling, and by the sumptuous banquet you have set before me, but, when the heart is full, the tongue refuses to obey. (Cheers.) It is true, as your President has said, that it is 42 years since I left my native land. On that occasion, I parted with an affectionate mother (cheers), and, gentlemen, by a curious coincidence, this day is the commemoration of her birthday. (Cheers.) Her last words to me were, "Remember, I pray you, never to enter a public billiard-room to play; and, if ever you should be engaged with the enemies of your country, remember you are an Englishman." (Loud cheers.) Thirty-two years ago, at the battle of Waterloo, there were three brothers, and it had pleased Providence to protect them all, although they were in the heat of the battle. We three, gentlemen, are the only instances of that kind on record in this country, and we three are here to-day to feel and thank you for the honour done to myself and family. (Loud cheers.) How I fulfilled the first pledge I gave my mother I well know. I have never played in a public billiard room, and, what is more, I never was drunk in my life. (Cheers). How I have obeyed her second injunction, my Sovereign, the Duke of Wellington, and you, my fellow-countrymen, have been pleased to bear testimony, and it becomes me to acknowledge the reception I have received. If I am about to remind you of my services, I believe that they arose from my being placed in positions that would have been equally well filled by others. ("No, no.") Believe me, fellow-countrymen, it is to my fellow-soldiers I am indebted for the honours I have received. I never appealed to my brother soldiers that they did not respond to my call. (Cheers.) I hope war is far, far distant; for, although a glorious, it is a horrid profession. Since the wonderful battle of Waterloo, which established a peace for this nation which has lasted thirty-two years, and on my return to this country, I have observed her marked improvement in the arts and sciences, the improvement in the morality and department of the lower classes, and the observance of the Sabbath, which latter, I regret to say, was not thought of when I left it. To this I attribute all the good success of our civil exertions. I accept with gratitude the service of plate you offer me. I trust that feeling will be perpetuated in the memory of my family, and that they will never disgrace that relic of my sword. (Cheers.) I have no sons, but have two nephews, whom I have seen in action, and who are now in this room; they merit the coat they wear (the uniform of Sir Harry's regiment), and if they did not, I would be the first to strip them of it. (Cheers.) A word of the Duke of Wellington. You should have seen as I have seen him, riding in the thick of the fight, rallying the disheartened, restoring confidence wherever he appeared, and rendering victory certain. (Cheers.) My reception by my Sovereign and my fellow-countrymen has been far more gratifying than I am able to express, but I feel it none the less, and only apprehend that my services and performance of my duties should not in future merit your approbation. My first military ardour was inspired in the Whittlesea Yeomanry Cavalry—(cheers)—which I have this day inspected, and which I am rejoiced to see in superior order to what they were in my former days. I am aware, by tradition, a Minister once said, in alluding to the French Revolution, "If your Majesty is afraid to arm your subjects, your crown will totter to its base;" and in this country, so long as the nobles are true to the throne and the people to the nobles, so long shall England stand, as now she stands, paramount and unparalleled among the nations. (Cheers.) My heart is too full to allow me to dwell any longer on the subject, but believe me I shall ever, amid all vicissitudes, entertain a grateful remembrance of this mark of the respect and the attachment of the inhabitants of my native isle. Many of my playmates, schoolmates, and fellow-townsmen are around me, and I trust that, with the other honourable gentlemen present, they will accept the grateful thanks of their townsman and countryman Harry Smith. (The gallant general sat down amidst reiterated cheers.)

Movements of the Court.—On Monday morning, at half-past eleven, her Majesty and Prince Albert and their suite will leave Buckingham Palace for the Tottenham Station of the Eastern Counties Railway, where a special train is ordered to be in readiness; and at the terminus the Royal equipages will be in waiting to convey them to the apartments which have been prepared for that purpose in Trinity College, Cambridge. Her Majesty selected the Tottenham Station, in order to avoid the crowd and bustle of the London terminus at Shoreditch. After the Installation and the *fêtes* attendant, the Queen and Court will leave Cambridge (it is supposed on Wednesday next), and return to Buckingham Palace, and remain there until the breaking up of Parliament, when her Majesty, the Prince Consort, and the Court, will proceed to Osborne House with the Royal Family; from whence, about the second week in August, her Majesty and the Prince will pay their promised visit to the Marquis of Abercorn's hunting-seat, Arverykie Lodge, at Luggan, in Inverness-shire. It has not yet been decided whether the Royal trip to the Highlands will be made by land or by water.

Arrival of the new French Ambassador.—His Excellency the Duc de Broglie, the new French Ambassador, accompanied by the Comte and Comtesse de Jarnac and a very numerous suite, arrived on Thursday at Dover, from Boulogne. After partaking of a *déjeuner*, his Excellency left for town by the South Eastern Railway, and arrived early in the afternoon.

The Revenue.—It is stated in official circles that the revenue accounts for the current quarter, to be made up on Monday, are likely to turn out well. In particular, it is expected that there will be a considerable increase upon the present quarter (as compared with that of last year) upon Customs and upon Stamps. There may possibly be a falling off upon Excise, but it will not be great.

Death of a Child from Swallowing a Cherry-stone.—On Thursday the following extraordinary and fatal case was admitted into St. Thomas's Hospital. It appears that the deceased, a fine girl, about seven years old, named Emily Harriet Durban, whose friends reside in George-street, Croydon, on the morning of yesterday week, when eating some fruit, accidentally swallowed a cherry-stone, and on the following day, feeling some ill effects in consequence, complained to her parents, and Mr. Bird, the surgeon of Croydon, was called, and tried every means to extract the stone, but without success. The little creature grew worse, and ultimately, at the recommendation of Mr. Bird, she was conveyed to the above hospital, and placed under the charge of Mr. Barnewell, one of the resident medical officers, who, with the assistance of the dresser, was about to introduce the probe, but, upon seeing this, the deceased made a sudden turn, was seized with convulsive efforts, and expired in a few moments.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

PORTUGAL.

The Madrid papers of the 25th ult. contain letters from the Army of Intervention; which announce that the General intended to be before Oporto on the 22nd or 23rd ult. Despatches from the Spanish Consul at Oporto announced that the Miguelites ruled all the movements of the Junta, and that Povoas and Monk Bernardino commanded. Vinhaes had overtaken the body that had escaped from St. Ubes, and made 300 prisoners.

IRELAND.

THE ELECTIONS.

City of Dublin.—Mr. John O'Connell is the only Repeal candidate yet announced. The present members, Messrs. Gregory and Grogan, again stand on the Conservative interest.

County of Wicklow.—Lord Milton has issued an address to the electors. His return is considered pretty certain. If there should be a contest, the struggle will be between Sir R. Howard and Colonel Acton.

County of Tipperary.—Mr. John Lanigan, of Richmond, Templemore, and Mr. F. Scully, son of the late James Scully, Esq., banker, of Tipperary, have started as Repeal candidates for this county.

County of Cork Election.—The election for the county of Cork commenced on Monday. E. D. Freeman, Esq., proposed Mr. Leader, who, he said, was an anti-Repealer, and would decidedly oppose the present Government: the nomination of Mr. Leader was seconded by Horace Townsend, Esq. L. J. Shea, Esq., proposed Dr. Power, the Repeal candidate; and the Rev. Mr. Doheny seconded the nomination. A show of hands was called for. A dozen was held up for Mr. Leader, and about a thousand for Dr. Power. A poll was demanded for Mr. Leader, which commenced on Tuesday. At the close of the poll on Wednesday, the numbers were:—Power, 478; Leader, 368. Majority for Mr. Power, 110.

The Irish Chief Secretaryship.—It is settled that Sir William Somerville will succeed to the Irish Secretaryship, which Mr. Labouchere vacates for the Board of Control, immediately after the dissolution of Parliament.

The Midland Great Western.—This railway was opened on Monday morning for public traffic to Enfield, a distance of 26½ miles. The first train started at six o'clock, the second at seven, and neither could accommodate the number of persons who sought places. The return trains were crammed to excess.

Great Southern and Western Railway.—The direct line towards Cork was opened last Saturday from Kildare to Maryborough.

The Repeal Association.—A meeting of this body was held on Monday last, at which Mr. John O'Connell read letters from Dr. Brain, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Elphin, enclosing subscriptions; and from Mr. Collett, of Athlone, giving his adhesion to Repeal. Mr. O'Connell spoke of the advantages which Repeal would confer upon England as well as Ireland; and was followed by Mr. Dillon Browne, who abused the Young Ireland party; and Mr. Maurice O'Connell, who ridiculed Mr. Poulet Scrope, and his "unasked" exertions in Irish affairs. Mr. J. O'Connell afterwards announced his intention of offering himself as a candidate for Dublin, and denied that Mr. H. Grattan had seceded from the Association. The rent was announced at £77, and the attendance was much better than usual.

The Harvest and the Potato Crop.—The grain crops are fast ripening, and promise a very abundant yield. The accounts of the potato crop are still very conflicting. Almost all the provincial papers give highly favourable accounts; but private letters, from competent and disinterested parties, express serious apprehensions, and state that unequivocal symptoms of disease have appeared.

Infamous Tricks of the Famine-mongers.—The *Tipperary Free Press* of Saturday last, says it has received a letter from a friend at Mark-lane, London dated Thursday, stating, "Last week, a man in Tyrone, collected a quantity of rotten potato stalks, which he sold for £5 to a corn-holder in Londonderry, who caused them to be exhibited for effect!" A gentleman of this town (says the *Drogheda Argus*), who was in the Liverpool Corn-market on Tuesday last, related to us a circumstance that we cannot resist the temptation of preserving for some future delineator of "the food speculator of 1847." It appears that for some time back an effort has been making to raise the price of corn by an outcry that the potato crop had failed again. It seems that within the last ten days it had been discovered that some portion at least of the potatoes in England had really suffered. Persons were employed to hunt out for the disease, and to turn the rottannes to the best advantage for themselves, the speculators actually procuring small heaps of the diseased and putrid root on their stalls, to prove to the purchasers of grain that famine has not yet given up his prey.

Extent of Relief to the Irish.—The Dublin Correspondent of the *Morning Chronicle* says:—"I have ascertained that there are now upwards of *two millions nine hundred thousand persons* receiving rations at the public expense, under the Temporary Relief Act. Thus, more than one-third of the entire population of Ireland are obtaining out-door relief; but in some counties the proportion is much greater, probably exceeding one-half of the population, as the relief system is but partially in operation in several counties of Ulster and Leinster, and some baronies of Kildare are altogether exempt from it."

Trial of Mr. Lanauze for Embezzlement.—Last Saturday the Court of Queen's Bench was occupied with the trial of Mr. Henry Lanauze, stockbroker, for embezzling the sum of £9000 the property of Mr. Clayton Brown, handed to him for the purpose of purchasing Government Stock, but which he (Mr. L.) appropriated to his own use. The Jury found the traverser "Guilty" on two counts—one of which charged him with embezzlement. A point was saved which must be decided against the traverser before he can be brought up for judgment, which cannot be before next term. In the meantime he is out on bail.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

FATAL COLLIERY EXPLOSION NEAR WIGAN.

On Monday morning an explosion of fire-damp, fatal in its consequences to a number of persons, took place at the colliery known sometimes as the Hier Patricroft Colliery, but more properly as the Kirkless Hall Colliery, near the boundary line of the townships of Ince and Aspull, on the banks of the Leeds and Liverpool Canal, about two miles from Wigan.

The result of the accident was the death of two persons, the very serious injury of eight or ten others, and the injury, more or less, of at least a dozen more.

The explosion, it appears, arose from the blowing up a quantity of coal by one of the men, which set it on fire; and before the fire could be blocked up or extinguished, the accident occurred. Immediately after the accident, the efforts of all were directed to the getting out of the injured parties, and up to five o'clock twenty-three had been brought up to the top of the pit. It was found, however, impracticable to prosecute the search with safety until the fire had been effectually blocked up; but at five o'clock one man only was said to be missing. The following is a correct list of all those brought up after the explosion, none of whom, it is said, escaped unhurt:—

John Cartwright—dead.

Joseph Wilkinson, a boy—said to have died on his way home.

Robert Wilkinson, father of the above—seriously injured.

John Berry—very badly burnt, with no hopes of recovery.

Very badly burnt—John Rhodes, George Evans, underlooker; Henry Hawson, John Riley, Ashmore, a boy, and Samuel Evans.

More or less injured—William Dainty, John Holcroft, John Bolton, James Naylor, Joseph Penman, Eli Monk, William Jackson, Richard Currie, John Webster, James Belshaw, John Mills, Thomas Laurenson, Samuel Simkin.

Robert Southern, the only one said to be missing, and supposed to be dead.

Fire at Chelmsford.—A fire took place in Back-street, Chelmsford, on Saturday last, by which ten houses were burnt down, and five or six others much injured. It was the largest fire that has been known in that part of Essex for years. The fire is believed to have been purely accidental.

Incendiary Fire near Cambridge.—The extensive stack-yard of Messrs. Keynolds and Sons, farmers, at Coton, near Cambridge, was entirely consumed by fire on Saturday night, the conflagration being the work of an incendiary.

Fatal Accident at the Blackwall Railway.—On Wednesday a fatal accident occurred at the goods depôt of the Blackwall Railway terminus, Crutched Friars. A man named Peter Summerfield, whilst engaged in lifting the cradle, a piece of machinery used for raising heavy weights, dropped a shilling, which fell below the spot where the cradle descends. The unfortunate man went below, leaving another person to do his work, and whilst searching for his shilling the cradle was lowered, and, before he had time to get out of the way, he was crushed with such violence as to break his legs and back, and otherwise dreadfully injure him. Three medical men were sent for, but by the time they arrived life was quite extinct. The deceased has left a wife and three children unprovided for.

Explosion at Camden Town.—An explosion of an extraordinary character happened on Monday evening upon the premises of Mr. Augustus Brackenbury, manufacturer of ice by steam machinery, at the rear of 10½, Stanhope-street, Camden town. While Mr. Brackenbury was at work in a building nearly fifty feet from the dwelling, an explosion occurred, which blew down the walls and roof, and set the place on fire. Mr. Brackenbury was also very severely injured by the force of the explosion. Much injury was done to the premises.

The Loss of Life at the Railway Arch in Bermondsey.—On Monday, the adjourned inquiry as to the death of Frederick Messenger, aged 56, and Mary Thiselton, 44, was resumed by Mr. W. Carter and the Jury, at Bermondsey Workhouse. The evidence as to the solidity of the arches was very conflicting. The Jury eventually returned a verdict of "Accidental death," accompanied by a recommendation that in all cases where such works were in progress, the public thoroughfares should be stopped up. Mr. Town appeared on behalf of the relatives of the deceased persons, and it was intimated that actions at law would be forthwith commenced against the company for compensation under the act of Parliament.

Frightful Accident at Bristol.—A frightful accident took place at Bristol on Tuesday, at the factory of Messrs. J. and S. Fry, chocolate manufacturers, Union street. The Messrs. Fry are the manufacturers of Churchman's Milk Chocolate and Bristol Patent Cocoa, and in the grinding and compression of the cocoa, powerful machinery, worked by steam, is used. About twelve o'clock, as one of the men in the factory, named William Robyn, was employed in oiling some parts of the engine, his shirt sleeve and some other portions of his clothes were caught by a wheel, and he was drawn rapidly into the machinery. The poor man alarmed the factory with his cries, but before the engine could be stopped, he experienced injuries of the most dreadful nature—his ribs were broken and his abdomen torn open, and the intestines drawn out and wound round the wheels and strap of the engine. The machinery was stopped as speedily as possible, and surgical assistance was given; but the poor fellow is in a hopeless state.

Accident on the River.—On Tuesday afternoon as one of the Chelsea steamers was proceeding up the river with about 300 passengers on board, she ran foul of the new steamboat pier at Vauxhall-bridge so violently that every one on board was thrown down, and the funnel dashed on deck, injuring several parties, and not only causing the utmost confusion but great consternation for the safety of the passengers—the paddle-box and floats having been crushed in. With great presence of mind the commander of the boat instantly directed the engines to be reversed, and with the well-timed assistance of the pier-men, succeeded in fastening the boat to the dumby, and enabling the passengers to escape by the pier. They were shortly after conveyed to their respective destinations by another boat.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

FRAUDULENT BILL DISCOUNTERS.

A trial was commenced on Saturday last, in the Court of Exchequer, and did not finish till Monday, in the course of which further disclosures were made of the frauds of advertising money lenders. It was an action, Pontez *v.* Glossop, to [illegible] the amount of two bills of exchange for £250 each, drawn by one Gar[illegible], and accepted by the defendant. The pleas were 43 in number, and [illegible]ted, *inter alia*, that no consideration had been given for the bills, and that [illegible]ndant's acceptances had been obtained by fraud and covin.

Sir F. Thesiger, Q.C., Mr. M. Chambers, Q.C., Mr. Miller, and Mr. G. F. Pollock, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Cockburn, Q.C., Mr. Humphrey, Q.C., and Sir J. Bayley, for the defendant.

The defendant is a clergyman of the Church of England, and holds the living of West Dean, in Wiltshire. Being in want of pecuniary accommodation in the month of August last, he was induced, by an advertisement in one of the London newspapers, to apply to an advertising money lender, and, after some correspondence between them, he came up to town, and had an interview with Gardiner, who, under the name of Rutter and Co., carried on the business of a bill-discounter at Fludyer-street, Westminster. In consequence of what passed at this interview, Gardiner drew and the defendant accepted the two bills in question, dated respectively the 28th and 29th August, 1846, payable at four months, and Gardiner having given a written acknowledgment for them, with an undertaking that they should be returned if not discounted, defendant left the bills with him to get them discounted, which he promised to do the following morning. Next morning, however, Gardiner alleged that his banker had left town, but that as he should be at Southampton in a few days, he would call at West Dean, and leave the money with the defendant. On the day appointed Gardiner wrote to say that he could not then leave town, but would certainly be at Southampton on the following Saturday, and requested that if any application should be made in the interval to the defendant to know whether his acceptances were genuine, he would answer in the affirmative. In the course of the week, and during the absence of the defendant, a letter making such inquiry, addressed from 23, Craven-street, Strand, and signed by one Gadderer, arrived at defendant's house, and was answered by Mrs. Glossop, to the effect that the acceptances had been left in Gardiner's hands to be discounted, but that no value had been received for them. Subsequently, Gardiner complained that in consequence of Mrs. Glossop's letter he had failed to get the money, and persuaded defendant to write another letter to Gadderer, which he did, in hopes of getting the bills discounted. On the 17th September defendant came to London to demand the money or the bills; but not being able to get either, he put an advertisement in the papers describing the transaction, and cautioning the public that the bills had been obtained fraudulently. Meanwhile Gardiner had given the bills to one Coyle, with whom he had become acquainted when both were inmates of the Queen's Prison, to get discounted, and Coyle gave him £100 down for them, and promised to give him the remainder in a day or two. This, however, he never did; and Gardiner, having seen the advertisement, kept the £100, so that the defendant never got a farthing for his acceptances. Subsequently the bills passed into the possession of Mr. Laurence Levy, of Fetter-lane, who endorsed one of them to Mr. A. Jones, a bill-broker, a few days before it became due, and issued a writ against defendant, upon his refusal to take up the other. It appeared that Gadderer had obtained one of the bills from L. Levy, and that the one endorsed to Mr. Jones was also paid by him on behalf of Miss Pontez, the plaintiff, who, as he alleged, had received them as endorsee, and transferred them without endorsement. Evidence was given to show that defendant had been introduced to the plaintiff, at her own house, by Gadderer, who lodged with her—that she had sold out stock to the amount of £300 on the 11th September; that Gadderer accompanied her to the broker's, and that the £100 note paid by Coyle to Gardiner was one of the notes which she had received at the bank, upon the cheque given to her by the broker.

The evidence on both sides having closed,

Mr. Cockburn, Q.C., for the defendant, strongly commented upon the absence of Gadderer, who knew and could explain the whole transaction, and denounced the action as a gross fraud and conspiracy against the plaintiff, by "old hands," who knew all the niceties of the law relating to bills, and had, therefore, nominally transferred the £100 from one to the other, to give an appearance of consideration to the transaction.

Mr. M. Chambers, Q.C., having replied at great length for the plaintiff,

The Chief Baron summed up, and told the Jury there was distinct evidence that £100 had been given as part consideration for one of the bills; they must, [illegible] to that amount, and, if the evidence satisfied [illegible] verdict as recorded; but, my wishes, also, go along with your wishes.

Mr. Humphrey, Q.C., for the defendant, intimated that he should move for a new trial, on the ground that some letters tendered as evidence in the cause had been improperly rejected.

Lord Nelson's Sword.—Alleged Libel.—In the Court of Queen's Bench, on Tuesday, an action was tried—Evans *v.* Lawson. It was brought by the plaintiff, a picture and curiosity dealer, residing in Maddox-street, against the defendant, printer and publisher of the *Times* newspaper, to recover compensation in damages for libels alleged to be contained in two letters published in that journal, in the month of December last, bearing the signature of Sir Harris Nicolas. The letters stated that Mr. Evans, the plaintiff, had sold a sword to the late Lord Saye and Sele, for £150, on the representation that it was the identical sword worn by Lord Nelson at the memorable battle of Trafalgar; that his Lordship (Saye and Sele) afterwards made a present of the sword to the Governors of Greenwich Hospital; but, on its being subsequently ascertained that Lord Nelson *did not* wear a sword on the day of battle, Sir Harris Nicolas sent two letters to the *Times* newspaper, informing the public of that fact, and the authorities of Greenwich refused to exhibit the sword. These letters formed the ground of the present action. The plaintiff alleged that there was an insinuation that he had sold the sword to Lord Saye and Sele, well knowing at the time that the hero of Trafalgar did not wear a sword on that day. This statement, it was pleaded, had much injured him in his business.—Mr. Humfrey, Q.C., with whom was Mr. Peacock, for the defendant, contended that the letter complained of was only a fair commentary on the evidence, intrinsic and extrinsic, adduced to support the authenticity of the sword, and that, if it was libellous at all, it was not a libel on the plaintiff. Lord Denman, in summing up, said he had very great difficulty in finding that the letter complained of bore the meaning which the declaration attributed to it.—The Jury returned a verdict for the defendant.

Death of the Earl of Lanesborough.—Died, on Sunday, the 13th ult., at Brislington, near Bristol, the Right Hon. Brinsley Butler, Earl of Lanesborough, Viscount Lanesborough, and Baron of Newton Butler, of the kingdom of Ireland. He is succeeded in his titles and estates by his heir-at-law, G. J. D. Butler Danvers, Esq., of Swithland Hall, in the county of Leicester.

New Magistrate.—Mr. Hammill will succeed Mr. Rawlinson, the late magistrate, at Marlborough-street Police-office.

The Bishop of Cork.—The Pope has appointed Father Delany, of Bandon, to the Roman Catholic Bishopric of Cork.

The Harvest.—We are gratified to perceive in the country papers that the most cheering prospects of the harvest are entertained. The weather appears to have been of late very favourable for the wheat crops, and we trust that the game of the famine-mongers is up.

The Appearance of the Potato Crops in Wilts.—A gentleman residing at Windsor, who is the owner of a large farm near Cricklade, and who was there on Wednesday and Thursday last, gives a very gratifying account of the state of the Potato crops throughout the whole of that neighbourhood. He states that, from the inquiries he made amongst the farmers and labourers in the vicinity of his own land, he learns that the growing crops are not only entirely free from all appearance of disease, but that they were never known to be in a more healthy state, or to hold out greater hopes to the growers of a most prolific harvest. The growing crops of grain, of every description, throughout the county, are also stated to promise most abundantly; showing that more than a fair average may be confidently calculated upon.

Margate.—The Kentish papers state that Margate is getting very gay already. Tivoli Gardens are about to be opened, and the theatrical season will shortly commence. Mr. Henry Betty will appear as *Claude Melnotte* on the 19th inst., and will subsequently play *Richard* and other characters in plays of Shakspeare. The Theatre will be under the management of Mr. T. Dowton, a nephew of *the* Dowton, and will thus open under favourable auspices.

The Inhuman Murder in Derbyshire.—At the last Derby Assizes, John Platts was condemned, and subsequently executed, for the murder of George Collis, of Chesterfield. Three persons were distinctly proved to have been parties to the murder; one Morley, a butcher, who is dead; John Platts, condemned; and a third person, generally supposed to be one Anthony Lant, a potman, at Brampton. In his confession, Platts implicated Lant, but his name was suppressed in the published confession. It will be recollected that one witness (Slack) saw a man as if in a drunken state pushed by two others into Platt's shop, and that he remarked to a woman standing near, whom he did not know, that "the drunken man would have a "cold night's lodging." This woman turns out to be Mrs. Redfearn, who, since Platts was hanged, has told all she saw and knows; and Lant was taken into custody, in bed, on Tuesday last. His examination took place on Wednesday, and he has been committed to take his trial. It is stated there is new and important evidence, and that circumstances will transpire conclusive of the opinion expressed, that Platt's confession was incorrect.

Deaths from the Explosion of Gun-cotton.—On Thursday (last week), an explosion of gun cotton took place at the congreve rocket manufactory of Mr. R. Wade, West Ham, Essex. Three men, named Geary, Tuft, and Redford, employed in filling rockets, were killed by the concussion, and a portion of the factory was destroyed. On Monday, an inquest was held at the London Hospital, on Henry Redford, one of the sufferers. Mr. Bingham, the superintendent of Mr. Wade's factory, explained the manner in which the rockets were made, both under the old and new system. Formerly, it appeared, they were made with gunpowder, but, during the last few weeks, a prepared cotton, [illegible] had been employed for the purpose. [illegible] Hall, gunpowder maker, and Mr. Willmott, lecturer on chemistry at the London Hospital, attributed the accident to the compression of air in the rocket case, but Dr. Letheby expressed his conviction that it arose from the friction produced by the repeated blows of the "monkey." It was agreed that the greatest precaution had been used by Mr. Wade in conducting his business, and the Jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death." A similar verdict was given on the following day in the case of Tuft and Geary.

F I N E A R T S.

"AN ENGLISH MERRY-MAKING, A HUNDRED YEARS AGO."—PAINTED BY W. P. FRITH A.—IN THE ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION.

We have this week engraved one of the most successful pictures in the Exhibition, "An English Merry-Making, a Hundred Years Ago," painted by W. P. Frith, A., and bearing, in the Catalogue, the text, or epigraph, from the *Allegro* of Milton:—

> When the merry bells ring round,
> And the jocund rebecks sound,
> To many a youth, and many a maid,
> Dancing in the chequered shade;
> And young and old come forth to play
> On a sunshine holiday.

How happily has the painter depicted this truly poetic scene! What character in the episodal groups—as the fortune-teller on the left, feeding the fond hopes of the handsome lass by the side of her swain. Next, the maiden, with *her* lover, seated beneath the spreading oak-tree, contemptuously repelling the clown who seeks to lead her out to the dance: the discomfort and stern purpose of the lass, the vexation of the wooer, and the jealousy of the successful lover, are alike characteristically portrayed. Then the vigorous group of musicians is excellent. And next, a merry girl is pulling forward to the dance an old man, whose "dancing days are over," and the frolicsome children join in the compulsion.

Another characteristic group is the old lady at the tea-table, enjoying the gay scene in her way. The picture is full of natural sunshine, the mid-distance being the Sir Roger de Coverley dance in the avenue by villagers, whose figures and attitudes are the picturesque gracefulness of nature—to be seen only in such *al fresco* ball-rooms as this. The entire picture tells of the simple pleasures of rural life,

> When, loose to festive joy, the country round,
> Laughs with the loud sincerity of mirth.

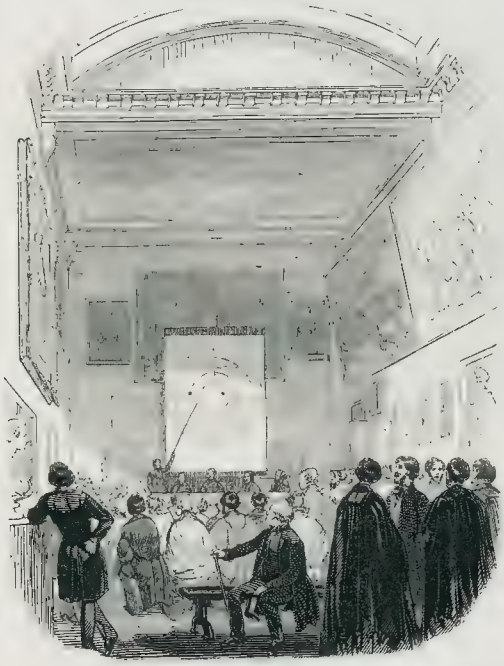
The composition has the charm of variety: its merriment is real and hearty, without extravagance; the colouring is rich and bright as befits the scene; and the picture, altogether, is one of the gems of the collection and gathers many a crowd of admirers.

The other work engraved is "Presbyterian Catechising," excellently painted by J. Philip. The figure of the Presbyterian is admirable; the catechumens are variously characteristic and life-like; and the entire work evinces the success of painstaking, as well as high promise.

THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION.—Mr. C. R. Weld, a connexion of Sir J. Franklin states that all the alarm which has been created respecting the Arctic adventurers, is groundless. "Sir John," he says, "was provisioned for the summer of 1848, and when he sailed no one contemplated hearing from him earlier than October or November, 1847, unless some unforeseen accident should compel his earlier return. If he succeed in passing Behring's Straits at the end of August, or in September or October, 1847, we shall not learn his success earlier than January or February, 1848. There is, therefore, no cause as yet for flying to his rescue. His absence has not yet equalled that of Sir E. Parry on his second voyage; and there does not, in fact, exist at the present moment more reason for apprehension than there was when the expedition sailed.

"PRESBYTERIAN CATECHISING."—PAINTED BY J. PHILIP.—IN THE ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION.

MEETING OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION, AT OXFORD.



INTERIOR OF THE RANDOLPH GALLERY.—(MATHEMATICAL SECTION.)

INTERIOR OF THE CONVOCATION-HOUSE.—(GEOLOGICAL SECTION.)

LAST week we illustrated and reported the Proceedings of the above Institution, at the General Meeting, in the University Theatre, on Wednesday. We now resume our illustrated record with

THURSDAY.

The Meetings of the Sections commenced this morning; but, the Communications made are, for the most part, of too technical a nature to interest the general reader.

We must here enumerate the locations of the Sections: *Randolph Gallery:* Section A., Mathematical and Physical Science. *Taylor Building:* Sect. B., Chemical Science, including its application to Agriculture and the Arts; and Sect. G., Mechanical Science. *Convocation House.* Sect. C., Geology and Physical Geography. *Ashmolean Museum:* Sect. D., Zoology and Botany. *Writing School:* Sect. E., Physiology. *Natural Philosophy School:* Sect. F., Statistics. The several rooms were not without attentive and numerous audiences. The Section for Geology and Physical Geography, which was presided over by the Dean of Westminster, and had the advantage of the presence of Sir H. De La Beche Sir R. Murchison, Professor Sedgwick, and other eminent geologists, was crowded throughout the sitting ladies; forming, in point of numbers, by no means an unimportant proportion of the assembly.

In the evening, Professor Baden Powell delivered a discourse on Falling Stars, which attracted a very full audience. During the two hours occupied in its delivery, the area and gallery of the Radcliffe Library, which was fitted up for the occasion, were crowded. The Vice-Chancellor of Oxford, the Bishop of Oxford, and the Prince of Canino, were with the President on the platform. Of course the paper was theoretical, but the views differed much from previous authors on the subject. It also embraced the consideration of comets and cosmical matter

INTERIOR OF THE RADCLIFFE LIBRARY.—(EVENING MEETING.)

the Learned Professor considering that the former were not possessed of a density or attraction which caused them to be injurious to other celestial bodies. The subject of falling stars was still involved in much obscurity, but electrical experiments threw much light upon it, the appearances being produced as it were from the fusion or condensation of the particles. With regard to comets, that of 1556, which had caused such universal terror in Europe, might be expected next year, 292 years being the period of its revolution round its orbit. Great advantage would result from simultaneous observations, and their communication which he suggested could be most appropriately made through the medium of the Association.

Amongst the arrivals to-day were M. Le Verrier from Paris; Professors—Ehrenberg, from Berlin; Ekmar, from Gottenburg; Macaire, from Geneva, and Dr. Gibson, Professor of Surgery to the University at Pennsylvania; and Dr. Levick, from Philadelphia.

FRIDAY.

There was a very large accession of members by each successive railway train this morning; and, not the least interesting circumstance of the day was the presence of M. Le Verrier and Mr. Adams at the Mathematical Section. The papers in the several Sections were of a very technical character, and few were susceptible of popular demonstration.

In the Mathematical Section, Sir W. Snow Harris gave an account of some new examples of the protection afforded by metallic conductors against heavy charges of lightning; and, Mr. J. C. Adams gave some results of a new calculation of the perturbations of Uranus by the planet Neptune, in connection with those which caused the discovery of this new World to inhabitants.

To the Chemical Section, Dr. Arnott made a communication on the regulation of combustion, particularly explanatory of some new facts and circumstances connected with its economical application to heating. M. Claudet read a paper on different properties of the solar radiation which have permeated coloured media in influencing the condition of Daguerreotype plates, so as to receive or reject mercurial vapours.

Sir J. W. Lubbock gave an account of a New Method of computing the Perturbation of a Comet. Professor Chevalier described a graphical method of computing Occultations with a new instrument of a Prism ball. Professor Rev. Symyth described some changes in the Level and Azimuth of a Transit Instrument from the temperature of the earth. Professor Baden Powell, Dr. Forster, and the Rev Dr Rankin, each made communications on Meteors.

In the Geological Section, the most attractive paper read was a communication from Lady Hastings, on the Fresh-water Eocene bed of the Hordle Cliffs, in Hampshire. The paper announced the discovery of a new Crocodile in the new sandstone; and a discussion ensued, in which the Marquis of Northampton, the Dean of Westminster, Professor Owen, and many others took part. Prof. Owen then gave a further description of the Fossils from Hordle. Professor Henslow described some Detritus from the London clay which was deposited in the Red Crag. Sir T. D. Acland, M.P., gave an account of some remarkable movements of the Saltern Glacier under the side of the Order-Berg, relatively, in the years 1815 and 1817, as also in 1845 and 1846. A paper by Professor Edward Forbes concluded the lengthened meeting of the Section, relating to the natural order of the Cystoïde.

The Papers read to the Section of Zoology and Botany were very numerous. The Prince of Canino described a new genus and three new species of Bats. Mr. Ward gave an account of the growth of Plants in Moist Places. Captain Widdrington explained some interesting novelties connected with Botanical growths, as shown in the forests of Spain. Prof. Edwards Milne described some newly conjectured points in the economy of Crustacea. Prof. Allman described the larva of the Asaridans. And, Dr. Acland gave an account of a new species of Provena, which was illustrated by a living specimen.

To the Section of Physiology, a paper was read from Mr. Humpage, of Bristol, on Hydropathy, as a means for the preservation of health and the prevention of disease. He contended in many points, in contradistinction to previous writers, that the effects of water depended chiefly on its purity as well as its mechanical powers. Hydropa his treatment of chronic disease was concerned with one out of four varieties:—1, the tonic; 2, the reductive; 3, the alterative; and 4, the sedative. The discussion on the subject and consideration of the paper was postponed until Monday, when Mr. Cotton, the Chairman of the Bank of England, announced his intention to exhibit a model of the baths and washhouses at Whitechapel, which was placed in the Model Room in the morning.

In the Statistical Section, a paper in the result of a scheme by Mr. Vandeleur for improving the condition of labourers, tried in the county of Clare, in Ireland, excited a very interesting conversation in the room of which Mr. Hall, M.P., began gave the results of his experience on the real merits and utility of the Irish labourer in England. These showed that they were useful on an emergency, coming over to labour when their services were required, and returning home without becoming a burden upon the poor-rates. Their conduct was also on the average much better than was that of the Englishman of a similar humble position.

The great attraction of the evening was Dr. Faraday's discourse in the Theatre, on some new properties lately developed in Magnetical Science. In these, he exhibited, in a most demonstrative manner, that this fluid might be transmitted through many substances, and even organic bodies. Thus, it was shown that most of the metals, and even animal and vegetable bodies, might be kept in suspension by the means of magnetic influence.

SATURDAY.

Only two Sections met to-day, and the papers read were of a technical character. Three distinct Excursions had been planned for the day, and they were well attended. One was to the Great Western Railway Works at Swindon, by which conveyance, free of expense, was liberally provided by the Directors. About 300 persons formed the party; and an equal number visited Blenheim Palace and Gardens, where everything that could affora gratification was thrown open for inspection. The Dean of Westminster went, at the head of a large party, to Shut Power, where he gave a lengthened and very interesting discourse on the Geological peculiarities of that vicinity, which also proved an extremely interesting Antiquarian Vestige.

In the evening, a *Soirée* was given at the Radcliffe Library, at which many objects of interest were exhibited; amongst the most conspicuous of which was a series of Daguerreotype portraits from M. Claudet; and the latest results of some important Electrical Developments, and Telegraphic Automatic communication of time throughout the kingdom, by Mr. Alexander Bain.

SUNDAY.

This morning the Bishop of Oxford preached a sermon on the necessity of humility in connection with literary scientific pursuits, at St. Mary's Church, which was crowded to suffocation.

MONDAY.

The great event of to-day was the visit of His Royal Highness Prince Albert, who, accompanied by Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar, arrived by special train at eleven minutes to eleven o'clock his Royal Highness was received at the station by the rector of Exeter, and conducted to that college, whence the Royal visitors proceeded to visit the several Sections, in which they were received with respectful enthusiasm. In the Geological Section his Royal Highness arrived just as Sir Roderick Murchison was calling the attention of the audience to several very elaborate maps, executed by the hand of the Crown Prince of Sweden, in which the sciences of statistics and geography were combined, each map being painted in different colours to distinguish the several districts of Sweden in which the various productions of the country are derived. In connexion with this subject, Professor Nilleo, from Stockholm, read his geological researches in Sweden, developing the existence of many new species of Fossil Remains, hitherto unknown in those regions. Amongst these were the remains of the Rhinoceros, and of the Oxus, the only living representative of the Mammoth, a living specimen of Sweden in the interior of those regions they were now found to exist, had promised to send over to this country. His Royal Highness next proceeded to the Ethnological Sub-Section, at the Music School, and arrived at the moment when his Excellency Chevalier Bunsen was about to commence a most elaborate paper on the relation of the Ancient Egyptian language, to the other great divisions of language. The Prince listened throughout with great attention to the able discourse of the distinguished diplomatist, and after its conclusion took his departure for some of the other Sections. Among these was the Chemical Section, where Mr. R. Hunt read a paper on the Principles upon which the Glass is selected for the Crystal Palace at Sydenham-Kew. From experiments which he had made, under the direction of Sir W. J Hooker, he had found that decomposition in plants always proceeded under the red rays; therefore the glass in that portion of the roof of London had at once given their approbation. It was necessary, however, that no manganese should be used in its composition, as its introduction had a tendency to make a pink colour, which possessed one of those injurious attributes which were to be avoided. Mr John Chanter than, on the part of Baron Charles Wedderstedt, read a paper on the Protection of Ships' Bottoms from destruction by chemical or injury from mechanical agency; which he demonstrated could only be effectively done by the application of the per-oxide of some metal, that which had proved the most effective being copper.

From the Sections, Prince Albert went to the Horticultural Fête, held in Trinity Gardens, where the collection of plants was very fine.

From Trinity, the Royal visitors returned to a *dejeûner* at Exeter College, at which many of the distinguished foreigners who adorn the various Sections of the Association were presented to his Royal Highness. Among these we may specify Professor Struve, Imperial Astronomer to the Emperor of Russia, and M. Le Verrier.

His Royal Highness returned to London by special train at half-past four o'clock, and seemed to have been much gratified by his visit.

Among the Sectional proceedings of the day, Mr. Ward gave to the "Chemical" some curious and well-defined results of experiments on Crystallization, produced under High pressure, which was caused by the great condensation of caloric, caused by chemical affinity. In the Geological Section, Sir Roderick Murchison gave an account of Count Keyserling's geological explorations of North-Eastern Russia; and in the Section of Zoology and Botany, Mr. J. O. Westwood showed the existence of the Potato Disease to a considerable extent in many parts of Oxfordshire which must have been unconnected totally with aphides. In confirmation were some remarks made by Mr. Pringle on the Potato Disease in Canada

In the evening, Mr. E. H. Strickland read a paper on Dodo, and other species of Extinct Gigantic Birds. There was little new in the discourse, the subject of which has been embraced at different meetings of the Geological Society of London, by Professor Owen and other leading geologists and naturalists

TUESDAY.

There were very many papers announced for reading to-day, but they were of necessity considerably abridged.

In the Mathematical Section, the list of papers comprised no less than 31, of which six were from Sir David Brewster, all relating to different Properties in the quality or actions of Light. Amongst other contributors were Major-General Sir Charles Pasley, on simplifying and improving our National Measures, Weights, and Money; Dr. Scoresby, on the Defects of and Danger arising from the use of Corrective Magnets for local attraction on the compasses of iron-built vessels; Sir R. Graves Haughton, who gave some new proofs of the Antagonism of Heat and Electricity; and Professor Barlow, with a Report on Anemometrical Observations made at Oxford for two years.

In the Chemical Section, an account of a peculiar formation of Permanganic Acid was read from Mr. Thomas Cole. Mr. J. Spiller described some of the results of the Potassium Battery, by which effects in many respects identical and even superior to those produced by electric agency are induced. Dr. Danbeny detailed some facts connected with the relative Nutritive Value of different kinds of Food. The Chevalier Langberg described the specific gravity of sulphuric acid at different degrees of dilution, and the existence which it fated between development of heat and coincident contraction of volume in sulphuric acid when mixed with water. And Mr. C. Brook detailed some new phenomena of Photogenic Action.

In the Geological Section Mr. Hopkins and Mr. W. J. Hamilton read papers on Earthquakes. Sir Robert Schomburgck described the geological structure of Barbadoes, and their *infusoria*, with their relations to existing animals described by Professor Ehrenberg; and Mr. Lowndes described some sections in the Lancashire and Cheshire coal-field, which contained some singular geological peculiarities.

Thirteen papers and communications were made to the Section of Zoology and Botany, all of which were on some of the more abstruse points of research.

To the Ethnological Sub-section were read fourteen papers, connected chiefly with the Aboriginal Tribes of the Colonies.

In the Statistical Section, the best timed papers were on the Moral and Educational Statistics of England and Wales, by Mr. J. Fletcher; and a Comparative Statement of the Prices of Cerealia, and other articles, of India and England, by Colonel Sykes.

A paper on Clarke and Varley's Resilient Atmospheric Railway Tube (engraved in our Journal of May 15), was read to the Mechanical Section; also, Mr. G Rennie gave a description of some Iron Lock Gates, and Mr. J. Glynn a description of the Turbine.

In the evening there was a *Conversazione* at the Radcliffe Library, which was chiefly devoted to the illustrations of microscope and microscopical objects. A sumptuous entertainment was provided for the members and the ladies, of whom there was a considerable attendance.

WEDNESDAY

This morning, at eight o'clock, the authorities of Christ Church gave a sumptuous breakfast in the splendid hall of their college. The tickets were issued to 200, all of whom were members composing the General Committee. Parties also visited the Archbishop of York's seat at Nuneham, (six miles by water,) where the most liberal accommodation was provided for the members during the week. There was also an excursion to Blenheim Palace.

The Sectional Proceedings included the reading of seventeen Mathematical communications; seven (Zoology and Botany,) including one by the Prince of Canino on the physiology and varieties of Tortoises; at the Statistical Section there was one by Dr. Arnott, on the Famine of 1846 and 1847 in the Highlands; whilst nine were read at the Sub-section of Ethnology, which has been annually increasing in the interest of its papers as well as the attendance of members, since its first formation at Cork.

Several members who were not occupied in the Excursions, visited the different Colleges and Halls, and their gardens, amongst which the most attractive was Worcester, with its capacious fish ponds; with those of St John's, Trinity, and New College. The Model-Room, which had escaped observation amongst the active business of the week, also came in for some share of attention; but the objects were fewer than for some years past.

CONCLUDING MEETING OF THE GENERAL COMMITTEE.

This important Meeting was held pursuant to adjournment at the Council Chamber at the Town Hall. The chair was taken at one o'clock precisely, by Sir R. H. Inglis. After the re-election of the Treasurer and Secretaries, Col. Sabine read the Report of the General Committee, which recommended the Amalgamation of the Sections of Zoology and Botany with that of Physiology; and application to Government for a vessel for conducting the important Tidal Observations which have been made under the superintendence of the Association, and the re-formation of the Committee for making Meteorological and Magnetical Observations and the [illegible] were agreed [illegible] had forwarded, [illegible] Association; and [illegible] yearly or half-yearly, should be left to the discretion of the Council. Various grants of money were then voted; but, their amount was much smaller than hitherto.

CONCLUDING GENERAL MEETING.

This was held in the afternoon, at the Theatre, when Sir R. H. Inglis, M.P. (the President), took the chair at three o'clock, amidst great applause. In the course of his address, the President took a review of the considerable accessions of foreigners present, the great proportion of whom spoke English, not in common conversation alone, but who trusted themselves to it in the delivery of their sentiments in large assemblies. The visit of Baron Humboldt, the first of the modern discoverers of the planet Neptune, M. Le Verrier and Mr. Adams, in friendly acquaintance—a circumstance as creditable to themselves as it was to science and their common nation—the visit of Baron Bunsen, the envoy of honour; our brother, Prince Albert, to several of their sectional meetings; and the attendance of the Prince of Canino, who was almost constantly at the Zoological Lecture, and who, in his pursuits of science, had shown a taste quite distinct from that of an individual with whom his name was identified. They had, also, a Royal contribution, in which the Royal Highness the Crown Prince of Sweden, whose maps, exhibited by Count Rosen, had excited the admiration of the hearts of his father, had shown his merits as a philosopher. Especial thanks were due to them, and they would carry back recollections of sentiments which would show that higher principles and feelings existed in England than those of class and politics The Chairman then called upon

Mr. J. Taylor, F.R.S., the General Treasurer, who stated that, during the present meeting, 1229 tickets had been issued. Of these 460 had been to the members and associates, 18 to new life members, and 40 to new annual members; 201 to new associates, 314 to life members, and 203 to ladies.

After the passing of votes of thanks to the University and City authorities, and some official routine business, Sir Robert Inglis adjourned the meeting, till the 9th of August, 1848, at Swansea, when the chair will be taken by the Marquis of Northampton, who will be supported, as Vice-Presidents, by the Marquis of Bute, Viscount Adare, M.P.; the Dean of Llandaff; Mr. Grove, F.R.S; and Mr Vivian.

From the Meeting, the great majority of the members left for the terminus of the Great Western Railway, where a special train was in waiting to convey them to London

The Meeting, from first to last, was a most agreeable *reunion*: the scientific results have been important; as well as agreeable. Among its pleasantest features was the report given by Dr. Buckland, at the Botanic Gardens, at which was witnessed the first interview between M. Le Verrier and Mr. Adams, the contemporaneous discoverers of the new planet Neptune

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

THE RADCLIFFE LIBRARY

The appearance of the Radcliffe Library, during the Evening Meetings held therein, was exceedingly splendid. To light the building, gas was specially laid on; and branches were carried out from the arches above the pillars into the Ionic pilasters, on the great piers, to light the gallery; whilst similar branches were affixed to the piers below the gallery. Huge vase-shaped glasses were placed at the top of the two exquisite candelabra, which are opposite the entrance doorway; and large jets of gas within them, shed a flood of light on the whole scene. From the number of grass-plots which disposed, the whole architectural features of the Library were illuminated; and brilliant lights at the extreme was the effect of the wide spanning arches, and the fanciful adornments in their spandrils, and the richly-decorated and paneled frieze above them. The elegant ornaments of the dome were detailed by the bright glow from the gas-lights; and when, at the windows, and by their gradual darkening, that it was eventide, it would have been impossible to imagine, from so bright a scene, otherwise than that daylight of extreme brilliancy disclosed pillar, and arch, and festoon, and fret.

A kind of desk was placed on each side of the room, near the doorway, for the President and Lecturer, &c., and in front of the rows, facing the desk, were chairs for the convenience of those who were in the body of the building. Large screens were affixed to the piers, and, on the wall behind the desk, for the convenient display of diagrams referred to in the discourses. Our illustration of the Interior of the Radcliffe Library shows the general arrangement of the interior; the desk, screens for diagrams, &c., precisely as we have described it; and, also, the gallery, filled with visitors.

THE RANDOLPH GALLERY

In the large pile called the Taylor and Randolph Buildings erected from the designs of C. R. Cockerell, Esq., R.A., is a very neat apartment decorated in a chaste style, and lighted from a coved ceiling. Upon its walls hang many pictures, and amongst them are those from the celebrated cartoons of Raffaele, in Hampton Court Palace. At one end of the Gallery a large screen was erected, as shown in our view, on which diagrams were exhibited. Forms were placed for the convenience of visitors, the President of the Section assembled in the gallery, sitting at a table, the Lecturer being on his right hand.

THE CONVOCATION HOUSE.

The Convocation House is a beautiful apartment, with a ceiling of exquisite fan-groining. The President, the Dean of Westminster, sat in the rostrum; and in the circular stalls, on either hand, some ladies and gentlemen. At the table, in front, were the Lecturers, and many geological specimens; somewhat lower was another table, a temporary one, on which other specimens were also displayed.

Screens of black linen were placed on either hand of the President, and on them were geological maps.

THE THEATRES.

HER MAJESTY'S.

One of the great attractions of the past week at this theatre has been the production of a new *pas d'ensemble* for the three charming *danseuses*, Cerito, Carlotta Grisi, and Rosati, rivalling, in the interest and excitement it creates, and in its beauty as a composition, the famous *pas* of the two past years. It would hardly have been possible to have assembled together three dancers whose styles were more admirably contrasted with each other than those of this fair trio. So far, the substitution of Rosati for Grahn is an advantage; as the latter, with her vigorous and intellectual style, belongs to the same school as Carlotta Grisi; whereas, the new favourite, Rosati, has a manner one distinct and peculiar manner of dancing, differing totally from that of both her sisters in art.

"Les Elémens" is most poetically conceived and executed: some of the effects presented by this personification of the elements are admirable. Such is especially that of Fire. The sudden opening of the volcano, and discharge of the Daughters of Fire, of which Carlotta Grisi is one, in their flame-coloured dresses, and trains of flame, has a very striking effect, which is increased when they advance two and two, with a quick, restless movement, resembling that of flames bursting out in several places at once. Rosati, who personifies Water, comes on with a step at first timid, but presently resembling the undulating movements of the waves, and then the act of swimming, which is extremely graceful, and has only the faults of being too short. Cerito, in a dress resembling, in its light aerial texture, its whiteness, and its flowers, some light summer cloud, as she bounds down from her well-known ease and activity, is an admirable personification of Air. This is followed by a *pas*, in which Water and Fire, the two discordant elements, are parted, and harmony restored, and brought between them by grace and various evolutions follow; but the grand trial of strength is the *pas seul*, which all three execute one after another, and in which all surpass themselves. The highest compliments were due to Rosati for the perfect resemblance to

EXHIBITION OF WORKS OF ART IN WESTMINSTER HALL.

THE inhabitants of Westminster have heard the sound of the carpenter's hammer in Westminster Hall, for the last few years, without exhibiting any alarm for the fate of a fellow-being. It was not so with our forefathers. We live in the mild times of peace; and brag Artists to their trial in the very Hall in which the Earl of Strafford and King Charles the First, Lord Lovat and the Rebel Lords, were condemned to perish on the scaffold. Strange events have occurred in this Hall: here, the Earl and Countess of Essex were tried for the murder of Sir Thomas Overbury; here, the Seven Bishops were tried; here, Sacheverel was tried for a sermon; and Byron for killing Mr. Chaworth; the Duchess of Kingston, for bigamy; Warren Hastings, for plunder and misrule; and Lord Melville, in our own time, for petty peculation. The present generation has ceased to witness such scenes. Here, George the Fourth gave his grand Coronation Dinner, with Dymock, on horseback, as the Champion of his cause; and here, since the destruction of the old Houses of Parliament, we bring Artists to trial, and distribute premiums for Frescoes, Oil Pictures, and Cartoons, with all the grave air of a judge passing sentence upon a criminal.

This, the fourth, and, from what we hear, the last, Exhibition in the Hall, is a very interesting one. But, before we describe the present Exhibition, it will be as well, perhaps, to remind our Readers what the three previous Exhibitions were like. The first, consisting entirely of Cartoons—140 in number—was opened to the public on the 3rd of July, 1843. Ten premiums were awarded on this occasion: three of £500 each, to Messrs. Armitage, Watts, and Cope; three of £200 each, to Messrs. Horsley, Bell, and Townshend; and four of £100 each, to Messrs. Frost, Parris, Selous, Bridges, and Severn. The Exhibition made what booksellers call a great sensation, and the Messrs. Longman were induced to pay a very large sum for the copyright of the prizes, and to expend a still larger sum in preparing them for publication—though the book they were promised in is still unpublished. The second Exhibition, consisting almost entirely of Frescos and Sculpture, was opened to the public on the 1st of July 1844; but on this occasion no premiums were either promised or awarded. In this Exhibition Mr. Armitage made a very indifferent appearance: nor was there, in the whole range of the Hall, much that remains upon the memory, beyond Mr. Maclise's "Knight," and "The Meeting of Jacob and Rachel," by Mr. C. W. Cope. The third Exhibition was opened to the public on the 30th June, 1845; and on this occasion three premiums of £200 each were awarded to Messrs. Paton, Armitage, and Tenniel, for the best personifications, or abstract representations, of Religion, Justice, and the Spirit of Chivalry. In the meantime, several commissions were given: six in Fresco—to Messrs. Maclise, Dyce, Cope, Redgrave, Horsley, and Thomas; three in Sculpture—to Messrs. Marshall, Foley, and Bell; and three trial commissions (for such we believe we must call them)—to Messrs. Paton, Armitage, and Tenniel. Mr. Dyce's Fresco is the only one of the six Frescoes finished; it is immediately over the throne in the House of Lords, and has been already engraved in this paper. The subject our readers will remember is "The Baptism of Ethelbert." How the others are advancing, we are not aware; but the Sculpture is at least progressing, for here, in the fourth Exhibition, we find the unfinished marble of Mr. Marshall's "Lord Clarendon," and the finished models of Mr. Foley's "Hampden," and Mr. Bell's "Lord Falkland;" three of the statues intended for St. Stephen's Hall, where the Commissioners design to place a series, beginning with the founders of English liberty in the reign of Charles I., and ending with Burke and Grattan in the reign of King George III.

The "Royal Commission of Fine Arts," under whose superintendence these Westminster Hall Exhibitions have been made, were appointed to enquire whether, on the re-building of the Houses of Parliament, advantage might not be taken of the opportunity thereby afforded of encouraging and promoting the Fine Arts in the United Kingdom; and, secondly, in what manner an object of so much importance might be most effectually promoted. As this is the last of the Exhibitions, the Commission is now in a state to report to the House of Commons what kind of Art should be introduced into the New Houses of Parliament, what artists should be employed, and how much money they would recommend to be expended. In making this Report, the Commissioners will, no doubt, bear in mind that there are artists in this country, of the highest excellence, who have abstained from competing on the four occasions—that the excellent Secretary of the Commission, Mr. Eastlake, the best-educated artist in the country, has abstained from competition—that Mr. Etty, the best colourist in the three kingdoms, has also abstained—that Mr. Mulready, the best designer in Great Britain, and Mr. Edwin Landseer, the best animal painter in the world, have been absent on all four occasions. There cannot, surely, be even a solitary reason for excluding men of acknowledged reputation, who have not competed, from working for the New Houses. We should be sorry to see very many of the prize-holders selected for permanent employment; and men like Eastlake, Etty, Mulready, and Landseer, permanently excluded. We want trial-pieces from the young and the unknown—not from the known and the admired; and we have the public feeling with us in this matter: for that will be an ill-judged Temple of Art in the Present Day, in which Eastlake, Etty, Mulready, and Landseer are strangers to its steps.

In our paper of last week we were only enabled to give the names of the gentlemen to whom the premiums had been awarded. For the sake, therefore, of supplying the fullest information, we subjoin the subjects selected by the artists successful on this occasion:—

"Burial of Harold at Waltham Abbey" F. R. Pickersgill	£500
"Alfred inciting the Saxons to Prevent the Landing of the Danes, by Encountering them at Sea"—G. F. Watts	500
"The Battle of Meanee" Edw. Armitage	500
"Richard Cœur de Lion forgiving Bertrand de Gourdon" John Cross	300
"Edward's Generosity to the People of Calais during the Siege of 1346" P. F. Poole, A.R.A.	300
"Christ Bearing the Cross," and "Reconciliation of Oberon and Titania"—J. Noe. Paton	300
"Parable of Forgiveness," and "Wisdom"—James E. Lauder ..	200
"The Departure of the 'Primitive Puritans,' or 'Pilgrim Fathers,' to the Coast of America, A.D. 1620" Charles Lucy	200
"Henry V., when Prince of Wales, Believing the King to be Dead, Takes the Crown from the Cushion"—J. Calcott Horsley ..	200

In a list of 103 exhibitors 9 have been rewarded and 94 left unrewarded.

Among the unrewarded ones we find the names of two Royal Academicians, Sir William Allan, R.A., and Henry Howard, R.A.; of one Associate of the Academy, T. Sidney Cooper, A.R.A.; one nobleman, Ear. Compton, the eldest son of the Marquis of Northampton; and the following artists without the pale of the Academy, but already favourably known to the public:—Augustine Aglio, E. H. Baily, James and George Foggo, J. Francis Gilbert, Edward A. Goodall, William Havell, the late B. R. Haydon, Frank Howard, T. M. Joy, R. S. Lauder (the elder brother of the prize-holder), William Linton (the classic landscape painter), Henry O'Neil, E. V. Rippingille, Joseph Severn, of Rome, and Henry J. Townshend, a second-class prize-holder on the first occasion.

It is easy to understand, from a list like this, that the race cannot have been won very easily. Nor has it. With the judges it would be impossible to find fault, nor could six better judges have been selected. Let us see who they are—three connoisseurs and three Royal Academicians—the connoisseurs being the Marquis of Lansdowne, Sir Robert Peel, and Mr. Rogers, the poet: all three liberal patrons of art, possessing fine collections; and the Royal Academicians being Sir Richard Westmacott, a sculptor, Mr. Etty a painter, and Mr. Cook, a painter, who has given up painting. We believe the selection has met with almost universal approbation—a few dissentients there must necessarily be—but, for our own parts, we can see little to find fault with in the general selection. We should differ, perhaps, in the particular classification of certain names, but surely would never exclude an artist admitted by the Commissioners, to include even one artist excluded by such competent authorities as the judges on this occasion.

The visitor who remembers the former Exhibitions will be agreeably disappointed on entering the Hall, to find an animated wall of glowing oil colours, where he remembers to have seen a collection of cold cartoons and still colder statues. The change is pleasing; nor would it be easy to find any exhibition in the metropolis more interesting at the present moment than this, the fourth, and last of the Artists competing for employment in the New Houses of Parliament.

We shall return to this subject in our next week's paper; but recommend, in the meantime, more than one visit to an Exhibition extremely interesting, in whatever light it may chance to be viewed.

CONGRATULATORY LINES ON THE INSTALLATION OF H.R.H. PRINCE ALBERT AT CAMBRIDGE, JULY, 1847.

BY THE REV. J. PEAT, M.A.

Time-honour'd Granta! let a child of song
Bid welcome reign thy ancient halls among: -
Reign, Joy supreme, in Granta's ancient halls,
When to her classic throne the Prince she calls.

Hail, honour'd sire of Britain's future king!
Heir of a princely race! thy praise I sing:
Active in mind, as amiable in mien,
Hail, much-loved Consort of a much-loved Queen!

Fair Albion smiled when first the nuptial vow
Was breath'd 'twixt thee and her who rules as now
The nation shouted forth its joy to heaven,
When to its Sovereign's arms a child was given.

Nor less does Granta's Senate now rejoice,
When Albert comes—responsive to its voice—
Comes to preside, to foster, and command,
With Learning and Religion hand in hand:
Comes to those groves, with classic mem'ries fraught,
Where Milton sang, and sterner Newton *thought*.

Albert, we greet thee well:—around thee press
Admiring crowds of England's old noblesse;
Nor men alone thy features fixing to view,
But England's daughters fain would greet thee too:
Lo! bright-eyed virgins lift their heads and smile—
Those fairest rose-buds of our Native Isle:
Lo! honour'd matrons wave their hands this morn
Mothers, whose rising sons our courts adorn;
One common prayer from ALL ascends above,
"To Albert and our QUEEN -long life, long love!"

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*E. B.*," *Melbourne* -*The required solution is as follows*:—1. *Kt from K 6th to B 8th*; 2. *P to K 4th*; 3. *K to Kt 7th*; 4. *Kt to K R 7th (ch)*; 5. *Kt to K B 6th (ch)*; 6. *P to K R 4th mate.*

"*G. H. M.*"—*We are unacquainted with the game.*

"*F. B.*" "*X. Y. Z.*" *The author of* 177 *requests us to state that, in his original diagram of this Problem, a Black Kt stood at K Kt 3rd, which was subsequently removed as useless, but which appears to be necessary for the integrity of the position.*

"*T. W.*"—*They shall be carefully examined.*

"*C. D. F.*"—*Try G.ode's Divan, on Ludgate Hill; you will generally find some competitors there*

"*A. B.*," *Copar, Syle.*—*The Laws of Chess which are adopted by all players in England are those given at page* 257, *Vol. II., of the "Chess-Player's Chronicle;" and page* 35 *of Mr. Staunton's new "Handbook," just published.*

"*S. B.*" *Hull.*—*They shall be given shortly.*

"*J. M T.*" *See the elaborate Analysis of the Scotch Game, in the "Chess-Player's Handbook."*

"*Brunswician.*" -*One of the positions shall be given in our Enigma column by-and-by.*

"*G. D. P.*" *Stanley's "American Chess Magazine" can be got at Wiley and Putnam's, Paternoster-row.*

"*Subscriber,*" *Hamburg.*—*If the Chess Players of Hamburg, and in Germany generally, who complain of the difficulty experienced in obtaining our Chess Periodicals with regularity, would be at the trouble to order them through Messrs. Williams and Norgate, the Foreign Booksellers, they might depend on receiving them punctually.*

"*W. F.*"—*See the Notice above to "F. B." and "X. Y. Z"*

"*J. F.*"—*In Enigma* 174, *Black is to move, and mate in four moves.*

"*A. D.*," *Berkenhead.*—*A King can Castle under the circumstances stated. Give an order to any Bookseller for the new "Handbook."*

"*Problem Mender.*"—*Quite wrong: look again*

"*Ignoramus.*"—*You are in error: try once more.*

"*G. A. H.*"—*Enigma No.* 169 *can clearly be solved in three moves. In playing, we look upon the speediest mate as the best.*

"*Geo.*" *We are unacquainted with the Game named.*

"*F. B. J.*," *Manchester.*—*Your solution will not do. Black has a better defence than you give him.*

Solutions by "*E. G. B.*," "*G. A. H.*," "*Soprazatta*," "*W. F.*," "*Brunswician*," "*M. P.*" "*Query*," "*Admirer*," "*Phiz*," "*Post-Captain*," "*W. L. M.*," *and* "*Geo*," *are correct.*

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM, No. 179.

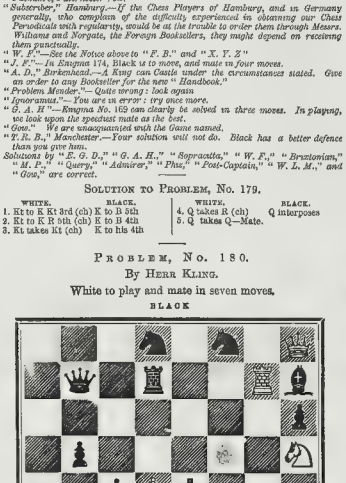
WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Kt to K Kt 3rd (ch)	K to B 5th	4. Q takes R (ch)	Q interposes
2. Kt to K R 4th (ch)	K to B 4th	5. Q takes Q—Mate.	
3. Kt takes Kt (ch)	K to his 4th		

PROBLEM, No. 180.

By HERR KLING.

White to play and mate in seven moves.

BLACK



WHITE.

CHESS MATCH.

The sensonable dulness of the Metropolitan Chess Circles at this period has been agreeably enlivened by the prospect of three or four contests now on the *tapis* between our leading players. For one of these, to be played by Mr. Harrwitz, giving odds, against Mr. G. Medley, preliminaries were settled last week, and we have been favoured with the moves in the opening Game, which came off on Monday, before a numerous assemblage of amateurs, at the London Chess Club.

GAME IN A MATCH BETWEEN MR. HARRWITZ AND MR. MEDLEY,

The former giving the odds of Pawn and two moves.

(Remove White's K B P from the board.)

BLACK. (Mr. M.)	WHITE. (Mr. H.)	BLACK (Mr. M.)	WHITE (Mr. H.)
1. K P two		15. Q R to Q Kt sq	Q Kt takes P
2. Q P two	K P one	16. Kt takes Kt	P takes Kt
3. Q B P two	Q B P two	17. R takes P	Q to Q 4th
4. Q P one	Q P one	18. Q R P one	Q R to Q Kt sq
5. K P two	K Kt to R 3rd	19 Castles	Q takes Q R P
6. K B to Q 3rd	Q Kt to R 3rd	20. K R to Q Kt sq	Q Kt P one
7. Q Kt to B 3rd	K B to K 2nd	21. Q B P one (b)	K to K B sq
8. Q P takes P	B takes P	22. Kt to K B 4th (c)	Q P takes P
9. K B P one	B to K B 2nd	23. Kt to K 6th (ch)	B takes Kt
10. Q B takes Kt	P takes B	24. P takes B	K to Kt 2nd
11. Q Kt to B 3rd	K R to K Kt sq	25. P to K 6th. (d)	Q R to K B sq
12. Q to K B 3rd	h. B to K B 3rd	26. Q to K B 5th	K R to K R sq
13 K Kt to K 2nd	Q to Q R 4th (ch)	27. P takes B (ch)	R takes P
14. Q Kt P two (a)	Q to Q sq	28. R to K Kt 4th (ch)	And White resigns

(a) Very well played. White dare not take the Pawn.
(b) Threatening to win the adverse Queen by checking with the Bishop.
(c) This is cleverly conceived. Most players would have been content to take the Queen's Pawn.
(d) The attack is uncommonly well sustained. If Mr. Medley prosecutes the remaining games in the same vigorous style, the contest is likely to be one of the most severe that has been seen for some time.

GAME BETWEEN MESSRS. HARRWITZ AND WIEL,

The former giving his K Kt, and both playing without seeing the Chess-board.

(Remove White's K Kt from the board.)

WHITE (Mr. H.)	BLACK (Mr. W.)	WHITE (Mr. H.)	BLACK (Mr. W.
1. K P two	K P two	10. Q to Q 3rd	K R to K sq
2. Q P two	P takes P	11. Q Kt to Q 2nd	Kt takes K P
3. K B to Q B 4th	Q Kt to Q B 3rd	12. Kt takes Kt	Q B to K B 4th
4. K B P two	K B to Q B 4th	13. K Kt P two	B takes Kt
5. B takes K B P (ch)	K takes B	14. Q to K R 3rd	It takes Q B P
6. Q to K R 5th (ch)	K Kt P one	15. K B P one	B to K 5th
7. Q takes B	Q P one	16. Q to K R 6th (ch)	K to Kt sq
8. Q to her B 4th (ch)	K to Kt 2nd	17. K B P one	Q to her 2nd
9. Castles	K Kt to B 3rd	18. P to K B 7th (ch)	K to R sq

And White mated in three moves.

CHESS IN THE PROVINCES.

This hardly contested game was played the other day, by Mr. S. Boden against Messrs. B. and C, two of the best players in Hull, in consultation.

WHITE (B. & C.).	BLACK (S. B.).	WHITE (B. & C.).	BLACK (S. B.).
1. K P two	K P two	30. K R to K B sq	R to K B sq
2. K P two	Q P two	31. Q Kt to his 6th	P takes Kt
3. P takes Q P	K B to Q B 4th	32. Q R takes Q R P	R takes Kt
4. K Kt to B 3rd	Q B to Kt 5th	33. Q R takes R P	Kt to Q B 2nd
5. K P takes P	Q takes P	34. Q R to Q Kt 6th	B takes K R P (g)
6. Q Kt to B 3rd	B takes K Kt	35. K R to K Kt sq	B to Q 4th
7. Kt takes Q	B takes Q	36. R takes K R P	B takes Q R P
8. K takes Q B P (ch) (a)	K to Q sq	37. K R takes K B P	R to K Kt sq (h)
9. Kt takes Q R	Q B takes Q B P	38. K to Q 3rd	B to K 3rd
10. Q P one (b)	Q B to Q R 5th (c)	39 K B to his 6th	R to Q B sq (i)
11. Q B to K B 4th (d)	Q Kt to K 2d	40. K R P two	Kt to Q 4th
12. Q R to Q B sq	K B to Kt 5th(ch)	41. Q R to Q 6th (ch)	K to his 2d
13. Q B to Q 3d (e)	B takes Q B (ch)	42. R to Q 4th (k)	R to Q B 8th (l)
14. K takes B	B to his 3d	43. R to his 8th(m)	Kt to K B 3d (ch)
15. Q Kt P two	Q Kt to K 3d	34. K to his 3d (n)	Kt to Q 4th (ch)
16. Q Kt P one (f)	B takes q Kt P	35. K to Q 2nd	R to Q B 5th
17. Q R to Q Kt sq	Q B to his 3rd	36. K to Q 3rd	R to Q B 6th (ch)
18. Q P one	K to Q 2nd	37. K to K 2nd (o)	R to Q B 7th (ch)
19. K B takes Q Kt	P takes B	38. K to K B 3rd (p)	R to Q B 6th (ch)

And R. gave perpetual check, as White could not make up their minds to abandon the Q P, which, as often as White play K to Q or to Q 2nd, B will always attack at Q B 5th, threatening to take it checking.

(a) This move the allies deemed better than taking B with K.
(b) Their best move—preventing the B going to the corner.
(c) Perhaps his best move, as the K would gain time by attacking his B.
(d) To let out the Kt by moving K P one.
(e) Bad—losing time at least.
(f) A hasty slip, apparently
(g) It would have been better play in Black to preserve his Ps, and let White keep thus.
(h) A lost move.
(i) Originally played with intent to ch with B at K B 4th, and then move the Kt.
(k) Intending to give up Q R for the Kt and B
(l) Playing R anywhere else we did better the game
(m) Intending to play the other R to Q 6th, threatening Mate.
(n) A vague fear of the B prevented them from playing K to Q 3d
(o) If they play K to K 4th they are mated
(p) If they play K to Q 3d, Black B would mate prettily enough.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

(HITHERTO UNPUBLISHED.)

No. 176.—By W. H. C.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
K at K Kt 7th	K at Q 4q	B at Q B 6th	
B at K B 4th		P at Q 7th	

White to play, and mate in four moves.

No. 177.—By S. Boden.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
K at Q B 3rd	K at K R 7th	Q at K B 2nd	P at K Kt 7th
Q at K B 2nd			

White to play, and mate in three moves.

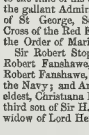
No. 178.—By A. L——n, of Holkham.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
K at Q R 6th	K at Q B 4th	Ps at K 4th, Q 3rd,	
B at K R 4th	Ps at Q 6th, Q B 3rd,	and Q Kt 2nd	
Kt at Q 6th	and Q Kt 4th		

White to play, and mate in three moves.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

ADMIRAL THE HON SIR ROBERT STOPFORD, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., &c.



This distinguished officer, Governor of Greenwich Hospital, died on Friday morning, the 25th ultimo, at Richmond, Surrey, whither he had removed for change of air. He was third son of James, second Earl of Courtown, and uncle to the present Peer. The deceased Admiral was born in 1768. Entering the navy at an early age, he served as midshipman in the *Prince George* in Rodney's actions, and obtained his commission as Lieutenant in 1785. He subsequently commanded successively the *Lowestoffe*, the *Aquilon*, and the *Phaeton*, under Lords Howe and Cornwallis, and performed many gallant and important services to his country. In 1803, he was appointed to the *Spencer*, and was employed off Ferrol and Corunna; the following year he was nominated Colonel of Marines; and, in 1806, participated in Sir John Duckworth's brilliant action off St. Domingo, where he was severely wounded.

Captain Stopford's next service was in the Exhibition against Copenhagen, under Admiral Parker and Lord Nelson. Having been advanced to the rank of Rear-Admiral, in 1808, he was appointed to command the Channel Fleet, during which he blockaded a French squadron in Aix Roads; for which exploit, and his conduct in an attack upon the enemy, he received the thanks of Parliament. In 1810, Admiral Stopford was nominated to the command of the Squadron at the Cape. Subsequently, he commanded the naval forces at the capture of Java. In 1813, the gallant officer returned to England—was made a K.C.B. in 1815—and became Full Admiral in 1825, and a G.C.B. in 1831. Admiral Stopford continued to serve his country in the Mediterranean, where he held the naval command for some time, and was engaged at the capture of St. Jean d'Acre, in 1840. For his services on this occasion he was a second time honoured with the thanks of Parliament.

After retiring from the command in the Mediterranean, Sir Robert was appointed Governor of Greenwich Hospital, which office he held up to the time of his decease. Besides the British honours conferred upon the gallant Admiral, he received from the Emperor Nicholas the Order of St George, Second Class; from the King of Prussia, the Grand Cross of the Red Eagle; and was nominated a Knight Commander of the Order of Maria Theresa, in 1841.

Sir Robert Stopford married, 29th June, 1809, Mary, daughter of Robert Fanshawe, Esq., by which lady he leaves three sons, viz.—Robert Fanshawe, Captain in the Navy; James John, also a Captain in the Navy; and Arthur Fanshawe; and several daughters, of whom the eldest, Christiana Fanshawe, is married to the Rev. William F. Douglas, third son of Sir H. Douglas, Bart.; and the third, Henrietta Maria, is widow of Lord Henry Russell, R.N., who died in 1842.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR HENRY ASKEW, K.C.B.

This gallant officer died on the 25th June, at Cologne, in his 73rd year, having been born 7th May, 1775. He was third son, by Bridget, his wife, daughter and heiress of John Watson, Esq., of Goswick, co. Durham, of the late John Askew, Esq., of Pallinsburn, fourth son of Dr. Adam Askew, of Storrs Hall, and succeeded to the representation of this branch of the Askews at Redheugh, co. Durham, on the decease of his elder brother, in 1838.

Sir Henry entered the army, as Ensign in the 1st Foot, in 1793, and served in Holland and Flanders, Sicily, the Mediterranean, the Expedition to Walcheren, in 1809; and in the Peninsula and South of France, from 1812 to 1814. He participated in the brilliant operations of 1815; was wounded at Quatre Bras, and received a Waterloo Medal, as well as one for his services at Nive. He was knighted in 1821, and attained the rank of Lieutenant-General in 1837.

HEADS OF THE MONTHS.—DRAWN BY KENNY MEADOWS.

JULY.

THE month of Julius with solstitial fire,
Red as the garment which the Cæsar wore,
When smote the blade of Brutus in his sire
Ingratitude, and Pompey's statue bore
The rubric of revenge—July comes o'er
The ripening plain with Ceres' blessings rife,
Earth feels the sunshine in her bosom's core,
And every germ receives redoubled life.
Slumbers the toil'd Sun in his glorious car,
Now that the summit of his path is won,
And genially shines out the Evening Star,
As pouring on our sphere her benizon!
There may it fall from Heaven's all-bounteous cope,
As Seraph's smile upon the wings of Hope.

Hail to thee, glowing month! whose swarty brow
Views with anxiety the surging plain
Whence spring the golden treasures of the plough,
The waving gold of Nature's fair domain.
Honour'd thou art for trophies of the main,
Of flood and field: yet nobler burns the crown
Wreath'd by the hands of Peace without a stain,
And never blighted by a tyrant's frown.
The dark clouds vanish from our suffering isles,
The smile of Plenty mantles o'er the earth.
No speck of shame our peaceful flag defiles.
Brave Month! fill up the measure of our mirth!
Let Ceres' sickle, rusted late by grief,
Reap her fair recompence—th' abundant sheaf.

L.

THE AMERICAN STEAM-SHIP, "WASHINGTON."

THIS is the first of a new line of steam-vessels to run between New York and Bremen. Her first passage was a race with the *Britannia*; respecting which we find the following unfortunate anticipation in the *New York Herald*:—

"We have to say, that if the *Britannia* beats the *Washington* over (and they both, we understand, start the same day), she will have to run by the deep nines, and put in more coal. We shall have, in two years' time, a system of Atlantic, Gulf, and Pacific steamers in operation, that will tell a brilliant story for the enterprise of Brother Jonathan. We are bound to go ahead, and steam is the agent of the age. We expect yet to see the day when a traveller will be able to leave New York, and, going eastward all the time, will be enabled to make the circuit of the earth, coming in by Husscualco, in the summer interval between two sessions of Congress, spending a month or two in the Mediterranean on the way."

The race was won by the *Britannia* by two full days. The delay on the passage is stated to have been occasioned by the steam-machinery of the *Washington* giving way; besides which, she proved a slow goer, and is pronounced by our nautical critics anything but a handsome steamer.

A Correspondent of the *Mechanic's Magazine* has drawn the following comparison between this vessel and the *Britannia*:—

"The *Washington* is stated to be of 2000 horses' power, and is 1750 tons, Government measure, or 2000 tons carpenters' measure; so, her steam power is to her tonnage as 1 to 1, while the *Britannia* has only 1 horse power to 2¼ tons. To go a little, however, more into detail: both vessels have two cylinders, I believe, of the same diameter, viz., 72 inches, and both have side beam-engines; the stroke of the *Washington* is 10 feet, her boilers are able to carry (they say) 30lbs. of steam; but, if we allow her only 28lbs. ⋈ 13 vacuum, she will be still double the power of the *Britannia* with 5lbs ⋈ 13lbs., i.e., = 900 horses' power (450 ⋈ 2). I am now speaking of full steam, or at least both cutting off at the same point. The *Herald* (New York) says the *Washington's* wheels are 39 feet diameter, and 7½ feet dip; but the latter is of course an error, and probably means 7½ feet face; she has two boilers 36 feet ⋈ 15 feet on the plan: there are three furnaces, each 7 feet ⋈ 4 feet 6 inches ⋈ 6 = 189 feet. Well then, there you have data from which you may calculate how many horses' power can be got off that great surface with anthracite and blowers. Her recipient heating surface may be large; she has flues, perhaps, 12 inches in diameter."

We now give some details of the passage of the *Washington*, Frederick Hewit, commander. The vessel arrived in Southampton Water on the 15th ult., after a passage of fourteen days from New York; she experienced fine weather, and brought 127 passengers. The *Britannia*, which left New York on the same day as the *Washington*, reached Liverpool on the 13th.

The *Washington* left Southampton on the 16th, and of her passage through Spithead, the *Times* Correspondent remarks:—"In point of size she looked like an elongated three-decker, with only one streak round her; but about as ugly a specimen of steam-ship building as ever went through this anchorage. She did not appear to make much use of her 2000 horse power either, but seemed rather to roll along than steam through the water. She excited considerable curiosity, although her performance, as compared with the *Britannia*, had evidently taken the edge off the feeling with which the vessel would have been viewed had a different result been obtained in her favour."

She arrived, at six o'clock on the morning of the 18th, at the port of Bremershafen, near Bremen. The intelligence was remitted by telegraph to Bremen, and, as soon as it was known, all the houses displayed the flags of the United States, Germany, and Bremen. The Burgomaster went on board the *Washington* to congratulate the Captain on his arrival, and on the commencement of regular steam communication between Bremen and New York. He then conducted the Captain to Bremen, where a banquet was given him by the Senate in the Town Hall. Other rejoicings also took place. The *Washington* brought 84 passengers, and about 3000 letters destined for Bremen and the north of Germany.

On Sunday morning last, the *Washington* arrived in the Southampton Docks, in forty-six hours from Bremen, against a head wind. Her voyage out occupied forty-four hours. She brought four passengers for England, and forty-six *en route* to New York, for which city the *Washington* will not leave till the 10th of July, being detained here to be fitted with new and larger hot wells, which are already cast for her, by arrangements made previous to her leaving for Bremen. The passengers from Bremen are to be boarded at the different hotels during their detention. In order to enable the public to view this fine steamer, Mr. Croskey, the American Consul, has very liberally presented the Mayor of Southampton, Mr. Le Feuvre, with an unlimited number of tickets of admission, the proceeds of which are to be presented to the local institutions.

ANOTHER ROBBER DISCOVERED BY THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.—On Monday, a person entered the Wolverton Station of the London and North-Western Railway, and took a third-class ticket for Birmingham. The train started, and had nearly arrived at Blisworth, a distance of ten miles, when a police-officer inquired of the station-master at Wolverton what parties had taken tickets at that station by the last train. On the information being afforded him, the officer was led to believe that a person suspected of a robbery that was committed in the neighbourhood the previous evening had proceeded with his booty by that train. The electric telegraph from Wolverton to Blisworth was immediately put into use, and the necessary information sent thither. On the arrival of the train at Blisworth, the carriages were inspected, and a person answering the description found. He was apprehended, and the stolen goods were found in his luggage. The prisoner was brought back by the next train to Wolverton, and safely lodged the same evening in the Aylesbury Gaol.

THE UNITED STATES STEAM-SHIP "WASHINGTON."

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

OXFORD CASTLE.

THE picturesque relic shown in our Illustration is one of the towers which erewhile added to the strength of the walls of Oxford Castle. The fortress itself, though once a place of great strength, has long since been demolished; some of the western towers having been pulled down by the Parliamentarians, when they took Oxford, and buildings more in accordance with the improved mode of warfare erected in their stead; but these erections were destroyed by Charles II. in 1652 when he came from Worcester to Oxford.

OXFORD CASTLE.

The Castle was begun in 1071, by order of William the Conqueror, by Robert D'Oilli, and finished in 1072. D'Oilli was the first Constable of the Castle; and, on his death in 1091, was succeeded by his son Robert, who, in 1141, delivered it to the Empress Maud, and within its walls she kept the festival of Easter with great pomp. In the autumn of 1142, King Stephen, having taken the city of Oxford, immediately invested the Castle, and declared he would not raise its siege till he had the Empress Maud in his power. The siege lasted for three months, and the garrison in the fortress were reduced to the greatest privations, through famine, and the repeated assaults of Stephen's army, when one night the Empress made her escape, in a manner as remarkable as it was romantic. It being the depth of winter, the river frozen over, and the ground covered with snow; the Empress, accompanied by three trusty knights—herself and followers being all clad in white, that their figures might not be observed—left the Castle by a postern, passed all the sentinels of the investing army unobserved, travelled on foot to Abingdon, and thence proceeded to Wallingford on horseback, where she was soon after joined by her brother, the Earl of Gloucester, who was marching with a powerful army to her relief. The day after this singular escape of the Empress, Oxford Castle was surrendered to the King.

The prison of this Castle was given by Henry III. to the peculiar jurisdiction of the Chancellor of the University, as a place of confinement for rebellious clerks; and, by statute of the third year of the same King's reign, it was appointed as the common gaol of the county.

The Castle has long been the property of Christ Church, and is held by the county, of the Chapter of Christ Church, as a prison; and after the demolition of the City Gaol, in the North Gate, or Bocardo, the city prisoners were confined within its walls also. The Tower represented in our Engraving was long used as a gaol, but a new building has, within the last few years, been erected, so that its tapering walls do not now contain criminals.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR JULY.

The old mill and the mill-stream greatly enhance the picturesque appearance of the grey walls of the Tower; indeed, the whole "bit" is as "effective" as if arranged by a painter.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR JULY.

THE Summer Costumes are now in all their freshness and novelty; and the Tuileries, the Champs Elysées, and the Bois de Boulogne, are spangled, like parterres of flowers, with the most varied and brilliant toilettes. We have remarked taffetas, of white, rose, bright green, straw, pearl-grey, and *cendre de rose*, as very *recherché* materials; but those most in request are the *Vert d'Italy*, and the *Bleu de Syrie*; the latter with seven small *volants*, pinked. The *robes* are made long, and with the sleeves highly trimmed. At the waist is worn a ribbon, which terminates in a cockade and two ends, which are fringed. The *volants* remain decidedly the most favourite trimming of the skirt.

Upon the *corsages* of the most elegant robes are worn Spanish aiguillettes of which carnelian, studded with buttons to the taste, of marcasite, opal, turquoise, pearl, agate, and mosaic; and buttons of mother-of-pearl and ivory, highly carved, are in high favour.

The *Chapeaux* of crape are most generally worn nearly all white; and these will continue the favourites throughout the summer, since they harmonise better with the toilettes, whatever may be their material. Italian or rice-straw are also in great repute.

Mantelets are worn of varied hues; but white muslin is much in request, trimmed with three *volants*, festoons, &c.

Among the favourites for the month are *chapeaux* of Italian straw, with one flower; robe of white taffetas, trimmed with three volants; white muslin *mantelets*, trimmed with lace, &c. Or, robes of striped taffetas, and *mantelet* of black taffetas, trimmed with black lace, are the favourite costumes on what may be termed, for the season, "dull days."

SURREY ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.

THE evening spectacle of the *Siege of Gibraltar*, at this popular resort is very good, if we take into consideration the terrific realities sought to be represented. The *action* commences about dusk, when the French

"THE SIEGE OF GIBRALTAR," AT THE SURREY ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.—

and Spanish ships begin to take their positions before the town, upon which they commence a brisk fire: this is as sharply returned by the besieged; the *red hot shot* from the town cause many of the vessels to take fire, when a very beautiful effect is produced; some are burnt to the water's edge, the sailors clinging to the masts and rigging of the vessel; while others explode. That represented in the centre of the Engraving is blowing up, and discharging into the air an immense quantity of crackers and other fireworks, which, although they have nothing to do with the Siege, afford great delight to the spectators.

FASHONS FOR JULY.

(From Berger's " Gazette of Fashion.")

SIMPLICITY is the order of the day in every description of the toilette, but it is a simplicity of the most tasteful and elegant description; and, we must own also, at a very expensive kind: for lace and embroidery are very general accessories to the majority of summer dresses. Indeed, lace is employed in every way in which it can be used.

Chapeaux of fancy straw will be much worn; but, to be in good taste, they must be of a quiet kind, and very simply trimmed. Silk *capotes*, either drawn or *bouillonnés*, and worn in general with veils, are also fashionable. Barege shawls, black *moire manicles*, and taffeta *visites* of quiet colours, are in general request.

Manicles, visites, &c., there is but little change in the form of. Many manicles composed of silk, muslin, and lace, are made smaller than usual, a mode which seems likely to increase in favour.

The most novel *Pardessus* is one between the *visite* and the *paletot*; it is somewhat larger than the first, and more gracefully adapted to the shape than the other: they are made both in muslin and taffeta; they are cut in such a manner that the short sleeve may almost be termed an invisible one, both from its size, and being cut in the *pardessus*.. This corsage is very high at the back, but open half-way to the waist in front; the remaining part is closed by fancy silk ornaments, if the cloak is silk,—or knots of ribbon, if muslin. The *garnitures* to this former case is composed of *passementerie dentelle*, or of one of those very rich flat fancy silk trimmings, so strongly resembling embroidery, that they can hardly be distinguished from it. The latter kind of trimming is exceedingly rich and very broad border of embroidery, which encircles the whole of the *pardessus*, and is edged with lace.

We have noticed lately, in open carriages, very pretty Parasols of light-coloured silks, as pink, and lilac lined with white, and trimmed with two rows of fringe, the top row narrower than the second; the first row is of the colour of the parasol, the second that of the lining: the effect is equally pretty and novel.

Muslin Robes, of the paliese form, lined with silk, are now in especial favour; and, we think, are likely to continue so all the summer. These dresses are all made with high corsages, full on the shoulders, and confined at the waist by a broad *ceinture* with long floating ends.

The *Peignoir* maintains its vogue in home dress, both for complete *deshabille* and elegant morning costume.

Caps are indispensable in morning *negligé*, they are also in favour for social parties.

There is considerable variety in the forms of Sleeves: Their size depends on the material of which they are composed. Tight ones still predominate for silk robes. They may be either quite long, with lace or embroidered muslin ruffles or cuffs, or a three-quarter length. Those that are only sufficiently long to display the *bouillonnés* of the under-sleeve are more in request, and so are those of the horse-shoe form. If the robe is of a light material, the sleeve is always demi large. Sometimes it is demi-long over a full one of muslin *bouillonnés*, the *bouillons* formed by *entre-deux* of lace or embroidery.

White Robes are now generally in evening dress; muslin, tarlatane, and mous*seline de soie* are most in request, but not to the exclusion of summer silks, though the latter are in a minority. The corsages of these robes, though cut low, are very moderately and becomingly so. Double skirts are still fashionable, but less numerous than they were.

Fashionable colours have not changed since our last.

MUSIC.

CONCERTS OF ANCIENT MUSIC. The eighth and concluding concert of the season was given on Wednesday night, his Grace the Duke of Wellington being the Director, in the absence of the Earl of Westmoreland, on his diplomatic duties at Berlin. The noble Lord is a staunch supporter of the musical interests, and has done much for the promotion of art in this country. His Lordship having been the founder of the Royal Academy of Music, and having been the first to improve the programmes of the Ancient Concerts. His uncle, "the Duke," did the honours gracefully on Wednesday, at a grand dinner at Apsley House, at which the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, the Archbishop of York, the Countess of Westmoreland, the Earl and Countess of Wilton, Lord and Lady Charles Wellesley, Sir H. R. Bishop, &c., were present; and, to the Hanover-square Rooms with his guests; an excellent selection being provided, comprising choral pieces from the works of Handel, Beethoven, Mozart, &c. The novelties were Haydn's duo, "Sappi, amor mio," by Miss Dolby and Mr. Allan and Miss Birch; and an air from Zingarelli's "Romeo e Giulietta," sung by the first-mentioned vocalist. A fine duo from Mehul's "Joseph" was sumptuously sung by Frechkai and Madame Caradori Allan, in this concert, is considerable impression by her powerful singing in Vinci's air, "Vo solcando;" it is some time since this artiste presented herself under such favourable circumstances. With her natural qualities, if she could overcome the dramatic mannerism of Italy, she might be one of the greatest of European singers. We did not admire Miss Dolby's treatment of Clarchetti's air, "Ombre Amate;" it lacked impressiveness. M. Kogier's French mode of disposing of Cimarosa's "Pria che spunti," out of Mehul's romance, "A peine au sortir de l'enfance," known by the English version, "E'er infancy's bud," proves that a very clever singer on the school may be very inferior when he changes it for another style. Roger, at the Opera Comique, in Paris, is unrivalled. Mr. Sterndale Bennett performed on the pianoforte a movement from S. Bach's Concerto in D minor, to perfection.

MDLLE. VERA AND SIGNOR EMILIANI.—These artists—the former an Italian vocalist of ability, and the latter an accomplished violinist:—gave a Concert on Monday, at the Beethoven Rooms, aided by Madame Heselle, Madame Barone, Miss Dolby, Signori Rizzi, Chabatta, Piatti, Puzzi, and Herr Pischek; Benedict and Signor Vera being the accompanyists.

MR. ROBERT GREEN.—This pianist has had the advantage of having been a pupil of Benedict and Leopold de Meyer, and has profited by their instructions. He possesses considerable attainments, and ably played in the Concertante Duo for piano and violin, by Osborne and De Beriot, with Willy The Concert was altogether a very agreeable one. Its vocalists there were Madame Caradori Allan, Madame Hennelle, Mdlle. Molina de Mendi, Miss Steele, Miss Dolby, Madame Mortier de Fontaine, the Misses Williams, Signori Ciabatta, Montesi, Brizzi, Herr Brahm, Mr. Frank Cooke, Mr. H. Phillips, and Mr. John Parry; and as solo players, M. Godefroid, the harpist; Benedict, piano; and Willy, violin; Benedict, H. Green, and Jules de Glimes being the conductors.

MADAME AND HERR GOFFRIE.—The *Matinee Musicale* of Herr Goffrie, the violinist, and Madame Goffrie, the pianiste, at the Beethoven Rooms, on Tuesday, contained a judicious selection. The Kreutzer Sonata of Beethoven, for piano and violin, was executed by the concert-giver and Mr. Blagrove; and Beethoven's Quartett in E minor, one of the Rasoumofsky set, was executed by Jeachim, Goffrie, Hill, and Hausmann; and one of Mayseder's Trios, for piano, violin, and violoncello, by Madame Goffrie, Herr Goffrie, and Piatti. Spohr and Beniedict were the conductors, and Miss Messent and Weiss the vocalists. Mr. J. B. Chatterton played a harp fantasia.

MISS S. CHARLTON.—*Mrs Stephens* will, perhaps, the pianiste, gave a *Matinee Musicale*, on Tuesday, at No. 16, Berners-street, assisted by Gerhard Taylor, the harpist, Mr H Gear, Mr. Weisbrober, Miss E. Lyon, &c.

MR. R. BLAGROVE.—This concert-giver gave his annual Concert, on Monday, at the Mortimer-street Rooms; and, with Messrs. G. and J. Case, played a trio for three concertinas effectively. H. Blagrove, violin, Herr Hausmann, violoncello; Miss Williams, the Misses Williams, Mr. Lockey, John Parry, &c., were the principal vocalists.

MR. GEORGE PERRY'S ORATORIO OF "HEZEKIAH."—Mr. Perry, the organist of Quebec Chapel, and the leader of the Sacred Harmonic Society, is a painstaking musician; but, industry is not genius, and the latter figuratively, in the composition of an oratorio, is a *sine qua non*. As we cannot conscientiously attribute to Mr. Perry any pretensions to the latter quality, we must be pardoned for not entering into any criticism of his new work of "Hezekiah," produced, on Monday night, at the Hanover-square Rooms, with the aid of a full band and chorus, and with Miss Birch, Miss Dolby, Messrs. Lockey and Phillips, as leading vocalists.

MUSICAL CHIT-CHAT.

The eight and last meeting of the Beethoven Quartet Society took place on Monday, the executants being Joachim, Sainton, Hill, and Rousseau.

We are glad to learn that a performance will be given in the Beethoven Rooms, in Harley-street, for the benefit of M. Meissonier, who has so ably managed the affairs of the Society. The selection will take place on the 14th instant, when Joachim, Sainton, Hill, W. Thomas, Cioccani, Barret, Baumann, Jarrett, and Lindsay Sloper, will assist.

Of the Grand Morning Performance, yesterday, at the Royal Italian Opera, we must defer a notice until the evening week: as also of Mr. Muller's Concert last night (Friday), at the Music Hall, Store-street, when Beethoven's music to "Egmont," with Goethe's tragedy, recited by Mr. Wills, was performed.

This morning (Saturday) will be celebrated, at the Hanover-square Rooms, "The Ode," written by Wordsworth, and composed by Professor Walmisley, to be performed on Tuesday morning, at the Cambridge Installation. There will be a Concert on Monday evening, at which her Majesty will be present. The artists engaged for "The Ode," are Misses Birch and Dolby, Messrs Lockey and Phillips. Alboni, Salvi, and Labiache, con., will sing in addition at the Concert. There will be a chorus of 150 voices, and the band will be composed of the principals of the Royal Italian Opera orchestra.

The Ethiopian serenaders close a long and profitable engagement this evening at the St. James's Theatre, and will appear in white faces for the first time.

On Tuesday will be the Eighth and Last Meeting of the Musical Union.

On Friday next, the management of the Royal Italian Opera has kindly consented that the great singers of that establishment may sing at a concert in aid of the funds for the Italian Gratuitous School.

Spohr, on the same evening, will conduct, at Exeter Hall, his oratorio of "The Fall of Babylon."

On Saturday morning will be the Fourth and Last Concert of the Royal Academy of Music

Mr. W. H. Seguin has been appointed principal bass singer at the Temple Church

Verdi's "Macbeth" has been played at Florence with a new cast; Madame Boccabadati appearing as *Lady Macbeth*, and De Bassini as *Macbeth*. It will be produced at Naples, Milan, Venice, Rome, with Grisi and Bonconi in these characters.

A Musical Festival is to take place at Ghent, with a chorus of 1479 voices, composed of forty-one German Societies and fifty Belgian Choral Societies. The band, in proportion to this chorus, is equally large, being only 100 players.

MM. Duponchel and Roqueplan are to be the Directors of the Académie Royale de Musique in Paris, in place of M. Leon Pillet.

Donizetti, since he has been removed to a House in Paris, in the Champs Elysées, has improved slightly in his health, but his imbecility is a hopeless case.

At the Musical Festival given in the Circus of the Champs Elysées, there were 800 musicians taken from the military bands, and a chorus of 400 voices of the Orphean Society.

Madame Malibran Garcia has played *Norma* and *Valentine* in the "Huguenots" (both in German), at the Frankfort Opera, with signal success.

Madame Thillon has been singing lately in the south of France with her customary success. Kalkbrenner, Osborne, and Smith, are the principal artistes on the eve of his departure for London, by a fall on the pavement.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—Very limited supplies of English wheat have been received up to our market this week, yet several of Monday's enquid samples were on offer to-day. Owing to the extreme dearness of foreign the demand for all kinds of wheat, of home produce, was excessively dull, and scarcely any sales were effected, notwithstanding the factors offered 2s/ quarter less money. The top price of fine red wheat is fully 8s per quarter dearer than a week ago. The arrivals of foreign wheat into London, since Monday last, have been very moderate, viz.:—

	Qrs.	Flour.
Dantzic	1,200	1,000
Pomerania	1,000	—
Prussia	1,000	—
Holland	1,000	—
Belgium	1,000	—
Total	5,200	1,000

Of barley, 1,000 quarters have arrived from Dantzic, and 1,000 from Belgium. Of oats, 1,000 quarters have arrived from Holland, and 1,000 from Belgium. Of beans, 1,000 quarters have arrived from Dantzic, and 1,000 from Belgium. Of peas, 1,000 quarters have arrived from Belgium.

ARRIVALS.—English: Wheat, 2,750 quarters; barley, 20; malt, 2950; oats, 320 British: Wheat, —; barley, —; malt, —; oats, —. Foreign: Wheat, 21,870; barley, 6810; malt, —; oats, 48,150. Flour: 1230 sacks 2960 barrels

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 72s to 84s; ditto white, 80s to 90s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 72s to 84s; ditto white, 80s to 88s; rye, 52s to 56s; grinding barley, 30s to 32s; distilling, 34s to 36s; malting ditto, 40s to 42s; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 74s to 78s; brown do., 70s to 80s; Kingston and Ware, 78s to 82s; Chevalier 80s to 82s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire malt, 70s to 74s; Scotch, 68s to 72s; Peterboro', 68s to 70s; Fenland and Cole Brook, 68s to 72s; ditto white, 70s to 72s; tick beans, new, 36s to 38s; ditto old, 40s to 42s; grey peas, 34s to 36s; maple, 36s to 38s; white, 35s to —; harlings, 32s to 36s, per quarter. Town-made flour, 62s to 70s. Seconds, 50s to 56s. Essex and Yorkshire, 46s to 50s per 280lbs. Linseed cakes, London, new, 7l to —; old, —l to —. Rapeseed, —l to —. Rape cakes are quite as dear. Coriander, 15s to 20s per cwt. Canaryseed, 44s to 48s per quarter. Tares, 6s to 8s per bushel. English Rapeseed (new) £31 to £33 per last of ten quarters. Linseed cakes, English, £18 to £19 per 2000 lbs. Foreign, £8 10s to £10 per 1000. Rapeseed cakes £7 10s to £9 0s per ton. Canary, new, 44s per quarter. English Clover-seed, red, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; extra, up to —s. Foreign, red, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; extra, —s per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the Metropolis are from 10d to 11½d; of household ditto, 8d to 9½d per 4lbs loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 91s 4d; barley, 35s 6d; oats, 32s 11d; rye, 54s 11d, beans, 57s 8d; peas, 57s 9d.

The Last Weeks' Average.—Wheat, 94s 10d; barley, 34s 0d; oats, 34s 6d; rye, 70s 8d; beans, 58s 5d; peas, 59s 9d

TEA.—On Wednesday 2,000 packages of Tea were offered at public sale. About 1800 found buyers, at an advance in the value of Gunpowder and Young Hyson, of from 2d to 4d per lb.; but all other kinds were lower. Bohea, 1s 2d to 1s 3d; Congou, 1s 3d to 1s 5d.

Sugar.—The transactions in raw sugar have been large this week, yet prices are still leaden-sovereign. Refined goods are heavy, at 36s to 38s 6d for Scotch, and 39s per cwt for standard lumps

Coffee.—We have no material alteration to notice in the value of coffee. The transactions are only in detail, with a slow sa e

Rice.—The article is very dull, and from 1s to 2s per cwt cheaper.

Provisions.—A very extensive business has been transacted in Irish butter this week, at full prices. Cork, firsts, is selling at 92s to 94s; Waterford 86s to 88s; Carlow 90s to 92s, and Limerick, 86s per cwt. Foreign qualities are unchanged. Bacon is in limited demand, but rather, though in good supply to quite fix per cwt dearer. The best qualities are producing 72s to 74s, and middling and inferior sorts, 70s to 72s per cwt. The supply of hams is large, and heavy. Fine new Dorset is selling at 92s to 96s; middling do., 86s to 90s; and Waterford, 80s per cwt. Prime lard is in good request, at 86s to 88s per cwt. English cheese supports the late improvement in value, while American is held on higher terms. Bacon is steady, at very full prices. Hams and tongues are in limited request, at former quotations. Beef is at 75s to 77s per mess money. Hams move off readily, but we can notice no improvement in value. Lard is in steady demand, at 80s to 82s per cwt. Pork is in fair request, at 75s to 77s per barrel for new.

Tallow.—This market is quiet, at 50s on the spot, and 47s 3d for arrival. Town tallow is 6s to 10s 3d net cash.

Oils.—On the whole the oil market is steady, yet the business doing is only moderate, at late rates

Rum.—We have to report a very heavy sale for rum, at a decline of from 1d to 2d per gallon. The 10 per cent proof, 1s 2d per gallon; and 25 per cent, 1s 4d.

Wool.—Very few transactions have taken place in wool this week, but prices have not given way.

Potatoes.—The supplies of new potatoes are on the increase, yet the demand is active, at from 8s to 9s per cwt.

Hay and straw.—Meadow hay, £3 3s to £3 18s; clover ditto, £5 5s to £4 18s; and straw, £1 16s to £1 18s per load.

Coals (Friday).—Adair's Ins, Chester Main, 16s 9d, Holywell Main, 16s 6d; New Tanfield, 15s 3d; Russell's Hetton, 15s 6d; Wylam, 15s 6d; Lambton, 15s 6d; Hetton, 15s 6d per ton.

Hops (Friday).—Notwithstanding the pre-vailing easterly winds, the accounts received from the plantations are highly favourable to the growth of the bine, and the demand for hops is exceedingly heavy, and last week's quotations are with difficulty supported. In the duty next to nothing is doing.

Kent pockets, £4 4s to £4 16s; Weald of Kent ditto, £4 12s to £5 5s; Mid and East Kent ditto, £5 5s to £7 7s per cwt.

SMITHFIELD.—The beef market, to-day, being but moderately supplied with beasts (the quality of which was very inferior), and the attendance of buyers somewhat numerous, the trade was very firm at fully the currency of this day se'nnight. The primest Scots, &c., did not offer 350 beasts, 780 sheep and lambs, and 83 calves from Holland and the country; as also, 40 Scots direct. The primest Scots, &c., were in request, at 4s 2d to 4s 4d; large ditto ditto, 4s to 4s 2d; ordinary ditto, 3s 8d to 3s 10d; prime Devon ditto 3s 8d to 3s 10d; large ditto ditto, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; second quality ditto, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; coarse and inferior sheep, 4s 8d to 4s 6d; second quality ditto, 4s 6d to 4s 8d; prime coarse-woolled ditto, 4s 10d to 5s 0d, prime Southdown ditto 5s 2d to 5s 4d; large coarse calves, 4s 0d to 4s 6d; prime small ditto, 4s 8d to 5s 0d; large hogs, 4s 0d to 4s 6d; neat small porkers, 4s 8d to 5s 0d; lambs, 5s 8d to 6s 0d.

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL.—Beef, 3s 6d to 4s 4d; mutton, 3s 8d to 4s 8d; veal, 3s 6d to 4s 6d; pork, 3s 6d to 4s 4d per 8lbs.

Newgate and Leadenhall (Friday). We had a slow trade here this morning, at our quotations.

PORK MARKET.—Inferior beef, 2s 8d to 3s 10d; middling ditto, 4s 0 l to 4s 2d; prime large ditto, 4s 3d to 4s 4d; prime small ditto, 4s 4d to 4s 6d; large pork, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; inferior mutton, 3s 10d to 4s 2d; middling ditto, 4s 4d to 4s 8d; prime ditto, 4s 10d to 5s 0d; veal, 3s 10d to 5s 0d; small pork, 4s 8d to 5s 0d; lamb, 5s 0d to 6s 10d.

ROBERT HERBERT

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

A fall in the Corn Market, and the fine weather, combined to raise the price of Consols on Monday as high as 89¾ for an dividend for the account. This advance continued until noon on Tuesday, when several large sales being made for the purpose of closing accounts, the price receded to 89. A better feeling prevailed on Wednesday, and prices rallied to 89¾, at which they remained until the end of the closes of business. The Market on Thursday was rather flat, and 89¾ was the quotation during the day. Exchequer Bills have slightly advanced, quoting about as better than on Monday last. Bank Stock remains at 179. The most important existing between the price of Exc' quer Bills and Consols is somewhat remarkable. Consols at 89, pay about £3 7s. per cent.; while Exchequer Bills pay nearer £4 per cent. Exchequer Bills, therefore, have advanced £1 per cent., or nearly 3s per cent., and Exchequer Bills only 10s. This tends to prove that speculation is the cause of this advance in Consols, and proves its exhaustence in an extraordinary degree. Nor is the speculation confined exclusively to Consols: the Share Market has already displayed symptoms of the same tendency. At Liverpool, prices have advanced considerably, but not so largely as in London. This is natural, it must be admitted, that the financial position of affairs is improving, it is rather too early to consider ourselves safe from a check in our present advances to a settled state. The Exchanges are at present highly in our favour, but the imports that the corn daily arriving would suffice to turn them against us, and then gold must be exported. At present the demand for goods is not so extensive as to render this at all improbable. Stock Exchange speculators, however, judge of these matters highly; and in the Share Market there are so many reasons for forcing price that any pretext to induce the public to purchase, would be vigorously supported by those parties who are overloaded with Scrip and new shares. Money, however, will be generally too scarce for some time for this "rigg," to be worked to any profit, although a few wealthy but inexperienced persons may find ere long that the time has arrived for that improvement in the Stock Markets, which results from returning confidence, extended trade, and improved revenue. Sudden advances may prove the greatest check to that steady reaction which we cannot but anticipate as the result of the present depression of that day of emancipation from our difficulties, which at present appears to be at no very distant day.

The number of Securities at the close of the week was heavy, at the following rates:—Three per Cent. Reduced, 89¾; New Three and-a-Quarter per Cent., 91¼; Long Annuities, 3 1-16; India Bonds, 1l pm.; Consols for Opening, July 16, 89¾; Exchequer Bills, £1000, 4 pm.; £500, 14 pm.; Ditto, Small, 18 pm.

The Foreign Market continues nearly deserted. Portuguese Four per Cents., on Wednesday, declined to 30, per Money, in consequence of the agreement announcing the necessary postponement of the dividend due on the 1st of July. Some weeks since, the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS furnished the bondholders with the earliest intelligence. Mexican Six per Cents. have likewise been done at 19¾. The closing prices are, for Brazilian Bonds, 84; Buenos Ayres Bonds, Six per Cent., 85; Danish, Three per Cent., 80; Mexican Bonds, 19¾; Portuguese Bonds, Four per Cent., 31¾; Spanish Bonds, Five per Cent., 21, Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cent., 58¾; Ditto, for the Account, 57¾.

The settlement in the Share Market passed off without difficulty, prices rather improving, the jobbers being short of stocks, &c. At the close of the week, however, a slight reaction occurred which left quotations as follows:—Ambergate, Nottingham, Boston, and Eastern Junction, 1¼; Birmingham and Oxford Junction, 17¾; Birmingham, Wolverhampton, and Dudley, 14¾; Birmingham, Wolverhampton, and Stour Valley, 8¾; Buckinghamshire, 8 dis.; Caledonian, 30; Ditto, Half Shares, 9¼; Eastern Counties, York Extension, 7¼; East Lancashire, New Scrip, 1¼; Great Northern, 42; Ditto, London and York Extension, 1¾; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 20¾ x.l.; Great North of England, 237¼; Great Western, Half Shares, 74; Ditto, Quarter Shares, 18; Ditto, New, 8¾; Lancaster and Carlisle, New, 19½; Leeds and Bradford, 83; Liverpool, Manchester, and Newcastle Junction, 1¾; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 86¾; Ditto, Consol. English, 14; Ditto, Pref. Convert. 5 per Cent., 55; London and Blackwall, 9; London and North Western, 184; Ditto ditto, New Shares, 13¾; Ditto, Fifths, 1¾; Ditto, £10 Shares 8 and B. (A.), 14¾; Ditto, £10 Shares M. and B. (C.), 7¾; London and South Western, 66¾; Ditto, New, 22¾; Ditto, Scrip, 5; Manchester and Leeds, 103½; Ditto, Shares, 46¾; Manchester, Buxton, and Matlock, par.; Midland, 130; Ditto, New, 45; Ditto, New, 10¾; Newcastle and Berwick, 29¾; Ditto, New, 8¾; Norfolk Extension, 10¾; North British, Half Shares, 15¾; Ditto, Thirds, 2¾; North Staffordshire, 10¾; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 19¾; Preston and Wyre, 3¾; Ditto, Half Shares (A), 13; Reading, Guildford, and Reigate, 5¾; Shrewsbury and Birmingham (B), 9¾; Shropshire Union, 7¾; South Staffordshire, 6 dis.; South Eastern and Dover, 37¾; Ditto New (issued at £32), No. 1, 2¾; South Yorkshire, Doncaster, and Goole, 1¾; West Riding Union, ¾ premium; Windsor, Staines, and South Western, ¾ pm.; Wilts, Somerset, and Weymouth, 11¾; York and Newcastle, New, 17¾; Ditto, Preferences, 12¾; York and North Midland, 38¾; Ditto, Extension, 43¾; Ditto, Preference, 16¾; Ditto, East and West Riding Extension, 14¾; Central (France), 10¾; Orleans and Vierzon, 17¾; Ceylon, ¾; Dutch Rhenish, 4¾; East Indian, ¾; Great Western Bengal, 4¾; Namur and Liege, 4; Northern of France, 10¾; Rouen and Havre, 25¾; Sambre and Meuse, 7¾.

SATURDAY MORNING.—Consols were heavy yesterday, with little business doing; the closing price was 88¾ 89 for the July Account. In the Foreign House, the closing price was flat, closing at 30¾, and Mexican 19¾ to ¾. Shares partook of the heaviness with other markets.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, JUNE 29.

INSOLVENT PETITIONER.

J. FLETCHER, son, Peckham New Town, cabinet-maker

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

T. STOCKDALE and J. STOCKDALE, liverpool, soap-boilers.

FRIDAY, JUNE 2.

BANKRUPTCY.

W HOWLETT, Albany-road, Old Kent-road, Surrey, builder. I. TOWNEND, Sheerness, journeyman. E. HEATHFIELD, Bermondsey, Cumberland Town, bookseller. W H TREACHER, Regent-street, Quadrant, furrier and hatter. J. KAY, Kent-st. Borough, Kent-st. Deptford, baker. W. KAY, W MORTIMER, and E FLETCHER, Bury, Lancashire, brass and iron-founders. H. S. COX, Manchester, Hide-market, merchant. J. Hall, Liverpool, Lancashire, draper. J. TEMMS, Gloucester, plumber

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

W. WILSON, Glasgow, merchant. R. TUACH, Inverness, druggist. P. C. KENNEDY Edinburgh, shawl-merchant.

FRIDAY, JULY 2

BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED.

16th Light Dragoons: Regimental Sergeant Major J Tennent to be Quart rmaster vice M'Mahon, 11th. Lieut. Sewell, 38th, to be Lieutenant, vice Bellingham, 31st. Lieut. Y Lidge to be Lieutenant, vice Morant, 15th. Ensigns and Lieut D Davidson to be Cornet, vice Hartman, W. Maxwell to be Cornet, vice Bellingham, 31st. Cornet A. C. Seymour, 4th Dragoon Guards, to be Lieut vice Major E B Bere. Lieut R A Yate to be Captain, vice Skynner, Cornet T. C. Dimsdale to be Lieutenant, vice Yate. J W Grant to be Cornet, vice Dimsdale

Coldstream Foot Guards. Ensign and Lieutenant Sir J Hallett to have the rank of Lieutenant and Captain, Ensign and Lieutenant Sir J. E Harington, Bart., to be Lieutenant and Captain, vice the Hon. E. Bligh, promoted in the Grenadier Guards. Ensign C. Baring to be Ensign and Lieutenant, vice Harington.

1 st or Royals. W J Gilbum to be Lieutenant, vice Reader; J A. Chrystie to be Ensign, vice Gilburn. 90th: R D Vaughton to be Ensign, vice Nayer

Royal Horse Artillery. Capt H. Fisher, Assistant Adjutant General at Walpole, Capt. J. H. Vincent to be Captain, vice Frederbert. Lieut. W. H. Hart of Ord to be Captain, vice Vincent. Second Lieut. Sir Thos. W. D'M Best to be First Lieutenant, vice the Hon. Lieut. Lord Ed Pcrcy to be Second Lieutenant, vice Best

Royal Engineers. Lieut. O. J. C. Bridgeman to be Lieutenant, vice Ling.

3rd West India Regiment.—Major T Abbott to be Major vice Maclean; Capt. W W. Powell to be Captain, vice F Murray. Lieut W Reader to be Adjutant, vice Powell

STAFF. Major R Walpole to be Deputy Quartermaster Gene al in the Ionian Islands, with the rank of Lieut Colonel in the Army, vice Col F H. Dawkins

HOSPITAL STAFF.—Lieut. Col Inspector Gener. of Hospitals Sir J. Fi calrn, M D., to be Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals; Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, Sir J. Pitcairn, M.D., to be Inspector General of Hospitals, with local rank.

1 CATTACHED.—Brevet-Maj.or T. Abbott to be Major

BREVET.—Capt. J. R. Vincent, 3rd Foot, to be Major. Capt. A. C. Seymour, to be Majors in the Army.

ADMIRALTY, JUNE 26.

The following promotions have this day taken place, consequent upon the death of Admiral the Hon. Sir Robert Stopford, G C B., G.C.H. Vice-Admiral of the United Kingdom

Admiral of the Whitelsir Charles Ogle, Bart., to be Admiral of the Red

Admiral of the Blue Sir Edward Thornbrough, K.C.B., to be Admiral of the White.

Vice Admiral of the Red Richard Matson to be Admiral of the Blue.

Vice Admiral of the White Sir Graham Eden Hamond, G.C.B., to be Vice Admiral of the Red.

Vice Admiral of the Blue John Acton (2) to be Vice Admiral of the White.

Rear Admiral of the Red Sir Philip Charles Durham, K.C.B., to be Vice Admiral of the Blue

Rear Admiral of the White Sir Thomas John Cochrane, Kat., C.B., to be Rear Admiral of the Red

Rear admiral of the Blue Sir Edward Thomas Troubridge, Bart., C.B., to be Rear Admiral of the White.

Captain John Coope, C.B., to be Rear Admiral of the Blue.

ADMIRALTY, JUNE 29.

Corps of Royal Marines: Gent. Cadet R. G Hall to be Second Lieutenant

BIRTHS.

G. B. TAYLOR, Whitstable Kent, saddler, W. WRIGHT, Holland-road, Brixton, builder H. HEMMINGS, Cambridge-terrace, Hyde Park, gentleman. J. ROBERTSON, Dorset-square, Regent's park, merchant. S. NICOL, Fenchurch-street, grocer. S. BECK, Ipswich, shipowner. I. BOYD and H. BARNES, Bishopsgate-street, stationers. CLARKE and CO., Cornhill, silk mercers. C. COMAY, Tiverton, Devonshire, woolstapler. A. WEBB, Wakefield, Yorkshire, seed-merchant. J. BELLAMY, Bath, grocer. J. HUGHES, Toxteth Park, Liverpool, builder. H. ALLEN, Birmingham, draper.

BIRTHS.

At Paris, the lady of George Henry Smith, Esq., of a daughter.—At Hastings, Mrs. George Rivington, of a son.—At Bath, the lady of Lieut.-Colonel Hamilton, C.B., of a son.—In St. John's-lane, the wife of George de Rosen Attwood, Esq., of a son.—At Clifton-place, Hyde Park, Mrs John Hamilton Hall, of a son.—At Bromley, Kent, the lady of Augustus Frederick Phillips Miller, Esq., of twin boys, still-born.—At Calverley Park, Tunbridge Wells, the wife of Neville Lee Harris, Esq., of a son.—At Ealing, the wife of Charles Bell Tate, Esq., of a daughter.—On the 30th ult., at the Rectory, Hurst, Chamberlayer, Somerset, the lady of the Rev. Thomas Hill Bickell, of a daughter.—At Wycombe Abbey, Buckinghamshire, the lady of R. P. Best, Esq., of a son.—At Standen Rectory, Staff rdshire, the lady of the Rev. Charles Lane, of a son.—On the 30th inst., at Pooley-street, Southwark, the widow of Mr George Allen, recently deceased, of a daughter

MARRIAGES.

At Twickenham, James Temple Somerville, Esq., to Elizabeth, third daughter of Sir William Clay, Bart., M.P.—At St Andrew's Church, Guernsey, John Moore Naylor, only son of Major-General William Naylor, C.B., to Bessie Beatrice, youngest daughter of Major Charles Alexander, R.E.—At St. George's, Hanover-square, John Walter Maxwell Lyte, to Emily Anne Maxwell, second daughter of the late Admiral Sir Charles Ekins, K.C.B.—On the 30th ult., at Pimlico, Jaughter of Philip Seamen, Esq.—At St. Pancras Church, Cornelius William Hemmings, Esq., to Caroline, second daughter of the late Rev. F. F. Roberts, Rector.—On the 1st, at St. George's, Bloomsbury, by the Rev. H. Hughes, incumbent of All Saints, Cordingham-square, John Keller, Esq., of Regent's Park, to Eliza, youngest daughter of the late John Bellamy, Esq., of Woburn-square.

DEATHS.

On the 28th ult., Edwin John Quekett, Esq., M.R.C.S. and F.L.S.—At Whitby, Thomas Lowman, Esq., aged 85.—At Pimlico, Major-J Gaff late of the 76th Regiment.—On Tuesday, the 16th ult., at Kensington, Lieut. Col. Thomas Hall, aged 82, second son of Thomas Theobald, Esq., late of Upper Brook-street, Grosvenor-square.—At Government House, Sandy Point, Straits of Magellan, the Rev. Henry Clarke Lay, R.N., chaplain to her Majesty's ship Cormorant.—On the 30th ult., late Lieutenant Colonel, in the 46th Regiment.—At Fareham, Hampshire, in the year of his age, Admiral Sir Thomas Byam Martin, G.C.B.—At Bentinck-square, Mrs E. —, wife Heron, in the 85th year of her age.—At Islington, Amelia, wife of John Jeffreson, Esq.—At Cheltenham, on the 28th ult., Master H J Cooke, aged 12, second son of Mr. Cooke, surgeon, second son of Dr. Cooke.—On the 29th ult., at his residence, Tooley-street, Southwark, of fever, brought on by over exertion in his professional duties, Mr George Allen, Architect and Surveyor, aged 45.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—The Nobility, Subscribers and the Opera, and the Public are respectfully informed that there will be an EXTRA NIGHT on THURSDAY NEXT, JULY 8, 1847, on which occasion Mdlle JENNY LIND will appear for the SECOND TIME in the favourite Opera of "LA SONNAMBULA," and the Divertissements, in the Ballet Department, combining the talents of Mdlle. Carlotta Grisi, Mdlle. Carolina Rosati, Mademoiselle Petipa Soulgina, and Monsieur Perrot. The Box Office, Livepool, Lonsdale, and Viersen, 17½; Ceylon, ¾; Dutch Rhenish, 4¾; East Indian, ¾; Great Western Bengal, 4¾; Namur and Liege, 4; Northern of France, 10¾; Rouen and Havre, 25¾; Sambre and Meuse, 7¾.

SATURDAY MORNING.—Consols were heavy yesterday, with little business doing; the closing price was 88¾ 89 for the July Account. In the Foreign House, the closing price was flat, closing at 30¾, and Mexican 19¾ to ¾. Shares partook of the heaviness with other markets.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, JUNE 29.

INSOLVENT PETITIONER.

J. FLETCHER, son, Peckham New Town, cabinet-maker

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

T. STOCKDALE and J. STOCKDALE, liverpool, soap-boilers.

FRIDAY, JULY 2

BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED.

16th Light Dragoons: Regimental Sergeant Major J Tennent to be Quart rmaster vice M'Mahon, 11th. Lieut. Sewell, 38th, to be Lieutenant, vice Bellingham, 31st. Lieut. Y Lidge to be Lieutenant, vice Morant, 15th. Ensigns and Lieut D Davidson to be Cornet, vice Hartman, W. Maxwell to be Cornet, vice Bellingham, 31st. Cornet A. C. Seymour, 4th Dragoon Guards, to be Lieut vice Major E B Bere. Lieut R A Yate to be Captain, vice Skynner, Cornet T. C. Dimsdale to be Lieutenant, vice Yate. J W Grant to be Cornet, vice Dimsdale

Coldstream Foot Guards. Ensign and Lieutenant Sir J Hallett to have the rank of Lieutenant and Captain, Ensign and Lieutenant Sir J. E Harington, Bart., to be Lieutenant and Captain, vice the Hon. E. Bligh, promoted in the Grenadier Guards. Ensign C. Baring to be Ensign and Lieutenant, vice Harington.

1 st or Royals. W J Gilbum to be Lieutenant, vice Reader; J A. Chrystie to be Ensign, vice Gilburn. 90th: R D Vaughton to be Ensign, vice Nayer

Royal Horse Artillery. Capt H. Fisher, Assistant

MUSICAL UNION.—THE EIGHTH and LAST MEETING TUESDAY, July 6, at Half-past Three o'Clock.—Quartet in G, Beethoven; Quintet, Op. 23 Mozart; Trio—Sonata, Quintet, G Minor, Mozart; Executants—Joachim, Sainton, and George Hollmandel; Piano, Mr. Charles Halle. Vocalist, Miss Dolby. Tickets, 7s. each, to be had at Cramer, Beale, and Co.'s, and Olivier's, Musical Library, 38, Old Bond-street; and of the Director, Ella, at the door.

ELLA Director

ROYAL BOTANIC SOCIETY, REGENT'S PARK.—The FIRST EXHIBITION this season will take place on WEDNESDAY NEXT, JULY 7th, and will include Collections of FRUIT as well as PLANTS and FLOWERS. Tickets may be obtained at the Gardens by orders from Fellows or Members. Price 5s. each, or on the day, 7s. 6d. each. Office open from Nine to six o'Clock.

SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.—The TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL EXHIBITION NOW OPEN, at the Gallery, 5, PALL-MALL EAST, next to, but from Nine till Dusk. WILL CLOSE JULY 17th. Admittance One Shilling. Catalogue, Sixpence.

J. W. WRIGHT, Secretary.

THE NEW SOCIETY of PAINTERS in WATER COLOURS. THE FIRST ANNUAL EXHIBITION NOW OPEN at their New Gallery, 53, Pall-mall, near St. James's Palace, from Nine o'Clock till Dusk.—Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d.

JAMES FAHEY, Secretary.

ONEIROMANCIE ARISTIQUE.—LAST WEEK.—The Extraordinary SOMNAMBULIST, Mdlle ISA PRUDENCE, under the influence of Mdlle HERMINIE LAURENT, who has excited the utmost admiration and astonishment by the wonderful and unprecedented Performance of Magnetic Phenomena, will, through the transmission of ideas by the agency of the will alone, before their departure for Manchester, DAILY, at Half-past Eight, Evening, at No. 20, MORTIMER-STREET, THIS DAY, JULY 3, at Half-past Eight, Evening; WEDNESDAY, 7th; THURSDAY, 8th; at Two; and on FRIDAY, 9th, and SATURDAY, 10th, at Half-past Eight, Evening.—Admission, 2s.; Reserved Seats, 3s.

BRUNETTI'S MODEL OF ANCIENT JERUSALEM, as it is in the days of our Redeemer, Model Room, No. 22, Piccadilly, near Regent-circus, Open from Seven till Nine, on each Sunday purchasing the Instructive Book and Map, price 6d. Two additional Rooms added for the Book. Lectures every hour by the gentleman in charge. The counterpart Model at Blackheath on and after Monday, July 5th.

SOLICITORS' AND GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.—Eighty per Cent of the Profits given to the Assured.—Apply to any respectable Solicitor, or at the Office, 57, Chancery-Lane, London.

CHARLES JOHN GILL, Secretary.

COUNTY FIRE OFFICE, 50, REGENT-STREET. ESTABLISHED 1807.

It is respectfully notified to parties holding Policies in this Office, the renewals of which fall due at Midsummer, that the same should be paid within Fifteen days after the Midsummer-day. The Receipts are lying at the H ad Office, and in the hands of the several Agents.

The Terms of the County Fire Office are highly advantageous to the Insured, and have secured to it a large share of public confidence. All claims are settled with prompt ude and liberality. Full Particulars will be furnished to parties applying personally, or by post, to the Head Office, or to any of its Agents, who are appointed in all the principal towns of the United Kingdom.

JOHN A. BEAUMONT, Managing Director

ABERGATE, NOTTINGHAM, BOSTON, and EASTERN JUNCTION RAILWAY.

In pursuance of a Resolution passed at a Meeting of Shareho ders held at the George and Vulture Tavern, George-yard, Lombard-street, London, on Fr day, 25th June, 1847, Messrs. Badger, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, of Cambridge-terrace, Hyde Park, in the chair, the Committee then appointed do hereby convene a Meet ng of the Shareholders generally, to be held on Tuesday, the 13th July, 1847, at the George and Vulture, George-yard, Lombard-street, at One o Clock precisely, in order to determine what measures shall be adopted with reference to the general position of the undertaking, whether to the next Half Yearly Meeting of the Company for Election of Directors and for other purposes.

Copies of the Report presented at the Meeting of the 25th June, may be had on application at the offices of Joseph Davis, Esq., 74, Old Broad-street, London, or to the Secretaries of the Stock Exchanges of Liverpool, Manchester, Leeds, Nottingham, and Sheffield

BENJAMIN BADGER, Chairman.
J. BROUGH, Hon. Secretary.

Committee Room, George and Vulture, George-yard, London.

NEWCASTLE and BERWICK RAILWAY.—OPENING of the LINE THROUGHOUT between NEWCASTLE and BERWICK.

On and after TUESDAY, 6th JULY, the Line will be open throughout for Passenger Traffic, and TRAINS will leave LONDON and EDINBURGH at the following hours, by which Passengers can be booked through:

Leave London	..	9 35 a.m.	10 30 a.m.	and	9 0 p.m.
Arriving at Edinburgh	..	11 0 p.m.	6 30 a.m.	and	5 0 p.m.
Leave Edinburgh	..	7 0 a.m.	9 0 a.m.	and	4 0 p.m.
Arrive in London	..	8 0 p.m.	10 0 a.m.	and	4 0 p.m.

By Order,

JAMES ALLPORT, Manager.

Newcastle, June 28th, 1847.

EDUCATION.—YOUTH are PREPARED for the UNIVERSITIES, EAST INDIA COLLEGES, and PROFESSIONAL LIFE, by Mr. E. POOCOCK, assisted by Masters of Eminence in the different departments, comprising the Oriental, Classical, and Oriental Modern—the Greek and Latin classics, Mathematics, and Natural Philosophy. Ready access is granted to a well-selected library. Pupils under ten years of age are under the more immediate superintendence of Mrs. Poocock. A Prospectus, containing full particulars, and a view of the Establishment, may be had by application to the Principal, Mr. E. POOCOCK, Arne's-Court, Bensington, between Bath and Bristol.

PARIS, PROTESTANT ESTABLISHMENT.—MADAME MARTIN, No. 1, Rue de Beaune, Faubourg St. Germain, receives a Limited Number of YOUNG LADIES on the plan of Home Education. The studies are conducted by the most Eminent Professors of the Capital, under the immediate superintendence of Madame Martin, who, during a residence of 15 years at Paris, has been engaged in the education of young ladies. Terms, 80 guineas per annum. Address as above, and on the Continent. Ladies wishing to repair a neglected education, and at the same time to have the advantage of introduction in society, can be received. If required, the Pupils may be sent for either to the Coast or England.

MUSIC EASILY ACQUIRED.—Those Ladies and Gentlemen who have taste and a good ear for Music but who have not the time necessary to learn to play, will find SIMPSON'S DULCET ACCORDION a most melodious Musical Instrument, and may be deeply, fascinating with but little practice. Every description of Accordion is supplied, and the Instruments, price 3s., any persons, although utterly unacquainted with Music, are enabled to teach themselves to play correctly in a few hours. Simpson's Instruments are from 3s. to 25s. each, and are warranted. Country orders punctually executed. N.B. None are genuine unless they have "Simpson, 76, Regent-street," stamped on them. Accordions repaired and exchanged.

LADIES WHO KNIT are respectfully requested to peruse the Advertising Pages of "Dombey and Son" for July, where will be found an announcement of a novel character, combining profit with pleasure. This Advertisement will not be repeated.

LESSONS in MILLINERY and DRESS-MAKING.—MRS. HOWELL, of 304, Regent-street, two doors from Margaret-street, Sole Inventress of Teaching the Art of Dress-making in a Series of Lessons, Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. Ready access is granted to a well-selected

NEW CHURCH OF ST. MARK, HAMILTON-TERRACE, ST. JOHN'S WOOD.

THIS structure is a very neat specimen of modern church-building in the Early English style of architecture. In plan, the Church is divided into a nave and chancel; and it has north and south porches; but the chief entrance is in the tower at the west.

The exterior of the Church presents buttresses between the windows, and angle-buttresses at the ends of the Church, each finished by crocketted pinnacles. The windows are of very elegant design, and the tower is divided into three stories; in the lowest, is the chief entrance, recessed; in the next, is a large window of four lights, having a circular head, containing exceedingly well-designed tracery, and a clock, within a lozange-shaped compartment, is above the window; in the upper story, are the belfry windows on each face of the tower. These windows are of two lights each, trefoiled, and having quatrefoils in their headings. Around the top of the tower, is a pierced battlement; and, at the corners, tall octagonal pillars rise from the angle-buttresses. An octagonal spire, having windows on its several sides, and enriched by crocketting at its angles, surmounts the whole, and will, when finished, be 165 feet in height. The porches are alike in style, and have recessed doorways, with double-light windows above them. The iron-work to the doors is of exceedingly good design.

The interior of the Church is very spacious, and from their being no arches to divide it into nave and aisles, the span of the open-timber roof is very great. The roof is of good arrangement, and stained in imitation of oak. The roof of the chancel is panelled in plain style. The chancel window is very good, and beneath it are decorated arches, within which the Sacred Monogram, Creed, Commandments, and Lord's Prayer are richly illuminated. The communion table and chairs are well designed, and in excellent taste. Encaustic tiles add to the decoration of the chancel, and produce a pleasing effect. The pulpit and reading-desk are placed at the south and north sides of the chancel arch respectively, and are of stained wood. The seats are all low, with tall ends wrought into trafoil heads, and are all of stained wood. Galleries run round three sides of the Church, supported by iron pillars and girders, the latter neatly ornamented in characteristic style. The organ, which will be erected in the west gallery, is not yet finished for use. A very elegant font, of octagonal form, and enriched with tracery and carved work, stands near the west door. This font is the gift of the architects of the Church (Messrs. T. Cundy and T. Cundy, jun.), and the Church plate, and all the fittings-up of the chancel, chairs, table, velvet, &c., are the munificent gifts of two friends of the Church.

At present, the Church has a plainer aspect than our Engraving; but as soon as sufficient money can be obtained, the tower and spire will be completed, and the pinnacles added to the buttresses. The interior roof, &c., is also so built that additional decorations may be added at a future period; but this will be the last to finish.

The entire cost of the Church, (including the site, £800,) has been £9820. This sum has been partly raised by subscriptions, and the loan of the Committee, viz., £1500. The latter sum has to be repaid; and, in addition, to complete the tower, spire, &c., a further sum of about £1800 required, which, it is hoped, will, in a few years, be received.

The local acts of the parish do not allow any rate to be made towards the building of St. Mark's Church: yet, each ratepayer of St. John's Wood is obliged to pay rate towards the five district churches, where, from the distance, only those who reside near can obtain the benefit.

When the whole is completed, a district will be fixed by the Bishop—the division being intended to commence at St. John's Wood-road to Kilburn; thence, down the west of the Abbey-road, to Circus-road, Cavendish-road, and the north side of St. John's Wood-road, to the Edgware-road—population of about 2500.

The Church contains 1400 sittings, 400 of which are free: the latter, assigned by the Bishop of London, are excellent—some are close to the pulpit and reading-desk, and others in the gallery, with a full view of the Church.

The Church was consecrated by the Bishop of London, on Thursday week, when the collection amounted to £144; there has since been received £25; and many additional seats have been taken.

NEW CHURCH OF ST. MARK, HAMILTON-TERRACE, ST. JOHN'S WOOD.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES.

CONSECRATION OF THE COLONIAL BISHOPS.

The ceremony of the consecration of the four newly-appointed Colonial Bishops took place on Tuesday morning, in Westminster Abbey. The Bishops were Dr. Gray, consecrated to the diocese of Cape Town; Dr. Tyrrell, to the diocese of Newcastle, South Australia; Dr. Short, to the diocese of Adelaide; and Dr. Perry, to the diocese of Melbourne.

The ceremony was commenced at eleven o'clock, by which time all the seats set apart for the congregation and those who assisted at the ceremony were occupied. The morning prayer having terminated, the communion service was read by the Archbishop, and the responses and Nicene Creed sung. After which, a sermon appropriate to the occasion was preached by the Bishop of London. At the conclusion of the sermon, the anthem, "Lord, for Thy tender mercies' sake" (Tarrant), was sung, during which the canon's verger conducted the Bishops designate to the chapel appointed, where they put on the rochets; and, having returned to the entrance of the sacrarium, were received by the two presenting Bishops, viz., the Bishops of Winchester and Gloucester, and by them led to the rails of the communion table. The consecration service was then commenced, the Litany (Tallis) being chanted by two of the minor canons. The legal official having read the documents of appointment to the several colonial sees, and the necessary forms having been gone through, the Archbishop put the questions set forth in the consecration service to the Bishops designate, who then retired to put on their robes.

On their return, they were admitted within the rails, and took their places with the other Prelates, the anthem "The Lord gave the word" (Handel), and the *Veni Creator* (Tallis), being sung by the whole choir.

The ceremony was conducted with more than usual solemnity, and lasted upwards of four hours; at the conclusion of it, the Dean, preceded by the Verger, conducted the Archbishop and the whole of the Bishops present to the Jerusalem Chamber.

OXFORD. June 28.

In a Convocation holden this day for the purpose of admitting members of the University of Cambridge *ad eundem*, the following gentlemen were admitted:

The Rev. J. Bosworth, D.D., Trinity College; J. Wray, Esq., M.A., Trinity College; Rev. W. H. Stokes, M.A., Gonville and Caius College; C. C. Babington, Esq., M.A., St. John's College; W. Hopkins, Esq., M.A., Peterhouse; Rev. T. Jarrett, M.A., Catherine Hall; Rev. J. H. Henderson, M.A., Trinity College.

June 30.

EXETER COLLEGE.—Messrs. Ince, of Lincoln; Palgrave, of Balliol; and Curtis, of University, were this day elected to Fellowships at Exeter College.

WADHAM COLLEGE. George Everleigh Saunders, B.A., of kin to the founder, and Samuel Joseph Hulme, B.A., were this day elected Probationary Fellows of Wadham College. At the same time Walter Waddington Shirley, Commoner of University; Stirling W. Day, Commoner of Wadham; and James Davenport Kelly, were elected Scholars of Wadham College.

PLATE PRESENTED TO SIR HARRY SMITH, ON THURSDAY.

CAMBRIDGE. June 29.

At a Congregation held at St. Catherine's Hall Lodge, the following grace passed the Senate: "To present an address to her Majesty the Queen upon the occasion of her Majesty's gracious visit to the University."

At the same Congregation, the following degree was conferred:

M.A.—G. F. Snowball, St. John's College.

THE NEW CHURCH AT WEST DERBY. The Bishop of Chester consecrated the new church at West Derby on Saturday, and preached a sermon appropriate to the occasion.

THE NEW COLONIAL BISHOPRICS.—On Wednesday, a meeting of the friends of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Dependencies, was held at the Hanover-square Rooms, for the purpose of raising funds to provide additional clergymen to aid and assist the four Bishops recently appointed and consecrated—three for Australia and one for the Cape of Good Hope. Lord Eldon, who has subscribed £1000 in furtherance of the object of the meeting, was voted to the chair, and was supported by the Bishops of Norwich, Oxford, St. Asaph, Salisbury, and Antigua; Lord Ellesmere, the Hon. E. Gladstone, &c. Resolutions were adopted in support of the objects contemplated, and much interest in the subject was manifested.

MR. AND MRS. HUDSON'S PARTY.—Mr. and Mrs. Hudson entertained the Duke of Buckingham, the Earl and Countess of Eldon, the Earl of Ripon, the Countess (Dowager) of Essex and Miss Johnstone, Viscount Morpeth and Lady Mary Howard, Lord Brooke, Lord John Manners, Lady Frederick Bentinck, Baron and Lady Parke and Miss Parke, Hon. Mr and Lady Elizabeth Lawley, Hon. James and Hon. Mrs. Stuart Wortley, Hon. C. Howard, Captain and Miss L. Harcourt, and Mr. and Mrs. Meynell Ingram, at dinner on Wednesday evening, at their residence at Albert Gate. Mrs. Hudson had a *soirée* after the dinner.

THE QUEEN'S CORONATION.—The anniversary of the Queen's Coronation was observed on Monday, both in the metropolis and in the country, with the usual rejoicings.

PLATE PRESENTED TO SIR HARRY SMITH.

THIS splendid Testimonial was, on Thursday, presented to Sir Harry Smith, by the inhabitants of the town of Whittlesea and its neighbourhood, Sir Harry's native place. The speech of the gallant soldier on the occasion will be found at page 7.

The Plate is a superb "centre ornament." In the design the principal group of figures represents Britannia, defended by Valour from Anarchy and Rebellion. On the side not seen in the sketch stands a figure of Peace, surrounded by subjects illustrative of its blessings. At the angles of the base (which is triangular) are groups of arms and other military devices; and, on the three *sides*, are contained the inscription (subjoined); Sir Harry Smith's arms and supporters, in bas-relief; and an engraving of Whittlesea Church, justly an object of pride to the gentlemen presenting the Testimonial. The height is thirty-three and a half inches; weight, four hundred and fifty ounces; and value, three hundred guineas.

INSCRIPTION.

PRESENTED TO MAJOR GENERAL SIR H. G. W. SMITH, BART., OF ALIWAL ON THE SUTLEJ, G.C.B.; COLONEL OF THE RIFLE BRIGADE,

By Parties resident, or interested, in the Isle of Ely, in testimony of their esteem for the eminent services rendered by him, as an Officer of the British Army, during a period of Forty-two Years; and more particularly for the distinguished ability shown by him in gaining a decisive victory over the Sikhs, in India, when in Command of the British Forces, at the Battle of Aliwal, on the 28th January 1846.

Presented, 1st July, 1847.

The Testimonial has been designed and manufactured by Mr. B. Smith, of Duke-street, Lincoln's Inn. It is, certainly, a chastely elegant work.

The information of an intention on the part of Sir Harry Smith's fellow townsmen at Whittlesea, his native place, to present him with a Testimonial of his long and brilliant services abroad having reached Ely, a meeting was convened on Saturday last, at which it was unanimously determined to invite the gallant General and his lady to a public entertainment on their way to Whittlesea. The invitation having been accepted, preparations were immediately set on foot to do every honour to the occasion; and, notwithstanding the shortness of the notice, by Wednesday morning, the day of his arrival, the whole city presented a holiday aspect. The leading streets were spanned with tastefully ornamented arches, and the majority of the houses decorated with flags and garlands. Sir Harry and Lady Smith were met at the railway station by a procession of the chief inhabitants, and conducted to the Corn Market, where a breakfast upon a scale of magnificence, not often seen, had been prepared under the experienced superintendence of Messrs. Youngmanband, of Gerard's Hall, London, at which about 250 ladies and gentlemen sat down.

We have not space to enter upon a detailed account of the many admirable speeches which enlivened the ceremony, and the heartfelt and enthusiastic reception which greeted the illustrious visitor; but, in our next paper we purpose giving a full description of the proceedings at this assembly, and the subsequent one at Whittlesea on Thursday.

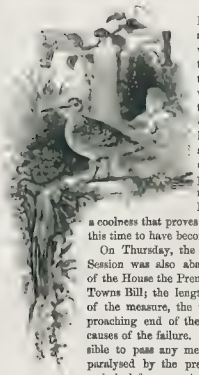
SHIPWRECKS.—The ship *Miranda*, Eliot master, from Liverpool, bound for Quebec, 34 days out, with 408 passengers, was wrecked on the Magdalen Islands on the 19th ult. Sixty-four were drowned and thirty died of fever.—Two other English vessels were lost on the same night.

London: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex; by WILLIAM LITTLER, 198, Strand aforesaid.—SATURDAY, JULY 3, 1847.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 271.—Vol. XI.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JULY 10, 1847. [Sixpence. WITH SUPPLEMENT GRATIS.

THE ABANDONED BILLS.



THE close of the Session has set in with "its usual severity." It is a period fatal to all the mass of Legislation left unmature, and which in that state is overtaken by the epidemic that consigns them to the Limbo lying between one Session and another. On Monday evening, Lord John Russell played the Ministerial Herod to some half-score of Legislative innocents, with a coolness that proves the massacre of bills about this time to have become an ordinary custom.

On Thursday, the one great measure of the Session was also abandoned; at the day sitting of the House the Premier withdrew the Health of Towns Bill; the length of the act, the intricacy of the measure, the time of year, and the approaching end of the Parliament itself, are the causes of the failure. But it begins to be impossible to pass any measure at all. All action is paralysed by the pressure of private business, technical forms, and interminable debate. Bills to pass, must belong to two specific classes; they must either be questions that concentrate the political feelings of the whole nation, when they absorb all attention and force their way through by their own magnitude, like the Reform Bill, and the Repeal of the Corn-Laws; or they must come in the shape of private acts, which with the aid of agents and attornies are pushed on with even a mischievous celerity, and in inconvenient number. All others that have not yet excited a mass of popular opinion in their favour, and cannot, from their nature, be carried by private influence, are overborne and thrust aside, till the "advanced period of the Session" falls upon them, and they wither and fade like leaves in autumn; then some sunny July evening, the Prime Minister comes down, and shakes them at once and finally to the earth, to the unspeakable relief of all honourable members; but, if the measures are needed, not to the public advantage. Parliament is technically summoned for "the dispatch of public business:" if the phrase means the most summary mode of doing it, the end is accomplished, for "divers urgent affairs" are annually knocked on the head and put out of the way, with singular readiness and regularity.

Many measures of secondary, but still of great importance, are thus lost: one of the remedies required for Ireland—the releasing the land from a few links of that net-work of legal obstruction to improvements which have grown up through many years of confused and inexplicable tenures—must remain unapplied; the Encumbered Estates Bill is given up; it was not understood out of doors, and was disliked by a class of men who have great influence in the House—the legal profession, and possibly by some of the landowners, who were threatened, it is said, with an inconvenient calling in of mortgages; so, in deference to dislikes and suspicions, the measure is strangled. So has it been with the Prisons Bill; the Parliamentary Electors Bill; a greater measure than either—the Railway Act—had expired before. Nor is the list yet complete; there will be a further weeding out as August approaches; the hot weather, the Monday sittings, the imprisonment and hard labour in Committee Rooms, and the debates prolonged till daybreak, begin about this time to make the members fierce and slightly rabid when business is spoken of; you may know them as they go down Whitehall by their pale, jaded look and the dignity of despair with which they walk towards their Inferno, like tormented spirits let out on parole; they contrast singularly with the crowd of railway witnesses fresh from the country, in the ruddiest and most insulting state of health, great breadth of shoulders, equal to any quantity of sight-seeing, and wearing an unmistakeable air of determination to make the most of opportunity, and the agent who pays the bill. The meeting of such a constituent with such a representative is a sight to see; if you are lucky enough to catch both in their highest development, they are what the French call "types" of two states of being; one is all indifference and ease, the other toil-worn and anxious; one is a mere atom of the great weight, the bulk of society; the other is a portion of the machine which that weight moves, and keeps in such continual motion, that there is danger of its breaking down under the work demanded of it.

The simple fact is, that the business of Parliament has so increased, that, with the utmost strain on its powers, the Legislature is not equal to its task. Within the last forty years every branch of commerce and enterprise has been developed to an extraordinary degree; our Indian Empire has widened in territory and population; the Colonies, increasing in commerce and importance, claim more attention than a Colonial Office, with a staff of clerks and a system of little more than routine, can secure to them. Foreign Affairs were always a prominent feature of the debates, and the tendency to censure a Government at home in its policy abroad has by no means diminished. Ireland, the third part of the kingdom, is bringing on us an appalling retribution for ages of neglect

THE ROYAL VISIT TO CAMBRIDGE.—SKETCH IN THE GARDENS OF TRINITY COLLEGE.—(SEE PAGE 29.)

of its social condition, and will occupy more time and thought with every coming year. Scotland is more settled, and has happily been left, for the most part, to be civil and religious liberty we found established at th Union : it sends little more business to Parliament than its quota of railway bills. When we thus survey the whole surface of our Empire, and merely think of the question that crowd from every quarter for decision, the mind sinks in contemplating them as it does when looking as the Alps, or the ocean — it is broug ht in contact with infinity and the illimitable. In one branch of business alone—the construction of railways—we are doing more in a year than the Romans attempted in centuries ; the system of communication which sufficed for the wants of the world during thousands of years, is passing away ; and all the complicated rights of property which have grown up through ages of civilisation have to be adjusted to our modern requirements. Not an acre of land can be taken without the consent of Parliament ; that consent makes inquiry necessary, for the settlement of the most intricate claims. The railway business of late years would, in each session, have alone fully occupied the time of Parliament. But to this is added all the Imperial Legislation which time, change, and growing opinion, make necessary : the Parliament is the Court of Appeal against all abuses of power, the place of complaint for all grievances, real or imagined. From the death of a neglected pauper in a Union to the deposition of a Viceroy—every case is brought there, debated, explained, voted on ; not a despatch arrives from the most distant part of the world, on which the Minister is not questioned as to what has been done, or what he means to do. The days have passed when the Council Chamber was the sole centre of knowledge, and the masses, being in ignorance, had no check on their rulers. Now, the people know as soon—frequently know sooner and more correctly the events of the time ; they have their "Intelligences" abroad, in every colony and capital ; the Ambassadors of the Press represent a degree of political power and information—and, we may add, social wealth – of which the world till within this century had no example ; the people can say of all nations

> We have our eyes upon them, and their deeds
> Come to us on the wind.

How this reacts on the Legislature we see exemplified daily. The duties of the ruler are becoming more arduous every year. In the age of Walpole it was mere play in comparison : the memoirs of the time show it. A stirring party debate or two between the rival sections of the Aristocracy, in a House that was almost as independent of its constituents as the hereditary Chamber; a few measures soon disposed of, and sessions closing in May or June—all this must be regarded by modern Premiers with wonder not unmingled with envy. The post of representative was then a sort of appendage to a man of family and wealth : he entered Parliament as he entered College, as a matter of course—frequently before he was of age; he took office as a matter of course, when his side, by Court intrigue, got uppermost; and he succeeded almost equally as a matter of course. If the Aristocracy chose to unlock the door to a clever plebeian, he got in—as a retainer; but intrusion without their aid was difficult. Profligate wars and enormous debts were the natural consequences of this state of things.

How are all things changed? The wigged and ruffled members of the Parliaments of the first Georges would stand aghast at the work exacted from their successors of the reign of Victoria, and declare it degrading to a gentleman. To sit from eleven in the morning in a close crowded room, deafened by counsel talking against time, with a fee-inspired zeal, of the inconceivable advantages to the human race of the Little Pedlington Branch of some Universal Grand Junction Line; to be made dizzy with traffic tables and scales of gradients till the cry of the " Speaker at prayers !" summons him at four o'clock to the House, there to abide till the day sinks into night, and the night brightens into day again ; and this not, as of old, on one or two occasions during a session, but every day almost as regularly as it comes. That is labour indeed. Add to this the attention required to the " local interests" of his county or borough, and it will be seen that the easy times of Legislators are gone they must work, and honourably, for attendance on committees is compulsory, and few men dare encounter the ridicule that fell on Smith O'Brien, " Kept in," like a bad boy, for not doing his task. The change that has come over things is beginning to tell: men of fortune are less eager to get into Parliament: it costs much money; it entails severe labour; and the social rank is not thought so highly of as formerly. Every era brings forth the men best able to do it service: the business of Parliament will more and more fall into the hands of business men: politics will cease to be a mere excitement for nobles and their connections: it will follow the way that the pursuit of war has gone before it : war was the occupation and delight—a higher kind of hunting of the feudal baron science and a changed world made it a separate profession: the soldier must be a soldier and nothing else. So, when states reach the point England has attained, the work of Governing can no longer be done by amateurs, like those who brought it a good diversion from the gaming-table or the drawing-room. The same cause will, at some as yet distant day, modify the whole system of Legislation: Parliament will have to divide itself, each part, like a polype, preserving an independent life. At present the rush of business chokes the channel it must pass through. Something must be left undone. Knowing this it would be better not to attempt so much to provide such a harvest of measures in January to be mowed down and cast out in the dog-days.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE

THE GOVERNORSHIP OF GREENWICH HOSPITAL.—The Governorship of this institution, vacant by the decease of the Hon. Sir Robert Stopford, has, it is understood, been conferred on Vice-Admiral Sir Charles Adam, Senior Lord of the Admiralty. It is thought that the vacant seat at the Admiralty Board, which the appointment will of course create, will be given to Vice-Admiral Sir William Parker, now Commander-in-Chief in the Mediterranean. The salary of the Governor is £1800 per annum, with handsome house, stores, &c.

THE LATE.—The *Guernsey Star* states that a soldier of the 46th Regiment, a few days since, died at Jersey, leaving behind him a wife and two children to lament his loss.

THE LATE FROST.—This gallant and dashing officer, which took so conspicuous a share in the victories of the Sutlej, was buried, shortly after he had presented with new colours, with commemoratives of the latter dangers he ran. The regiment is at present at Walmer.

ARRIVAL OF THE NEW FRENCH AMBASSADOR.—His Excellency the Duc de Harcourt, the new French Ambassador, accompanied by the Comte and Comtesse de Jarnac, has arrived in London, and took possession of the splendid mansion in Albert-gate, Hyde-park, lately occupied by Prince Esterhazy. The Duc de Harcourt has been appointed to succeed Count Sainte Aulaire, at Paris, on Saturday night, the 26th inst., when a grand banquet will be given at the Embassy, between the constellation Orion and the Great Bear. It is composed of a glorious coloured diplomatic display, and is distinguished by a nobleness, extending on one side like a bar. The position of this constellation on Saturday, May 4, 1847, at 10h. 30m. 30s., mean time ; right ascension, 22h. 30m. 0s. ; declination, 10 deg. 30m. 0s. north.

THE HUMM'S MARRIAGE.—Tom Thumb is now in Boston, United States, making a great deal of money. The *Boston Transcript* says " The report appears true, General Tom Thumb has united matrimonially upon the common lot of humanity, and, following other illustrious examples, has 'wooed a maid,' who has agreed to 'wed, wed, wed,' and in a short time they are to be married. She is in her sixteenth year, weighs 15lbs., and is 30 inches high, no inconsiderable weight of the couple."

THE LATE MR. BAYNE, OF MILE-END.—The late William Bayne, Esq., formerly of Cornhill, but late of New Grove, Mile-end, who died on the 11th of June, has left in personality £200,000. He executed his will in 1846, with three codicils, and has bequeathed to his daughter, Mrs. Hargreaves, £500 a year, in addition to £20,000 settled upon her ; to Miss Brownlow, the sister of his late wife, £300 a year, the whole of his address ; £200 a year ; and £100 a year for life (subject to the payment of £200 to Robert B. Clarke and distributed among the poor) to be applied by Robert B. Clarke and distributed among such persons and in such manner as he shall think proper. He also bequeaths to his said wife the residence of his personal property, to be disposed of as she may think proper.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE

The chief topic of interest noticed in the Paris papers seems to have been the [illegible] M. Pellapra[illegible] M. [illegible]ste, and General [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Lord Palmerston concluded his speech by an emphatic warning to Governments inclined to treat England with contempt. "Although," said the noble Lord, "I entreat the House on grounds of public policy not to impeach at present on her Majesty's Government the obligation which this Address would throw on it, yet I would take this opportunity of warning those foreign Governments who are debtors to British subjects, that the time may come when this House will no longer sit patient under wrongs and injustice inflicted on the nefarious acts of this country (cheers)—that the time may come when the British nation will not see with tranquillity a sum of 150 millions due to British subjects remain with even the interest unpaid, and that if they do not make proper efforts to fulfil their engagements, the Government of this country, no matter what men compose it, may be compelled by public opinion, and the votes of Parliament to depart from the hitherto established practice of England, and to insist on the payment of these sums. (Loud cheers.) That we have the means to do it, I am not the person for one moment to doubt. It is not because we are afraid of these states, one or all of them put together, that we should hesitate to adopt the steps which my noble friend urges. England will always have means to obtain justice for her subjects from any country on the face of the earth. (Hear.) It is a question of expediency, not of power, and therefore we must in any foreign country which may have done us a wrong, deceive itself by a false impression that either the British nation or Parliament will for ever remain in passive acquiescence, or that when the British Government is called upon to enforce the rights of the people of England, that Government will not have ample means to procure them justice." (This declaration of Lord Palmerston met with enthusiastic cheers from all sides.)

Lord G. Bentinck expressed himself satisfied with it, and withdrew the motion.

The Rajah of Sattara. The adjourned debate on Mr. Hume's motion for an inquiry into the conduct of the East India Company towards Prataub Sing, the Rajah of Sattara, was then resumed; and, on a division, the proposition was negatived by 44 to 23.

The House sat till a quarter past one o'clock in the morning.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Wednesday.

The House met to-day at noon, and sat nearly six hours, but the business was rather uninteresting. Upon a division, the second reading of the Parliamentary Electors Bill was rejected by 73 to 57.

The Poor Removal Act Amendment Bill was read a second time.

A discussion arose upon the amendments made by the House of Lords to the Juvenile Offenders Bill, which were agreed to with the exception of two, with respect to which reasons were to be given to their Lordships why these amendments should not be persevered with.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Thursday.

THE WELLINGTON STATUE.

Lord Brougham said that, on the 18th of June, 1847, a day for ever memorable in the history of the world, as being the anniversary of the battle of Waterloo a number of persons, feeling grateful to the noble Duke, and considering themselves bound to testify it, collected money to the amount of between 2000 and 3000*l*, for the purpose of making a testimonial to the illustrious Commander. What that testimonial should be was left open for discussion, and when the Committee went to his late Majesty, William IV., and represented that there was no precedent for erecting a memorial to a private individual upon the palace property, he answered that they should make one; and her present Majesty, under the advice of Lord Melbourne, confirmed that decision, and was graciously pleased to authorise the erection of the statue upon the very arch it now adorned. It was on the distinct and express statement that the statue should be placed upon the arch that the Committee again appealed to the public, and £12,000 more was subscribed; and, if it was removed, there would be a direct breach of contract and faith with the public. He understood that the more persons of taste examined the statue, the more they were impressed with the fullness of thought that it was well placed in point of beauty and effect. His opinion on a matter of taste was valueless, and, although he considered that the horse was not like one of the Elgin marbles, and was too real in its position, and not sufficiently heroic, yet he considered that the statue ought to remain where it was. And he was the more impressed with this opinion, when he was aware that it would give great and lasting offence to the noble Duke to remove it. The noble Lord then went on to observe how justly such a compliment was due, and observed that the statue was not the property of the Government, but of the subscribers; and concluded by saying, "And now, remove it if you dare." (Cheers.)

Lord Lansdowne Am I to understand that the noble Lord makes a motion?

Lord Brougham—No; I reserve for all the papers and correspondence connected with the Wellington statue.

Lord Lansdowne said he had reason to complain of the line of conduct adopted by the noble and learned Lord. He had not given notice of his motion, and while he agreed to the motion, he could not but take an opportunity of entering his protest against such a course.

A discussion then took place on the boundary rewards to be given to the Army; the bills on the table were forwarded a stage; and the House adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Thursday.

WITHDRAWAL OF THE HEALTH OF TOWNS BILL.

The House met at noon, when

Lord John Russell announced the intention of the Government to withdraw this bill. The noble Lord then stated the reasons which induced him to do so. The bill, he said, had been introduced at rather an early period of the Session; but that was not a second time with the concurrence of a majority of the House. Therefore, the principle of the measure had been approved of (hear); but when he considered the lengthened debates which had taken place on some of the clauses, and, at the same sitting, those to which cause, out of a bill containing 85, had been considered, he thought it advisable not to proceed further with the measure this Session. (Hear, hear.) It was evident that long discussions must arise upon many points which would not have been given, and, consequently, the bill must occupy a lengthened time whatever might be the ultimate result. Another circumstance also suggested itself, which was that the present Parliament could not be looked upon as a permanent body after the year 1936. It had sat six years, and there was a general expectation of an early dissolution, therefore there must be considerable excitement in the public mind, rendering its proceedings not advisable in connection with the bill. (Hear, hear.) He trusted, however, that he had not dropped one word which could be supposed that he entertained the least objection to the principle of the bill. It related to a question which no one could deny required the serious attention of the Legislature (hear, hear); and sooner or later, whatever Government might be in power, the subject must be fully considered. (Hear, hear)

Several hon. members having expressed their opinions upon the course taken by the Government,

Lord Morpeth said, it was with great reluctance that he gave his consent to the withdrawal of the bill; but, after what had taken place, he was convinced it would have been impossible to carry it through both Houses of Parliament this session; and, therefore, to have gone on further would only have been wasting the public time. He trusted a similar measure would be brought forward early next session, and under better auspices. (Hear.) He was convinced, sooner or later, the principle of what he contended for must prevail.

The order of the day was then read and discharged

The Compensation for Damages (Ireland) Bill, and the Poling at Elections (Ireland) Bill, went through Committee.

At four o'clock, the House adjourned till five.

At the latter hour, the House proceeded with miscellaneous business.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer explained the details of the expenditure for the Relief of Ireland. An additional sum of £300,000 was voted, without discussion or opposition, upon the security of the relief funds for affording relief to the people of Ireland during the present summer.

The House rose at ten o'clock.

RAILWAY COMMITTEES.—In the House of Lords, on Monday, the Committee declared the preamble of the Great Western (Amendment and Extensions) Bill; the Eastern Counties (Wisbeach to Spalding); the Great Northern (Branch to King's Lynn); and the Glasgow, Airdrie, and Monkbands Junction (Cowlairs Branch) Bills, to be proved.—On Wednesday, the preambles of the Liverpool, Manchester, and Newcastle-upon-Tyne (Alteration of Main Line) Bill, and the Northern Counties Union Railway Bill, were declared to be proved, and the clauses of both bills were agreed to.—On Thursday the Lords declared the preambles of the following bills to be proved: Edinburgh and Northern Railway (Improvement of the Ferry between Ferry-Port-on-Craigh, Edinburgh, and Northen Railway (Branch from Burntisland to Dunfermline Branch, &c., No. 2); Edinburgh and Northern and Edinburgh, Leith, and Granton Railways Amalgamation.

BUST OF SIR HARRY SMITH. Mr. Park, the sculptor, has just completed the Model of a beautiful Bust of Sir Harry Smith, to be executed in marble for a number of his friends at Glasgow.

THE STATE OF TRADE. The trade at Manchester is improving. It appears from a return made up to Monday last, that there is an increase on the number of mills working full time of 24, a decrease of those working short time of 18, and of the mills stopped altogether of 12, an increase of the number of bands fully employed of 6744, a decrease of bands working short time of 3509, and of those mills out of employment of 3065.—At the weekly quarterly meeting of the ironmasters of South Staffordshire, and Shropshire, held on Wednesday, the attendance was numerous, and everything seemed to indicate an improved state of trade. The demand for pig iron, and heavy goods orders were plentiful to have been entered for quick delivery. Exclusive of the demand for railway iron, it is now believed that we may look forward to a return of much of that home consumption of heavy goods, which to a certain extent has been stopped by the late monetary pressure and enormous high price of provisions.

A RUNAWAY ENGINE.—On Sunday afternoon, one of the supplementary engines that are kept in readiness at the railway station at Brighton, was set in motion by the stoker, for the purpose of proceeding to the water tanks, and while the man had got down to shift the points, the engine went forward too rapidly for him to remount to turn off the steam, and it ran into the parcel office, breaking down the wall, and destroying everything in the office. The damage done is estimated at £200; and three pictures, said to be worth £100, which had been placed in the office for the purpose of being conveyed away, were destroyed. The foreman, Thomas Harrison, was taken before the magistrates on Monday, and fined £10 for acting against regulations. Three persons had left the parcel office just before, or their lives would probably have been sacrificed.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*Pratch.*" *It is usually pronounced as spelt.*

"*A. L.*"—*You do right to reserve your Problems for re-investigation: the best we retain of yours shall appear in due season.*

"*T. L. Y.*"—*It is, properly speaking, a distinction without a difference.*

"*Palmam qui Meruit Ferat.*" *We quite agree with you in thanking Mr. Klug entitled to the highest rank among the Inventors of Problems in the present day: nothing, certainly, can surpass the ingenuity and beauty of some of his latter efforts.*

"*Esmeralda.*" *The "Handbook" is a Treatise on the Game of Chess, and not merely a collection of Games and Problems.*

"*Philo Chess.*" *You will readily obtain the Chess work mentioned through Mr. Hastings, of Carey-street, Lincoln's-inn.*

"*Rhos.*"—*Thanks. He will improve if goes on most prosperously; and, there is little doubt, will have the largest circulation of any elementary book on Chess ever published.*

"*G. S.*" *Liverpool.*—*The games sent, and those promised, shall have an early appearance in our Chess column.*

"*Miranda.*"—*A good idea, but faithy carried out. Submit it to some experienced friend for revision, before you make it public.*

"*C. H. S.*" *New York. The long-delayed packet will be forwarded this week, through Messrs. Wiley and Co.*

"*M.*" *Nepaulgan.*—*Very acceptable indeed; and we shall await impatiently the promised second budget.*

Solutions by "Sopracitta," "A. B. S.," "A. Z.," "A. D. A.," "Palmam, &c.," "D. C." Glasgow, "G. P. W." "Dr. P." "Miles," "Sigma," and "Harlequin," are correct.

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM NO. 180.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. R to K 3d	B takes R	5. B takes B (ch)	K takes B
2. Q to K 1 6th	R to K B 2d or (a)	6. Kt takes B (ch)	K to Q 4th
3. A to his b.	K to Q 4th, best	7. P mates	
4. B to K Kt 2d (ch)	B to K 5th		

(a) 2. K takes P

3. Q takes P (ch)	3. B to K 5th	4. Q takes B (ch)	K to his 6th
4. Q to K B 6th (ch)	4. B to K B 4th	5. Q to K Kt 5th (ch)	K is moved
		7. B mates	

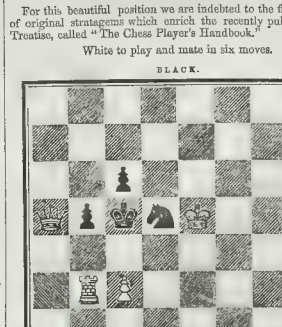
PROBLEM, NO. 181.

By the Rev. H. Bolton.

For this beautiful position we are indebted to the fine collection of original stratagems which enrich the recently published Chess Treatise, called "The Chess Player's Handbook."

White to play and mate in six moves.

BLACK.



WHITE.

GAME IN THE PENDING MATCH BETWEEN MR. HARRWITZ AND MR. MEDLEY;

The former giving the odds of Pawn and two moves.

(*White's K B P must be removed.*)

BLACK (Medley).	WHITE (Harrwitz).	BLACK (Medley).	WHITE (Harrwitz).
1. K P two		31. R to K 7th (*g*)	Q R to Kt sq
2. Q P two	Q Kt to B 3rd	32. Q to K B 7th	Q to Q 8th (ch)
3. Q Kt to B 3rd	K P two	33. K to Kt 2nd	Q to Q 7th (ch)
4. K Kt to B 3rd	Kt takes P	34. K to B sq	Q (7) to Q 8th
5. K B P two	Kt to K B 2nd	35. R to K sq	Q to Q 2nd
6. K B to Q B 4th	K to K B 2nd	36. R to K 8th (ch)	K to B 2nd
7. K B P one (*a*)	K B to Q Kt 5th	37. R to K 7th (*h*)	R to Q sq
8. Q B takes K Kt	B takes Kt (ch)	38. R takes Q (ch)	It takes R
9. P takes B	Q to K R 5th (ch)	39. Q to K B 4th (ch)	K to B sq
10. K to B sq	Q takes B (*b*)	40. K to K 2nd	K R P one
11. B takes Kt (ch)	h takes B	41. Q to B 8th (ch)	K to B 2nd
12. Q to her 8th (ch)	K to K sq (*c*)	42. K to K 3rd	Q Kt P two
13. K to B 3rd	Q B P one	43. K to K 4th	Q R P two
14. Q to Q B 4th	Q P one	44. K to K 5th	R to Q 4th (ch)
15. Q R to Q sq	R to K 2nd	45. K to K 6th	R to K kt 4th
16. K to B 2nd	Q B to Q 2nd	46. K B P one	R to K Kt 7th
17. K R to K sq (*d*)	K R to K B sq	47. Q to K 7th (ch)	K to K 3rd
18. K to Kt sq	K to Q sq	48. Q to Q 8th (ch)	K to R 3rd
19. Q to Q 4th (*e*)	K to Q B 2nd	49. Q to Q B 8th (ch)	K to Kt 3rd
20. K P one	Q P one	50. K B P one	R takes Q B P
21. K P one	B to K sq	51. Q to K Kt 8th	R to K Kt 7th
22. Q to K 8th (ch)	K to B sq	52. K to K B 7th	R to K 4th
23. P to Q B 4th	B to K R 4th	53. Q to Q 8th (ch)	K to Kt 2nd
24. P takes P	B takes Kt	54. Q takes P	P takes Q
25. P takes P (*f*)	Q to Kt 4th (ch)	55. K takes P	Q B P one
26. K to Kt sq	R takes K B P	56. K B P one	Q B P one
27. Q to Q 6th	R takes Q P	57. K B P one	Q B P one
28. K P one	R takes K P	58. P "Queens"	Q Kt P one
29. P "Queens" (ch)	R to Q sq	59. Q to Q B 8th	Resigns.
30. R takes R (ch)	Q takes R		

(*a*) This is premature. It is better play, we believe, to move K Kt to B 3rd.

(*b*) Stronger, perhaps, to take the Bishop with the Kt.

(*c*) K to the second square preferable.

(*d*) P to K 4th would have been more forcible. If then White replied, by taking the P, or playing Q P one, Black must have got an irresistable game by checking with the Q at Q Kt 5th.

(*e*) A good move, but less effective than Q to her Kt 4th. In the latter case, the following is, probably, the game we should have presumed:

20. Q to her Kt 4th	K to Q B 2nd	20. P to K 5th	Q P takes K P
21. Kt takes P	K takes Kt	21. Q takes Q P (ch)	K to his 3rd

If White advance the P to Q 6th, Black can attack the P with K P, winning without trouble

21. Kt takes it (ch)	h takes h	22. R to Q sq (ch)	and wins
22. Q takes Q R P (ch)	K to Q 3rd		

(*f*) P to Q B 4th, it have been solely played (*g*) An excellent move.

(*h*) Q takes Q, followed by R takes R, would have speedily terminated the struggle

BETWEEN THE SAME PLAYERS;

Mr. H. giving Pawn and two moves. (*Remove White's K B P from the Board.*)

BLACK (Mr. M.)	WHITE (Mr. H.)	BLACK (Mr. M.)	WHITE (Mr. H.)
1. K P two		23. K to B 2nd	P takes Kt
2. Q P two	Q Kt to B 3rd	24. R takes B (ch)	K to B 2nd
3. Q Kt to B 3rd	K P two	25. Q to K 2nd	K to Q 2nd
4. P takes P	Kt takes P	26. K R to Q sq	Q R to Q sq
5. K B P two	Kt to B 2nd	27. R takes R (ch)	R takes R
6. K Kt to B 4th	K Kt to K 4th	28. Q to K 2nd	K to Kt 2nd
7. Q to Q 4th	Q to K R 5th (ch)	29. R to K 6th	K R P two
8. K Kt P one	Q to K R 4th	30. B takes P	R takes P
9. Q B P two	K to Q sq	31. B to K Kt 4th	R to Kt 7th (ch)
10. K B P one	K B to Q 3rd	32. K to Q 3rd	Q R P two
11. Kt to K B 4th	B takes kt	33. K takes P	Q B P one (ch)
12. B takes B	h to K sq	34. K to Q B 3rd	R to K Kt 8th (ch)
13. K B to K 2nd	K Kt to K B 5th	35. K to Q 4th	R to K Kt 7th
14. K R P one	Q Kt to K R 3rd	36. R to K 6th	R takes P
15. Q B takes Q K.	Q takes B	37. R to K 2nd	R to Q B 8th
16. K B takes Kt	Q B P two	38. K B P one	R to K B 8th
17. Q to Q 3rd	Q Kt P two	39. K to K 6th	K to Q sq
18. Q Kt to Q sq	R to K 2nd	40. B to K 4th	Q Kt P one
19. K Kt to B 3rd	Q B to Kt 2nd	41. K B P one	R to K 7th
20. Kt to K 5th	Q to K B 3rd	42. K to Q 5th (dis ch)	K to K P sq
21. Kt takes Q P	R takes K P	43. R to K 8th (ch)	K to K 2nd
22. Kt takes Q (dis ch)	R takes Q (dis ch)	44. P "Queens" (*i*)	A mate.

At the termination of this game the score stood as follows:

Mr. Harrwitz .. .. 4 | Mr. Medley .. .. 4 | Drawn 0

CHESS ENIGMAS.

(HITHERTO UNPUBLISHED.)

No. 179.—By Mr. Mc G——r.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
K at Q Kt 6th	K at Q 3d	Kt at Q 4th	
3 at K B 5th		P at his R 4th	
B at Q 8th		Q 2d and Q B 3d	

White to play and mate in three moves.

No. 180.—By Mr. S. Boddy.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
K at his 8th	K at K R 8th	Kt at K R 6th	
P at K R 6th and	P at K 3d		
B at K Kt 3rd	K Kt 7th		

White to mate in five moves.

No. 181.—By A. L——N.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
K at his K 2d	K at K R 4th	B at Q 4th	
R at K Kt 2d	P at K R 3d and K Kt 3d	P at K B 4th	

White playing first, mates in four moves.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

CONFLAGRATION AT GREENWICH FROM LIGHTNING.

During the violent thunder-storm on Wednesday morning, the lightning struck the roofing of the private dwelling in the occupation of Mr. Wiseman, Brewer's-lane, Greenwich, near to the Hospital, and close by the Watermen's Pier, at the bottom of Church-street, and set fire to several other dwellings

It appears that one of the neighbours, a Mrs. Giles, being alarmed by the thunder, went to one of the windows to throw it open, when a stream of fire shot from the clouds, striking immediately over the roofing of the premises in Mr. Wiseman's occupation; in a short time she saw the roof on fire, and aroused her neighbours. Scenes of poor people, who inhabit this densely crowded thoroughfare, jumped from their beds, and rushed from their dwellings almost in a state of nudity; and some narrow escapes from injury were experienced.

Several engines soon arrived, and the hose of the first being led from the Thames, and the engines well supplied, vast bodies of water were soon poured upon the burning materials, but the fire progressed from house to house, until it encircled an area of great extent. From Mr. Wiseman's private dwelling it extended to the lofts and store-rooms of Messrs. W. and R Huntley, sail-makers, thence to the warehouses of the same firm, and the private residence of one of the partners. Several cottages on the same side of the way then became ignited, while those on the opposite side, in Coombe's-court, caught fire. The excitement then became extreme. The poor people were compelled to stand by, and see their little all of furniture and effects destroyed, all their efforts to save it being cut off by the fury of the flames. The efforts of the firemen were directed for some time, to removing some wooden partitions, that they might, if possible save the ancient water-side house, the "Fubb's Yacht," but their exertion proved fruitless—the whole of the building and its contents are destroyed. By seven o'clock, however, the fire was so far subdued that no further danger of its extension appeared, and by nine o'clock nothing remained but a smouldering mass of ruins.

Subjoined is the official report:—"July 7, 1847. Fire upon the premises undermentioned, situated severally in Brewer's-lane and Coombe's-court, near the Hospital, Greenwich. Broke out upon the premises in the occupation of Mr. T. Wiseman (private) burnt down not at present known if insured. Premises of Messrs. W. and R. Huntley, mast, block, and sail makers; building and contents all burnt down. Private house and warehouse belonging to the same firm; roof, tiles, and stock and furniture seriously damaged; not known if insured. Mr. James Finch, Brewer's lane (private); all but destroyed. House of Mr. T. Cole, licensed victualler, sign Fubbs's Yacht; burned down. Mrs. Truscott (private), burnt down; not insured. Coombe's-court: Mr. S. Welsh (private); burned down—uninsured. Mr. Burns (private); burned down—uninsured. Mrs. Taylor (private); front damaged, walls partially pulled down not insured. Mr Lawrence (private); similarly injured. Three houses on the opposite side, occupied severally by Mr. Blackman, Mr. Giles, and Mr. Matthews, are also destroyed—cause, electric fluid. Happily, no one was injured."

On Wednesday afternoon Mr. Braidwood, the Superintendent of the London Fire Establishment, proceeded to Greenwich, for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not the calamity was occasioned by electricity. The result of his investigation has no doubt whatever that the fire was so caused. Two persons, who reside in Brewer's-lane, assert that they saw the buildings struck. Mrs. Giles, whose house and furniture have been reduced to ashes, states that about ten minutes before two o'clock she was awoke from her slumbers by a peal of thunder resembling the discharge of a piece of ordnance near her house. Imagining that the house was falling, she immediately got out of bed, and, pulling the blind on one side, looked out of the window, when she saw a streak of lightning shoot in an oblique direction, and strike the sail loft of Mr. Huntley. It had no sooner done so than smoke and flames shot forth, in the first instance in small patches. She, seeing what was likely to take place, apprised her family, and by the time they could get dressed the principal portion of Mr. Huntley's property was enveloped in one broad sheet of flame.

It is the general opinion that several parts of the same building were fired simultaneously. This is borne out by a man named Smith, a shoemaker. He stated that he had got up and gone into the court, when he saw a stream of lightning descend in a "zig-zag" form through the sky, as if its progress was impeded by the walls of the houses, and as soon as it touched the arch that crossed the lane, and which connected Mr. Huntley's stores, it made a whizzing noise like the discharge of a squib, and in less than a minute afterwards the fire was distinctly visible in several places. At the time of the outbreak there was an immense quantity of blocks, spars, tar, ropes, and canvass, and other equally inflammable articles in the premises, which will account for the rapid progress of the conflagration. Shortly after the premises of Mr. Huntley became fired the side walls bulged out, and then the flames extended right and left. Mr. Hamilton, senior, who had been confined to his bed by illness, was unable to escape. A man named Blackmore, carried him on his back to his son's private residence.

It has been ascertained that the mast and sail making premises of Mr. Huntley were insured in the Sun and Phœnix Fire Offices. The salt warehouses of Mr. W. Huntley were insured in the Sun. Mrs. Finch, whose premises were nearly destroyed, was insured in the same office. Mr. Cole, the proprietor of the Fubbs's Yacht public-house, was insured in the Phœnix. Mrs. Truscott, Mr. S. Welsh, Mr. Burns, Mr. Taylor, Mr. Blackman, Mr. Giles, and Mr. Matthews, were not insured. The latter were poor hard-working people; and, having been deprived of house and furniture, there is no doubt that a subscription will be opened for them

CONVICTION OF THE LADY RAILWAY THIEVES AT BRISTOL.—The two "lady thieves," Lofts and Smith, who were apprehended at Bristol about three weeks since, on a charge of robbing a lady, named Barnard, of a purse containing £35, while waiting at the Bristol station of the Great Western Railway, were brought to trial on Wednesday, before the Recorder, at the Quarter Sessions for Bristol. It seems from the evidence of a witness named Potter, traveller for a large metropolitan brewery, who was called by Lofts to speak to her character, that she is the wife of an innkeeper of London, who formerly kept the Swan at Stratford-on-Avon. The witness stated that he believed her to be an honest and respectable woman. The other prisoner, Smith, was also described by a master tailor, of London, named Turner, as being respectably connected. The fact of the robbery was clearly brought home to them by several witnesses, and the Jury found them both "Guilty." The Recorder then sentenced each of them to twelve months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

FIRE AT A MILL IN HALIFAX.—A serious fire occurred at Halifax on Thursday morning (last week), at the mill of Messrs. James Akroyd and Son It appears that the fire originated in the garret, which was used for reeling purposes, and was first discovered a little after nine o'clock, and in the short space of little more than an hour the whole was in flames. The mill is entirely gutted. It contained from seventy to one hundred spinning and drawing frames. The amount of damage, it is thought, cannot be less than £30,000, and a number of hands are thus thrown out of employment.

EFFECTS OF THE STORM ON WEDNESDAY MORNING. About a quarter past two on Wednesday morning, during the storm, the electric fluid struck the roof of the house of Mr. Whichelow, leather-dresser, Paulin-street, Bermondsey. The parish engine was got to work, but the workshop and the front of the dwelling house were destroyed. The family narrowly escaped. The storm was felt with equal violence, although it was not attended with so great a destruction of property as at Greenwich, throughout the whole of the counties of Surrey, Kent, and Middlesex. At Walworth the lightning struck a tall house, and did material damage. In the Waterloo-road, one of the police constables of the L division, whilst patrolling his beat, was knocked down by the lightning, but fortunately, although seriously, he was not fatally injured. At Farringdon-market the roof of the building was so shaken that the market people made a precipitate retreat, expecting that the place would have been thrown down; no damage, however, was done. During the storm, a poor woman of the name of Flynn, residing at Broad-street, Golden-square, was returning home from the Three Compasses in that neighbourhood, accompanied by her husband, when the electric fluid passed close to the road-way, and struck her to the ground. As soon as possible Mrs. Flynn was conveyed to a public-house close at hand, but in a lifeless state, and her recovery is deemed hopeless. Strange to say, Mr. Flynn did not receive a slight injury, although his wife was holding his arm at the moment she received the shock.

DARING ATTEMPT TO ROB A POSTMAN. On Wednesday morning, shortly after eight o'clock, Bradley, the postman who carries the letters to the various banking-houses, was attacked on his way through Mitre-court, near Wood-street, Cheapside, by three fellows, one of whom struck him on the head with a life-preserver, and attempted to snatch the bag off his arm. He rolled over with the fellow, and Mr. Proctor, another postman, who happened to be in Wood-street, hearing the cries, ran up, when he found the fellows had closed the gate at the end of the court, on which he immediately ran round to Milk-street; but, by the time he had got into the court, the assailants had effected their escape. They calculated, no doubt, on a considerable plunder in remittances, &c. The skeleton key and the life-preserver were found by the officer. The poor postman bled profusely from the head; but, although the violence used against him was very great, he grasped his bags in the most determined manner, so that even those who went to his assistance could not get them from him without great difficulty. It is considered a most daring attempt, and it was remarkable, in that

[illegible] on Wednesday morning.

THE INSTALLATION AT CAMBRIDGE.

THE QUEEN PASSING THE TRIUMPHAL ARCH, AT TOTTENHAM GREEN.

THE ceremonial of Installing the newly-elected Prince-Chancellor in his high office, from its first announcement, promised a magnificent display of Academic "pomp and circumstance;" but, when it was known that his Royal Highness would be accompanied by her Majesty, the preparations assumed a more extensive character; with the two-fold noble purpose of honour to the Sovereign, and a fitting welcome to the Chancellor, with all the State due to his high official rank.

In glancing at a list of Royal Progresses to Cambridge, during a period of nearly one thousand years, we find that only upon six occasions, in upwards of forty Royal Visits, has Cambridge been honoured with the presence of a Queen; and, one of these, the present Sovereign. Although scarcely four years have elapsed since this auspicious visit, the reception of her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert in Cambridge, on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday last, could not have been exceeded in enthusiasm: all that warmth of feeling by which a monarchy-loving people can attest their affection for Royalty, was evinced upon this occasion; and that with, perhaps, greater favour than when the Queen and the Prince visited Granta's time-honoured seat of learning in 1843. This may, possibly, be explained by the present being not a mere visit of pleasure, but, in connection with an event as honourable to the University as gratifying to the feelings of the husband of the Sovereign, in the choice of his Royal Highness for his Academic office.

Of the recent Election of the Prince-Chancellor, and the Inauguration of his Royal Highness, we have already presented the reader with a Series of Illustrations in our Volume just completed; and our present purpose is to chronicle as well as illustrate the leading scenes and ceremonies of THE INSTALLATION AND THE ROYAL VISIT to Cambridge, on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday last.

MONDAY.

THE RAILWAY STATION, AT TOTTENHAM.

On Monday morning, at half-past ten, the Queen and Prince Albert left Buckingham Palace, for the Tottenham Station of the Eastern Counties Railway, *en route* for Cambridge.

The Royal party occupied three open carriages and four. In the first carriage were her Majesty the Queen, his Royal Highness Prince Albert; the Mistress of the Robes, the Duchess of Sutherland; and the Lady in Waiting, the Countess of Desart. In the second carriage were the Groom of the Stole to Prince Albert, the Marquis of Abercorn; the Lord in Waiting, the Earl of Morton; the Equerry in Waiting, Colonel Buckley; and the Equerry in Waiting to Prince Albert, Lieutenant-Colonel Seymour. In the third carriage were Mr George Edward Anson, Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. C. F. Phipps, Major-General Bowles, and Dr. Meyer. The escort was a party of Lancers.

INTERIOR OF THE RAILWAY PAVILION, AT TOTTENHAM.

Extensive preparations were made for the reception of her Majesty and the Prince at Tottenham; and this being the first time of the Queen travelling on the Eastern Counties line, the Directors determined not to let pass unimproved such an opportunity of signalising their railway, as well as placing it on a level with the other great trunk lines of the kingdom. On Tottenham-green, about 300 yards from the Station, a lofty arch, composed of evergreens and flowers, was erected. From this, a road, the sides of which were marked out by wreaths and flagstaffs, led to a Pavilion close to the railway. The centre of the Pavilion formed a reception-room, which was lined with white and scarlet drapery: on each side was a retiring room for her Majesty's *suite*. From the reception-room, a corridor, supported by columns, and fitted up with a ladies' gallery, led to the departure platform. The number of ladies present in the galleries, the military dresses of the yeomanry, the music of several bands, the bright colours of the flags which were flying at every point, formed in combination a remarkably gay scene.

A guard of honour, furnished by the West Essex Yeomanry Cavalry, awaited the Queen's arrival. The detachment was commanded by Captain Palmer, the son of one of the members for the county. Mr. Hudson, M.P., chairman of the railway company, accompanied by Messrs. Gibbs, Waddington, Anderson, and Sheriff Kennard, directors of the same, and attended by Messrs. Roney and Duncan, the secretary and solicitor, arrived shortly after eleven o'clock. Mrs. Hudson, the Countess (Dowager) of Essex and Miss Johnson, the Hon. Charles and Lady Mary Howard, and some few ladies, arrived in the same train with the Directors.

The Royal train having been previously arranged, was now brought alongside the platform. It consisted of six carriages, viz., a break van, two first class carriages, a saloon carriage, a third first-class carriage, and, lastly, a second break van.

The saloon carriage used on this occasion was obligingly lent by the Directors of the London and North-Western Railway. The interior was tastefully ornamented with exquisite bouquets of flowers. On a table in the centre was placed an elegantly bound map and plan of the Eastern Counties Railway, for the use of her Majesty and the Prince during their journey.

At twenty minutes past eleven, the Royal *cortège* drove across the Green, in front of the Station, and drew up at the entrance to the Pavilion. There were about 3000 persons assembled, who received her Majesty with every demonstration of affectionate loyalty.

Mr. Hudson and his co-directors advanced to receive the Queen, who, upon alighting, addressed the worthy Chairman very affably. Mr. Hudson was about to conduct her Majesty to an apartment which had been fitted for her express accommodation within the Pavilion; but, on the Queen intimating that she would

EXTERIOR OF THE RAILWAY PAVILION, AT TOTTENHAM.

THE INSTALLATION AT CAMBRIDGE.

HER MAJESTY AT THE CAMBRIDGE RAILWAY STATION.

prefer taking her seat in the train immediately, he led the way through the Pavilion on to the platform. As her Majesty passed along, she was loyally greeted by the fair occupants on either side.

The Queen having entered the saloon carriage, amid the cheers of the assembled spectators, some few moments' delay took place, in order to allow the pilot engine, which it had been arranged should precede the Royal train, to get in advance. Precisely at twenty-eight minutes past eleven, Mr. Roney, the Secretary to the Railway Company, gave the signal for starting, and the train moved slowly on towards Cambridge.

By the express command of her Majesty, the speed was not allowed to exceed thirty-five miles an hour, and in a very few moments after the train got into motion that rate was attained. The first pilot-engine bore one Union jack; the after one carried two. Over the Queen's carriage floated the Royal standard. It was, as we have mentioned, the Royal carriage of the London and North Western Company; and, says the *Times* report, "It is worthy of mention, as illustrative of the facility of transmission by railway, that it was found more convenient to send this carriage by railway from Euston-square to Shoreditch, round by Peterborough, a distance of 210 miles, than to take it off the rails, about two and a half miles, the distance between the London termini of the Birmingham and the Eastern Counties lines. The engine-driver who had the honour of officiating on this occasion was William Young; and we are induced to mention his name, because he is represented to be 'a steady man of good character,'—a better claim to notice in the record of these proceedings than, perhaps, is possessed by many of those who are placed by fortuitous circumstances in a more noticeable position."

THE JOURNEY.

At every Station along the line, crowds of persons had assembled to catch a glimpse of their beloved Sovereign and her Consort; and there was scarcely a space of 600 yards, along the whole line, at which groups of spectators were not to be seen waving hats, handkerchiefs, and small boughs of trees. "At all the Stations," says the *Morning Post*, "between Tottenham and Bishop's Stortford, the platforms and hedge-rows, to a considerable distance on either side, were thronged with spectators; and even in the midst of rural districts, over which the eye scarcely rested on a cottage, here and there might be seen groups of ruddy faces, eagerly striving to catch a glance at the Royal travellers, and testifying their loyalty in the most enthusiastic manner."

At Bishop Stortford, the West Essex Yeomanry supplied a guard of honour, and a rustic band played the National Anthem while the train halted to take in water.

The Station was very gaily decorated with flags and evergreens, and the whole population of the place appeared to be congregated in its vicinity.

Again, speeding onward, the train passed successively the Stanstead and Elsenham Stations the latter the highest point throughout the line. The district which this railway traverses is here exceedingly beautiful, and the interesting objects with which the county abounds cannot fail to have been very gratifying to her Majesty.

Newport, Wendon, Chesterford (where the Newmarket Branch commences), Whittlesford, and Shelford, having been successively passed, the classic towers of Cambridge soon broke upon the view; and at fifty two minutes after twelve o'clock, the Royal train drew up alongside the platform within the Station.

ARRIVAL AT CAMBRIDGE.

Here were assembled, to meet her Majesty, the Earl of Hardwick, Lord Lieutenant of the county; Lord Godolphin, High Steward of the Corporation of Cambridge; Mr. Pate, the High Sheriff of the county; the Mayor and Corporation of Cambridge, &c.

A guard of honour, composed of a company of Chelsea Out-Pensioners, under the command of Captain Forster, were drawn up on the platform within the Station; and without, a detachment of the Whittlesea Yeomanry Cavalry, under Captain Charles Smith, an old Waterloo officer, and brother of the gallant Sir Harry Smith, formed an escort to accompany the Royal Party from the Station to Trinity College.

On the Royal carriage being drawn up, alongside the platform, the Mayor (Mr. C. E. Brown), who was attended by his chaplain, the Rev. W. Carus, and accompanied by a large body of Aldermen, all of whom wore their Corporation robes, advanced to the window, and delivered up the mace and other insignia of his office, which her Majesty graciously requested him to retain.

The Duke of Norfolk, as Master of the Horse, had previously arrived at Cambridge, and, with four of the Royal carriages, was in attendance to receive his Sovereign.

THE PROCESSION TO TRINITY COLLEGE.

Her Majesty having stepped from the saloon carriage, thanked the Directors for their attention to her convenience, and expressed herself much gratified with the manner in which the journey had been performed; after which, resting on the arm of the Prince Consort, the Queen walked across the platform, and, on looking round at the gay scene, was heard to exclaim, in evident delight, to the Prince—"Really, this is beautiful! Is it not most gratifying?"

The Royal pair then took their seats in the state carriage; and the procession moved up Hill's-road, headed by a detachment of Yeomanry. After these came three of the Queen's carriages, containing the officers of her Majesty's household; which were in turn succeeded by a company of Out-Pensioners and the band of the Sappers and Miners.

The Corporation of Cambridge immediately preceded the Queen's carriage, the Mayor walking on the right-hand, and the Earl of Hardwick riding on the left-hand of her Majesty.

In this order, the *cortège* moved between dense masses of spectators throughout the whole distance, from the station to Trumpington-street. All the shops were closed; the houses were decorated with flags and devices in flowers, and every window and public building was thronged with applauding spectators. There were some magnificent triumphal arches; the churches rang out their merry peals, and throughout the distance (about a mile and-a-half) every one participated in the joyous greetings of a general holiday.

Nor should we omit to state that the Railway Station was profusely decorated with evergreens and flowers; while, high above its roof floated the Royal standard among an array of Union Jacks and military ensigns. Immediately outside the grand entrance, spacious and lofty galleries were erected by the Railway Directors for their ladies and friends, the Mayor and Corporation, their ladies and friends.

(*Continued on page 24.*)

THE RECEPTION OF THE QUEEN IN THE GREAT COURT OF TRINITY COLLEGE.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, July 11.—Sixth Sunday after Trinity. Old St. Peter.
MONDAY, 12.—New Moon at 11h. 38m. a.m.—The Sun rises at 3h. 59m.
TUESDAY, 13.—Jupiter rises at 2h. 39m. a.m.—The Sun is due E. at 7h. 20m.
WEDNESDAY, 14.—Mars rises at 11h. 16m. p.m.—The Sun sets at 8h 10m.
THURSDAY, 15.—St. Swithin.—The Length of the Day is 16h. 7m.
FRIDAY, 16.—Beginning of the Hegira, or Mahometan Era in the year 622.
SATURDAY, 17.—Venus sets at 9h. 54m. p.m.—The Day has decreased 31 minutes since the Longest Day.

Venus and the Moon are near together on the 16th; during which day, the Moon will not rise a second time to find the planet Venus.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 17

Sat.	Sun.	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
0 0	0 36	1 13	1 43	2 12	2 39	3 6	3 30
3 53	4 16	4 38	5 0	5 23	5 46	6 10	6 36
7 3	7 33	8 5	8 40	9 20	10 5	10 55	11 50

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*Three Ladies, Subscribers.*"—*Her Majesty visited Cambridge in October, 1843. The leading incidents of the Royal Progress and Sojourn will be found described and illustrated in Nos.* 73 *and* 79 (*vol.* III.) *of the* ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS. *The maiden name of the lady in question was Hogarth.*

"*W. R. W.*"—*The Rehearing Officer is mistaken.*

"*Young Arthur.*"—*See the Memoir of Mille Jenny Lind, in our Journal for April* 24 *last*

"*A Subscriber,*" *Rowley Regis.*—*The Letter has been referred to the Editor.*

"*A Subscriber,*" *Bedale.*—*The focal length of Lord Rosse's Leviathan Telescope is* 52 *feet. The tube, partly a cubic chamber, where the mirror is fixed, and partly a cylinder, of such deal, strongly hooped, is* 6 *feet diameter at its centre. If we remember rightly, the Dean of Ely has walked through the tube, with an umbrella up!* (*See the description of the Telescope, in Nos.* 71 *and* 155 *of our Journal.*)

"*Ajuhna*" *will find a Portrait and copious Memoir of Sir Robert Stopford (who died a few days since), in No.* 104 *of the* ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

"*C. R.,*" *and* "*T. T.,*" *Bangor.*—*The Cornerake, or Landrail, arrives in Britain late in April, and leaves it in September. In Germany, this bird is called the King of the Quails, because it was formerly supposed to lead them in their migrations.*

"*R. S.*," *Witney.*—*The Planet Astræa was discovered in* 1846, *by Herr Encke, of Berlin.*—(*See the* Athenæum, *No.* 951.)

"*W. S.*," *co. Wicklow, is thanked for the Lithograph.*

"*F. T. T.*," *Holsworthy.*—*Apply to Mr. Bell, Publisher, Fleet-street.*

"*X. Y. Z.*" *and* "*R. K. J.*"—*See the General Notice below, relating to* "*Back Numbers.*"

"*E. B.*," *Haslingden, is thanked; but we have not room.*

"*Hibernicus,*" *Ryde, should read Sir R. Bonnycastle's last Work on Canada* (*for Emigration details*), *to be obtained at a circulating library.*

"*Volatile*" *must excuse our declining to reply to her inquiries as to the fortune of a certain opulent lady, who is a partner in the Bank named: address, Stratton-street, Piccadilly. Omission to reply to such an enquiry as the above is rather an Observance than a breach of courtesy. The Railway distances will be found in Arrowsmith's Guide*

"*A. P.*" *Meaningless.*—*Song or Sung is the preterite of Sing: either is correct as the instance names!*

"*B. C.*," *Walton, Norfolk.*—*The Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest is at Brompton, in the Fulham Road.*

"*R. B. L.*," *Suffolk, is not recommended to purchase either of the* "*Substitutes for Silver.*" *The so-called* "*German Silver*" *is white copper, and is dangerous for general use. Perhaps, the least objectionable* "*Substitute*" *is that which is plated on white nickel.*

"*An Old Lexington Spinster.*"—*Mdlle. Lind's name is pronounced* Lorn*d. Use the India-rubber remedy.*

"*W. P.*," *Hampstead, had better submit his four questions to a Solicitor.*

"*F. T.*," *Ringwood.*—*A small work on the Art of Making Fireworks is published by Knight, Marshall, and Co.*

"*A Reader,*" *Tipton, may become a Member of the British Association by a subscription of One Guinea: apply to John Taylor, Esq., General Secretary, Adelphi: and, to the Royal Agricultural Society of England by the same method. Apply to Horace Hayman, Esq., Secretary, 4, Hanover-square*

"*J. S. C.*," *Derby.*—*Persons are admitted, on Sundays, between the hours of Divine Service, to view St. George's Chapel, Windsor.*

"*A Constant Reader.*"—*The Sketches of London Police Offices and Magistrates which have appeared in our Journal, are "from the life."*

"*A. B.*," *Belfast.*—*The address of Sir George Grey is* 14, *Eaton-place.*

"*R. R.*," *Loughborough.*—*The Song, though smart in its way, is quite out of our way.*

"*Ignoramus.*"—*The "Kentish Fire" is a kind of trick of applause, not introduced at public meetings in Kent. "De Minimis non Curat" is about as well an orthodox as the "British Lion."*

"*J. A.*," *Birmingham, is thanked for his sensible letter, which we will endeavour to print*

"*H. S.*," *Greenwich.*—*Not with any chance of recovery.*

"*An Old Subscriber,*" *Paisley.*—*Valpy's "Latin Grammar:" or, there is a "Self-instructing Work," published by Britain, Paternoster-row.*

"*Prior,*" *Ilminster.*—*We will inquire.*

"*A Lady,*" *Brixton-road.*—*Address Her Majesty's Theatre. We should not be justified in giving the "private address"*

"*W. B. B.*" *is thanked for his offer; but, we cannot engrave the subject*

"*S. S. S.*"—*Apply to Knight and Co., Foster-lane, Cheapside, for a little work on Daguerreotype Manipulation.*

"*A Father.*"—*The Hon. Secretary to the Governess Benevolent Society is the Rev. D. Tarrant, 1, Cambridge-terrace, Regent's Park.*

"*H. C. W.*," *Thames Litton, perhaps, had better communicate the result of his observations on the Potato Disease to Mr. Alfred Smee, who takes great pains with the subject, and who solicits information from all quarters. As a Lecturer on Surgery, we presume that he must be conversant with the effects of parasites on the human frame*

"*T. S.*" *The half-year's notice to quit the house must be so given as to expire on the same quarter-day as that on which the tenant took possession.—"X. L."'s notice will, therefore, legally be minute at Midsummer.*

"*J. P. H.*"—*Is all probability*

"*T. L.*," *Edinburgh.*—*The thin Silver Coin in question is a Penny of Edward II.: worth* 2*s., when in good preservation.*

"*J. H. B.*" *The gentleman named, we should say, will not be removed from his office, under the circumstances stated.*

"*Hop.*"—*See a receipt for rendering cloth, &c., incombustible, at page* 74 *of the Volume of our Journal just completed.*

"*J. C.*," *Cornhill.*—*According to Johnson, the term Whig is from Whiggs, a term originally applied to the Scotch Covenanters, and all that opposed the Court.*—(*See Hist. of his Own Time, vol.* I., *p.* 4.1.) *Tory is said to be the Irish word Torse, that is, Give me, which was the watchword of surrender used by the Bandists to whom the name was originally applied*

"*J. T.*," *Chellington.*—*The New York line of Packets sail from St. Katherine's Docks, London.*

THE CAMBRIDGE INSTALLATION.—Next week, we shall conclude our Series of Illustrations, with Engravings which space would not allow to be comprised in the present Number

COMPLETION OF VOL. X.—With the present Number, gratis, A SUPPLEMENT, containing Title-page and Indexes to Vol. X.; with a Chronology of the Remarkable Events of the last Six Months.

COVERS for Binding Vol. X. are now ready, price 3*s.*

BACK NUMBERS.

All Numbers of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, one month old, will, in future, be considered "Back Numbers," and be charged each sixpence extra.

The Back Numbers are now reprinted; and any single Number from the commencement may be had by remitting One Shilling to the Office or to any Bookseller or News-agent.

The Volumes and Parts will be charged the same as usual, viz., Volumes, 18*s.*; Parts, 3*s.* 6*d.*

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 10, 1847.

THERE is a gleam of hope for the Spanish bondholders; if Spain can be moved by anything short of physical force, the "great moral lesson" she received in the speech of Lord Palmerston on Tuesday evening, may shame her into payment of her debts. It was the most unqualified condemnation a foreign government ever received from the lips of an English Minister; and most righteously is it earned. Spain may have the advantage desired by the poet, of "being herself as others see her,"—that is, as a mean paltry cheat, ignorant and rapacious, and wilfully blind to the most ordinary principles on which the transactions of the world are conducted. We hear much of the greatness of the Spaniards in former ages; doubtless they were powerful, as all nations are that have the means of paying larger armies than their neighbours; but it resolves itself pretty clearly into brute force; in the civil history of Spain, we could never find much to admire; a fierce pride, sullen obstinacy, and savage delight in blood, a court gloomily profligate, with everything overborne by a miserably stiff etiquette, and a church bigoted and persecuting to a degree incredible, if the facts were not patent; as a state, it exhibited every vice which nations should avoid. If we go to particular acts, we shall find folly enough to ruin, not one nation only, but a score. But there is a caprice that decides the characters of states as of men, and historians have painted Spain more as she seemed to be than as she was; real civilization and wealth she lost with the expulsion of the Moors, who worked, built, cultivated, produced. There is little in her history afterwards that brute force, and kingcraft, supported by the plunder of a new world, will not account for. And no nation has clung so obstinately to all its errors and vices as Spain; its people seem incapable of learning anything from without; they are the Chinese of Europe; their trade is all smuggling; for their policy, it is a continual pretence of exclusiveness, and as continual a breach of the principle which it is too weak to enforce. The only modern invention it has adopted is borrowing money without intending to pay it, for it seems it is well able to do so, if the Ministers were anything but—we may use the word after the charge fixed on them by Lord Palmerston—thieves and peculators. Even Russia, that as an Empire is scarce a century old, is more civilised than this nation, that all writers have eulogised, and no one can tell why; an analysis speedily brings out a list of vices in the national character that makes all improvement doubtful. Their splendid language has done for them more than their deeds; it is impossible to see that those who talk and write so gloriously can be shabby and faithless; yet as a Government, Spain was always so. In the war they never kept an engagement with their allies that they could possibly break, or put off, frequently causing us severe suffering, though their very existence depended on action. Their leading men always talked like heroes and acted like asses, or worse, save on some few occasions, when their fierceness was as remarkable as their previous indifference. We believe the people are better than their Government, that individuals the national character shows fine qualities; but as a State, as in all corporations, the vices keep each other in countenance, and acquire activity. Then they are cursed with a past history that is one of domination and conquest, and they preserve its traditions; they cannot adapt themselves to their altered position; nay they regard the modern spirit of the world, commerce, rather with contempt; in Spain business is still degrading; a man of birth will rather starve on a scanty pension, or subsist on a salary always in arrear, as clerk in a Government office, than seek a competency from Trade. In supporting the hordes of *employés*—this feeling keeps hanging miserably on the State—the money of the English bondholders is absorbed. Before Spain can redeem her faith she must learn frugality and honesty—the very virtues a needy man of great pretensions finds the hardest to practise. Spain is the nation that "has seen better days," and cannot lower itself by doing anything useful: it will accept the money of others, to be sure, when they are silly enough to part with it; but as to going to work to pay it back, the very idea is derogatory to a "proud people," who have activity for nothing but revolutions and bull-fights. If they have any real pride left in them, if there be a spark of national honour in their Government, the bitterly truthful speech of Lord Palmerston will draw forth some declaration, either of anger or repentance: the last, coupled with an instalment, would be preferred. We really believe that the can about the pride and honour of the Spaniards which pervades our literature has been the ruin of thousands, by creating a notion that this "proud people" is the same thing as honesty; whereas no two qualities can be more different. One "man of honour" was ever the most unsafe creditor: for a safe investment go to the dykes of Holland rather than "romantic Spain."

THE REVENUE.

The Revenue returns for the quarter ending July 5, exhibit a gratifying result. There is an increase of £41,457 on the quarter that terminated on Monday, as compared with the corresponding quarter of last year. In the twelvemonths, ending on the same day, there is an increase of £1,004,026.

The details of the improvement on the quarter are thus made out:—

INCREASE.	
Excise	£186,341
Stamps	138,963
Taxes	68,574
Property Tax	27,355
Post-Office	34,000
Imprest and other Moneys	14,693
Repayments of Advances	26,337
	490,269

From this amount must be deducted:—

DECREASE.	
Customs	4,272
Miscellaneous	10,540
China Money	440,000
	454,812
	£41,457

The Items of receipt do not include those on account of the Loan of £8,000,000, which amount in all to £6,470,572.

For the year, there is a positive increase in every Item of the ordinary revenue, and for the quarter, an increase in the Excise, Stamps, Taxes, Property-tax, and Post-office. For the quarter, there is a slight falling off in the Customs (£4272), and in the Miscellaneous. In the extraordinary revenue there is a decrease, for the year, of £1,611,845, of which £963,315 is in the item of China money alone. In imprest and other monies there is a decline of £7393 for the year, but an increase of 14,653 for the quarter. In re-payments of advances the decrease for the year is £641,597, with an increase for the quarter of £26,337.

THE WEATHER.

The weather, during the past week, has been generally very fine, with but little wind; the direction of the wind has been from the N and E. The following are some particulars of each day:—

Thursday, the sky was cloudy till 10*h.* A.M.; after this time some faint gleams of sunshine were visible; about noon, the sky was generally free from cloud; the wind was light, and from the N. The average temperature of the day was 59°. In the evening and night following were cloudy. Friday was a very dull and cold day; its average temperature was 60°. Saturday, the sky was cloudy till near noon; after this time it was cloudless, and the remainder of the day was fine; its average temperature was 64°. Sunday, early in the morning, there was a dense blue fog; during the day, the sky was generally cloudless. At about four P.M., the wind suddenly veered from the N. to the E. The average temperature of the day was 61°. Monday was a very fine and hot day; the sky was cloudless, with the exception of a few scattered cumuli. The average temperature of the day was 73°. Tuesday, the sky was principally cloudless, there existed here a few white rocky cumuli only scattered over the sky; the day was hot, the average temperature was 74°. Wednesday, early in the morning, thunder was heard, and rain fell to the depth of about one-tenth part of an inch. The sky was principally covered with thin cerrostratus; the day felt sultry, though it was cooler than the preceding day. Its average temperature was 70°. The average temperature of the week ending Wednesday, was 67°.

The extreme thermometrical readings each day were

Thursday	July 1, the highest during the week 73 deg., and the lowest was 55 deg.		
Friday	July 2	65	55
Saturday	July 3	72	54
Sunday	July 4	73	51
Monday	July 5	82	64
Tuesday	July 6	83	65
Wednesday	July 7	78	63

Uffington, near Stamford, July 8, 1847. J. G.

N.B. The grain crops in this neighbourhood, and for some distance round, are in a most promising appearance. The potato crop appears to be in an equally satisfactory state in this neighbourhood; but, in the neighbourhood of Lincoln, it would seem that the potato disease has certainly appeared there, as several potatoes have been found with spots on them when taken up.

REPORTED MARRIAGE OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.—The *Morning Post* has a vague announcement of the intended marriage of a Noble Duke with a rich and benevolent Lady. The report refers to the Duke of Wellington and Miss Burdett Coutts. We have reason to believe such a marriage is in contemplation.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

RETURN OF HER MAJESTY AND PRINCE ALBERT TO BUCKINGHAM PALACE.—The Queen and Prince Albert, attended by the Duchess of Sutherland and the Countess of Desart, returned to Buckingham Palace on Wednesday afternoon, in an open carriage-and-four, escorted by a party of Lancers, from Cambridge. Her Majesty and her Royal Consort were received at the Palace by the Honourable Misses Murray and Macdonald, and Sir Edward Bowater. The Queen held a Court, on Thursday afternoon, at Buckingham Palace. A Deputation of the Mates of Jersey had an audience of her Majesty to present an address. The Queen and Prince Albert honoured the performance at her Majesty's Theatre with their presence in the evening.

DEPARTURE OF THE KING AND QUEEN OF THE BELGIANS.—The King and Queen of the Belgians embarked at Woolwich on Monday for Ostend, on their return to Brussels.

PRINCE WALDEMAR OF PRUSSIA.—It is expected that this distinguished Prince will, previous to his departure from England, be present at an inspection of the troops in Hyde-park, as well as a display of artillery movements at Woolwich.

THE GRAND DUKE CONSTANTINE.—The Grand Duke Constantine of Russia, on Tuesday, arrived from Worsley Hall, the seat of the Earl of Ellesmere, at Eccleston Hall, the residence of the Earl of Derby. On Wednesday, he visited Liverpool, and, after inspecting the various objects of interest in that town, was received by the Mayor and Council at the Town-hall, and afterwards embarked with his suite on board the Government mail tender, and inspected the line of docks.

DEPARTURE OF THE COUNTESS DE ST. AULAIRE.—The Count and Countess de St. Aulaire left Manchester House on Monday on their return to Paris.

VISCOUNT AND VISCOUNTESS PALMERSTON'S SUMMER FÊTE.—Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston gave a superb entertainment on Saturday last, in Carlton Gardens, to their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Gloucester and Prince George of Cambridge.

THE QUEEN'S SUMMER CRUISE.—The Royal yacht *Victoria and Albert*, and her tender, the *Fairy*, have been reported ready for the Royal service. We believe her Majesty and Prince Albert may embark on Tuesday next, and very shortly after will proceed on a cruise round the kingdom of Great Britain, visiting the Land's End, west coasts of England and Scotland, the Orkneys, the Shetlands, and the Hebrides, and eastward returning home.

COUNTRY NEWS.

THE ELECTIONS.

TOTNES.—The Whigs intend bringing forward Mr. Sampson Ricardo, a brother to Mr. Ricardo, M.P. The Hon. Edward Petre has given up the idea of contesting the seat with Mr. Harry Baldwin.

HULL.—Sir James Graham has withdrawn his pretensions to the representation of this borough.

SOUTH SHIELDS.—There will be a very severe contest in this borough between Mr. Wawn, the sitting member, and Mr. Whately, the new candidate on the Conservative interest.

EAST SURREY.—Mr. Locke King has issued an address, announcing his intention to offer himself for re-election. In a private letter, Mr. Villiers says that he shall certainly solicit the suffrages of the electors as soon as a dissolution takes place, in compliance with a pledge he gave last year.

WIGTONSHIRE.—Sir James Graham and Col. Blair are both named as opponents to the present member, but neither with much probability.

BURY ST. EDMUND'S.—Mr. Horace Twiss has presented himself to the electors of Bury St. Edmund's, whom he invites to reverse, at the coming general election, their decision against him at the last. And a noble Earl (Earl Jermyn), who now represents the borough, has been induced to "join fortunes" with the learned equity lawyer

BIRMINGHAM.—In addition to the three candidates for the representation of this borough, already soliciting the suffrages of the electors, a fourth gentleman has announced himself, in the person of Mr. Sergeant Allen.

NORWICH.—Mr. Feargus O'Connor, who was met on his arrival by a procession with music and banners, on Monday evening addressed the Norwich Land Society on the duty of opposing any compromise at the ensuing election. Mr. Edgar Taylor was expected to attend and announce himself as a candidate for the city, but he did not appear. Mr. Feargus O'Connor was excused by Mr. Feargus O'Connor on the ground that he had become a candidate for Halifax. Dr. Simpson, of Norwich, son of the late town clerk, was called upon to become a candidate; but, as he did not appear, Mr. O'Connor undertook to produce a candidate a week before the election, if they would reserve their votes until then.

WEST GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—Mr. Grantley Berkeley has issued an address to the electors, in which he announces that the Hon. Captain Berkeley, brother to Lord Fitzhardinge, and himself. Mr. Berkeley states that Lord Fitzhardinge, through a committee of "gentlemen," has made proposals to "buy him out" of the representation of the county, by dividing the county into two districts, Lord Fitzhardinge, however, denies the construction put upon the proposals referred to, and says—"As for the sale of the representation of the county of Gloucester, and the idea that either Mr. Grantley Berkeley and the person to sell, or I to purchase, is perfectly ridiculous. No such consideration influenced me in according to the terms proposed. I had family reasons for the concession I made."

MORE ATTEMPTS AT POISONING IN THE COUNTRY.

An attempt was made, last Monday, to poison the family of Mr. J. Mayes, at Stoke-upon-Ferry, Norfolk, some arsenic having been put into the kettle containing the water used for breakfast. The whole family were taken suddenly and alarmingly ill. Of these, perhaps, Mr. Mayes was the worst. Medical advice being close at hand, no time was lost in administering remedies. The surgeon took care to secure the kettle, in which the presence of arsenic was readily detected. The effects of this criminal attempt were not confined to its intended victims. Mrs. Tindale, of the Crown Inn, unconsciously took a small quantity of the water from the kettle, and called in, on Mrs. Mayes, and has ever since been in a suffering state. In all, eight persons have been more or less affected by the poison.

There has also been a poisoning case at the village of Barnetby-le-Wold, near Caistor, Lincolnshire. The accused is a woman named Milner. It appears that some time ago, an elderly female, a relative of Milner, died very suddenly; subsequently, a child named Jeckills, a daughter of the prisoner's sister-in-law, died under extraordinary circumstances; and last week, Mrs. Jeckills, the mother of the child, and the wife of a labourer in the village, also died. Suspicion being at length excited, the remains of Mrs. Jeckills were ordered, and the result proved that she had been poisoned by arsenic: the body of the child was then exhumed and examined, and poison was also found in her stomach. Circumstances led to the suspicion that Milner had mixed up the deadly drug in the deceased's food; and, after a minute investigation by a Coroner's jury, a verdict of "Wilful murder" was returned against Milner, who has been committed to Lincoln Castle.

STOCKTON AND PETERBOROUGH RAILWAY.—It is expected that the line from Melton to Oakham will be opened by the month of October next; but from Oakham to Stamford not until after that month, on account of the time required to complete the Melton tunnel.

IRELAND.

THE ELECTIONS.

CITY OF DUBLIN.—Some doubt is entertained whether Mr. John O'Connell will offer for Dublin.

DUBLIN UNIVERSITY.—Mr. Henry Stopford Kyle, son of the Bishop of Cork, is a candidate for the University.

COUNTY OF WESTMEATH.—It is said that the honour of representing Westmeath County will be contended for by no less than thirteen candidates.

CORK COUNTY ELECTION.—Dr. Power has been declared duly elected for the county of Cork. The numbers at the close were—For Dr. Power, 834; for Mr. Leader, 545: majority, 289. Mr. Leader having sent in his resignation, the High Sheriff declared Dr. Power duly elected.

CLARE.—The County of Clare is likely to be contested. Sir Lucius O'Brien, Bart., brother of Mr. Smith O'Brien, has issued his address to the electors. The hon. Baronet, however, states that it is not his intention to involve himself in a contest, if the seats by which on a former occasion he lost his seat are still insisted on.

RETURN OF THE LORD LIEUTENANT.—On Saturday last the Earl and Countess of Clarendon and family returned to Dublin.

LORD MAYOR OF DUBLIN.—Mr. Jeremiah Dunn has been elected Lord Mayor of Dublin for the ensuing year. His opponent was Mr. John Reynolds.

ASSASSINATION ATTEMPTED AT ARDFINNAN.—Mr. Daniel, of Portlaina, and his lady were returning, about eight o'clock on Friday evening (last week) from Redwood, in Tipperary, they were stopped at an angle of the road near Moanfield by two men, undisguised, one armed with a double-barrelled gun, the other with a large cavalry pistol; both being within a yard or so of Mr. Hacket, who was sitting on the car driving. They levelled their murderous weapons at his breast; he instantly jumped off between the animals, and threw them in the face with his whip, which he supposes disturbed the aim. The two barrels were discharged at him almost instantaneously; the slugs from one struck him in the face, lacerating him in a most dreadful manner from his mouth to his neck, up the back of his ear; the other shot tore off and burned the breast and collar of his coat, without doing him further injury, whilst the shot from the pistol fortunately missed him altogether. Having kept a manly hold of the spirited animal that he drove, he was dragged along for some distance, till, having recovered his presence of mind, he jumped on the car again, and, notwithstanding his weakness from loss of blood, he drove home to Portumna, a distance of three miles, where he now lies dangerously ill. The motive for this crime cannot be guessed at, for Mr. and Mrs. Hacket are known to be very kind to the poor.

POSTSCRIPT.

HOUSE OF LORDS. FRIDAY

ROYAL ASSENT.—The Royal Assent was given by commission to the Corn Importation Bill; the Militia Ballot Suspension Bill; the Cemeteries Clauses Bill; the Custody of Offenders Bill; and upwards of eighty private bills

The Tithe Commutation Bill, and the Fisheries, Piers, and Harbours (Ireland) Bill was read a second time.

THE EARL OF DERBY IN IRELAND.—The Earl of RODEN called attention to the report of the Relief Commissioners in Ireland, in which he said aspersions were made upon the character of his countrymen, and moved for some papers connected with the matter. The Marquis of LANSDOWNE objected to the motion, and entered into some explanations upon the subject.—A discussion arose, and, eventually, the Earl of RODEN withdrew his motion, and the House adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

METROPOLITAN IMPROVEMENTS.—Sir DENIS LE MARCHANT asked whether the improvement intended as a continuation street from New Coventry-street towards King-street, Covent-garden, was to be carried forward this session or postponed —Lord MORPETH said there was no intention of bringing in a bill on the subject during the present session.

MISUNDERSTANDING BETWEEN MR. HUME AND MR. SPOONER.—A discussion of rather a personal nature took place in reference to a remark made the other evening by Mr Hume of Mr. Spooner. Mr. OSBORNE said he trusted the House would require both hon. members to give an assurance that they would not commit a breach of the peace. (Loud and long continued cheering.)—Mr. ALDERMAN SIDNEY thought there was no blame to be attached to the hon. member for Montrose, and trusted the hon. member for Birmingham would be of the same opinion, and consent to the matter being forgot. After a few words from Mr HUME, the subject dropped.

COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY.—The House having resolved into Committee of Supply, several votes were agreed to.—The House was occupied with the Supply votes during the remainder of the night.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO DEFRAUD PRINCE LOUIS NAPOLEON.

At the Central Criminal Court, yesterday, an individual named *Charles Pollard*, residing in Essex-street, Strand, was indicted for stealing two bills of exchange of £1000 value each, the property of Prince Napoleon, on the 15th of June.

Mr. Clarkson appeared for the prosecution. He stated that the Prince, being in temporary want of £3,000, from delay in the transmission of his customary remittances from his estates in Italy, had proposed borrowing that sum for two months. The prisoner became, by some means, acquainted with this fact, and although unknown to the Prince, wrote to him requesting a private interview, which being agreed to, he then proposed to lend the Prince the money upon the receipt of two bills of exchange for the amount, payable two months after date, the money to be at five per cent. interest. The Prince then gave the two bills of exchange, the prisoner promising to call again the next day to pay the money, which, however, he never did. It was subsequently found that the prisoner had dissolved of the bills.

Prince Napoleon was examined in support of the charge, and after some further evidence had been given,

Mr. Humphreys, for the defence, contended that there was no case against the prisoner. If the indictment was for stealing the bills of exchange, the prisoner was clearly not guilty, for the paper and stamps were the prisoner's, and any right that the bill gave to the prisoner was actually intended to be conferred by the Prince, who intended to part with the bill, and never wished to see it again. There was no larceny in the case; the bill of exchange never belonged to the Prince. The moment it acquired any value beyond that of the mere paper and stamp, the Prince, by his own voluntary act, made it over to the prisoner, and any indictment on which the prisoner could be properly convicted must be for swindling, and not for larceny.

Mr. Clarkson and Mr. Bodkin then addressed the Court for the prosecution.

Mr. Baron Alderson then said, that, though he greatly regretted it, he must direct the Jury to acquit the prisoner.

A verdict of "Not guilty" was accordingly returned.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO SCOTLAND.—It is expected that the Royal visit to the North will be made about the 12th of the ensuing month. Her Majesty will be accompanied by Earl Grey and other noblemen. Lord John Russell, it is feared, will be detained in town by his electioneering engagements.

DEATH OF LORD REAY.—The Right Hon. Lord Reay died at Goldings, Hertfordshire, after a short illness, on Wednesday last. He was a Scotch Representative Peer.

DEATH OF CARDINAL ACTON.—Cardinal Acton died on the 27th ult., in the Jesuits' Convent, at Naples. He was born at Naples on the 6th of March, 1803.

CONSERVATIVE CANDIDATES FOR THE CITY OF LONDON.—A meeting of Conservative electors of London took place on Thursday, at the London Tavern; Mr. Thomas Baring, M.P., in the chair. The meeting was called "for the purpose of adopting measures for securing the return of three Conservative candidates;" but only three have yet been nominated. The meeting was addressed by Mr. Wilson, Mr. Holmes, Mr. F. Hodgson, M.P., Mr. Russell Ellice, Mr. J. Horsley Palmer, Mr. Colesworth, and other gentlemen; and resolutions were adopted expressive of confidence in Mr. Masterman, Mr. Alderman Johnson, and Mr. R. C. L. Bevan, the three present candidates on the Conservative interest; and, on the motion of Mr. Horsley, Mr. Baring was invited to stand as a fourth candidate, but he at once declined, on account of his engagements to his present constituents Lord Ashley's name was mentioned as a candidate; but after some discussion, a committee was formed for the purpose of deciding upon some person who will consent to enter upon the forthcoming struggle.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE EASTERN COUNTIES RAILWAY.—On Thursday, as the early train from Peterborough to London was coming up, the engine jumped off the line at a place near Whittlesea, called the Hundred Foot-bridge. The engine driver got off the steam, and having loosed his engine, became unharmed, that he jumped off from it. The motion of the engine being rapid at the time, the consequence was, that, on alighting, he missed his footing, and was hurled to a very considerable distance with great violence. The occurrence having been observed by the guards, the breaks were at once applied, and the train fortunately brought to a stand before any injury was done. Some of the guards, instantly ran to the assistance of the engine-driver, whom they found quite insensible, and bleeding. He shortly afterwards expired. Beyond the alarm, no further harm occurred, and, the engine having been got upon the line again, the train proceeded, and reached London in safety.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE

Our letters from Paris announce that the Minister of Finance has presented a bill to the Chamber of Deputies, authorising the Government to contract a loan of 30,000,000 francs.

NATIONAL SPORTS

THE July Meeting at Newmarket has not been by any means a brilliant affair of late years: in the present season, it was absolutely eclipsed by the rival July Meeting at Cambridge. In racing, just now, there is no middle course either it is very good or very bad. It is not the fashion to adopt the Turf as a means of mere pleasure; it is *manum ton* for any one to do so: it would be the utter annihilation of a "gent" to be detected at Epsom or Ascot without his "book." The betting at Newmarket is never an exhilarating one; it very rarely calls any considerable amount of "sweeps" into activity; the Summer Meeting disposed of in the current week was altogether divested of speculation, hence it was also barren of *eclat*. Very different was it, how-ever, nearer home.

On Wednesday last was enacted the most brilliant and exciting passage of amateur aquatics ever celebrated on the river Thames, or probably on any other water, salt or fresh On that occasion a purse of one hundred sovereigns, given by the Royal Thames Yacht Club, and open to vessels belonging to any Royal Yacht Club, was sailed for by as gallant a fleet of clippers as ever hailed within the bills of the old father of streams. It was a handicap match—that is to say a penalty of half a minute attached to every ton of measurement above that of the lowest wager craft. The course from Erith bay round the Nore Light, and back again—the starting point being also the goal.

For this golden guerdon, nineteen yachts—first-rasers in their classes—were entered originally, and the issue of tickets promised a company to witness this trial of worth and skill beyond all former precedent. For this cause, the *Meteor* steamer, engaged, in the first instance, to convey the members and their friends, was found to be quite inadequate to so goodly a freight, and a second steamer was just into commission. Now, the hour for starting from London Bridge, as announced in the bills of the programme, was half-past ten, but Lord Alfred Paget, the commodore, in fear lest the tide might not suit the return, if that time were strictly abided by, got under way at ten, whereas the other vessel the *Gem*—did not get off till hard upon eleven, whence it came to pass that her crew and company were at their wits' end, in despair of never catching the match at all—a calamity happily dispersed by their overtaking it in the "Lower Hope."

This was mishap the first another far more serious, and which might have put an end to the Regatta without its ever commencing, was in this wise. The thunder-storm of the previous night fell fearfully upon the town of Greenwich, where it demolished the stores of the Royal Thames Yacht Club; and, but for an extra supply of anchors and cables having been forwarded to Erith, in anticipation of the greater number of yachts that would take up their stations as starters, there would have been no moorings for those that did come to the post. But, all being well that ends well, behold the fleet—their distinguishing flags "flouting the wind"—awaiting the signal gun; which booms heavily, and "off she goes" is the device of each, as fastly as she may. The following—as numbered in the original entry started.

	Yachts	Tons.	Port.	Owners
5.	Channels ..	8 ..	Southton ..	Smyth Pigott, Esq.
7	Eclipse ..	80 ..	Weymouth ..	T. P. Wickham, Esq.
8	Princess Olga	35 ..	Cowes ..	T. H. Rutherford, Esq.
12	Secret ..	30 ..	Poole ..	J. W. Smith, Esq.
11	Jne ..	25 ..	Ditto ..	H. Gibbon, Esq.
13	Blanche ..	31 ..	Cowes ..	Lord C. Paget.
14	Snake ..	30 ..	Poole ..	T. and J. M. Washill, Esqrs.
16	Lily of Devon	31 ..	Plymouth ..	W. F. Moore, Esq.
17	Blue Belle ..	81 ..	London ..	Twisden Hodges, Esq.
18	Little Gambler	19 ..	Portsmouth ..	A. Fournieau, Esq.
10	Antagonist ..	36 ..	London ..	G. F. Naylor, Esq.

The wind—a pretty little white-sail breeze—enabled them to mark down, as regarded the majority, on fair terms; but long before she was abreast of Gravesend the *Eclipse* bar first appearance in public was half-a-mile ahead of everything; the *Secret* second, as far before the third. Without any fact worth entering in our log, in this way the Nore light was rounded; the third place for turn being occupied by the *Princess Olga* and the *Jne*—running a dead heat: but here, by superior seamanship, the *Jne* weathered the *Princess*, and presently took the shine out of her, as well as the wind. The turning over the tide home was a most animating and interesting sight. The hill displayed by the whole fleet was admirable, that is to say by the side which now emerged it, for the *Dances* were so early in the contest, and the *Channels* was *non est*. We are not, however, going to work the details, our duty of extending beyond a round of the main incidents At six minutes past six, then, sat, the *Eclipse* passed the winning post, with any odd on her, but, at 6d. 18m. 7s., the *Secret* followed her, thus winning the match by 25s., her allowances for tonnage being 12m. 0s. A race of the like distance, afloat or ashore, seldom, if ever, has been accustomed to such an achievement of every day, and this being of the match for the R. T. Y. C. Hundred Sovereigns' Purse will probably rule A 1 in the records of yachting as long as that sport endures.

A pleasure now succeeded it, for the *Dances* gave no

THE INSTALLATION AT CAMBRIDGE.

THE ARRIVAL OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

PRINCE WALDEMAR AND SUITE.

SIR R. PEEL, THE BISHOP OF OXFORD, AND THE DUKE OF SAXE WEIMAR.

(*Continued from page* 21.)

TRINITY COLLEGE.

This noble edifice, as at the last Royal Visit, was appointed for her Majesty's residence; and here, accordingly, the preparations for the Royal reception were very complete, and the anxiety of the official personages, as it were, concentrated. The scene in the Quadrangle was strikingly picturesque; for here were assembled the Professors, Doctors, Masters of Arts, and a few favoured visitors. The Royal residence is on the west side of the Square, adjoining the upper end of the noble Hall. "On the broad and newly-gravelled walks, and green parterres (of the Quadrangle) there met thousands of happy faces, rejoicing to recognise old competitors after a long interval of time and diversified pursuit. All were clad in the Academic costume appropriate to the different degrees they had attained; the bright scarlet robe of the one class contrasting with the black gowns and white hoods of another not more strongly than the age and aspect of their respective owners."

At twenty-five minutes to one o'clock, the Duke of Wellington arrived at Trinity, and was received with such a shout of affectionate greeting that many thought her Majesty herself had come; and it was not a little amusing to see hundreds of the University men, of all degrees and of all ages, running—despite the encumbrance of their robes—from one side of Trinity Quadrangle to the other, to assist in the welcome.

From Trinity Hall, the long tables which usually occupy the floor, had been entirely removed; and, at the upper end was a slightly raised and superbly carpeted platform, on which was placed a chair of state, richly carved and gilt, covered with scarlet satin damask, and embroidered in gold.

At the lower end of the Hall was an orchestra, or gallery, in which were accommodated the wives and daughters of the masters and professors; for whom a summer refection of ices, fruits, &c., was served before the Queen's arrival.

ARRIVAL AT TRINITY.

At twenty minutes to two o'clock, the Royal procession, headed by the municipal authorities, reached Trinity-gate. As Queen's carriage passed through, the Royal Standard was hoisted on the flag-staff of the turreted entrance, and the procession, accompanied by the University officers, and a guard of honour, passed on, by the *pièces d'eaux*, along the centre walk, and round up to the Lodge, amidst the enthusiastic plaudits of the multitude, the band playing the National Anthem. On reaching the Lodge, the Vice-Chancellor and the College authorities presented their insignia of office, which her Majesty was graciously pleased to order them to resume. The Queen then entered the Lodge with Prince Albert.

With the exception of the gallery, Trinity Hall had been, up this moment, empty; but, shortly after two o'clock, Dr. Whewell, (the Master of Trinity), entered, escorting Lady Hardwicke, Mrs. Whewell, Miss Marshall, and Madame Bunsen, who took their seats on the north side of the dais, whereon her Majesty's throne was placed. The main entrances remained closed, until quarter past two, when her Majesty entered the Hall through a side door, at the upper end, communicating with the Lodge. The Queen was ushered in by Colonel Phipps and the Earl of Fortescue, and attended by the Duchess of Sutherland and the Countess of Desart. Prince Waldemar of Prussia also accompanied her Majesty; and in the Royal party were Sir George Grey, the Secretary of State for the Home Department, the Duke of Saxe Weimar, &c.

The Duke of Wellington, the Bishops of London and Oxford, and other distinguished visitors, were in their places according to their academical rank. On her *entrée*, the Queen immediately advanced and saluted the Countess of Hardwicke, who presented her Majesty with a bouquet of the choicest flowers. The Queen wore a white lace dress over silk, trimmed with straw coloured satin, and a white chip bonnet with marabout feather.

THE ADDRESS IN TRINITY HALL.

The doors at the lower end of the Hall were now thrown open, and his Royal Highness the Chancellor (habited in his gorgeous satin robes, ponderous with bullion tassels and fringe, and its train borne by attendants), accompanied by the Duke of Wellington, the Bishop of Oxford, the Vice-Chancellor, the Master of Trinity, and the other Masters of Colleges, entered, followed by the whole body of the Doctors, Professors, and Members of the University.

The Chancellor having approached the dais, the Queen rose, and advanced a step or two towards his Royal Highness who now proceeded to read the following

ADDRESS OF THE UNIVERSITY TO THE QUEEN.

"May it please your Majesty,

"We, your Majesty's most loyal and devoted subjects, the Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars of the University of Cambridge, avail ourselves of your Majesty's gracious permission at this time to renew our assurances of our attachment to your Majesty's person and Government.

"The recollection of your Majesty's former visit is preserved by us with feelings of pride and satisfaction, and we now hail with fervent joy your Majesty's presence amongst us for a second time, and desire to express—though in the fullest manner no words can convey it—our heartfelt gratitude for this gracious mark of Royal favour. We trust that we may be allowed to consider the honour which we enjoy as a proof of your Majesty's undiminished favour, which will be cherished as an incentive to renewed exertion, and will encourage the members of our body, in their several stations, to deserve your Majesty's approbation by a zealous and diligent discharge of their important duties

"The time which has elapsed since the period of your Majesty's former visit has been marked by an important change in the highest office of our body. We have had to deplore the loss of our late exemplary Chancellor, who, to his great regret, was prevented by the infirm state of his health, from assuming his place among us, and expressing in person his acknowledgment of your Majesty's gracious favour

"We are encouraged by your Majesty's presence in the University at this time, to entertain a confident hope that the act of the University, in filling this vacant office, has been regarded by your Majesty with approbation; and we trust that the same Royal protection and favour will be continued to us, which we have been wont to enjoy from the Sovereigns of this kingdom.

"The occasion seems to require that we should take the opportunity of assuring your Majesty that we are not unmindful of those purposes which the University was instituted to accomplish. We trust there have not been wanting hitherto zeal for the cause of literature and of science, and efforts to promote the still more elevated and holy object which our founders had in view in the establishment of religion and virtue.

"We would venture to appeal to recent discoveries in astronomical and other kindred sciences—to the many persons eminent in literature and sciences, and in the public offices of life—to the statesmen, judges, and philosophers of our country, who have received their early education and been taught to discipline their minds in the seat of learning. We trust we may call attention, also, to the clergy in general, who have gone from us and contributed so much to the elevation of the character of our country, and who, by their piety, their truth of doctrine, and their innocence of life, have done so much to prove themselves the blessing and glory of the land.

"While we thus reflect with satisfaction upon the good fruit which has resulted from the past labours of the University, our attention is awakened to the task which lies before us. We see how important is the place which the University occupies in respect to the sound happiness of the world, and how dignified are the duties, and how great the responsibilities, of those who have to direct its studies and administer its affairs

"We desire to assure your Majesty that these topics of reflection are ever before our minds, and that it is our care to address ourselves to the course of duty in a deep and earnest spirit, undaunted by difficulty but warmed by the consideration of it to that patience and temper which we hope, by God's blessing, will bring success.

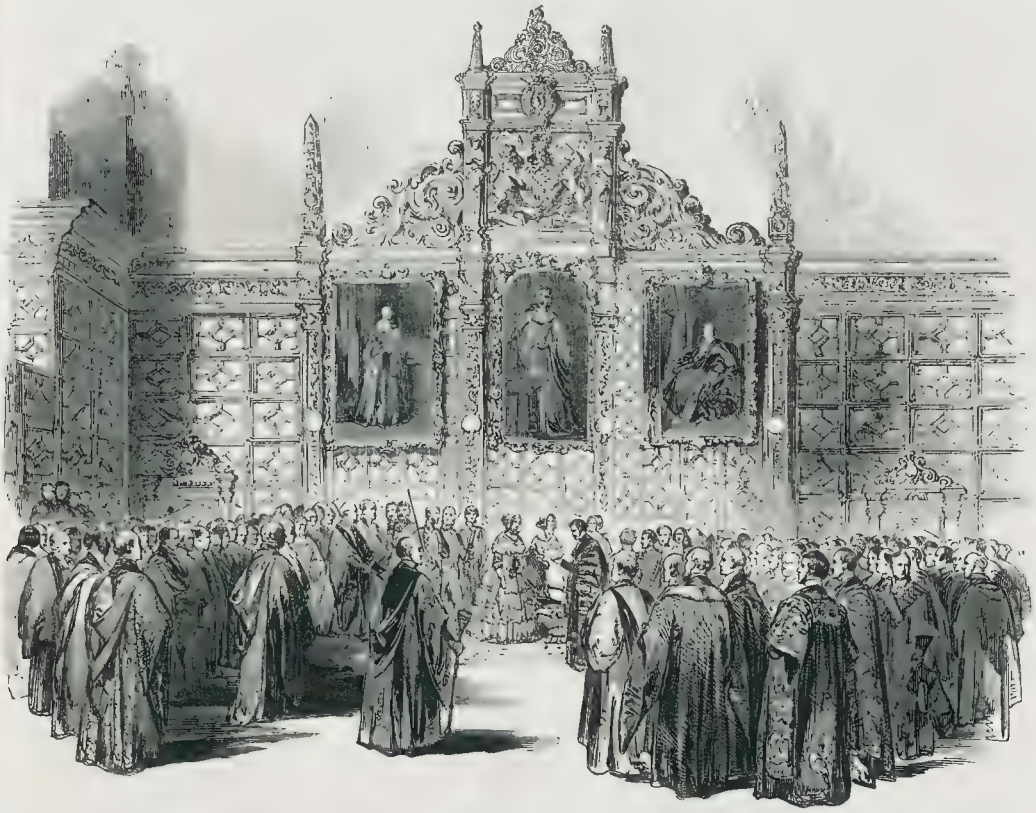
"It is our earnest desire and prayer that your Majesty may long live to see the fruit of our efforts for our country's welfare.

"May Almighty God protect and strengthen you, prosper you with all happiness, and pour down upon you the continual dew of his blessing."

His Royal Highness the Chancellor, having read the above Address, making an obeisance, presented it to her Majesty, who, still remaining standing, read

THE PRINCE CHANCELLOR ACCOMPANIED BY THE MEMBERS OF THE UNIVERSITY ENTERING THE HALL OF TRINITY COLLEGE.

THE INSTALLATION AT CAMBRIDGE.



THE PRINCE CHANCELLOR READING THE ADDRESS TO HER MAJESTY IN THE HALL OF TRINITY COLLEGE.

the following most gracious answer which was handed to her Majesty by Sir George Grey:—

"I have received with the highest satisfaction your loyal and affectionate Address. "It affords me great pleasure to visit you on this occasion, and to assure you of my entire approbation of the act of the University in their selection Chancellor.

VIEW FROM THE NEW BUILDINGS OF ST. JOHN'S ON THE DAY OF THE JOINT FETE.

"I have always felt it to be one of the first duties of a British Sovereign to extend favour and protection to institutions intended for the advancement of religion and learning.

"I am peculiarly impressed with a sense of that duty in a place which has produced so many persons eminently distinguished in science, literature, and religion, and in which I am surrounded with noble monuments of the munificence of Princes who have preceded me on the throne of this kingdom.

"None of those Princes can have more earnestly desired to promote the welfare of your University than myself; and I shall ever feel the warmest interest in its continued and increasing prosperity."

His Royal Highness the Chancellor, who remained standing below the dais, was then presented to her Majesty by Vice Chancellor and the Heads of Colleges, who had the honour of kissing hands.

Almost immediately, a backward movement took place among the crowd in the body of the Hall, in which Prince Albert and the other authorities of the University speedily participated, at which her Majesty could not repress a smile.

The Hall being now cleared, her Majesty withdrew to Trinity Lodge, to partake of luncheon, and was there joined by the Prince Chancellor.

CONVOCATION IN THE SENATE HOUSE.

From soon after ten o'clock in the morning until nearly half past three o'clock, the Senate House had been filled with some 3000 spectators, to witness the Convocation appointed to be holden there. The whole assembly had, from the great variety of the costumes, a very rich effect: the magnificent dresses of the Officers of the Household, the crimson gowns of the Doctors, the brilliant steam blaze of the ladies in their light and elegant summer attire, mingled harmoniously with the dark gowns of the Masters of Arts.

The fittings for the reception of her Majesty were in superb taste. At the west end was a raised dais, covered with a splendid Victoria carpet; and on it were set two state chairs and ottomans, covered with crimson velvet and gold. Above was an elliptical canopy of crimson cloth, trimmed with gold cord and lace, and surmounted with a regal crown.

Shortly before half-past three o'clock, Prince Albert entered, in his Chancellor's robes, and was hailed with enthusiastic cheers

His Royal Highness made his way with some difficulty through the throng in the body of the room, and ascending the platform, bowed to the assembly. The Prince looked remarkably well in his robes. After about a quarter of an hour had been consumed in going through some formalities incident to the occasion, a flourish of trumpets, and loud cries of "the Queen," announced the approach of her Majesty; when the Prince proceeded through the Hall to meet her. The whole assembly were now standing. The ladies waved their handkerchiefs and the gentlemen their caps and hats, all vieing with each other in enthusiastic loyalty and joy. Her Majesty was evidently deeply gratified, and, after ascending the platform, turned round, and made three separate obeisances; she then seated herself on her Throne. Prince Albert occupied a chair somewhat to the left

Her Majesty having taken her seat, Mr. Crick, the public orator of the University, delivered a Latin oration, on introducing to the Chancellor the foreign Princes and others who were to receive honorary degrees. This oration occupied nearly an hour in the delivery, and so exhausted the patience of the assembly, that, long before it was brought to a conclusion, the most unequivocal symptoms of fatigue were manifested

At the close of the oration, the Prince rose, and gracefully bowed, in acknowledgment of the compliments bestowed upon him. Some honorary degrees were then conferred by his Royal Highness; and the Convocation was dissolved. The Prince-Chancellor then conducted her Majesty down the centre of the Senate House to the Royal carriage, which proceeded back to Trinity College, amidst the same loyal demonstrations as before.

THE VICE-CHANCELLOR'S BANQUET.

About six o'clock, the guests invited to the Banquet at Catherine Hall, began to arrive; and were soon assembled in Doctors' scarlet gowns on the lawn in front of the Master's Lodge. At half-past six o'clock, the Queen, the Prince-Chancellor, and suite, entered the gates of the College; when the band of the Sappers and Miners played the national anthem.

Having retired for a few moments to the Master's Lodge, her Majesty and the Prince-Chancellor walked across the court, which was richly carpeted for the occasion, accompanied by the Duchess of Sutherland, and Sir R. Peel, the Bishop of Oxford, the Vice-Chancellor, the Proctors, and the other guests, who had ranged themselves on the side of the lawn, to the Hall, where the dinner was laid out in the most tasteful and elegant style.

The display of silver and silver-gilt plate on the table and sideboards was most magnificent. It was laid out under the immediate direction of Mr. T. Reed, of Market-hill, Cambridge.

The Vice-Chancellor took his seat at the centre of the cross table; on his right sat her Majesty, and on the left his Royal Highness the Prince-Chancellor.

From the cross table two others stretched at right angles the entire length of the Hall, at which the other guests were seated

The following is a list of the principal guests:—The Hereditary Grand Duke of Saxe Weimar, Prince Waldemar of Prussia, Prince Peter of Oldenburg, the Duke of Wellington, Earl Fortescue, Mr. Bancroft, the Duchess of Sutherland, Mrs. Philpott, Baron Von de Weyer, Earl of Aberdeen, Duke of Norfolk, Chevalier Bunsen, Countess Desart, Lord Hardwicke, the Marquis of Exeter, Bishop of Durham, the Masters of Jesus, Pembroke, Peterhouse, the Provost of King's, Master of Christ's, Chaplain to the Prince Chancellor, Colonel Buckley, Master of Sidney Sussex, Colonel Grey, the Master of Emmanuel, Prebendary of Norwich, Mr. Goulburn and Mr. Law (members for the University), the Master of Magdalen, the Dean of Windsor, the Earl of Morton, the Marquis Camden, the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Marquis Spinola (father-in-law to the Vice-Chancellor), &c

The Vice-Chancellor said grace

Appended is the bill of fare, copies of which, printed in silver on blue satin, were placed before her Majesty and Prince Albert:

Sauté de Saumon.	
Charlotte Russe à l'Ananas Tambale de Volaille	Salad Pate de Ris de Veau Gelée de Fruces
Basket of Pastry Mayonnaise.	Les petits Pigeons en Aspic.
Turtle Chantilly Basket.	
Gelée Macédoine Salad Pate de Ris de Veau	Salade d'Ecrevisses Charlotte Russe à la Vanille
Turtle Les Filets de Soles à l'Hollandaise	
Bisque Rocheva	Turkey Poults broiled. Quail.
Ramekins de Venison Necks of Venison broiled.	
Friandeaux de Veau à la Sauce Tomate	

The fish was supplied by Messrs. Grove, Charing-cross. The venison was a present from the Earl of Hardwicke

Messrs. Hudson, of Trinity, were the *chefs de cuisine*; and Mr. Edlin, of the Bull Inn, supplied the wine.

The following pieces of music were played by the band on the lawn during the dinner:

1 March "Prince Albert's"
2 Cavatina "Fresca, Fresca, Inventami" .. .. .. Verdi
3 Waltz "Bouquet Royal" .. .. Jullien
4 Quadrille "Les Fêtes de la Régence" .. .. .. Musard
5 Air, Lay of Pastel .. .. Pastel
6 Polka "Scudella" .. .. Pastel
7 March—"Mary Anne" .. .. Coote
8 Waltz "Sonnets that Calmness" .. .. Wallace
9 Polka "Bridal Polka" .. .. C. D. Albert
10 Galopade "Friend" .. .. Jullien

CONCERT IN THE SENATE HOUSE.

After the grand banquet at Catherine Hall, there was a Concert at the Senate-House, at which her Majesty, Prince Albert, and most of the principal guests of the University attended. On her Majesty's entrance, the National Anthem was sung: the whole company rising

The Senate House presented a most splendid spectacle on the occasion. There was a brilliant display of beauty. The members of the University attended in their University robes. Prince Albert wore his scarlet robes as Doctor, and on the dais around the Royal seats were a crowd of Duchesses, Princes, and other distinguished persons, in similar robes, with Peeresses and other ladies of distinction in rich and elegant attire. Her Majesty wore a pink dress, with a splendid wreath of diamonds. Her Majesty and the Prince sat (the Prince on her left hand) upon chairs of state, under a splendid canopy. The Senate House was crowded in every part, and there could not have been less than 2000 persons present.

The orchestra included most of the principal performers—Blagrove, Seymour, Willy, Griesbach, Cramer, Lindley, Richardson, Nicholls, Cooke, Williams, Benjamin, Platt, Harper, Smithers, &c. &c., T. Cooke being leader of the band. The vocalists were Mdlle. Alberti, Mrs Birch, Miss Dolby, Signors Lablache and Salvi, and Messrs. Lockey and Phillips.

The programme comprised:

PART I.

"The National Anthem," a Symphony (MS.), introduction and first *allegro*, T. Attwood Walmisley.

Trio Cherubman—Miss Birch, Miss Dolby, and Mr. Lockey, "Ti prego, O padre eterno! a Semele" from "Anima mia" .. .. Handel

Recitative and Air "Il Turco in Italia," Ismaël, Signor Lablache and Mr Phillips.

Scena Chorus "—Ah! Von Weber, Miss Birch

Air Ismaël's Song, Signor Salvi

Recitative Ismaël and Selima, Mdlle. Alberti, and Signor Lablache

Madrigal Attwood Walmisley. (The words from a Masque by Ben Jonson)

Overture "Fidelio," Beethoven

PART II

Concerto, Violin—Herr Joachim, F. Hendrendon, Bartholdy.

Aria—"Maria di Rohan," Donizetti. Signor Salvi

Aria—"La Nonne di Picardi," Mozart, Signor Lablache

Recitative Miss Dolby

Trio Lockey, Lablache, and Salvi

Recitative and Chorus—"Allegro," Handel, Mr. Phillips.

Overture M. Von Weber.

Shortly after the commencement of the concert, the Marquis of Lansdowne entered the Senate House and took his seat at the door in order not to disturb the proceedings; which her Majesty observing, sent one of the Doctors on her right, and commanded his appearance on the platform, where the noble Marquis took his seat on the left of the Prince-Chancellor

The Queen retired shortly after ten o'clock, walking down the Hall amidst the enthusiastic cheering of the audience.

Many of those who were at the concert left early in order to proceed to Parker's Piece—a common outside the town at which amusement for the million was liberally provided in the shape of fireworks

At all the colleges, of course, hospitality and festivity prevailed. At Trinity, a grand banquet was given in the evening in the Hall, at which, after the healths of her Majesty and the Prince were given, Professor Sedgwick, in a very eloquent speech, gave the health of Sir Harry Smith, who was present. The gallant hero returned thanks in his usual brief and happy manner. He concluded by proposing the Duke of Wellington's health, which was received with

[illegible]

We should not omit to state that one of the most interesting incidents of the day was the meeting of Prince Waldemar and Sir Harry Smith. The Prince observing the gallant soldier, in the great quadrangle of Trinity, as his Royal Highness was proceeding with her Majesty's carriage to the Senate House, jumped out of the carriage, and embraced him most enthusiastically, to the great delight of the surrounding thousands, who loudly cheered the hearty display of affection on the part of the young Prince

TUESDAY.

The glorious weather continued, and the town presented the same gay and animated aspect as yesterday. The day's proceedings in the Senate House were the grand feature of the Installation, as that there was no falling off in the attraction. The Royal Party breakfasted at Trinity Lodge. At ten, the Prince Chancellor proceeded to the Senate House, to be installed in his new dignity.

COMMENCEMENT DAY.—THE SENATE HOUSE.

So early as six o'clock, the doors were besieged by fair aspirants for seats; and long before nine, every doorway was blocked up with a phalanx of beauty and fashion. When we state that upwards of 600 tickets of admission had been issued by the Registrary, *more than* that number were possibly contained, the anxiety displayed to obtain seats cannot be wondered at. The moment the doors opened the rush was terrific, and but a few minutes elapsed ere the house was filled in every corner.

At nine o'clock, the platform on the right and left of the Throne was filled; the Earl of Hardwicke; the Rebels of the University; the Vice-Chancellor; the Heads of Colleges; the Prince Waldemar of Prussia, Prince Lowenstein, the Duke of Saxe Weimar, Chevalier Bunsen and lady, the Belgian Ambassador and lady, the Duke of Buccleuch, the Marquis and Marchioness of Northampton, the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Earl of Devon, Lord Cranbrook, Lord Montague, the Bishop of London, the Bishop of Oxford, the Bishop of St. David's, the Bishop of Norwich, the Bishop of Melbourne, Sir Robert and Lady Peel, the Vice-Chancellor of England, Mr. W. J. Peel, Mr. Cubitt, and the Hon. Mr. Law, occupying prominent positions. Up till nearly ten o'clock, the Undergraduates in the gallery congratulated themselves on having taken possession of the most convenient and commanding seats in the Senate House

The Duke of Wellington arrived about a quarter before ten o'clock, and was received outside by the band with "See the Conquering Hero comes," and inside the walls of the Senate House with the same tumultuous applause

At five minutes to ten, a flourish of trumpets announced the arrival of the Prince-Chancellor, who, accompanied by his suite, and preceded by the Bedels, made his way up the centre of the Senate House, amidst vociferous cheering, and waving of handkerchiefs. After acknowledging the salutations of the audience with his usual courtesy, the suite of the gentleman, his Royal Highness took his seat in the chair of state on the left of the Throne

The Prince wore his robes as Chancellor, with his collar and badge, and remained with cap on head, while the different Princes recited their essays before him

The Exercises for the Chancellor's Medal, Sir W. Browne's Medal, and the Porson Prize were recovered, and the prizes delivered to the Princess by his Royal Highness, who said a kind word to each. Before this part of the business of Commencement Day had been completed, at eight minutes past ten, the Queen arrived, attended by the Ladies of her suite, the Foreign Princes, and other visitors. Her Majesty was received by the Chancellor in the same form as yesterday. The Queen wore a lace dress over pink, with lace flounces; a transparent lace bonnet, with flowers, and a lace *visite* lined with French white silk; a pearl necklace and gold bracelets.

At a quarter past eleven, commenced the performances of the following

INSTALLATION ODE,

written by Mr. William Wordsworth (Poet Laureate), and set to music by Thomas Attwood Walmisley, M.A., Professor of Music, Cambridge.

INTRODUCTION AND CHORUS.

For thrice of power that Heaven disowns,
For tempest, sorrow, and for tears,
Too long instituted by the Spoiler's shock,
Indignant Europe
Hears [illegible] at last
To reap the whirlwind on a Lybian rock.

RECIT.

Where [illegible]
Where [illegible] cause,
Is [illegible]
Upraises [illegible] Earth and Heaven?

AIR.

The servile mind is low;
But what the Spiritual gives and spares
The despot's baneful brow?

CHORUS.

War is strong, glory, fame,
Wages as it rescues holy cause;
Freedom, such as man may claim
Under God's favour love;
Such is Albion's fame and glory
Let unarmed Knowledge prove.

RECIT.—(Accompanied)—Contralto.

But, lo! what sudden cloud has darkened all
The land as with a funeral pall?
The lives of England suffers blight,
The flower has drooped, the leaf is pallid,
Fierce and hot tempests fall—
A nation's hopes lie scathed in Cadmont's desolate hall.

AIR—Soprano.

Time a checkered mantle wears;
Earth awakes from wintry sleep;
Again the tree a blossom bears,
Cease, Britannia, cease to weep!
Hark! to the peaceful Bright May-morn!
They tell that your future Queen is born!

SOPRANO SOLO AND CHORUS.

A beautiful Angel flattered
Above the babe, unseen,
One word and only one heard—
It named the future Queen.
"Victoria be your name!"
So righteous triumphs are the boon
Wherein Britannia must her peacock fame.

QUARTET.

Time, in his mantle's amplest fold,
Upfurled on his arrow the child;
And, while the fearless infant smiled,
Her happy flourished—
"Infancy, by wisdom mild,
To mock be Herald of future beauty;
Youth, by plans [illegible]
From the [illegible]
Womanhood in pure renown,
Seated on her lofty throne,
Leaves of myrtle in her crown,
Fresh with tints of their own.
Love, the treasure of her dowry blessing
More than all the world besides,
Take this to thy heart, dearest child,
Oh to Royal hearts dowry.

The vocalists were Miss Birch, Miss Dolby, Mr. Phillips, and Mr. Lockey. The instrumental performers were the same as on the previous night's concert.

Professor Walmisley, who wore his splendid robes as Professor of Music, conducted.

The *Times* report states that many portions of the Ode were very loudly cheered. "In one of the solos a favourite air of the Prince Chancellor was introduced, and in the portion referring to Luther's life there was a marked resemblance in the accompaniments to his celebrated hymn. The first tenor solo, by Lockey, the contralto recitative, by Miss Dolby, 'But lo! what sudden cloud,' the soprano solo, by Miss Birch, the bass air, 'Albert, in thy race we cherish,' by Phillips, and all the choruses, were loudly and universal applause. The grand chorus, too, drew down thunders of applause. Amidst the general plaudits the National Anthem was called for, and sung with heart-stirring enthusiasm, the Prince-Chancellor joining in the chorus."

Her Majesty and the Prince immediately afterwards left the Senate House amidst universal acclamations. The others were afterwards given for the Queen, the Prince Chancellor, the Prince of Wales, the Lord Steward, the Duke of Wellington, the Bishops, Professor Walmisley, &c.

On leaving the Senate House, her Majesty retired to her residence, Trinity Lodge. Shortly after, the Prince-Chancellor paid a visit to St. John's College, the distinguished senior and rival of his own adopted College. On entering that Hall, his Royal Highness was received by the fellows and other members with loud cheering. The *Cambridge Advertiser* remarks:—"His Royal Highness was evidently highly gratified by this proof of the cordiality of his reception, as testified even by that portion of the University which has the most formidable support to the claims of Lord Powis." The Prince-Chancellor also paid official visits to King's, Christ's, and Magdalen College.

FLOWER SHOW AT DOWNING

This Exhibition, in the beautiful grounds of Downing College, was a delightful relief to the in-door ceremonies.

About nine spacious tents were erected in different parts of the grounds, within which the flowers and plants were arranged with much taste. The fine air, entertainment of the company; seats were placed beneath the trees for those who were disposed to seek temporary repose or shelter from the scorching rays of the sun; and many who could not obtain seats stretched themselves on the grass, forming, as they were seen from various points, Watteau-like groups. A portion of the grounds extending from the Lodge shrubbery to the Royal tent had been railed off for the exclusive accommodation of her Majesty and suite. The rest of the grounds were at the disposal of the visitors. Five thousand tickets had been distributed. The whole were eagerly bought up, and vast numbers were disappointed. The spacious and picturesque enclosure, resembling the pleasure grounds of a baronial mansion, was crowded throughout the *Fête*. Her Majesty and the Prince were received at the Lodge by the Master of Downing, and entered the grounds by the southern facade. The Queen and the Prince then proceeded to the Royal tent, which was most gorgeously decorated with gold and crimson. After partaking of some refreshment, the Royal visitors, attended by H.C. Ashton, Secretary to the Horticultural Society, visited each tent, in which flowers were displayed. The tents were, at this time, very great; the Duke of Wellington got into the middle of the crowd before he was recognised, and was much inconvenienced. After remaining in the grounds about three quarters of an hour, and accepting a beautiful bouquet from Mrs. Ashton, her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the whole of their suite, withdrew at the house of the Master of Downing College, where the Queen was pleased to express her gratification at what she had seen. The Royal party then left for the Fitzwilliam Museum, to which they performed a circuit by Downing Terrace and Trumpington street. The Royal visitors entered the Museum, and remained about half an hour inspecting the interior of that elegant edifice. They returned to Trinity Lodge a little after five o'clock. At five o'clock, Mr. Green ascended, from Parker's Piece, in his "new Installation Balloon," which voyaged in the direction of Newmarket.

THE BANQUET AT TRINITY.

The invited guests began to arrive shortly after five o'clock. When all had assembled, the appearance of the Hall was truly magnificent.

The Royal table at the west end of the Hall was placed the Royal table, at which sat the Vice-Chancellor, the Duke of Wellington, the Countess of Hardwicke, Miss Yorke, Prince Waldemar, the Duchess Lady Jane Peel, the Master, the Queen, the Grand Duke of Saxe Weimar, the Lady of the Vice Chancellor, Prince Waldemar, Duchess of Sutherland, Marquis of Abercorn, Lady Charlotte Grenville, March cness of Exeter, Lord Fortescue, Lady Desart, Lord John Russell, Duke of Norfolk, Madame Bunsen, Marquis of Lansdown, Duke of Sutherland, Bishop of London, Earl Spencer, Chevalier Bunsen, Lady Montague, M. Bancroft, Lady Peel, and the Vice-Master.

At right angles stretched five other tables to the lower end of the Hall, at which were seated the other guests—in all, 200 in number.

For her Majesty and the Prince-Chancellor were placed splendid chairs of state, richly carved and gilt, or either side of the Master of Trinity.

At half-past six o'clock, the Master of Trinity, Doctor Whewell, had the distinguished honour of conducting the Queen to the seat prepared for her as the banqueting board; and the Prince Consort led in like honour Mrs. Whewell, the Master's wife. Upon her Majesty's entrance, the company, who had already taken their seats, rose simultaneously. The scene was extremely brilliant. The Queen wore a dress of white blonde, over white satin; and, in her hair, a circlet of pearls.

The table was profusely decorated with gold and silver-gilt plate, supplied by Mr. T. Reed of Market-hill. Before her Majesty was placed a magnificent gold pasteau, and on either side a frosted silver vase of gigantic dimensions, filled with the choicest flowers. On the other tables were ranged all the plate belonging to the University, and a great variety of decorative accessories in silver and gold. In addition to these graces of the table, a profusion of most tasteful decorations were displayed in confectionery and sugar work, with many prize bouquets of flowers.

Before the company sat down, the Dean of Ely brought the customary form of prayer observed at these high ceremonials to the Master, who, having recited the same, the Dean received the customary salute.

The banquet was of the most *recherché* character, as will be seen from the following

BILL OF FARE.

Prawns.	Les Filets de Poulet à la Bechamelle.	
Jelly	Turtle Roast Pig	Salade d'Ecrevisse Crème à Anglaise
	Les Filets de Soles à la Dalmar	
Basket of Pastry.	Turtle	
Salade d'Ecrevisse	Les Petit Pigeons en Aspic.	Charlotte Russe
Charlotte Russe	Peacock	Prawns
Lobster à la Bechamelle.	Ham.	Basket of Pastry
	Potage aux beaux d'Ecrevisses.	
	Sauté de Saumon	
	Bœuf braisée.	
	Peacock	
	Filets de Turbot à la Bechamelle.	
	Potage aux Pates d'Italie	
Basket of Pastry	Ham	La tourte Jo Cerise.
Charlotte Russe.	Les Petits Pigeons en Aspic	Basket of Pastry.
	Bœuf braisée.	Turtle
Crème aux mille fruits.	Sauté de Saumon.	Gelée Macedoine
Salade d'Ecrevisse.	Roasted Hare.	Prawns.
Turtle.	Filets de Sole à la Dalmar.	
	Relevés.	
Ramekins of Venison.		Turkey Poults.
Necks of Venison.		Jellies

During dinner, the band of the Grenadier Guards, stationed in the gallery, played several pieces. The banquet lasted from half-past six till eight; and at its close, the Queen proposed

A most sumptuous dessert, with the rarest wines and richest prize fruit, having been placed on the tables.

The Rev. Dr. Whewell, Master of Trinity, rose and spoke as follows:—"May it please your Majesty—My Lords and Gentlemen—I have received her Majesty's gracious permission to propose a toast. I am allowed to propose a toast which, we are sure, will be heard with delight—the health of Her Majesty the Queen." (Three times three, loud and long-continued cheers.)

During the first three cheers, her Majesty stood and graciously bowed three several times to the assembled company, who remained standing during the remainder of the cheers; and after they were finished, seated good-naturedly to guide the Master of Trinity for the loud enthusiasm of the company.

The band having played the National Anthem,

The Master of Trinity rose and said:—"I have received the gracious permission of her Majesty to propose another toast: it is the health of one for whom we also daily pray in this Hall as for ourselves—'The Health of his Royal Highness Prince Albert, the Chancellor of this University.'"

The cheers which greeted the toast were loud and long-continued. They had scarcely subsided, when her Majesty and the Prince-Chancellor rose, about half-past eight o'clock; and, leading the way, the other guests at the upper table speedily retired from the Hall, the band playing the National Anthem

At nine o'clock, her Majesty held a Levee in the Master's Drawing-Room, at Trinity Lodge, when the Masters, Professors, and Doctors, with their ladies, were received by the Queen. The reception lasted till eleven o'clock.

WEDNESDAY.

THE PRINCE CHANCELLOR'S LEVEE.

This morning, at nine o'clock, the Prince Chancellor held a Levee in the Queen's Drawing-room, at Trinity Lodge. His Royal Highness wore his magnificent robes as Chancellor of the University. At the Levee, the Mayor and Corporation of Cambridge presented a congratulatory address; and all the Heads of Houses, Fellows, and Masters of Arts were presented. His Royal Highness stood the whole time of the reception, a period of a couple of hours at least. The Vice-Chancellor presented.

VISITS TO THE COLLEGES.

After the Levee, the Prince-Chancellor proceeded in one of the state carriages to visit Colleges which he was not enabled to take in his round yesterday. His Royal Highness was accompanied by Professor Sedgwick, and first visited Trinity Hall and Library, where he was received by the Masters and Fellows. He then proceeded to Clare Hall; and afterwards went to the Library, Museum, and the Geological Museum, Professor Sedgwick giving him an account of the various interesting specimens of the antediluvian creation, including the megatherium and a magnificent specimen of the gigantic elk. The Royal party then proceeded to Caius College, entering at the beautiful Gate of Honour, proceeding through the Gate of Humility, and went out at the Gate of Virtue; having previously inspected the Hall, Library, and the other interesting buildings in the College. The Prince-Chancellor next paid a visit to the Master and Fellows of Corpus Christi, where he viewed the various objects of interest connected with that institution. He then went to Emmanuel, where he was received by the Master and the Duke of Wellington. He also went to Queen's College; and then returned to Trinity Lodge.

At the latter, the Prince-Chancellor expressed his concern at the absence of the venerable and much-respected Professor of Modern History, Professor Smyth, through ill health. On his paying his visit to the different Colleges, the Prince was particularly anxious that he should be driven to St. Peter's, where he condescendingly paid his respects to the venerable Professor

PUBLIC BREAKFAST AT TRINITY.

The preparations for this *fête* were on a magnificent scale. The great quadrangle of Trinity was made available for the *Fête*. The breakfast was laid out under the two sides of the inner quadrangle and the places under the Library. On the two sides of the court, tables, extending from the Hall to the Library, were spread with crimson cloth; and under the Library (where there is a spacious area) three rows of tables similarly provided, and decked with great taste, were ranged, the whole affording accommodation for upwards of 900 persons. In the centre of the quadrangle of Trinity, a marquee was pitched, whereon the band of the 1st Regiment of Life Guards was stationed; and in the grounds beyond the Library, a second pavilion was erected for the reception of the Queen and Prince Consort.

At one o'clock, the Queen made her appearance at the door leading from the Hall into the inner court, and descended the steps on the grass, leading on the arm of Prince Waldemar of Prussia, and preceded by the Duke of Norfolk (Earl Marshal), the Earl Fortescue, the Marquis of Northampton, and other noblemen. On her Majesty's right walked his Royal Highness the Prince-Chancellor, and the Vice-Chancellor; on the left, Lord Jocelyn, with Lord Alfred Paget. The Royal party walked across the green sward and through the gate. Immediately outside the piazza, on the green, with a full view of the river, and the grounds, and the

(*Continued on page* 28.)

PRINTERS' ALMSHOUSE FUND.—On Monday evening the fifth annual meeting of the friends and subscribers of the above fund took place, at the London Mechanics' Institution, T. S. Duncombe, Esq., M.P., presiding. The report showed that the previous balance, the receipts of the past year, amounted to £2035 7s. 8d., and the expenditure was £837, leaving a balance available to the erection of almshouses, &c., of £2005 7s. 8d., in addition to subscriptions since received. The Committee had received £50 from the executors of the late W. S. Pfaed, Esq., and various other subscriptions, including those of the daily and weekly journals, and had negotiated for a plot of ground at Wood-green, Hornsey, adjoining that of the Fishmongers' and Poulterers', for £400, proposing to erect thereon six almshouses, to accommodate twelve pensioners, with library, &c

A PLEASANT ANNOUNCEMENT.—The letter of the Norwood Cemetery to its proprietors commences thus: "Sir, your grave (No. —) is now ready."

THE THEATRES.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA

Verdi's "Ernani" was produced on Saturday night for the *début* of Mdlle. Steffanoni, a *prima donna*, who has gained great fame in Italy. She is very young and remarkably handsome, although her *embonpoint* is considerable. Her voice was decided, notwithstanding her trepidation throughout the opera. She possesses pure and ample compass of considerable roundness; the low notes of the register are a little husky. Her style is unexceptionable, her intonation good, and execution admirable. Mdlle. Steffanoni sang the cavatina, "Ernani! Ernani, involviamo," in a style that was never before heard in this country. The *cabaletta* was done to perfection nothing could be more neat and finished than her mastery of the scales, and one prolonged shake was so beautifully articulated as to call down a burst of rapturous applause. As an actress, she has a good deal to intelligence.

A great novelty in the cast was the assumption of *Don Carlo* by Mdlle. Alboni, who achieved another triumph. We should have premised that in the hands of a baritone, for which it was written; but it is Tamburini, and Ronconi has taken an invincible dislike to the music. Alboni, however, in order that the opera should not be shelved, kindly undertook the [illegible]ng; and, if the concerted pieces suffered a little from the want of a bass, there can be no question that the solo were more so delightful. Among the parts in Italy, and amply merits its European repute. Salvi's *Ernani* was another hit. He studied it expressly for this establishment; and we agree perfectly with the *Times*, that, whether as regards singing or dramatic acting, it was almost faultless. The death scene was portrayed with striking fidelity, and the refinement of his style in the musical portions left nothing to be desired. A word or praise is due to the pains taken in having the subordinate parts so adequately sustained by Polonini and Piacentini.

Whatever may be our admiration of Verdi's dramatic colouring—of his skill in the combination of crescendos in an orchestra, of principals, band, and chorus we see no reason to withdraw our previously expressed opinions as to his lack of melody, and of originality. He tears the voices of his singers to pieces in organised [illegible]-phrases; and, although in every one of the four acts of "Ernani" he manages to create a sensation, still is the general effect of his work heavy.

"Ernani" was splendidly mounted. Grieve and Telbin have contributed some charming scenery, especially the opening mountainous scene of sunrise, and the concluding moonlight view.

With the single exception of a hitch in the chorus, arising from a wrong one having been given, the execution was perfect. There was a sufficiency band behind the scenes, to add to the effect. The ovations to the artists—Steffanoni, Alboni, Salvi, and Marini—were highly compromentary throughout the evening.

Mdlle. Plunkett made her *début* triumphantly in the new divertissement called "L'Amour et La Danse." Everything asserted as to her great improvement turned out to be correct, and she now ranks in the first class of living *danseuses*, possessing grace, agility, and energy to a surpassing degree.

"Ernani" was to have been repeated on Tuesday, but Salvi was so indisposed, that he was unable to appear. "Il Barbiere" was substituted, with Marlo in *Count Almaviva*, having adopted, we presume, the character at an hour's notice. He sang beautifully, and was much cheered. Alboni, Rovere, Ronconi, and Marini, convulsed the house with laughter with the rich comedy.

On Thursday night, for the benefit of the inimitable Grisi, Donizetti's "Anna Bolena" was performed for the first time, with the Diva as *Anna*; Mdlle. Corbari, as *Lady Jane Seymour*; Mdlle. Alboni, as the page *Smeaton*; Mario, as *Percy*; Tamburini, *King Harry*, Taglafico, as *Rochfort*; and Tilli, as *Hervey*. Grisi's *Anna Bolena* is one of her most glorious delineations. As in *Norma*, *Lucrezia Borgia*, *Semiramide*, *Donna Anna*, and in all those characters exacting the combination of womanly beauty, physical energy, dignified deportment, and grand vocalisation, Grisi is without a rival. Her supremacy is unquestionable and there is not a travelled professor, or amateur, who has heard all the great European singers in every country, who will not declare that Grisi, Donizetti's Approach Grisi in the portraiture of lofty lyrical art. It is now some fifteen years since Grisi has maintained the proud position, both in Paris and London. How many *prime donne* has she not survived! And yet is her voice fresh and unimpaired—her strength greater than ever her intellectual capacity more and more developed. From the most august amateur in the land, down to the veriest tyro, is heard the remark, "How she is singing! she never has been so fine before."

It would be impossible to describe Grisi's reception in *Anna Bolena*, without being almost suspected of exaggeration by those readers who were not present at her matchless performance. In the finale of the first act, the pit rose at her *en masse* to cheer. The artist, who by one single exclamation can thus move an audience, must indeed be transcendent. After the opera was over, Grisi and Mario, who once uttered by Grisi, are not easily to be forgotten. For withering scorn, and intense passion, this situation in the opera, where *Henry* consigns *Anne* to the Tower, have never been equalled. It was Siddons and Kean in the Middle Ages, like a startling energy. It is useless to dwell on the three successive calls before the curtain at the end of the act—the highest compliment was paid to her by the Countess Lucer of Essex, who ordered a diamond bracelet, and threw it on the stage a costly bracelet studded with jewels, in the midst of the floral shower Her last act was one continued series of triumphs, and the honours at the end of the opera were renewed again and again.

Alboni made another hit in *Smeaton*, and was rapturously encored in the romance "Deh non volar." Never was this character so beautifully sustained before. Corbari may be congratulated for her share of the vocal gory of her exquisite singing in *Lady Jane Seymour*. Mario was husky in the first act, and [illegible]ology was made for him; but his "Vivi ancor" was perfect. Tamburini looked as [illegible]he had walked out of one of Holbein's frames; he was the morose, sensual, and [illegible]ete *Harry* to the life. The opera was splendidly mounted. The scene of the Council Chamber and of the Tower, with the City in the distance, were deservedly applauded. The costumes have been a serious outlay. There was a military band besides the usual orchestra—we need scarcely add that the accompaniments were splendidly rendered. The house was crowded with rank and fashion.

FRENCH PLAYS. MADEMOISELLE RACHEL.

On Monday evening, this great actress made her first appearance this season at the St. James's Theatre, in Corneille's tragedy of "Les Horaces."

When we noticed the performance of Mademoiselle Rachel last year, in this same character—that of *Camille*—we spoke of it as one of the most superb pieces of acting we had ever witnessed; and we remain in the same opinion. It is impossible to form an idea of the import and meaning she gives to every word either by a marvellous command of the tone of voice, or the powerful expression of features that accompanies the utterance. If the perfection of her art lies in entirely concealing the intention of making her grand points, then is she also entitled to be considered the first living actress. It is, more especially, in the latter scenes of the tragedy that she is enabled more fully to develope her dramatic powers. In the earlier portions of "Les Horaces," careful and impressive declamation is all that is required of Corneille's heroes; but the story approaches to *denouement*, it is necessary, in order that the character may come forward in all its grandeur, to delineate with extreme force and truth some of the great and terrible passions; and in this delineation of love, and hate, and anguish, Mdlle. Rachel is marvellled. In the hands of a less consummate actress, the representation would be as wearying as ineffective, especially as there is in all French tragedies a unpleasant monotony of rhythm, which requires great skill to relieve by varied expression of voice and feature, in order that it may be overcome. So wonderfully did Rachel interpret, to its fullest extent, the meaning of the poet—and with such intensity did she give all the great points, especially the last of them, the agony at hearing of the death of *Curiace* and the imprecations on Rome that the enthusiasm of the audience appeared to know no bounds. They applauded, called her before the curtain, and redoubled their cheers; and she showered such a profusion of bouquets upon her, that we were astonished to see the usually tranquil company of the St. James's Theatre give way to such bulkiness of contenement. A very clever actress, Madame Babert, new to our boards, deserves great praise for the admirable way in which she assisted the representation, and the brother of Rachel, M. Felix, is also a performer of some merit. The house was very full, and Mdlle. Rachel was complimented by the attendance of a fashionable and influential audience.

Mdlle. Rachel appeared on Wednesday as *Marie Stuart*, in the tragedy of the same name. Her performance created the same interest, and elicited similar applause from a house quite filled in every part. At the conclusion, she was called for, and again greeted with a quantity of bouquets and loud cheering.

HAYMARKET

The performance of Mrs. Nisbett, in Murphy's revived comedy of "All in the Wrong," has been so attractive, that the representation has been given four or five times. There are some parts of this performance which are worthy of the first performance of this comedy. It is a translation of Molière's "Sganarel," which was first brought out at Paris in 1660, and was adapted seven different times to the English stage. About a month before the close of the winter season of 1760-61, Foote complained that he was likely to pass an idle summer, as he could not obtain a license to perform at "the little theatre in the Haymarket," a man who had a pack of dancing dogs had been beforehand with him at the Lord Chamberlain's Office. In this distress, he proposed to Murphy that they should enter into partnership for the summer; and, for that purpose, Garrick let them Drury-Lane Theatre at a moderate price, and Murphy brought out "All in the Wrong." Foote wrote and spoke the prologue, in which he said that they meant to manage now as this but their own; and that there would be no tragedy, as Roscius had locked up his lightning, his daggers, and his bowls. When Mrs. Yates had spoken the epilogue, two ballad-singers sang some stanzas alluding to the title of the play; and one of them might be read with good effect by those actors who are too much given to "gag" at the present day. They were as follows:

1 actors who act what these writers [illegible]
2 ay stick to your pat and spare your own wit,
For, when with your own you imbellish your songs,
I'll hold tea to one you are All in the Wrong

The comedy was entirely successful, and ran until the end of the season. Mrs. Nisbett's *Lady Restless* is a charming piece of acting, and the piece has been altogether revived in a manner quite worthy of the Haymarket Theatre.

LYCEUM

Another translation of "Les Couleurs de Marguerite" has been produced at this theatre. "Marguerite's Colours," at the Lyceum, is devised with "Flying Colours," at the Adelphi, but has the disadvantage of coming after the latter It is, however, very well played, the chief duty devolving upon Mr. Wigan and Miss Dickenson. In the "Bottle Imp," which concludes the entertainments, the Spanish dancers introduce a very effective divertissement.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE On Thursday, this theatre was again honoured with the presence of the Queen and H.R.H. Prince Albert, to witness the admirable performance of *Jenny Lind*, who returned to her favourite rôle, *Adea*, in "Roberto il Diavolo." We have never heard her sing the beautiful melody, "Quando lasciai la Normandia," better than on this occasion, which she was obliged to repeat. The orchestra was filled to its utmost with the greatest attention; Madame Castellan, Gardoni, Fraschini, and Staudigl, each contributing to the perfect *ensemble*. Mdlle. Lind was, as usual, recalled twice after the opera, with the accustomed accompaniments of floral offerings The new ballet "Les Ecmens" concluded the evening's entertainments. We understand Madame Carlotti has arrived. What a splendid addition to the gal xy of talent already engaged!

HAYMARKET.—Mr. Frederick Webster, (the clever Stage Director) takes his Benefit on Saturday next, when the entertainments will be varied by the combined talent of the Haymarket and Adelphi Companies; Mr. John Parry, and other powerful auxiliaries.

The poor Drachma now was indisposed when we wrote last week, is quite well again; and once more amuses the audience by his good-humoured comicality. He is a very droll fellow; singularly proficient in the pantomime of nature, and would, we conceive, make his fortune in a comic ballet, as well as that of the piece.

There is a wonderful little boy at VAUXHALL GARDENS, named Leisset, who performs some remarkable feats standing on a ball about two feet in diameter. Without quitting its axis, he rolls it about beneath him, by the action of his feet, wherever he chooses to go—over blocks of wood, and under and down inclined planes, with wonderful facility. His performance is altogether so novel and clever, that it will repay the trouble of visiting Vauxhall to see him, if you are about to depart. The splendid leap over the barrier of the circus, with which she quits the arena, is a sight in itself. She is the most fearless, as well as the most graceful of *equitrici*.

The ETHIOPIAN SERENADERS left England at the beginning of the week for New York. They take with them substantial proofs of the favour with which they were received and deserved to be. During their several visits to these shores, they never once disappointed the public; and wherever they entered into engagements, the managements speak in high terms of their honourable conduct, and obliging, unassuming deportment. If invitation to the ancient Battery, then must these Serenaders have experienced enough to turn their brains

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kean have arrived in England, after a successful and prolonged sojourn in America

MUSIC.

DRURY-LANE THEATRE Mr. Bunn has declined to renew the lease offered to him by the Proprietary: the Committee have, therefore, accepted M. Jullien's offer; and he is now the Lessee. He proposes, not only to have his season of Promenade Concerts, but to give English Operas on a grand scale, and to perform the Legitimate Drama. We are persuaded that whatever M. Jullien undertakes, he will carry on well; and, as he has had the courage to undertake a very hazardous speculation, we wish him every success. But it is certain that this will be the second instance of a Frenchman being at the head of a patent theatre, M. Laporte having been the lessee of Covent-Garden some years since. M. Jullien will take care to put the orchestra on a most effective footing.

MUSICAL UNION.—We congratulate Mr. Ella, the Founder and Director of this Society, on the successful season which terminated on Tuesday, the Duke of Cambridge, the Duchess of Cleveland, the Duke of Beaufort, the Earl of Falmouth, Lord Saltoun, and a long list of distinguished amateurs, being present. Spohr was also in the room, and was cordially greeted. The programme comprised Beethoven's Quartet in F, No. 2, Op 18; Spohr's Quintet in G Minor, for piano, two violins, viola, and violoncello; and Mozart's Quintet in

The executants were—First violins, Joachim and Joseph Hellmesberger; second violin, M. Deloffre; tenor, Mr. Henry Hofmeister; violoncello, Piatti. delayed their departure to attend this last meeting; Signor Piatti, violoncello; and Madame Dulcken, piano. We need scarcely add, that the execution was a great treat.

JEFFREYSON'S "EGMONT" Mr. Miller, a native of Edinburgh, whose musical education has been formed in Germany, gave a Concert at the Music Hall, Store-street, chiefly for the purpose of performing Beethoven's music to Goethe's tragedy of "Egmont." It was the first time that this music has been legitimately presented in this country, although its overture is familiar to concert frequenters, and connoisseurs of melodramatic music have also had Beethoven's "Egmont" music in many dramas. Count Egmont was the opponent of Alba in the Spanish persecution against the house of Orange, and fell a victim to his loyalty, being beheaded in 1563. Goethe introduces in his tragedy the Dutch Clara, who is loved for *Egmont*; *Clara*, in turn, being beloved by *Brackenberg*, a citizen's son. Mr. Wilson narrated with skill the explanatory poem from the German of Carlbrenner, translated by Mr. Miller. Mr. Wilson also sang the incidental songs ably. But the descriptive music required a better orchestra than was supplied on this occasion. Mr. Miller's attempt was, however, praiseworthy, in point of performance on Saturday, at the St. James's Theatre, and appeared in the last part with white faces. The Turner family played on the harp, violin, and guitar.

MORNING PERFORMANCE AT THE ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA —The second Concert was brilliantly attended, and the "Sabat Mater" applauded greatly. Alboni performed her music; but Mario, and Tamburini, declined. Beethoven's Symphony, with the two military bands, besides the usual orchestra, and the "Leonora" overture, were finely played. We never heard anything so startling as the musical thunder. These annual performances have been eminently successful. In the miscellaneous act, Grisi and Alboni sang the duo from "Semiramide," Mario and Rovere the duo from Ricci's "Chiara di Rosenberg," from which Mr. Balfe borrowed his "Siege of Rochelle." Grisi was encored in the "Pasquale" Serenade. Corbari, Ronconi, and Madame Ronconi, Taglafico, Madame Persiani, Salvi, &c., assisted in the scheme.

MUSIC AT THE COUNTRY MEETING OF THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY AT NORTHAMPTON.—Great preparations are making in this borough for a long talked-of meeting of this Society. It is expected that accommodation for one hundred thousand persons will be required and generously entertained. People and the inhabitants, to render their town as inviting as possible, are determined on making it assume the gayest appearance, there being but few houses which do not present evidences of recent architectural embellishment, while, in many instances, they have been either rebuilt, or at least entirely re-fronted. Although agriculture and its interests will occupy the first place in the attractions of the town and neighbourhood—this being eminently an agricultural county, and the very focus of the landed aristocracy of England—yet, every inducement, and, in the instances, of a most costly kind, to make Northampton worthy the distinction of its selection. The Corn Exchange, and Market, being expressly erected by the Society, will be offered to the visitors. Wilson, the Scottish vocalist, and Henry Phillips have both announced their intertainments, and with every prospect of a promising harvest; but the great musical celebrities and stars will shed the chief interest in the neighbourhood, will be a Morning Concert, for which the great contralto, Alboni, is engaged—a party, including this celebrated singer, Corbari, John Parry, Hughes, and Sedgwick, being expressly retained. The Pavilion, which is designed to dine 1200 persons, is rapidly approaching completion; whilst the Race-course, which is set apart as a show-yard for the exhibition of prize cattle, agricultural implements, &c., is in active progress, and will, no doubt, will, in a few days, be given up to the Committee of Management.

MUSICAL CHIT CHAT.

A Concert was given at the Hanover-square Rooms, last night, in aid of the funds of the Italian Gratuitous School. Spohr conducted his "Fall of Babylon," last night, at Exeter Hall, but we must defer our notice until the next number.

The Fourth and last Concert of the Royal Academy of Music will be given this morning. On Monday morning will be the Annual Public Morning Rehearsal of "The Messiah." And on Wednesday evening, the performance at the Hanover-square Rooms, in aid of the Royal Society of Musicians.

MM Duponchel and Roqueplan have commenced their duties in the direction of the Royal Academy of Music, in Paris, which will be closed for two months for repair.

Liszt is now astonishing the Turks, in Constantinople, with his powers as a pianist. Heyseler is in Jehemia, for the benefit of his health. Thalberg is in Paris, organising a fresh speculation. Mr. Vincent Wallace, the composer, is in Vienna, getting up his "Maritana" and "Matilda of Hungar.

A subscription is in progress to find the veteran composer Whitaker, whose "Darby Kelly," "Paddy Carey," "Molly Malone," "Best thee, Babe," are well-known and popular ballads. Sir G. Smart, Sir H. R. Bishop, Mr. T. Cooke, and many other friends are interested in this purpose.

Arrangements are in active progress for the Gloucester Musical Festival. It would, indeed, be a disgrace if the three-hundred meetings of the Three Choirs were given up, especially as the railroads ought to increase their chances of success if undertaken with spirit.

LOLA MONTES AGAIN.—The *Cologne Gazette* of the 3rd inst., gives the following:—"From letters received from Bamberg, it appears that the excitement excited at the beginning of this year against Lola Montes are far from having subsided. On passing through Nuremberg she has been cold with decency. At Bamberg, however, it was quite the reverse. The reception she was not only hissed and hooted, but stones thrown at her carriage, and at one moment she presented her pistols, and threatened to punish her assailants. On arriving at the hotel where she alighted, it became necessary to shut the gates to prevent the populace from entering and insulting her. These demonstrations assumed a character so decidedly hostile, that although she had intended to pass the night at Bamberg, she resolved upon continuing her journey. The higher classes of the town were ashamed of these excesses, and yet they, in some sure, will have to pay the penalty; for, it is said, an order has been received by the chief magistrate of the town, insisting upon his appointing a deputation to wait upon Lola Montes, and apologise for the treatment she had received at Bamberg."

OUR MAGAZINE COLUMN FOR JULY.

A SUMMER'S DAY IN LONDON.

The weather was warm, the wind sultry; and there was a sigh of the summer time in Princess's Place, that turned Miss Tox's thoughts upon the country. The pot-boy attached to the Princess's Arms had come out with a can and frizzled water, in a flowing pattern, all over Princess's Place, and it gave the weedy ground a fresh scent—quite a growing scent, Miss Tox said. There was a tiny blink of sun peeping in from the great street round the corner, and the smoky sparrows hopped over it and back again, brightening as they passed: or bathed in it, like a stream, and became glorified sparrows, unconnected with chimneys. Legends in prairs of Ginger Beer, with picture-a representations of fairmy gentlemen submerged in the effervescence, or stunned by the flying corks, were conspicuous in the window of the Princess's Arms. They were making late hay, somewhere out of town; and though the fragrance had a long way to come, and many counter fragrances to contend with among the Dwellings of the poor (may God reward the worthy gentlemen who stickle for the Plague as part and parcel of the wisdom of our ancestors, and do their little best to keep those dwellings miserable!) yet it was wafted faintly into Princess's-place, whisperings of Nature and her wholesome air, as such things will, even into prisoners and captives, and those are deaden and oppressed, in very spite of aldermen and knights to boot: at whose sage nod—and how they nod! the rolling world stands still!—*Dombey and Son*.

DAYDON AND THE ELGIN MARBLES

I went with Haydon to see these celebrated marbles, when they were in Piccadilly. For want of an artist's ability and comprehension of such subjects, I found my mind retire into history, and irresistibly empoyed on the associations connected with works of art produced in the age of Pericles, some hundreds of years before the Christian era. The intervening ages came into my mind in their leading events; the fall of two great empires, and the dawn of a new faith, and almost the existence of the country where these relics then stood, on which the eyes of so many renowned men long passed away had gazed with admiration. "Are they not beautiful? They are the work of Phidias, my boy!" said Haydon. "Think of that. They are none of your gods and goddesses put together at the fire. Things in antiquities—no complexities; they are nature—no like others—the most perfect nature. Look at the limbs, at the hoofs, and the legs, of the men and horses I am copying. There is nothing there but the truth of nature. The Greeks were the true sculptors here is proof of it; and yet people won't see it. There, my boy, look at that figure; such ease, and beauty, too! And yet it is only a man such as we might find in the Life Guards, but how perfect; not one [illegible] wanting! I told him I did not comprehend enough of it to see all he saw, that I thought them very fine, and mentioned what were my ideas as I first glanced upon them. "That's right, too," said poor Haydon; "but that is the poetry of the marbles, not the artist's impression on the first sight of them." *Fraser's Magazine*.

BALLOON ASCENT OF "THE MAN IN THE MOON."

The prevailing scarcity having extended from coin and potatoes to jokes and subjects for wit, we determined upon accompanying the "Columbus of the Skies" (as Mr. Green is emphatically called in the powerful language of Cremorne) to the realms of air, to see if there was anything there that had not yet been said. We were also anxious to pay a visit to the real Man in the Moon, and present him with a copy of our work, in person; we wished to experience a new sensation: and we thought that it was time our efforts should take a higher flight than we had hitherto essayed. We were ready also for a lark, and we thought the skies the best place to find one. A friend wished us to accompany him by taking up some bills, which the ascending power of the great Nassau could not carry amount. In the present dearth of theatrical talent—especially after Macready's late failure at the Princess's—we wanted to see what stars were out of engagements; and, above all, a heir friend had requested us to procure for her terrier. And so, with all these inducements, we did not dissent to the assent, but made our will with the aid of sixpenny-worth of "plain instructions," and prepared for the worst. On Monday, the seventh of the past June, we had the opportunity of taking the air in a manner we had never before experienced of filling the office of overseer of every parish in London at once—of adding our name to the list of darling Balloonatics who had preceded us, and descended again safely enough to be our Airshire legatees had we required them: of meeting Mr. Green in his own element: and with our companions, full of spirits, and tolerably turning into cash-boys. From the Gardens the balloon looked something like the dome of St. Paul's out on a spree, and rather overcome with drink; for it rolled about vaguely, restless of confinement, and now and then took a run out of the hands of the stalwart men who held it, and behind on a manner altogether unbecoming, when the important trust about to be confided to it was considered.—*The Man in the Moon*.

MRS. MIFF, THE PEW-OPENER.

Mrs. Miff, the wheezy little pew opener, is a mighty dry old lady, sparely dressed, with not an inch of fulness anywhere about her, has been waiting at the church-gate half-an-hour, as her place is, for the beadle. A vinegary face has Mrs. Miff, and a mortified bonnet, and she's a Dursley sort for sharpness of dealings. Beckoning to stray people to come into pews, has given Mrs. Miff an air of mystery; and there is reservation in the eye of Mrs. Miff, as always knowing in a sniffer-sensation of pews. Has been pew opener to Mr. Mim, as well as Mr. Miff, nor has there been these twenty years, and Mrs. Miff would rather not allude to him. He held some bat opinions, it would seem, about free seats, and though Mrs. Miff hopes he may be gone upwards, she couldn't positively undertake to say so.—*Dombey and Son*.

REMINISCENCES OF CAMBRIDGE

My love for Cambridge is still warm. Who that has encountered in the noon-day heat across King's bridge, and gazed upon the smooth verdant banks of the creeping Cam peopled with myriads of cool silent fishes, and crossed by many an arch, one hidden another, each scanning upon the glassy water an image of perfect beauty now ruffled by the form of a graceful swan—how shivered into a fantastical figure by the brisk scrills of a merry boat; who, that has walked beneath the stately elms in Queen's-road, or wandered in the pleasant wilderness of St. John's; who, that in the witching time of night, has paced the airy cloisters of Neville's-court, when the high moon shines greenly upon the walnut, and the fountain plays, and with a fantastic light; what Cambridge man can ever cease to love Cambridge? Warm, by Jove it for itself, for its old associates, for its friendships never to be renewed elsewhere, for its expectations, and its memory! Formally St. John's, and Queen's, and Corpus Christi I do good. Yes: "VOCATUS ET NON VOCATUS DEFENDAM!" *Bolman's Magazine*.

"MASTER'S STUDY."

Behind Mr. Osborne's dining-room was the usual apartment which went in his house by the name of the study; and was sacred to the master of the house. There Mr. Osborne would retire of a Sunday forenoon when not minded to go to church; and here pass the morning in his crimson leather chair, reading the paper. A couple of glazed book-cases were here, containing standard works in gilt gilt bindings. The "Annual Register," the "Gentleman's Magazine," "Blair's Sermons," and "Hume and Smollet." From year's end to year's end he never took one of these volumes from the shelf; but there was no member of the family that would dare for his life to touch one of the books, except upon those rare Sunday evenings when there was no dinner party, and when the great scarlet Bible and Prayer Book were taken out from the corner where they stood beside the copy of the Peerage, and the volumes being ranged on the dining parlour, Osborne read the evening service to his family in a loud, grating, pompous voice. No member of the household, child or domestic, ever entered that room without a certain awe. There he checked the housekeeper's accounts, and overhauled the butler's cellar book. Hence he could command, across the drawn gravel courtyard, the back entrance of the stables, with which one of his bells communicated, and into this part of the coachman issued from his promises as into a dock, and Osborne swore at him from the study window. Four times a year Miss Osborne and Miss Dobbin went to get her salary; and his daughters to receive their quarterly allowance. George, as a boy, had been housewhipped in this room many times; his mother sitting sick on the sofa, listening to the cuts of the whip. The boy was scarcely ever known to go under the punishment; the poor woman used to fondle and kiss him secretly, and give him money to soothe him, when he came out. There was a picture of the family over the mantel-piece, removed thither from the front room after Mrs. Osborne's death: George was on a pony, the elder sister holding him up a bunch of flowers; the younger led by her mother's hand; all with red cheeks and large red mouths, simpering on each other in the approved family-portrait manner. The mother lay under ground now, long since forgotten the sisters and brother had a hundred different interests of their own, sad, familiar still, were utterly estranged from each other. Some few score of years afterwards, when all the parties represented are grown old, what bitter satire there is in those flaunting childish family-portraits, with their faces of sentiment and smiling lips, and innocence so self-conscious and self-satisfied. Opposite, over stately portrait, with that of his great silver inkstand and arm-chair, had taken the place of honour in the dining-room, vacated by the family piece.—*Vanity Fair*

SIR THOMAS MORE'S WIT.

Among the petty persecutions to which More was exposed in prison, was the taking away from him all writing implements from his good old man, who, deprived of pens and ink, took a coal as a substitute He at length learned to write with a piece of Wall's End as rapidly as he could use a pen, and, with a coal-scuttle for an inkstand, he never would be thankful to Jove for the fire of his genius. Considering how famous he was for the use of "words that burn," we do not see how he could have found a better instrument than a piece of coal for transcribing his sentiments. A priest was soon found for taking the life of this excellent man, whose facetious bearing at his own execution shall not mislead us into unseemly levity in alluding to it. He made jokes upon the scaffold; but we must admit that they are of so sad and melancholy a description, as to be scarcely considered illappropriate to his very serious position. So much has been said of the wit of More, that we may perhaps be excused for hazarding a word or two concerning it. Judging by some of the *bon mots* that have been preserved, they seem to us hardly worth the expense of their keep; for as horses are said to have eaten off their own heads, so the witticisms of More appear in many instances to have consumed all their own point, or, at all events, the rust of ages has a good deal dimmed their brilliancy. His wife had but little respect for his wag [illegible] and would sometimes ask him "how he could play the fool in a close [illegible] pr—n?" and she evidently thought it was carrying the joke a little too far when she found her husband would not "drop it," even in the Tower. His allusion to his being obliged to write with coals instead of pens, which caused him to say that "he was but a wreck of his former self, and had better be scuttled at once," seems to us equally deficient in point and dignity. He was executed on the 6th of July, 1535, after a quantity of badinage with the headsman, which makes us regret, for the sake of More, that any reporters were allowed to be present. *Comic History of England*.

THE INSTALLATION AT CAMBRIDGE.

THE FETE IN THE GARDENS OF ST. JOHN'S.

(*Continued from page 26.*)

cloisters of St. John's, stood the pavilion, in which refreshments were provided for her Majesty and the Prince, and the noble and distinguished persons who accompanied them. Here they remained for about half an hour.

Meanwhile, dancing commenced, to the music of Jullien's Band, in the immense Pavilion which had been erected for the purpose in the gardens of St. John's College. The grounds of this College and Trinity were united by two temporary wooden bridges thrown across the Cam. It is scarcely possible to conceive a more brilliant assemblage than that which appeared to-day, in all directions of those usually calm and peaceful retreats; and those who retired, now and then, from the bustle and the music and the heat of the pavilions, to take a distant view of the general effect, must have been particularly struck with its peculiarly enlivening appearance.

It is stated there were present at this *fête* 2000 persons, each of whom paid one guinea for a ticket of admission.

At about ten minutes past two, the Royal party left the Pavilion in the Gardens, and retired amidst the cheering of the company. They next visited the Hall, where the Queen recognised Sir Robert and Lady Peel, and conversed with them a few minutes.

THE RETURN.

In about half-an-hour from the inspection of Trinity Hall, the Royal visitors left for the Railway Station, where Mr. Hudson and Mr. Waddington were in attendance, as on the journey from London. At three minutes before three o'clock, the signal was given for the start; and, stopping only at Bishop's Stortford for three minutes, the train arrived at the Tottenham Station at twenty-three minutes past four o'clock.

Her Majesty was pleased to express herself much gratified with the arrangements for her reception at the Railway, and the manner in which her journeys along the line had been conducted; and three graceful acknowledgments were conveyed by Prince Albert to Mr. Hudson. The Queen then entered her carriage, accompanied by Prince Albert, and attended by the Duchess of Sutherland and the Countess of Desart, and proceeded to Buckingham Palace, by way of the Regent's Park, under the escort of a troop of Life Guards.

To return to Cambridge. At six o'clock, many of the members of the University and their ladies who had assembled in Trinity College, repaired to the dancing-tent erected on the lawn opposite the new building of St. John's College, where polkas, quadrilles, and other dances were kept up to the excellent accompaniment of Jullien's admirable band till nearly ten o'clock.

CELEBRATIONS.

A very handsome medal has been struck by Messrs. Peter, Cambridge, to commemorate this Installation. On the obverse is a finely-executed head of the Prince, from a miniature by Ross, with the inscription "Princeps Celsissimus Albertus Acad. Cantab. Cancell., 1847;" and on the reverse an interior of the Senate House.

Another very handsome medal has been struck by Mr. Reed, of the Market-hill, with an admirable likeness of the Prince-Chancellor.

The Poet Laureate's "Installation Ode" has been superbly printed, with illuminated borders, by Messrs. Vizetelly, of Fleet-street. It bears, as a Frontispiece, the whole-length Portrait of his Royal Highness the Prince-Chancellor, which appeared in our Journal of the 27th of March, although this acknowledgment has been inadvertently omitted. The Messrs. Vizetelly also executed for the University the Illuminated Programmes, *cartes a diner*, &c.

THE QUEEN ENTERING THE RAILWAY CARRIAGE, ATTENDED BY MR. HUDSON.

The first arrival of any importance at Trinity College was Sir Harry Smith, who was immediately conducted to the apartments prepared for him by two of the dignitaries of the College. He walked about the Court for some time unrecognised except by a few friends; till, at last, he became generally known, and numerous groups collected around him. Among the next arrivals were several Peers, temporal and spiritual, with their families: but that which excited the greatest interest was the arrival of the Duke of Wellington, preceded by the three University Bedells, and conducted by the Vice-Chancellor and other members of the University. As soon as he entered the Court-yard, cries of "the Duke," "the Duke," followed by loud cheering, accompanied him the whole length of the Court, until he stepped within the hall of the Master of Trinity's residence.

The firing of guns at various intervals now announced to those within the walls of Trinity College that her Majesty had arrived, and had entered the town. Shortly afterwards the gates of Trinity College were thrown open, and the first Royal carriage passed through. None of the University authorities were present, as was announced in the morning papers, to receive their Royal guests, who drove through the Court-yard past the fountain (the point represented in the Illustration), and on to the doorway of the Master of Trinity's house. The cheering as the last carriage, containing the Queen and the Prince, made its appearance, was tremendous, being joined in by every individual present. On alighting from their carriage, and after her Majesty and the Prince had entered the apartment, where numerous distinguished guests were waiting to receive her, the Vice-Chancellor presented to the Prince the staves of office, carried by the University Bedells, which the Prince immediately laid at her Majesty's feet.

By the kindness of Dr. Whewell, our Artist was accorded a place at the corner of the platform in the Hall of Trinity College, previous to the Address being read, and the description he has furnished us of the proceedings connected therewith, is as follows. On entering the Hall, he found no one present except three of the University authorities. Shortly afterwards a party of ladies were admitted through one of the doorways communicating with the Master of Trinity's residence, and immediately took their seats upon the platform. Her Majesty next entered, preceded by Sir George Grey, and two gentlemen in waiting; and attended by the Duchess of Sutherland, and a Maid of Honour. The Queen immediately walked up to the state chair, placed for her accommodation, but did not sit down. She soon afterwards recognised the ladies who had previously entered, and hastening up to them embraced them. The Queen passed some time in conversation with the Duchess of Sutherland and Sir George Grey, until at length it became known that the Prince-Chancellor had arrived, with the members of the University; the doors at the lower end of the Hall were suddenly thrown open, and the Prince walked up the whole length of the building, preceded by the Univers.ty Bedells, the train of his magnificent robes being borne by two gentlemen of the Court. This scene forms one of our principal Illustrations. At the same moment, the doors communicating with the platform were thrown open, and the Prince Waldemar of Prussia, the Prince of Oldenburg, and other distinguished personages, took their places on the platform to the right of her Majesty; the Duchess of Sutherland and the Maid of Honour, standing on her Majesty's left hand. The Queen smiled as soon as she caught sight of the Prince, and when at length he had reached the platform, and commenced reading the Address, neither of them could repress a laugh. The Prince read the Address in a firm and distinct voice, and with a pure English accent. At its conclusion, her Majesty received from one of the gentlemen in attendance, the copy of the answer, which she read in her usual distinct tone.

The presentation of the Vice-Chancellor, the Heads of Colleges, and other noblemen and gentlemen followed, all of whom had the honour to kiss hands; and the style in which each particular party acquitted himself was the object of especial criticism from the bystanders, and evidently afforded her Majesty amusement. When Sir Harry Smith was presented, a tremendous shout rang through the Hall, which was reiterated four or five times

On the termination of this portion of the proceedings, the Prince and the members of the University who accompanied him, retired bowing—with their faces turned towards her Majesty from her Majesty's presence. This was a strange scene: the lower end of the Hall was filled with many hundred persons, who had to be ejected by force, communicated from the upper end, before any retrograde movement of consequence could be made. The Prince-Chancellor's train-bearers saved him the necessity of taking part in this ejection; but the reverend Bishops and other dignitaries occupying the front rank, on a line with the Prince, used their utmost exertions to force back the crowd, all the while keeping their faces turned towards her Majesty, who enjoyed the proceedings.

In conclusion, we have to make our acknowledgments to the University authorities generally, and more particularly to the Vice-Chancellor, the Master of Trinity, and Mr. Leafingwell, the Esquire Bedell; as well as to the Mayor of Cambridge, for the facilities they have afforded our Artists in their exertions to insure accuracy.

Too much praise can scarcely be given to the authorities of the Eastern Counties Railway for the excellence of their arrangements, under the able direction of Mr. Waddington; and Mr. C. P. Roney, the indefatigable Secretary to the Company. Their obliging attention was alike extended to all who, from business or pleasure, journeyed to the Installation by the railway.

F I N E A R T S.

THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH DURING THE PERSECUTION BY THE PAGAN EMPERORS OF ROME.—PAINTED BY F. R. PICKERSGILL.—EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

THE ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION.

WE have, this week, engraved Mr. F. R. Pickersgill's highly-meritorious Picture, which, we are happy to perceive, has been purchased for £200, as one of the London Art-Union Prizes.

The Picture is entitled, in the Exhibition Catalogue, "The Christian Church during the Persecutions by the Pagan Emperors of Rome." Appended is the following epigraph:—

In subterranean chapels (the catacombs) where the living were separated from the dead by a mere tile or slab of stone, and sometimes liable to be mingled with them by the violence of their enemies, even before the conclusion of their worship, the hope of a future life naturally occupied a prominent place in their creed. The words, "I believe in the resurrection of the dead," must have resounded with solemn import through those dreary caves; and all that could help a trembling faith to seize the joyful reality, was eagerly adopted. *-Maitland.*

PERILOUS DESCENT OF MR. GYPSON'S BALLOON, ON TUESDAY NIGHT.

SINCE the 15th of October, 1783, when the daring Marquis d'Arlandes and M. Pilâtre de Rosier first trusted themselves to a free balloon, there have been few ascents made which terminated in so nearly fatal a manner as that from Vauxhall Gardens on Tuesday night. Setting aside the hapless attempt of the latter aëronaut and his companion, M. Romain, whose balloon caught fire at an elevation of 3000 feet, and who were dashed to earth, and killed on the rabbit-warren at Wimereux, near Boulogne, the adventure which comes nearest to the one on Tuesday night was that of Signor Carlo Brioschi, the Astronomer Royal at Naples, and the Italian aëronaut, Signor Andreani. Trying to rise higher than M. Gay Lussac had done a year or two before, they got into an atmosphere so rarified that the balloon burst. The remnants checked the velocity of the descent; but Brioschi was so injured that it ultimately brought him to his grave.

When I stated, half in joke, a fortnight ago, in the account of a trip in the NASSAU Balloon, written for the ILLUSTRATED NEWS, that, for further excitement, I would next ascend at midnight, with fireworks, without ballast, and the valve closed, I little thought how soon three of these conditions would be realised—the fourth being carried out in an entirely opposite manner. Anxious to see a view of London by night from a great height, I arranged with Mr. Gypson for a seat in his car; and, finding that Mr. Wardell, the proprietor of Vauxhall, had fixed the evening for Tuesday last, I went to the Gardens about eleven o'clock. The night was uncommonly close and sultry, and scarcely a breath of wind was stirring; what there was blew lightly from the S.E.; and the lightning was repeatedly flashing about the skies, preluding the thunder storm with which, our readers may remember, the metropolis was visited on the evening in question.

I found that two gentlemen, besides the owner of the balloon, were to be my companions—Mr. Coxwell and Mr. Pridmore. The balloon itself was a very fine machine—not so large as the NASSAU, but higher, I should conceive, than any of the others used for single ascents. It had lifted seven people from the ground just before I got there, and appeared in every way calculated to make a good ascent

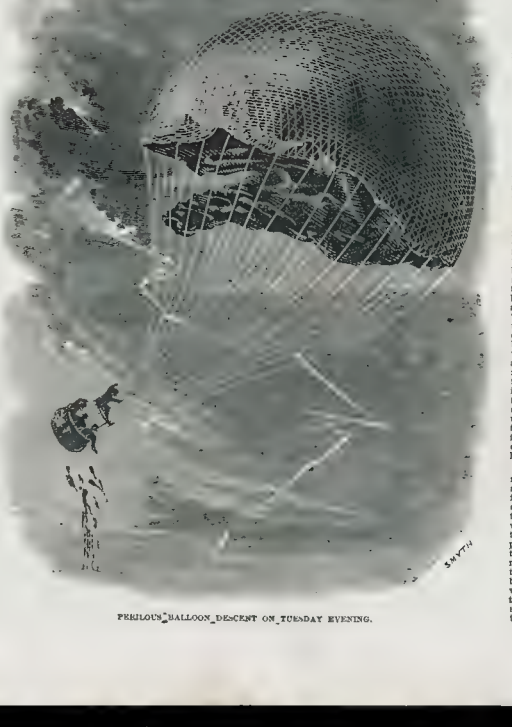
The fireworks—the frame of which resembled a very large skeleton drum—were to be hung some thirty or forty feet below it, and fired from the car by a fuse—a most dangerous method, by the way, as the neck of the balloon is but a few feet overhead. I must confess that the preparations gave me some uneasiness: there was too much confusion—too much noise—too many suggesting and interfering all at once; altogether different to the tranquil and collected manner in which Mr. Green had taken us up a week or two before.

At last, however, everything was pronounced ready to start. We took in some "stores" for the trip, as, had it been quite dark, it was the intention of Mr. Gypson to have remained up all night; and with six or eight bags of sand for ballast, gave the command to "let go." The band played "Off she goes!" the View of Venice was lighted up with blue fire: the people hurrahed, and the balloon rose with extreme velocity, shooting straight up at once, but turning round as it ascended. The first attempt to light the match of the fireworks failed; but it caught readily at the second, and then they began to shoot out cascades of coloured fires, which had a very beautiful effect, and must have looked exceedingly imposing from the Gardens, as they tinged the air round us.

It is impossible to form the feeblest idea of what the appearance of London is, seen by night, from the elevation we had now attained—as nearly as could be judged from the apparent breadth of the river at the bridges, about four thousand feet. In the obscurity all traces of houses or enclosures are lost sight of. I can compare it to nothing else than floating over a dark blue and boundless sea, spangled with hundreds of thousands of stars. These stars were the lamps. We could see them stretching over the river at the bridges, edging its banks, forming squares and long parallel lines of light in the streets, and solitary sparks—further and further apart until they were altogether lost in the suburbs. The effect was too bewildering—too novel and extraordinary to allow any of us even to speak; we could only gaze on them in wrapt and deep attention.

The fireworks had commenced at Vauxhall, and we saw the blaze of light about the gardens very distinctly, as well as the explosions of the rockets; and a flash of lightning now and then illuminated the entire panorama, but too transiently to catch any of its features. Above us the sky was deeply blue, studded with innumerable stars; in fact, above, below, and around, we appeared sailing through a galaxy of twinkling points of light, incalculable and interminable. The impression made on my mind in these few minutes will never be effaced; neither will the scene by which it was so speedily followed.

We were still going up, higher and higher, until the gentlemen assured us we had attained the height of 7000 feet—nearly a mile and a quarter perpendicular—when Mr. Coxwell, who had charge of the valve line, and was sitting on the hoop of the netting above us, informed Mr. Gypson that the balloon was getting very tense, from the extreme rarefaction of the external air at the elevation we had attained. An order was immediately given for him to "ease her," by allowing some of the gas to escape by the top valve. It may be necessary to explain that the top of a balloon is furnished with what is termed a "butterfly valve" a circular double-flap trap, opening downwards by a cord which passes through the interior of the balloon, and closing again with a spring when sufficient gas has escaped, which it readily does by reason of its buoyancy. Mr. Coxwell pulled this line, and immediately afterwards we heard a noise, similar to, but not so loud as, the escape of spare steam in a locomotive; and the lower part of the balloon collapsed rapidly, and appeared to fly up into the upper portion. Mr. Gypson cried out immediately, "Good heavens! what has gone?" to which Mr. Coxwell answered "The valve is gone! we are all dead men!" or words to that effect; and that same instant the balloon began to fall with appalling velocity; the immense mass of loose silk, surging and rustling frightfully over our heads, as it flapped to and fro, like the sail of a ship when tacking, between the network and cords by which our car was slung, retreating up away from us more and more into the head of the balloon.



PERILOUS BALLOON DESCENT ON TUESDAY EVENING.

Two of our party directly gave way to exclamations of extreme terror, in the midst of which the suggestion was made to throw everything over that might ease the balloon. I had two sand bags in my lap which were cast away directly, and Mr. Coxwell lowered himself from the hoop into the car, when we all began to haul about amongst our feet for whatever we could find. There were several bags of ballast, and some bottles of wine or brandy, and these were instantaneously thrown away; but no effect was perceptible. The wind still appeared to be rushing up past us at a fearful rate; and to add to the horror of these few moments, we came amidst the expiring discharge of the fireworks, which floated on the air; so that little bits of exploded cases and touch-paper, still incandescent, attached themselves to the cordage of the balloon, and were blown into sparks. The lightning, which so shortly merged into the storm of Tuesday night, was playing about us uninterruptedly—it had done so during our ascent—and the whole machine soon began to oscillate frightfully. I afterwards gave a rude sketch of our position at this time to one of the gentlemen connected with the artistic department of this paper, and he has reproduced it in a graphic and faithful manner in the accompanying engraving. I presume we must have been at this period upwards of a mile from the earth; but the only way I had of judging, as before stated, was by comparing the boundaries of familiar localities with what I had before seen when up with Mr. Green.

"What were your feelings at this moment?" is a question that I was asked scores of times on Wednesday, by friends who called to hear about the accident; and my readers also may wish to know. After the first start, then, when the valve gave way, I felt collected and tranquil to a degree almost preternatural; but every impression, of the most trivial kind, appeared to be made with tenfold intensity. I have still the appearance of the lights on the earth before my eyes, almost as vividly as when I was looking at them—as though their forms had been so forcibly impressed on the retina that they were retained there. I could see the firework

still going on at Vauxhall, and I looked after the river, in a wild hope that we might fall into it, when there would still be the chance of a swim for life. But this, as we shall afterwards see, must have terminated fatally.

How long we were in descending I have not the slightest idea; but two minutes must have been the outside. At one position I threw away an envelope from my pocket, to judge, in a vague manner, of our speed; and the rapidity with which we left it floating behind proved that our velocity was frightful. The parallelograms of light, too, formed by the squares, got visibly larger and larger, like an image in a phantasmagoria; and the oscillation of the balloon did not appear to be so violent, although the car was still swinging. I attribute our preservation alone to the fact of the upper netting of the balloon having kept firm, preserving the empty silk in an unbroken condition, which acted as a parachute. We now saw the houses, the roofs of which appeared advancing to meet us; and the next instant, as we dashed by their summits, the words "Hold hard!" burst simultaneously from all the party. Calculating the distance as closely as possible, as the car took the ground on a slant, I caught hold of the hoop, and jumped towards it, thus breaking the first shock, which, it need scarcely be said, was very violent.

We were all directly thrown out of the car, along the ground, and amidst the cords — and silk of the balloon, part of which, I think, had caught upon a scaffold pole; but it appeared to be entirely emptied of its gas. We were so entangled in the netting, having got our arms, heads, and legs into the meshes, that at first we could not move; and I then saw that a fall in the Thames would have ended in certain death. There was a large crowd of spectators immediately about us, and they assisted us out of our embarrassment, testifying in a very hearty and impulsive manner, their joy at our extraordinary escape. For, incomprehensible as it now appears to me, nobody was seriously hurt. Torn clothes, scratched hats, and a few grazes and bruises, were all the evils that resulted from a descent of a mile, without gas! We found we were in one of the new streets—a very small thoroughfare—between the Vauxhall and Belgrave roads, and not above a mile from the Gardens, if so much. As my brother and a great number of friends were still there, I was anxious to get back before any other account of the occurrence reached them, and my first step was to procure a cab, and to get them in packing up the balloon, I availed myself of a cab, kindly placed at my disposal by a gentleman who drove up at the moment, and drove quickly back to Vauxhall, where I met a friend at the gate in great alarm, from having heard that the balloon had fallen, and that we were (of course) all dashed to pieces. Mr. Gypson and the other gentlemen soon after arrived, with the balloon; and the cheering that greeted the return of the party (then providentially united) was far more hearty than that which had accompanied the ascent.

And now a few words in conclusion to aferonauts in general, as well as the proprietors of al fresco places of entertainment. I hope that to see more night ascents will be permitted. Nothing is gained by them. If the great attraction is the view of the fireworks in the air, they could be sent up by themselves, with a pilot balloon, and present an equally brilliant and far safer spectacle. I am satisfied that they will be persisted in, some frightful accident, and succeeding inquest, will certainly stop them, by authority.

The question put to us by Mr. Wardell, just before the ascent, which was, "Gentlemen, do you go up by your own free will, and have you confidence in the aëronautical skill of your conductors?" was answered in the affirmative. I have been but slight—was apprehended. I speak perfectly disinterestedly. The accounts hitherto furnished of the night ascents have usually been given by the aëronauts themselves to the reporters; and, therefore, the real risk of the venture has never been made known.

And I would recommend Mr. Gypson to have his balloon thoroughly examined by competent persons before he attempts another ascent. He stated, on his return, that the state of the atmosphere affecting the gas, produced much unforeseen inconvenience; but something must have been mechanically wrong in the arrangement of the valve, or the mere pulling of the line would not have led to a catastrophe so nearly terminating in the loss of four lives.

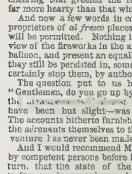
ALBERT SMITH.

Since the above was written, Mr. Coxwell has published an excellent statement of the manner in which the accident occurred. He says that the balloon burst before the valve-line was touched, the valve being found unmoved upon subsequently examining the balloon; and it is also ascertained that he remained on the hoop until the descent, in entire accordance with the above; the first impression of all the parties being that the valve itself had gone.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

THE EARL OF LANESBOROUGH.

BRINSLEY BUTLER, fourth Earl of Lanesborough, died recently, at Brislington, near Bristol. His Lordship was only surviving son of Robert Hobart, third Earl, by Elizabeth, his wife, eldest daughter of the Right Hon. David La Touche, and grandson of Brinsley, second Earl of Lanesborough, by Jane, daughter of Robert, first Earl of Belvedere. The deceased peer was born 22nd October, 1788, and, consequently, completed his 64th year. Never having married he is succeeded in his honours and estates by his cousin George John Danvers Butler



Danvers, Esq., of Surthland Hall, Leicestershire, now fifth Earl of Lanesborough, who is elder son of the late Honourable Augustus Richard Butler, by Elizabeth, his first wife, daughter and heir of Sir John Danvers, Bart. The new peer was born in Dublin, 29th May, 1816, Frances Arabella, third daughter of the late Colonel Stephen Fremantle.

The noble house of Lanesborough was founded by Sir Stephen Butler, who, also settled in Ireland, temp. James I. He was one of the undertakers for the plantation of the province of Ulster; and, having obtained a grant of two thousand acres of land in the county of Cavan, erected a baronial castle of great strength there. Sir Stephen and his co-undertakers of the precinct of Loghtee commenced, according to their agreement, the plantation of a town, or Belturbet; and, in the first three, thirty-five houses were erected, all inhabited by British tenants, most of whom were tradesmen, each having a house and garden-plot, with four acres of land, and commons for a certain number of cattle.

GENERAL SIR FITZROY MACLEAN, BART.

THIS gallant officer, a General in the Army, and Colonel of the 45th Regiment of Foot, died on the 5th instant, at his residence in Cadogan-place.

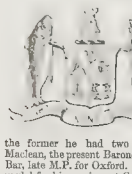
Sir Fitzroy succeeded to the Baronetcy and the Chieftainship of the Macleans at the decease, in 1818, of his elder brother, Sir Hector Maclean. He was twice married: first, to Mrs. Bisbee, relict of J. Bishop, Esq., of Barbadoes; and, secondly, to Frances, widow of Henry Campion, Esq., of Malling Deanery, Sussex. By the former he had two sons, Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Fitzroy

Maclean, the present Baronet of Morvaren; and Donald, of the Chancery Bar, late M.P. for Oxford. Sir Fitzroy was a full General, and wore a medal for his services at Gundalupe.

The family, of which he was the representative, claimed remote antiquity. Gaelic Antiquaries assert that its surname was originally Mac Gillian, and that it was derived from the celebrated Highland warrior Gillan, who was denominated Gillian-ni-Tuoidh, from his ordinary weapon, a battle axe, which some of his descendants wear to this day in their crest, betwixt a laurel and cypress branch.

TWO STEAMERS ASHORE.

— On Sunday morning, at a quarter past two, the *Sea-King*, on voyage from Liverpool to Belfast, and the *Athlone*, Dublin to Belfast, struck on Copeland Island, lying on the direct route between the entrance ing Belfast Lough, and immediately outside the outer Copeland Isle, on which the Light-house is erected. The passengers left the sea-*King* at about six o'clock, in boats which came from Donaghadee, to which place one of the officers of the steamer went in one of the ship's boats as soon after the accident as the fog (which had been great for some hours) subsided. Almost immediately after the last boat left the *Sea-King*, she fell over a few points, with a frightful crash. The *Athlone* was also then lying on her side seaward, showing her wheel a dozen



feet above the water, and her starboard side, when she righted, and was backed off without apparent damage.

THE CASE OF RICHARD DUNN.—It will be recollected that the defendant, some time ago, moved for an arrest of judgment, and the only question at issue related to the power of the Court of Bankruptcy to grant a certificate in the case of death, and whether, on some other technical grounds, an act of bankruptcy had actually committed. On Wednesday, the Court of QUEEN'S BENCH gave decision to the effect that the 1 and 2 Victoria, c. 110, was a statute relating to bankruptcy, under which the affidavit was sworn, and that bankruptcy, consisting of the failure of the debtor to satisfy or compound for the debt sworn to in the affidavit within 21 days after service thereof. The affidavit had been sworn before a competent authority, and it was properly described in the indictment upon which the defendant had been convicted; therefore, the rule *nisi*, which had been granted to arrest the judgment, must be discharged.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—Since Monday the arrivals of English wheat for our market have been on a very limited scale, and the show of samples here to-day was small. Although the attendance of factors and buyers was fully equal to that of last week, there was a very dull feeling on the factors, and, to some few instances, the best qualities of white wheat sold at a trifling improvement; but for the most part the demand was confined to retail purchases, and was trifling. From abroad, 16 320 quarters of wheat have come to hand this week. On the whole there was rather more doing in the middling and inferior qualities, and no actual advance in the quotations. We had a very limited quantity of barley on offer, yet the sale was heavy, at the late depression in value. In malt, next to nothing was doing, yet the few lots that would not sell except at full prices. Beans, peas, Indian corn, and flour the same as of which were good—very dull.

ARRIVALS.—English wheat, 10,840 quarters; barley, 3260; oats, 290 quarters; beans, 1120; barley, ——; oats, ——. Foreign wheat, 16,320; barley 1080; oats, 6800. Flour, 2110 sacks and 12,200 barrels; Indian meal, 500 quarters.

English.—Wheat, barley, and beans, full prices. Oats, 6d to 12d; ditto, white, 12s to 20s; Norfolk and Suffolk, ——s to 22s; ditto, white, 22s to 26s; Chevalier, 23s to 26s. Yorkshire and Lincolnshire ditto, 21s to 24s; ditto, white, 24s to 28s; Scotch and Cork, 20s to ——.

Wheat, ——s to ——s per quarter. Barley, ——s to ——s; grey peas, 50s to 52s; maple, 54s to 56s; white, ——s to ——s; boilers, 52s to 54s per quarter. Town-made flour, 50s to 52s; Suffolk, 48s to 49s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 45s to 46s, per 280 lbs. *Foreign.*—Dantzig, red wheat, —— to ——; white, —— to ——. Barley, —— to ——. Oats, —— to ——. Beans, —— to —— peas, —— to —— per quarter. Flour, American, 34s to 36s; Baltic, —— to —— per barrel.

The Seed Market.—So little business is doing in the market generally, that last week quotations are nominally unchanged.

Linseed, baglish, sowing, 56s to 60s; Baltic, crushing, 49s to 52s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 46s to 48s. Hempseed, 34s to 36s per quarter. Rapeseed, from 36s to 37s per cwt. Brown Mustard-seed, 8s to 10s; white ditto, 6s to 10s. Tares, 5s 6d to 6s 6d per bushel. English Rapeseed, new, £21 to £23 per last of 10 quarters. Linseed cakes, English, £13 5s to £14; ditto, foreign, £8 10s to £10 per 1000; Rapeseed cakes, £7 10s to £9 0s per ton. Canary, 60s to 64s, per quarter. Hempseed, 36s to 38s per quarter. Coriander, 14s to ——s; white, —— to ——s; extra, 15s to ——s. Foreign, red, —— to —— extra, —— white, —— to —— extra, —— per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread, in the metropolis, are from 10d to 10½d; of household ditto, 8½d to 9½d per 4lb. loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 57s 1d; barley, 31s 11d, oats, 22s 10d; rye, ——; beans, 34s 6d; peas, 36s 1d.

The Six Weeks' Average.—Wheat, 58s 6d; barley, 33s 4d; oats, 24s 4d; rye, 70s; beans, 37s 1d; peas, 38s 0d.

Tea.—There has been a fair average amount of business doing in this article, at full but at nothing quotable beyond last week's prices. The stock in London is now about 37,000,000 lbs., against 36,000,000 lbs at the same time last year.

Sugar.—All kinds of raw sugar are in improved request, at late rates, but refined goods are heavy, inasmuch as 2,000 tons of foreign have been taken for home consumption this week.

Coffee.—Most qualities, though in good supply, command a fair demand, and last week's figures are with rapidity obtained.

Rice.—There is more passing in this market; but we can report no improvement in value.

Provisions.—The arrivals of Irish butter having been somewhat exhaustive this week, the demand has been steady, at full prices. Fine Cork, Limerick, and Waterford, and Kilkenny, 84s to 86s; fine Cork and Waterford, 88s to 92s; and Limerick, 85s to 91s per cwt. Foreign butter has improved in value 2s per cwt. Fine Friesland and Holstein, is selling at 82s to 84s; good and middling, 78s to 80s per cwt. English butter—the supply of which is good—has fallen from 1s to 2s per cwt. Fine, 90s to 94s; middling fine, 86s to 88s; fine Devon, 90s to 96s per cwt. fresh, 8d to 12s per dozen lbs. Large prices are known being pressed for sale, the rise per cwt. Prime American Waterford pork may be quoted at 75s to 80s; and America, 58s to 65s per cwt. Prime bladdered lard is scarce, and quotations have advanced 2s per cwt. Other kinds of pork and lard are without alteration. Bacon is in moderate request, at late rates without difficulty.

Wool.—Privately, there is more business doing, yet prices have not improved.

Potatoes.—The supply of new potatoes is very extensive, and of excellent quality. Prices range from 8s to 16s per cwt.

Hops (Friday).—Notwithstanding several unfavourable accounts respecting the appearance of the growing bine have been received from this neighbourhood, from Kent and Sussex, our market continues in a very inactive state for all kinds of hops, at barely last week's quotations, which, though we do not like to report them, are by no means supported. A few bags have been laid that the duty will not exceed £140,000.

Sussex weald, 3l 5s to 4l 5s; Wealds of Kent, 4l 10s to 5l 5s; Mid and East Kent ditto, 5l 15s to 7l 7s per cwt.

Coals (Friday).—Adair's, 15s 3d; Lambton, 16s 6d; Stewart's, 16s; Haswell, 16s 3d; Killingworth, 15s 9d per ton.

Smithfield (Friday).—The supply of beasts brought forward here this morning was tolerably large for the season of the year, and the demand for them was by no means active, at a somewhat lower rate of money than on this day se'nnight. Prime Scots, Shorthorns, and crosses, were in moderate request, at full prices; but other breeds were in very slow request. In sheep a middling business was done, at rather lower prices than last week. In calves, pigs, and lambs, the trade was in a very sluggish state, at barely last week's quotations.

Supplies:—Beasts, 2,600; sheep, 12,200; calves, 140; pigs, 270.

Prices per stone of 8lbs. (sinking the offal)—Inferior beasts, 3s 4d to 3s 8d; second quality ditto, 4s 2d to 4s 4d; prime large oxen, 4s 6d to 4s 8d, prime Scots, &c., 4s 10d to 5s 0d; coarse and inferior sheep, 4s 2d to 4s 4d; second quality ditto, 4s 6d to 4s 8d; prime coarse-woolled ditto, 4s 10d to 5s 0d; prime Southdown ditto, 5s 4d to 5s 6d; large coarse calves, 4s 4d to 4s 6d; prime small ditto, 4s 8d to 5s 0d; large hogs, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; neat small porkers, 4s 0d to 4s 2d. Lambs, 5s 0d to 6s 0d per quarter. Suckling calves, from 20s to 28s; milch cows and pigs, 18s to 21s each. Beasts, 941; sheep, 141; sheep and lambs, 13,820; calves, 610; pigs, 320.

Newgate and Leadenhall Markets (Friday).—The supplies of meat being under to-day's average, and the general demand was by no means active on the following terms:—

Per lb. by the carcase.—Inferior beef, 3s 6d to 4s 0d; middling ditto, 3s 10d to 4s 0d; prime large ditto, 4s 0d to 4s 2d; prime small ditto 4s 2d to 4s 4d; large pork, 3s 10d to 4s 0d; middling ditto, 4s 0d to 4s 2d; prime ditto, 4s 2d to 4s 4d; veal — 10d to 4s 10d; small pork, 4s 6d to 4s 10d; lamb, 1s 10d to 2s 6d. ROBT. HERBERT.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

Considerable difference of opinion exists as to the prospects of the Foreign Exchanges during the next month. Many capitalists expected the week very trifling, but the opening of a policy at Lloyd's for about £6,00,000, has drawn public attention again to the question. There can be little doubt that the large importations of bullion and daily demand have tended to improve the exportation of gold, particularly with the price of cotton, so enhanced as to make its cost, when manufactured, too high for sale in foreign markets. Again, the Stock has been taken off to a large extent in this market than in the continental markets, and this especially relates to Paris. The contrary was the fact during the late exportation of gold: consequently the Exchanges have settled in favour of London, restoring the equilibrium of the exchanges. But, in the present case, the result is precisely contrary. The Paris exchange has been gradually receding for several post days, and this also applies to Holland, Hamburgh, and America. But if this be the case the Bank of England is daily improving. A great proportion of the Eight Million Loan is paid up, and never was there a greater quantity of corn in the harvest. A slight drain of gold, therefore, could be met without any important disturbance of the issues. The present limited demands for trade, in consequence of the late pressure, and the additional means given by a cheap money, will, after such circumstances, it can be merely considered as a postponement of the reaction, which had already shown some symptoms of commencing too rapidly for safety. Better had it by happened until the harvest is secured, than commenced before the yield of the harvest is known. That information once obtained, a guide is afforded to all classes of traders. At present, under the most favourable appearances, all speculative transactions must be undertaken either in hope or on almost groundless calculation.

The English Funds opened on Monday at a slight improvement in the closing prices of the preceding week. The first price was 88¾, and 89¾ was the highest prices marked, arising from the fine weather, and a fall in the Corn Market. Tuesday was the first transfer day in Consols, but the business transacted was very limited. The prices varied from 89 to 89¼, closing at 89, sellers. Dulness and absence of business were the prevailing features of Wednesday's market, the price not varying during the day. On Thursday, a slight depression followed this dulness. Consols marking 88¾ at the close of the day, notwithstanding that it was the first day of the payment of the July dividends. Exchequer Bills have not varied materially, but have been quoted at a slight advance on the present week. Long annuities to exist little inclination on the part of the public to invest at existing prices, and for security Exchequer Bills in offering such a superior rate of interest at the present moment is a good premium for preference. The closing prices are, for Bank Stock, 196½; Three per Cent. Reduced, 89½; Consols, 89¾; Three per Cent, Annuities, ——87¾; New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cent., 91; Long Annuities, 1856, 15 3-16; Bank Stock, ex. div., 194; India Stock, New Annuities, ex. div., 187½, Consols for Opening, July 16, 88⅝; Three per Cent. Consols, Scrip, ¼ pm.; Exchequer Bills, large, 13 pm., 16 pm., Small, 20 pm.

The news from Portugal of the termination of the war, had no effect on Portuguese stock, and Lord Palmerston's brilliant speech failed in advancing spanish beyond its turn. The almost general London and South-Western, and Dover, arrival of its odd inducements seen probable. The public have had a surfeit of foreign loans and prefer speculating in our own railways—certainly a more patriotic field. The closing prices are as under:—Caledonian, 21¼; Ditto, York Extension, 1846, Preference, 96; Great Northern, 43 x int., Ditto, London and York Extension, 2 x int.; Great North of England, New, £30, 70; Great Western, 120; Ditto, Quarter Shares, 39½; Ditto, Bristol and Exeter, 74; Lancaster and Carlisle, 66; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 55½; London and North-Western, Quarters, L. and B., 98; Ditto ditto, New Shares, 13; Ditto Ditto, 17¼; Ditto, £40 Shares, M. and S., 70; London and South-Western, 68; Ditto, New Preference, 96; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 39; Ditto, Extension, 10; Ditto, Shares, 46¼; Newcastle and Berwick, 29; Newcastle and Berwick, New, 73; Norwich, 12½; Ditto, New, 8½; Ditto, Extension, 10½; North British, 33; North British, Half Shares, 15½; Ditto, Quarter Shares, 6¾; Ditto, Thirds, 5¾; North Staffordshire, 10¾; Preston and Wyre, Half Shares (A.), 19¾; Reading, Guildford, and Reigate, 51; Shrewsbury and Birmingham, 31; Shropshire Union, 24½; South Devon, 3; South Staffordshire, 5 dis.; South Eastern and Dover, 37¼; Ditto, New (3, No. 4, 4¼; South Yorkshire, Doncaster, and Goole, 14; Waterford and Kilkenny, 6; West Riding Union, 3 pm.; Windsor, Staines, and South Western, 24 pm., Whits, Somerset, and Weymouth, 10¾ x 1¼; York and Newcastle Preference, 8; York and North Midland, 89; Ditto, Preference, 18; Ditto, Extension, 6; Ditto, Leeds and Bradford, 140; Ditto, Leeds and Thirsk, 75; Ditto, Malton and Driffield, 45; Ditto, Scarborough and Whitby, 15; Ditto, Shares, 4; Ditto, Preference, 4; Ditto, Thirds, 2; Ditto, Extension, 1; Ditto, Fifths, 1; Ditto, Eighths, ½; Ditto, Tenths, ¼; Ditto, Twentieths, ⅛; Ditto, Fortieths, 1-16; Ditto, Eighteenths, 1-32; Ditto, Thirty-sixths, 1-64; Ditto, Seventy-seconds, 1-128; Ditto, Hundred and Forty-fourths, 1-256; Ditto, Two Hundred and Eighty-eighths, 1-512; Ditto, Five Hundred and Seventy-sixths, 1-1024; Ditto, One Thousand One Hundred and Fifty-second, 1-2048; Ditto, Two Thousand Three Hundred and Four-fifths, 1-4096; Ditto, Four Thousand Six Hundred and Eighth, 1-8192; Ditto, Nine Thousand Two Hundred and Sixteenths, 1-16384; Ditto, Eighteen Thousand Four Hundred and Thirty-seconds, 1-32768; Ditto, Thirty-six Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-fourths, 1-65536; Ditto, Seventy-three Thousand Seven Hundred and Twenty-eighths, 1-131072; Ditto, One Hundred and Forty-seven Thousand Four Hundred and Fifty-sixths, 1-262144; Ditto, Two Hundred and Ninety-four Thousand Nine Hundred and Twelfths, 1-524288; Ditto, Five Hundred and Eighty-nine Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-fourths, 1-1048576; Ditto, One Million One Hundred and Seventy-nine Thousand Six Hundred and Forty-eighths, 1-2097152; Ditto, Two Million Three Hundred and Fifty-nine Thousand Three Hundred and Ninety-sixths, 1-4194304; Ditto, Four Million Seven Hundred and Eighteen Thousand Six Hundred and Seventy-seconds, 1-8388608; Ditto, Nine Million Four Hundred and Thirty-seven Thousand Three Hundred and Forty-fourths, 1-16777216; Ditto, Eighteen Million Eight Hundred and Seventy-four Thousand Six Hundred and Eighty-eighths, 1-33554432; Ditto, Thirty-seven Million Seven Hundred and Forty-nine Thousand Three Hundred and Seventy-sixths, 1-67108864; Ditto, Seventy-five Million Four Hundred and Ninety-eight Thousand Six Hundred and Fifty-second, 1-134217728; Ditto, One Hundred and Fifty Million Nine Hundred and Ninety-seven Thousand Three Hundred and Four-fifths, 1-268435456; Ditto, Three Hundred Million Nine Hundred and Seventy-four Thousand Six Hundred and Eighth, 1-536870912; Ditto, Five Hundred and Eighty-nine Million Eight Hundred and Twenty-fourths, 1-1073741824; Ditto, One Billion One Hundred and Seventy-nine Million Six Hundred and Forty-eighths, 1-2147483648; Ditto, Two Billion Three Hundred and Fifty-nine Million Three Hundred and Ninety-sixths, 1-4294967296; Ditto, Four Billion Seven Hundred and Eighteen Million Six Hundred and Seventy-seconds, 1-8589934592; Ditto, Nine Billion Four Hundred and Thirty-seven Million Three Hundred and Forty-fourths, 1-17179869184; Ditto, Eighteen Billion Eight Hundred and Seventy-four Million Six Hundred and Eighty-eighths, 1-34359738368; Ditto, Thirty-seven Billion Seven Hundred and Forty-nine Million Three Hundred and Seventy-sixths, 1-68719476736; Ditto, Seventy-five Billion Four Hundred and Ninety-eight Million Six Hundred and Fifty-second, 1-137438953472; Ditto, One Hundred and Fifty Billion Nine Hundred and Ninety-seven Million Three Hundred and Four-fifths, 1-274877906944; Ditto, Three Hundred Billion Nine Hundred and Seventy-four Million Six Hundred and Eighth, 1-549755813888; Ditto, Five Hundred and Eighty-nine Billion Eight Hundred and Twenty-fourths, 1-1099511627776; Ditto, One Billion One Hundred and Seventy-nine Billion Six Hundred and Forty-eighths, 1-2199023255552; Ditto, Two Billion Three Hundred and Fifty-nine Billion Three Hundred and Ninety-sixths, 1-4398046511104; Ditto, Four Billion Seven Hundred and Eighteen Billion Six Hundred and Seventy-seconds, 1-8796093022208; Ditto, Nine Billion Four Hundred and Thirty-seven Billion Three Hundred and Forty-fourths, 1-17592186044416; Ditto, Eighteen Billion Eight Hundred and Seventy-four Billion Six Hundred and Eighty-eighths, 1-35184372088832; 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Ditto, Nine Billion Four Hundred and Thirty-seven Billion Three Hundred and Forty-fourths, 1-18446744073709551616; Ditto, Eighteen Billion Eight Hundred and Seventy-four Billion Six Hundred and Eighty-eighths, 1-36893488147419103232; Ditto, Thirty-seven Billion Seven Hundred and Forty-nine Billion Three Hundred and Seventy-sixths, 1-73786976294838206464; Ditto, Seventy-five Billion Four Hundred and Ninety-eight Billion Six Hundred and Fifty-second, 1-147573952589676412928; Ditto, One Hundred and Fifty Billion Nine Hundred and Ninety-seven Billion Three Hundred and Four-fifths, 1-295147905179352825856; Ditto, Three Hundred Billion Nine Hundred and Seventy-four Billion Six Hundred and Eighth, 1-590295810358705651712; Ditto, Five Hundred and Eighty-nine Billion Eight Hundred and Twenty-fourths, 1-1180591620717411303424; Ditto, One Billion One Hundred and Seventy-nine Billion Six Hundred and Forty-eighths, 1-2361183241434822606848; Ditto, Two Billion Three Hundred and Fifty-nine Billion Three Hundred and Ninety-sixths, 1-4722366482869645213696; 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HIMALAYA MOUNTAINS. — JUST OPENED, at the PANORAMA ROYAL, LEICESTER-SQUARE: a VIEW of the HIMALAYA MOUNTAINS, with the British Stations of Kussowlee, Sunjauoo, and Simla, and a vast extent of the plains of Hindostan, forming the most magnificent scenery in the world. The VIEWS at CAIRO, from Drawings taken by David Roberts, Esq., R.A., and of the CASTLES, CITY, ATHENS are also now open.

ARTICLED PUPIL.—WANTED, after the Young Ladies only are received, an ARTICLED PUPIL of thirteen or fourteen years who will be treated in every respect as the other pupils, and have instruction in Music Drawing, Dancing, French from a resident French Governess, Italian, Use of the Globes, and the various branches of a liberal English education. Address to C. M., at the Library, [illegible] London. Address an Instru[illegible]

AMBERGATE, NOTTINGHAM, BOSTON, AND EASTERN JUNCTION R[illegible]

In pursuance of a Resolution passed at a Meeting of [illegible] the Court of Directors, held on the [illegible] 1847, Robert Badger, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, of Cambridge-terrace, Hyde [illegible] chair, the Court of the Company will hereby convene a Meeting of the Shareholders, to be held at the [illegible] on Tuesday, the 13th July, 1847, at the hour of Eleven in the forenoon precisely. One o'Clock precisely, in order to determine what measures shall be adopted with regard to the Act of Parliament [illegible] to the next Half-yearly Meeting.

By Order of the Board, [illegible] Secretary.

[illegible] Joseph Davis, Esq., Secretary to the Stock Exchange of Liverpool, Manchester, Leeds, and Hull.

Committee Room, George and Vulture, George-yard, Lombard-street, London, July 7, 1847.

UNDER THE ESPECIAL PATRONAGE OF HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

THE ROYAL NAVAL, MILITARY, EAST INDIA, and GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
13, WATERLOO PLACE, LONDON

CHAIRMAN.—Colonel Sir Frederic Smith, K.H., R.E.
DEPUTY CHAIRMAN.—Major-Gen. Sir William Gossett, G.B., K.C.H., R.E.
Admiral the Right Hon. Sir G. Cockburn, G.C.B. Lieut.-Gen. Sir Richard England, K.C.B.
G.C.H., M.P. Lieut.-Col. H. Hammer, K.H., late R.H.G.
Major-Gen. J. Cockburn, R. C.H. Lieut.-Col. Parsham, R.C.H.
General Sir Thomas Bradford, G.C.B., G.C.H. Lieut.-Col. Matson, R.E.
Major-Gen. Sir Rose, H.C.B., K.C.H. Major Crackwell Clarke, K.H., F.R.S.
Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Gardiner, K.C.B. Archibald Hew, Esq., M.D., late R.H.G.
Major-Gen. Sir Richard Armstrong, K.C.B., K.H., K.A. Captain William Lamey, R.E.
Major-Gen. Sir George Buck, K.H. William Chard, Esq., Navy Agent.
Major-Gen. Taylor, C.B., E.I.C.S. James Nugent Duncall, Esq.
Major-Gen. Edward Wynyard, C.B. Wilbraham Taylor, Esq.
Major-Gen. Arnold, K.H., K.C.

SECRETARY—Captain Finlaison, Esq., the Government Calculator.

Assurances are granted upon the lives of persons in every station or life, and in every part of the world, upon particularly favourable terms.

Persons assured in this office may change from one country to another without forfeiting their policies.

A bonus, amounting to 30 per cent. on the actual value of the policies, was apportioned to the assured at the first Septennial meeting, 31st December, 1845.

Policies effected during the present year, on the participating scale of premiums, will entitle the assured to a proportionate Share of the Profits at the next Septennial Division of Profits, in 1852.

JOSEPH C. BARTTELL, Secretary.
1851

EXTRAORDINARY IMPROVEMENTS in PIANOS, at MOTT'S, 76, Strand, most desirable in every respect; prices moderate, notwithstanding the great superiority over all others, their admirable quality and touch, the rich tone of the [illegible] and beautiful effects, &c., they standing firm, y in tune in any climate.

PIANOFORTES for SALE or HIRE, WARRANTED.—[illegible] Manufacturer, [illegible] Wholesale and Retail Warehouse, Wilton-place, Belgrave-square, Pimlico, opposite the Marine Society, respectfully solicits the attention of the Nobility, Gentry, and Public to his extensive assortment of improved Cabinet, Cottage, Pianofortes, Square Pianofortes, New Patent Harps, which he has always on hand, at the lowest possible prices for instruments that can really be warranted. Two hundred Pianofortes for choice. Inspection, with a view to purchase, is respectfully requested.

PIANOFORTES.—The cheapest house in London to purchase them first-rate instruments is at H. FOLKIEN'S, manufacturer, 28, King William-street, London Bridge. H. F., having completed his extensive alterations, begs his friends to view his wholesale stock of PIANOS, which is not to be equalled by any house, and at about half the price charged by them. H. F.'s much admired Piccolos, cash price £25. Old instruments taken in exchange.—FOLKIEN'S Manufactory, Bridge.

BAKER'S PHEASANTRY, Beaufort-street, King's-road, Chelsea (by appointment to her Majesty and H.R.H. Prince Albert), WATERPOWL, consisting of Black and White Swans, Canadian, Egyptian, and Chinese Geese, Shieldrakes, Pintail, Widgeon, Summer and Winter Teal; Landrail, Ruff, and Sanderling; Golden Plover, Grey and Dun Diver; Carolina Ducks, &c., domesticated and pinioned; also Spanish, Cochin-China, Dorking, Bantam, Guinea, Surrey, and Dorking Fowls, and all S. Bull-necks-cramps, Cranebench-street.—White, Japan, Pied, and Common Peafowl and Java Chaffinches.

SHOWER BATHS, with curtains, 8s.; ditto, with copper connecting tubes, brass pump, valves, and curtains, 12s. 6d.; hanging baths, from 6s. 6d. to 30s.; Nile, 2nd 31s., also every description of bath and toilet ware at most prices 30 per cent. lower than other houses. Your Bank of Dewdrops of Baths, and every article of furnishing ironmongery, may be had gratis, or sent to any part, post-free. R. and J. SLACK, 336, Strand, opposite Somerset House. Established 1818.

MECHI'S TABLE CUTLERY has long been famed for its admirable qualities combined with cheapness. His manufactory is at 4, Leadenhall-street, four doors from Cornhill. Balanced handles, in sets of fifty pieces, 42 10s.; ditto, 24 pieces, 14 14s.; common kitchen, per dozen, 10s., 12s., 16s., 21s., 25s. Tables steels, patent sharpeners, and dessert knives. Barber's razors ever [illegible] Mechi's unrivalled pocket-knife and ecclesiastical, from its upwards. His peculiar strop, razors and magic strop and paste have given comfort to many a suffering shaver, and the ladies pronounce his scissors to be unequalled.

MENIER'S FRENCH CHOCOLATE, prepared at the celebrated Manufactory, at Noisiel, near Paris. Established in 1816. The great superiority of this Chocolate—KAKAO MEDIANT—is manifested in its delicious flavour and in the most valuable daily stimulants its consumption in that country shows exceeds 1,000,000 the annually in the Capital, among all classes of society for breakfast, and is much used in the Public Establishments as evening parties, and for flavouring creams, custards, and various other sweet dishes. It is likewise highly recommended by medical gentlemen, as a most healthy food for invalids, persons and children for its nutritive and digestive properties. CHOCOLAT MENIER, both plain and vanilla, may be obtained, in packets suitable to travellers and men of business for luncheon, &c. This remarkable and [illegible] Chocolate is sold by Grocers, Confectioners, and Tea dealers everywhere and in all parts of the World. Wholesale Depôt, 8, Pall-mall, Charing-cross, Paris, Chaussée d'Antin, and Chaussée d'Antin, Paris, Chaussée d'Antin, Paris, Chaussée d'Antin, Paris,

ROSATI. CARLOTTI GRISI CERITO.

THE GRAND "PAS DES BLUMENS," AT HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

have received. (Loud cheers.) I never yet appealed to the courage of a British soldier that he did not readily respond to my call, and support me in the most trying emergencies. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, I hope that war may be far distant, for, believe me, war, though a glorious, is a horrid profession. (Cheers.)

* * * * * * * *

As allusion has been made to my future services, I will only say, I shall be most happy if they be not required; but if they be, my only apprehension is lest I should fail to fulfil the expectations which my kind friends may have formed, or secure to the same extent those great results which in some degree I have already contributed to attain. (Cheers.) My first martial ardour was created in the Whittlesea troop of Yeomanry Cavalry, which I have this day inspected, (cheers); and I have had great gratification in observing that they are even superior to what they were in those days. (Cheers.) * * * To you, my Lords, who have come from other parts to do me honour, I feel deeply grateful. Thus received and honoured by you, the friends of my youth,'many of you my schoolfellows and playmates, all of you so much respected and revered by me, I return to you the heartfelt thanks of an honoured, but humble and most grateful townsman, Henry Smith." (Loud cheers.)

The healths of "the Duke of Bedford," "the Earl Fitzwilliam," and "the Lord-Lieutenant of the County," were then drunk. The latter toast was acknowledged by the Earl of Hardwicke, who proposed, in a complimentary speech, 'The health of Lady Smith," which was drunk with great applause.

Sir H. Smith thanked the company for the kindness they had shown to one he loved so dearly, and who had followed him with the greatest devotion over many fields of battle, and in every quarter of the world. They had met under the most extraordinary, he might say sanguinary circumstances—she at the tender age of fourteen, and he but a youth. Such, however, was the heroism she had displayed on his account, he should have been less than man had he not sought, not only her protection, but her hand. (Cheers.) From that period she had followed him with a devotion he could not express—not a devotion to him alone, but to the cause in which he was engaged. (Loud cheers.)

After several other toasts, the company separated.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

ON Saturday, "La Sonnambula" was repeated, by desire, before her Majesty, the King and Queen of the Belgians, and a crowded audience of Royalty, rank, and fashion. As we have so often endeavoured to describe Mdlle. Lind's performance in this opera, it needs no fresh comment on our part than that she more than confirms, after repeated hearings, the extraordinary impression of delight her first appearance in any character conveys.

On Tuesday evening, the "Lombardi" was given for the first time this season, with an almost entirely new cast, consisting of Castellan, Gardoni, Coletti, and Bouché. This opera has been got up with even more than usual care; the rehearsals have been going on for a long time past; and the effect is felt in the admirable training and *ensemble* of both orchestra and chorus. In its performance on Tuesday, there was a spirit and brilliancy in the *crescendos*—a delicacy and neatness in the *demmandos* and softer passages, which gave the fullest effect to Verdi's massive music. In the fine dramatic choruses and *morceaux d'ensemble* of the first act, and in the charming chorus, "O Signor," of the last, this was especially remarkable. But the pains that have been bestowed on the mounting this opera were observable throughout; and Mr. Balfe deserves great credit for his able conductorship.

Castellan, who took the part of *Oronta*, sang the music with that sweetness of tone and facility of vocalisation for which she is distinguished; while her splendid low tones told from time to time with great effect. The execution of the more subdued passages was marked by exquisite delicacy and neatness of execution; and, accomplished musician as she always has been, yet there is now an advance in artistic skill, very perceptible to the ear of an *habitué*. Artists and amateurs will all agree upon the extraordinary difficulties Verdi's music presents to singers accustomed to that of Bellini and Donizetti, and admirably did Castellan surmount them. On the whole, though there may be operas calculated to show off her natural powers to greater advantage, there are none in whic she evinces herself so admirable an artist as in this one.

There could be no doubt whatever, beforehand, as to Gardoni's performance in this opera; the character of the music and of the part, so well suited to him, ensured him a triumph, and he obtained one even more brilliant than was anticipated. There are few tenor airs more in favour, and more deservedly so, than "La Mia Letezia Infondere," and this he gave with a sweetness, taste, and a fervour of expression which obtained it an enthusiastic encore. In the charming duet with Castellan, and the splendid trio of the third act, he was admirable. Let us add also that his Eastern costume was one of the best got up and arranged we have seen for a long time, and suited him excellently. Coletti, with his splendid voice, gave immense increase of brilliancy to the concerted pieces throughout the opera. It is in the first act that he has much to do, and he did it excellently. Bouché's performance of a very subordinate character gave that completeness of effect to the opera which always results from filling minor parts with excellent artists. We must not omit an honourable mention of Mdme. Solari and Corelli, the latter of whom seems to have gained in strength and energy since last year.

"Les Eléments" continues to create a fever of enthusiasm amongst the ballet votaries, and Carlotta Grisi, Cerito, and Rosati continue to vie with each other for public applause.

We understand that a new opera by Verdi is in active preparation, called "I Masnadieri," in which Mdlle. Lind will appear; and the talented composer is superintending the rehearsals.

ENTRY OF SIR HARRY SMITH INTO WHITTLESEA.

LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLE, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, JULY 10, 1847.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 272.—Vol. XI.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JULY 17, 1847. [Sixpence.

OUR AFRICAN BLOCKADE.

IN THE Slave Trade we recognise a question that now and then appears on the surface of discussion, exhibits its hideousness, scares men by its magnitude, and then disappears again, like some terrible sea monster, which, though known to exist, cannot yet be crushed, and is, therefore, thought of as seldom and as slightly as possible. But occasionally it obtrudes itself, in aspect worse than Famine and Pestilence—more difficult to deal with, and not much less expensive to those who have to keep watch over it, with the intention of checking its ravages. Unhappily, at every glimpse we catch of it, it presents a more vast and appalling form; and, as it is guided by the human intellect, sharpened by avarice, it seems to possess a power devilish alike in its cunning and its wickedness. At every appearance it produces a misgiving as to our ability to cope with it: it goes on devouring its hundreds of thousands of human beings, defying all attempts to destroy it, the most evident result of them being this, that the number and sufferings of its victims are but increased. There is a league of nations against the traffic in men, but the sincerity of some of the parties to the compact may be doubted; others, even if they were earnest in the wish to suppress it, are weak; so that most of the weight of the conflict with this gigantic evil falls on England, the most chivalric of empires, that, in every country, discharges the duties of the *haute police* of the Universe, compelling some states to be loyal, and others honest, against their will. This championship of principles is thrust on us by our position, and we certainly have enough to do in the vocation; but our success is not always equal to our zeal. We tried to beat the French into Legitimacy, and failed; we have tried to teach Spain Constitutional Principles, and they will not work; we are trying to make the Portuguese free and obedient at the same time, and they do not understand us. We have for years endeavoured to suppress the Slave Trade, and its enormity is worse than ever. It is well to love liberty; it is well to spend lives and gold in securing it to others; but what if the effort drives slavery to take a shape made worse by evils not its own? If the thousands of Africans slaughtered in the slave hunts of the interior, and the thousands more suffocated in the slavers' holds during the dreadful "middle passage," knew that nine-tenths of the mortality was directly caused by the efforts of England to prevent the traffic, they would certainly execrate our zeal, and curse the wealth and power that enable us to be, or attempt to be, the moral police of the world.

Some painful doubts obtrude themselves on us when we reflect on what our attempts to suppress the Slave Trade have actually done. Let us place the facts admitted by the most ardent opponents of Slavery in a light in which they are not often considered. Those who create the Slave Trade, and those who would crush it, are both of the superior race—the strong and governing powers of the world. Strength and knowledge can make the lot of the weak and ignorant unutterably wretched, or as tolerable as the lower condition can be—just as the superior gifts are used by those possessing them. But, instead of uniting in any plan of action that might secure all the ends desired, the stronger race divides into two sections, one seizing the weak by violence, and compelling it to serve its needs; the other, with equal violence, resisting the attempt. The poor Negro is martyred between them, and becomes the victim in a contest, of the principle of which he knows nothing. He is as little a free man where he is born as where he is taken to; but there is a struggle about his transfer, in which his race is destroyed with a cool mercantile calculation of the per centages of the massacre, which realizes what are supposed to be the attributes of the Fiend. Suppose the Africans of some remote mud village on the Niger could be informed of the debates of the Legislatures, and the Treaties of the Cabinets of Europe, of which they are the object, and were told at the same time that other Powers gave all their energies to defeat these treaties, and elude those who enforce them; suppose farther, that they knew that the results of this conflict of force and stratagem were floating coffins to pack them in, built for

H.M.S. "CANOPUS," OFF LISBON—(SEE NEXT PAGE).

much speed, with little space, the close stowage, the foul air, all the nameless horrors of the slaver, and the death of five for every one landed and sold—what would the Africans themselves say, having a knowledge of these facts? They would tell us, "your legislation and your treaties may serve some purposes of policy between yourselves, but to us they bring nothing but dreadful miseries; leave us alone; slavery, with its toil and its whips, and its oppressions may be all that you think it; but it is worse to reach it through tortures and disease, to which slavery itself is nothing; your parchments and your cruisers do not secure us peace or freedom. They sentence five out of every six of us to death, in the well-meant attempt to save all from the fate that falls on the survivor." Suppose the knowledge possible, we are convinced a Negro congress would unanimously reject the "protection" that destroys them in this manner. The whites know all this, and continue year after year, one section to commit a crime, the other driving it to be committed in the worst possible manner.

What is the remedy? Are we to resign all hope, and admit Slavery is necessary and inevitable? By no means: let it no more be put by steamers and cruisers it will be destroyed; no material force will do it, however great, however perfectly applied. If we employed all our Navy for that purpose, and no other, it would not suffice. The Slave Trade will be extinguished as all other contraband and unlawful trades are destroyed—when it becomes unprofitable. There is slowly but surely rising the conviction that Slave labour is the dearest. While the system was general, there were no means of making the comparison; but the example of our own West India possessions is operating favourably for the better principle. The germs of what will be the next system are already visible, in the importations of Hill Coolies to labour in Mauritius, and of Chinese to Ceylon. Some of the Tribes on the African Coast work admirably for wages, and have become indispensable to ships on that station, or to vessels ascending the rivers. It does not necessarily follow that one race cannot toil for another except as its purchased slave: the Krooman is not the property of the Captain whose ship he sails; why should the Negro not plant sugar-cane in the Brazils without being the chattel of the landowner? The relation between the two may become hereafter as much a matter of contract as the entry of a Krooman for a voyage. We do not yet know enough of the interior of Africa to determine exactly as to its social condition, or to say whether a Negro gains or loses by leaving it for servitude under civilisation. There may be undiscovered nations in the interior, as happy as the "noble savage" was ever painted: we hope there are: but all the African tribes of which we have any knowledge are as wretched as humanity can be; Slavery can bring them no calamity they were not liable to, in a worse shape, before.

An African Chief cuts a throat as often, and with as little compunction, as an overseer uses the whip; but we wish to see man placed out of the reach of both. If the lands of the Tropics are to be cultivated, it can be by the labour of the black race alone; they do with ease what to all of European descent would be fatal. But their toil need not necessarily be in excess, nor compelled by force. Give them a share of the produce—leave them free to come and go, and the rest may be safely left to the nature of man. Time would be required, but the result would be certain. A few cargoes of Africans returning to their own country, for them, enriched by paid toil, would do more to destroy the Slave Trade than all the treaties ever made. Could not something be tried for the supply of Negro labour like the regulations our Government has made for the Hill Coolies? Let cargoes of Negroes from the ocean freely—the number proportioned to the tonnage—with wages ensured them, and a return guaranteed: we might begin in our own Colonies first, where the presence of free blacks is not feared; in course of time Spain and Brazil would be compelled to abolish slavery, and hire labour in self-defence. The first Negroes imported to the Spanish possessions would be those the Coolies are taken to the Mauritius, to supply the labour which failed with the decrease of the native Indians. The pious Las Casas established the immigration in all good faith, little dreaming it would be abused and degenerate into such a system as it at last became. Regulated and recognised, it was bad enough; but now we have made it a smuggling traffic, the worst point is reached. The whole thing is a failure, and the next change must be something very different. The time will come when men will read of slavers and their losses, and captures, and prize money for rescued negroes, as a proof that our rulers did not discover the best mode of adjusting the balance between land to be dug and the hands to dig it, nor venture to try it justly and fairly. The smugglers on our own coast daily rebuke the short-sightedness of those who frame our Tariffs, so as to leave the smuggler not only a chance, but a certainty, of turning into his own pockets money that might go into the Exchequer. There is no positive sin in carrying a bale of tobacco across a Channel; it is a law-made offence—a *mala prohibita*. There is nothing abstractedly wrong or offensive to Divine Laws in a Negro crossing the Atlantic to dig in a Brazilian cane-field; the sin is in stealing him first, and robbing him of his wages afterwards. Then legitimise the transaction, by refraining from the robbery, and discontinuing the injustice; the Negro, in the same position, becomes then a "labourer worthy of his hire," a "man earning his bread by the sweat of his brow," who is an object of admiration, not pity. But it is impossible for England to go on playing the part of keeper to a vast preserve of human game; sometimes shooting the poachers—more frequently the poachers eluding, if not shooting us; but so long as that the creatures protected are smothered, trod down, and crushed into blood and dust, in the struggle.

NEWS FROM PORTUGAL.

INTELLIGENCE has been received from Lisbon of the 9th, and from Oporto of the 10th inst., by the Peninsula and Oriental Company's steam-ship *Madrid*, which arrived at Southampton on Wednesday night.

The Junta of Oporto has dissolved itself, and Saldanha and his troops have entered the town, where they are at present in garrison with the Spanish troops under Concha. The castle of Foz is garrisoned by English marines. The Duke of Terceira and his fellow-captives have arrived in Lisbon. The Ministers of Lisbon, and the English, Spanish, and French Ambassadors have, it is said, expressed their disapproval of the Convention entered into with the Junta before their surrender. A proclamation has been issued by Saldanha, granting "the fullest amnesty."

The Marquis of Loulé, and several other distinguished members of the Junta, have arrived at Lisbon. The Condé Das Antas and the Visconde Sa da Bandeira are still detained as prisoners. It is rumoured that the Queen, unmindful of the recent lesson which has been taught her, is about to recall Costa Cabral, as indicated by the appointment of several Cabralistas to high official situations. Neither has the Queen performed her promise of entering at once upon a constitutional course of Government. A decree was issued on the 9th, continuing to the end of July the suspension of the guarantees of personal liberty, and prohibiting until that day the publication of newspapers and pamphlets

At Lisbon all was tranquil. Many of the prisoners taken at St. Ubes, and on board the Junta's squadron, had joined the forces of the Queen; but a few yet remained on board the British fleet, and in the fortress of St. Julian.

Our Illustration, from a spirited sketch by a Correspondent, shows the fine British Ship-of-War, *Canopus*, lying off Black Horse Square, at Lisbon.

The *Canopus* is French built, and is considered among sailors and shipwrights as one of the finest ships in the navy. A score of ships have been built from her model, but all are said to be inferior. She sails well, rows well, and is a fine sea-boat. It may be added that she is the only one of the fleet allowed to lie off Lisbon, specially to protect the Queen and the British subjects; and, she has afforded refuge also to many of the insurgents who flew there to save their lives.

ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL, PADDINGTON.—This noble edifice is now in progress of completion; and, to aid the fund for that purpose, the committee earnest invite the public patronage of a Concert in the Hanover-square Rooms, on Wednesday, the 21st July, at half-past two o'clock, when several of our most distinguished artistes have kindly promised their valuable assistance in behalf of this much-wanted Hospital.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

FRANCE

In part of our impression last week, we communicated the fact that the Minister of Finance is about to contract a loan to the amount of 350,000,000 francs. The announcement, of course, has engaged the attention of the monetary classes.

The great topic of the week, in Paris, has been the attempted suicide of M Teste.

The King and Queen of the Belgians, with their son, the Duke of Brabant, are at Neuilly.

The King and Queen of the French and Madame Adelaide, with the Duchess of Orleans and her children, are at Dreux, attending the religious solemnities usual on the anniversary of the death of the Duke of Orleans, which took place on July 13.

A discussion has taken place in the Chamber of Deputies upon the necessity of a postal reform. Some change appears to be absolutely necessary; for it is a strange fact, that the London papers and letters are not delivered to the Paris public at the present time one hour earlier than they were before the establishment of railways. The consequence is, that private parties get both papers and letters from London by private means fully twenty-four hours sooner than through the Post-Office. M. Dejean, the Director of the Post-Office, pledged himself that in a short time the post between London and Paris should be expedited. M. E. de Girardin said that he was a subscriber to two London Journals, on condition of receiving them the day after their publication: for that, however, he had to pay no less than 4500f. a year.

The Reform dinner which took place last week at the Château Rouge was very fully attended. The speeches were remarkable, inasmuch as they were very hostile to the present policy pursued in France. Messrs. Odilon Barrot, Duvergier de Hauranne, Marie Leon de Malleville, and other public men of note, delivered speeches of a most strong character, and all to the effect that the revolution of 1830 had been falsified; and while some looked for a remedy in Parliamentary reform, others went much further. It was remarkable that the health of Louis Philippe was not given.

A report of a Committee which has been circulated in the Chamber of Deputies gives a very unsatisfactory account of the financial condition of France. It is calculated that the year 1846 will leave a new deficit of 60,000,000 francs, on the 996,000,000 francs of previous deficits. The Committee on the budget of receipts, like that on expenses, conjures the Government to apply an immediate and energetic remedy to the state of things, by establishing an equilibrium between the ordinary receipts and expenses, and by confining the extraordinary expenses within the limits of the reserves of the sinking fund, which the Minister of Finance finally promised should be applied for such objects. The Committee proposes the pure and simple maintenance of the receipts inscribed in the budget, which amount to the sum of 1,391,125,510 francs. In this sum, 20,145,800 francs arise from the portion of the loan of 450,000,000 francs, authorised in 1841, and applicable, in 1848, to extraordinary public works. The committee has only introduced some slight modifications in the wording of some articles, and especially in Art. 14, on caution-money, to be deposited by Receivers-General, receivers of arrondis-sements, and collectors, such modifications being suggested by the Minister of Finance himself.

TRIAL OF EMINENT PERSONS FOR CORRUPTION

The trial of General Cubières, M. Teste, and M. Parmentier, before the Court of Peers, which excited so much interest in France, commenced on Thursday (last week). The preliminary proceedings of calling over the names of the Peers being gone through, the accused were asked to give their names, ages, professions, &c. General Cubières, with perfect calmness, answered, "Amedie Louis Despans Cubières, sixty-one years of age, Peer of France." M. Teste, with great emotion, said that he had then no title, for under the circumstances of such an act of accusation hanging over his head he had resigned all his dignities into the hands of the King. His son, seated beside him, shared his father's emotion. M Teste is sixty-seven years of age. M. Parmentier exhibited something like levity of manner. An official intimation was then made that M. Pellaprat was not present to take his trial. He has escaped into Belgium, and is now with his daughter, the Princess of Chimay. M. Gaichy, the clerk of the court, proceeded to read the act of accusation, a document of very great length. The reading of this document consumed the greater part of the day.

On a subsequent day M. Teste was questioned by the Attorney-General, and persisted in denying the truth of the charges directed against his honour. The Chancellor next addressed another appeal to General Cubières, calling upon him to declare his conviction that the 100,000 francs had been given by M. Pellaprat to M. Teste. The General replied, "I believed the statement of M. Pellaprat, when he told me that he had paid 100,000 francs to M. Teste, and it is because I credited that declaration that I confided to him the sum I have already mentioned. I do not consider M. Pellaprat a swindler, for I had undertaken to refund the money he had advanced. There was no swindling in the transaction. What was there? I may be asked. The gentleman, to decide. For my part, I have no personal knowledge of either swindling or corruption."

On Monday, General Cubières underwent a very searching examination, after which the General rose, and, with great emotion, said that the tortures to which he had been subjected caused him to express himself with occasional obscurity. His honour called upon him to be explicit. Yes, he at first did entertain the idea of corruption. He believed it to be an enormity by means. He believed what M. Pellaprat said of his relations with the Minister; but he no longer believed him when he saw the various stories in accordance with the pretensions of the society. He again returned to his former opinion when M. Pellaprat told him he had given 40,000 francs: for he would not have, on his side, paid that money if he had his belief. His own sacrifices amounted to 105,000 francs, thus accepting the half. It was with pain and grief he had to make such disclosures. He belonged to the army. He might be condemned, but never dishonoured. He had the confidence in his judges. He then referred to calumnious rumours, to the effect that every effort had been made to make him alter his tongue, but such was not the fact; he had spoken openly and candidly, and had told the whole truth.

A quantity of papers, letters, and other documents were read, which had been placed at the disposal of the Court by Madame Pellaprat, and these documents prove, he said, that M. Pellaprat had paid over to M. Teste the sum of 100,000 francs. This is proved by M. Pellaprat's account book and his banker's book. The correctness of the entries into the account book were sworn to by M. Pellaprat's *agent de change*, who was summoned for that purpose before the Court.

M. Teste treated as unworthy of consideration the notes in his handwriting which had been produced. M. de Cubières, it appears, knew early of this compact of corruption; yet see how little his declarations correspond with the papers now produced? He [illegible] and [illegible] There was [illegible] waited M. Teste, at last, knew who [illegible] to deal. He should had entrusted [illegible] with the [illegible] and [illegible] and afterwards publicly expressed [illegible] the [illegible] of these new documents.

After some proceedings of little importance, the reports of M. Pellaprat was introduced. M Duplessy read it in spite of the General and his counsel. After speaking of the honesty and high character of Pellaprat, M Pellaprat he deposed [illegible] and possessed [illegible] that M. Pellaprat had absolutely lent him that [illegible] Teste.

This evidence produced an extraordinary sensation in the Court

The trial was brought to a conclusion on Tuesday by a startling incident. The disclosures of Monday had made an effect upon M. Teste that he attempted to commit suicide.

The following account of the affair is from the *National*:—"Between eight and nine o'clock on Monday evening, an explosion was heard in one of the chambers in the prison of the Luxembourg, occupied by the accused parties in the affair of the Gouvernous Mines. The attendants immediately rushed in, and it was found that M. Teste had attempted to commit suicide. He placed a pistol in his mouth, and pulled the trigger, but the pistol missed fire. He then placed a second pistol close to his heart, and fired, but he had pressed the weapon with such force against the part that the ball did not enter, and fell to the ground. No wound was inflicted, and the only trace of the explosion was a black mark from the powder on the flannel waistcoat and the skin. It was remarked that the discharge of the second pistol produced a severe contusion and a violent swelling. But that it was with great difficulty M. Teste could be induced to submit to have the contusion dressed."

The contusion was dressed, and a keeper placed over the unfortunate man. An account of the attempt was drawn up by the proper authorities.

Tuesday's sitting, we have hardly to say, was marked by great excitement, in consequence of what had taken place.

At one o'clock the Duke Pasquier entered the hall, followed by the members of the Court, and shortly after M. Hebert, Chancellor, the Attorney-General, and M. Glandaz, his substitute. General Cubières and M. Parmentier were ushered in by the officers of the court.

The Secretary, having called over the names of the Peers, was directed by the President to read several statements relative to the attempted suicide of M. Teste. One of those documents, from the Commissary of Police, charged with the surveillance of the prisoners at the Luxembourg, stated that, at three-quarters past nine, o'clock, P.M., on Monday, he had been informed by the Grand Referendary of the court that M. Teste had attempted to commit suicide. He accordingly repaired to the prison, and was conducted by the Director, Mr. Privert, to a room on the second floor, where he found M. Teste lying on his bed, with a physician, Dr. Bayle, seated by his side. Having approached the bed, he questioned M. Teste, who stated that he had attempted to kill himself, expressly to avoid the honour to life. He expressed regret at not having succeeded, but refused to make known the person who had procured him the pistols. He declared, however, that it was not his son, although he would have considered his doing so an act of filial piety.

The deposition of M. Drevet, the director of the prison, stated that on entering the room he found M. Teste extended on his bed. He asked him, "What is the matter?" exclaimed the prisoner, "you appear greatly affected." On examining his person, M. Drevet perceived a black mark on his shirt, and asked him what had occurred. M. Teste replied that he had attempted to end suicide, and, pointing to his desk, he told him he would find the pistols in the second drawer. M. Drevet immediately secured those arms, and having left two keepers and his servant to watch over the prisoner he ran to give notice of the occurrence to the Chancellor

The President next ordered the Secretary to read a letter he had received in the morning from M. Teste. M. Teste declared that the incidents of the preceding sitting obtained him of all possibility of refuting the charges directed against him. He relied on everything the Court would do in his absence. His presence being no longer necessary In conclusion, he entreated the Chancellor not to resort to force to compel his appearance, as he was determined to offer to the last a desperate resistance.

The President had nevertheless thought proper to take measures to conquer M. Teste's resistance, and had sent M. Beaulieu, one of the officers of the court, to enforce the execution of his order. M. Beaulieu reported to the Chancellor that he had vainly summoned M. Teste to follow him to the court, and that having returned to his room accompanied by a body of soldiers, he repeated his summons with as little success. M. Teste resisted, declaring that he entertained the highest respect for the Court, and would submit to its decision, but that his presence had now become useless, and his justification impossible, in presence of the proofs of the only weakness he had to reproach himself with during his whole life.

The President then ordered that the proceedings should continue in the absence of M. Teste, and the Attorney-General having risen, observed that the declaration of M. Teste had terminated the trial, since the culpability of the accused was now no longer a matter of doubt. The charge of corruption against General Cubières was, he said, completely proved; it was with him the first thought of the corruption had originated, and he had thereby forfeited all right to continue on the list of the army and to sit in the Chamber of Peers. M. Parmentier had speculated on his own turpitude, and had had recourse to means repugnant to all honest men. He deserved, accordingly, to be visited with all the severity of the laws. As to M. Pel aprat, he must not expect, in exile, where he is now dragging his dishonoured old age, to escape the chastisement of justice.

M. Barroche addressed the Court in behalf of General Cubières. He then spoke, not of M. Teste, but of his son, who, he said, had been totally ignorant of the transaction in which he had figured as an innocent actor. He next made a strong appeal to the Court in favour of the father, which he concluded by those words of Bossuet:—"Mercy is an integral part of justice."

M. Benoît subsequently commenced the defence of M. Parmentier.

The weather has become extremely warm in France. In Paris, at nine o'clock on Monday morning, the thermometer (Fahrenheit) indicated 90 degrees. A breeze subsequently sprang up; and, although the weather remained beautiful, lowered the heat, by two o'clock, to 86 degrees

The opening of the Orleans to Vierzon Railway, as far as the line is completely finished (about fifty miles), is definitively fixed for the 20th inst. (Tuesday next).

SPAIN.

Our last accounts from Madrid include to existing apprehensions of Carlist movements. The *Eco del Comercio* says, that letters from Pampeluna speak in positive terms of a Carlist rising, under the general directions of Elio. The Carlists had, it is said, extensive ramifications spread against through Navarre. A military conspiracy had, it was said, been discovered at Tafolla, of a French character. The same journal undertakes to assert that General Narvaez had declined to accept the overture which had been made to him through Senor Ezeagoua, to return to Spain, for the purpose of forming a Cabinet. Carlist movements are spoken of by the *Faro*, and by the *Clamor Publico*, as having taken place at Mora, in New Castile, at the Maestrazgo, in Valencia. The *Faro* had been seized for a libel on the Government

The shares of the Bank of St. Ferdinand fell on the 7th no less than 15 per cent.

Royal orders of the 8th announce that Queen Isabella has made Marquis of Novaliches; and to Bernardo Roez Fuentes, Spanish Consul at Oporto, is accorded the Cross of Commander of the Order of Isabella the Catholic

The Government have determined upon raising 90 millions reals on Treasury Bills. English capitalists, however, seem very shy of offering to bid for the loan.

A grand banquet was given at the Palace on the 6th instant, in honour of Cardinal Brunelli. Amongst the high functionaries who attended on the occasion were MM. Santa Coloma, Malpica, Pena, Aguayo, and Vega. All the Ministers, the members of the diplomatic corps, and the Patriarch, were amongst the number of the guests

The Infante Don Francisco de Paula and his family were to leave Madrid on the 9th inst., for St. Sebastian.

SWITZERLAND.

A letter from Berne, of the 9th inst., in the *Federal Gazette*, gives the following details relative to the note delivered from M. Guizot to M. Ochsenstein:—"The note expresses itself in a more precise manner on the dangerous situation of Switzerland, and points out clearly the position of France, and the principles which the Government has to adopt. The right of Switzerland to an independent State, to give herself a Constitution, and to modify it, is expressly recognised. But at the same time the Swiss were warned, in the moderate language of a friendly power, that the existence of Switzerland was the federal power, and not to confound the Republics, who have an independent existence based on history and treaties, which have been recognised by Europe. The dangers of a civil war are also pointed out, and the perils which would hang over the prosperity of Switzerland, and the interests and tranquility of the powers."

THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.

The *Cambria* has brought New York papers to the 30th June. Neither the local news, nor that from Mexico is important.

The commercial affairs of the Union excite some attention. The fact of the exchange being at the favourable rate of 6 to 6¼ per cent. premium, has been the cause of gratulation among the mercantile community of New York.

President Polk was engaged in a tour through the northern states of the Union. He left New York on Monday the 28th of June; reached Hartford the same day; Boston on Tuesday; and Portland on Wednesday. Throughout his "progress" the chief magistrate of the Union encountered a cordial and respectful welcome.

There has been another explosion of a river-steamer, the *Edna*. It took place at Columbia, on the Ouachita River, and resulted in the loss of from twenty to twenty-five lives, and the injury of a great many wounded. The passengers, both those saved as well as lost, were all natives of the South.

The date from the city of Mexico is to the 2nd of June. Captain Wood, of the steamer *Alabama*, from Vera Cruz, arrived at New Orleans on the 21st of June, having left Vera Cruz on the 16th, states that information had been received there that Generals Scott and Worth, with the main body of the army, had advanced as far as Rio Frio without opposition. Santa Anna had taken his place by a deputation from the capital with proposals for peace. Captain Wood had not heard what the nature of those propositions was, but their tenor was such that General Scott refused to accept them, and resolved to push on to the capital.

No certain intelligence had been received of the result of the Mexican Presidential election. An attempt at a pronunciamento had been made at Mexico by Gomez Farias's partisans, but it was put down easily by Bustamente. Santa Anna had a second time tendered his resignation of the Presidency and of the command of the army; but Congress had acted upon neither offer. About 20,000 men, the wreck of all armies, were gathered between Mexico and the Rio.

At Vera Cruz the yellow fever was making fearful havoc among the unfortunate troops located there; 49 deaths are reported to have occurred in one day. There are also to be added a thousand deaths from the same cause at Vera Cruz. General Shields was at Jalapa, and was about to leave for the United States, when he received an order from General Scott to join him at Puebla.

IRELAND.

THE EARL OF CLARENDON.—On Tuesday, a deputation from the Royal College of Physicians presented an address of congratulation to his Excellency on his appointment to the Lord Lieutenancy of Ireland. His Excellency received the deputation with marked kindness, and returned a suitable reply. In the course of his observations he alluded to an address of congratulation to the Lord Lieutenant, which their honours expect will be presented. A reply from his Excellency is now expected which he entertains of Irish affairs, present, past, and future

FUNERAL OF DANIEL O'CONNELL.—O'Connell's funeral is fixed for the 23rd inst., at Glasnevin, near Dublin. His remains will arrive in Dublin on the previous day probably on the 20th.

DUNGARVAN ELECTION.—Some of the electors of Dungarvan appear determined that the Master of the Mint shall not resume his seat for that ancient borough without exhibiting "her Majesty's picture." Seventy-two electors have requested a meeting to consider the propriety of putting "a Conciliation Hall Repealer in nomination."

ENNIS ELECTION.—There will be a fierce fight for the borough of Ennis. Mr. O'Gorman Mahon, who has arrived from Paris, made quite a triumphal entry into the town a few days ago, accompanied by a great crowd of people, with music and colours. His reception is described as most enthusiastic.

THE CORN HARVEST.—The harvest operations are still downwards, while the supplies are by no means large. Indeed, there is something approaching to scarcity in the country markets. Between Thursday and Saturday evening, 74 vessels, laden with meal and other bread stuffs, arrived in Cove harbour. The cargoes amount to 23,356 tons.

THE HARVEST.—The accounts in the Irish provincial papers continue to describe the crops, including the potato, as of a most abundant and fast ripening, giving every promise of an early and abundant harvest.

FRIGHTFUL MURDER.—An inquest was held at Limerick last week, upon the body of Andrew Fitzgerald, a carrier, who was stoned to death on the Black-lyke, while in the act of driving cattle into the city. The Jury returned a verdict, "That deceased died in consequence of a beating he received from a party of men and women on the 6th of July, at the Black-boy-lake; and that Pat Ryan (Early), Bridget Ryan, his wife, and Bridget, his daughter, were principals in the homicide." The prisoners have been committed for trial. It was a woman who drew the first stone from the ditch with which the deceased was killed, and then four strokes of a loaded whip from Ryan, literally demolished the right side of his skull, and completed this audacious butchery in the noon-day, at the corner of the road in the principal street of the city.

COMMITTAL OF A BARRISTER FOR SHOOTING A GAMEKEEPER.—Randal Pratt, Esq., a highly-respectable gentleman resident in the county of Longford, and a barrister, has been lodged in gaol, charged with shooting and severely wounding a man named Lenahan, who was gamekeeper to Colonel Pratt, his cousin. The man is out of danger, although severely wounded.

SUICIDE BY A PERSON NINETY-THREE YEARS OF AGE.—An inquest was held at Fardisland (Ile-sforddsire), on Monday week, on the body of Mr. John Morgan, 93 years of age, who occupied a small farm in the above parish, and who, on the preceding Friday, drowned himself in a pool in his field. It appears from the evidence of Mr. Morgan, aged about 40, son of the deceased, that a great alteration had of late taken place in the manner of his father, and that he had been subject to great irritation of temper. On the day of his death some person went to his house to inquire for him, when search was made for him, and he was at length discovered in the horse-pond, with his head in the mud. He was quite dead. The Jury returned a verdict to the effect that the deceased destroyed himself whilst in a state of temporary insanity.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

BRIBERY AT ELECTIONS.—Lord BROUGHAM proposed the three resolutions of which he had given notice, declaring it to be the duty of their Lordships to adopt measures, at the beginning of the next session of Parliament, for detecting and punishing of acts of bribery committed in the election of Members of the House of Commons, and of Representative Peers of Ireland and Scotland; and for inquiring into and punishing corrupt bargains, compromises, &c. The noble and learned Lord contended that their Lordships were equally concerned with the Commons in the purity of election, and that they had an equal right to interfere in punishing down bribery and corruption. He referred to the charges of Ministerial corruption now under investigat on in France, and said that, in his opinion, the evil effects produced by the bartering for places in France were not comparable to the direful effects of that wholesale corruption of conscience which takes place in this country at a general election. -The Marquis of LANSDOWNE, on the ground that it was not advisable to adopt an abstract principle, and with the conviction that their Lordships would willingly adopt any measure sent up to them in the next session of Parliament for punishing such delinquencies and crime in connexion with bribery and corruption at elections as the existing law was not able to reach, moved the previous question.—Lord BROUGHAM agreed briefly addressed the House on the subject, and then withdrew his motion.

EVILS IN EMIGRANT VESSELS.—In reply to a question from the Earl of ENNISKILLEN, the Earl GREY said it was true that frightful fevers had broken out in several of the emigrant vessels from Ireland to Canada. He described the measures that had been taken by the Governor-General of Canada to alleviate the condition of the emigrants.

The House adjourned about eight o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS MONDAY.

THE WELLINGTON STATUE.—The House met at three o'clock, and on the order of the day for going into Committee of Supply, Lord J. RUSSELL said "Before the order of the day is read, I wish to fulfil a promise made to my noble friend opposite (Lord G. Bentinck), and to state to-day the intention of the Government with respect to the Wellington military memorial, the subject on which he proposed a motion. Since I last addressed the House, I have had a communication with the Illustrious Duke with reference to the equestrian statue erected over the arch in the Green Park; and, in substance, his reply to my inquiry was that he viewed it as a question to be considered, not upon individuals, but upon public grounds: that many persons were of opinion that the committee by whom the testimonial had been erected were of opinion that its removal from the arch would be looked upon as a mark of disapprobation on the part of the Crown; and that, though he received too many evidences of Royal favour to suppose there had been any such intention, as such would be the effect, upon public grounds, he deprecated the proposition to take down the statue from its present position. (Hear, hear.) This statement has been communicated to her Majesty, and I have received the Queen's commands to say that the Government do not intend to permit the removal of the Statue." (Cheers.)

The House soon afterwards went into a Committee of Supply, and the remaining estimates were agreed to.

The House subsequently went into Committee of Ways and Means, and resolutions were agreed to, upon which the Appropriation Bill (the last bill of the session) will be introduced

The New Zealand (No. 2) Bill was read a second time.

The Mussel Fisheries (Scotland) Bill, the Post-office Bill, the Navigation Bill (No. 2), and the Herring Fishery Bill, were read a third time and passed.

The Constabulary Force (Ireland) Bill, the Destitute Persons (Ireland) Bill, Public Works and Drainage (Ireland) Bill, and the London-bridge Approaches Bill, passed through Committee.

THE BANKRUPTCY AND INSOLVENCY BILL. The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the committa. of the Bankruptcy and Insolvency Bill. Sir J. GRAHAM agreed to a large proportion of the bill, but was strongly opposed to that portion of it which restored jurisdiction to the Keeper of the Great Seal, as calculated to retain several useless officers in Chancery. He hoped that the Government would not press this portion of the bill, as the whole question must come under consideration in a future Parliament. Sir E. STRADY said the bill required much more consideration than could be given to it at this period of the session, and he hoped, therefore, the Government would consent to its postponement.—The House then went into Committee, and Sir J. GRAHAM proposed the omission of the clauses to which he had referred. Two divisions took place, in each of which the right hon. Baronet was defeated by a majority of seven. The remaining clauses were then agreed to, and, soon afterwards, the House adjourned at midnight

HOUSE OF LORDS. TUESDAY.

EXHIBITION OF WORKS OF ART AND THE NEW PALACE. Lord BROUGHAM presented a petition from certain artists, contributors to, and competitors in, the exhibition of works of art now exhibiting in Westminster Hall. They complained of the manner in which the prizes had been awarded after only three days' examination of a vast number of pictures which required a careful examination and a sifting inquiry into their respective merits, and they further urged that, prior to an adjudication, the pictures should be removed and placed in the Hall of the public. The petitioners suggested that the artists of France, Germany, and Italy should have been called in as assessors before the Commissioners had adjudicated, and they prayed that such a course should be taken before anybody Mr. A. Mr. B, or Mr. C should be employed finally to decorate the walls of the new palace. The Marquis of LANSDOWNE made several observations in reply, which were totally inaudible. The petition was ordered to be on the table.

The Minor's Relief Suspension Bill was read a third time and passed.

THE POOR LAW SUPERVISION (IRELAND) BILL.—On the motion for the committal of the Poor-Law Supervision (Ireland) Bill, the Earl of St. GERMANS moved, as an amendment, that the bill be committed that day three months. This amendment was, however, negatived, without a division, and the bill passed through committee.

The Tithe Commutation Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Compensation for Damages (Ireland) Bill, the Drainage of Lands (Ireland) Bill, the Stock in Trade Exemption Bill, the Polling at Elections (Ireland) Bill, and the Joint-Stock Companies Bill, were read a second time.

The House adjourned before eight o'clock, till Thursday

HOUSE OF COMMONS. TUESDAY.

The House again met at twelve o'clock

THE EPISCOPATE OF MANCHESTER.—Lord J. RUSSELL moved the second reading of the Bishop of Manchester, &c., Bill; and stated that it was the intention of the Government hereafter to propose, on the authority of the Ecclesiastical Commission, a Bishopric of St Alban's should be established in relief of that of London; one for Southwell, in relief of that of the Archbishopric of York and Bishopric of Lincoln; and a Bishopric for Bodmin in Cornwall, in relief of the diocese of Exeter; but each of which propositions would require the sanction of a separate act of Parliament.—Mr. HORSMAN moved a declaratory resolution affirmative of the principle that the bill could not be fitly entertained during the present session, the amendment being seconded by Mr. J. COLLETT. After a protracted discussion, Mr. HUME moved, as an amendment upon that of Mr. Horsman, that the bill be read a second time that day three months; which was seconded. The amendment, the House divided, when the original motion was carried by 124 to 15, the bill being then read a second time.

ANOTHER ABANDONMENT. Mr. WARD announced that, in consequence of the opposition, threatened in the Lords, the Government had resolved to withdraw the Thames Conservancy Bill for the present session.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS. The remainder of the sitting was devoted to miscellaneous business. Mr. ESCOTT brought the case of Mr. Langslow, recently a Judge in Ceylon, under the notice of the House, with a view of obtaining him redress.—Mr. HAWES having replied to the statement, concluded by moving the previous question. After some discussion the motion was withdrawn.—Mr. BENNET'S Poor Removal Bill was rejected by a majority of 44 to 5 The Poor Removal Act Amendment Bill (No. 2), after a short discussion, was read a third time and passed

The House adjourned at twelve o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

THE NEW HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Mr. H. YORKE asked the noble Lord at the head of the Woods and Forests, if he could state distinctly, positively, and without doubt or ambiguity, whether the New House of Commons would be ready for occupation by the next Parliament? Lord MORPETH was not able distinctly, positively, and without doubt or ambiguity to make such a statement. The new House of Commons would be ready for occupation. From the communications he had had with the architect, he could not indulge any hope that it would be ready by next session; but he hoped it would not be delayed beyond that period.

THE COLLIERIES BILL.—Mr. DUNCOMBE moved the second reading of the Collieries Bill.—Sir G. GREY opposed the bill, as the whole question must come before Parliament early in the next session. He moved, as an amendment, that the bill be read a second time that day three months. A discussion took place after which the House divided, and the second reading of the bill was negatived by 55 to 23.

THE PARLIAMENTARY ELECTORS BILL.

Sir DE LACY EVANS moved the second reading of the Parliamentary Electors (No. 2) Bill.

Mr. NEWDEGATE opposed the bill, as tending to a dangerous alteration in the principle of the elective franchise, and that, too, on the eve of a general election. Cons during the late period of the session, he thought the time very badly selected for introducing such a bill

Sir W. CLAY, regarding the bill as essentially good in itself, could not agree with Mr. Newdegate that a wrong time had been selected for its introduction. He cordially supported the bill, as a step in a correct direction.

Mr. CRIPPS moved, as an amendment, that the bill be read a second time that day three months

The House divided: when, the numbers being equal—54 on either side—the Speaker gave the casting vote against the amendment, which was consequently lost

The House then again divided on the question that the bill be read a second time, and the bill was lost by a majority of 53 to 52

The report on the Bankruptcy and Insolvency Bill was brought up and agreed to

The House, which met at noon, adjourned at half-past four.

HOUSE OF LORDS. (THURSDAY.)

THE POOR RELIEF SUPERVISION (IRELAND) BILL.—On the motion of the Marquis of LANSDOWNE, the Poor Relief Supervision (Ireland) Bill was read a third time. An amendment was added, providing that the commissioners shall make a regular report of their proceedings to Parliament; and the bill then passed.

THE POOR LAW ADMINISTRATION BILL.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE moved the third reading of the Poor Law Administration Bill.

Lord BROUGHAM thought it would be much better to continue the present system until the end of the next session of Parliament, before which time the whole subject could be fully considered. He, therefore, moved that the bill be read a third time that day three months.

After a few remarks from the Bishop of London and the Earl of Ellenborough, The Marquis of LANSDOWNE said the Poor Law was passed as a temporary measure, and it could not be expected under it to do more than tend forward to some material alterations in it at a future period; in fact, that it might undergo an entire change, and yet the commissioners and others took their respective offices on close cuidition.

After some discussion, Lord Brougham's amendment was rejected by 43 to 10, and the bill was read a third time. The House then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS THURSDAY.

THE DEAN OF MANCHESTER.—In answer to a question from Mr. HORSMAN, Lord J. RUSSELL said, that Mr. Bowen having been appointed Dean of Manchester, there would be no difficulty in his performing the duty of Rector of St. Paul's, Covent-garden. Mr Bowen had been strongly recommended to the office, and he believed the appointment had given general satisfaction.

CONSOLIDATED FUND BILL.—The bill went through committee. On the motion that the report be brought up, Lord G. BENTINCK called the attention of the House to the infraction, by the Dutch Government, of the Treaty of Commerce contracted in 1837 between Great Britain and the Netherlands, in respect to the trade and commerce of the Eastern territories of both countries: and asked Lord Palmerston if any remonstrance had been made to the Government of the King of the Netherlands.—Lord PALMERSTON said the subject to which the noble Lord alluded had been for a length of time under the consideration of her Majesty's Government: at present, however, there had been no remonstrance; but he trusted, from the negotiations which were going forward, that the subject would soon be brought to an amicable settlement.

The Canal Companies Bill, the Militia Pay Bill, the New Zealand (No. 2) Bill, and the Trustees Relief Bill, were read a third time and passed.

BISHOPRIC OF MANCHESTER BILL.

The order of the day having been read for going into Committee on this bill,

Mr. FREWEN said, if this bill was agreed to, it would necessarily lead to the creation of a number of other small Bishoprics

Mr. HUME trusted that the Government, at this late period of the session, would withdraw the bill. It was a measure which could not be satisfactorily considered during the present Parliament. He concluded by moving as an amendment that the Committee on the bill be postponed until this day week. (Laughter)

Mr. M. PHILLIPS seconded the amendment.

Lord J. RUSSELL said, when the Statute down from the second reading of this bill was carried by 124 to 18 (hear). he could see no reason why he should abandon it.

A debate ensued that lasted the whole of the sitting: on the division, the amendment was rejected by 29, but the debate upon the bill was adjourned. The House sat till half-; at twelve o'clock

COUNTRY NEWS.

THE ELECTIONS.

BOLTON.—Dr Bowring has arrived in Bolton, and commenced his canvass with Mr. Brooks, who has made a very favourable impression amongst the electors. Mr. Bolling's friends appear rather inactive; and Mr. Ainsworth's, after having talked of a requisition, seem disinclined to commence operations

BRIDGNORTH. Sir J. Easthope has addressed the electors. The two sitting members, Mr. Whitmore, of Apley Park, a large landed proprietor, and Sir Robert Pigot, of Patchill.

CHELTENHAM.—Mr. C. Berkeley is, it is said, threatened with an opposition in the person of Lord Feltham Clinton, son of the Duke of Newcastle. Mr. C. Berkeley's speech on the Health of Towns Bill appears to have given rise to a very general feeling of hostility towards him.

EVESHAM.—Mr. P. Berrington has announced his intention of retiring from the representation. Sir H. Willoughby solicits the suffrages of the electors on Conservative principles. Lord Marcus Hill and Mr. E. J. Rudge are the Liberal candidates. A severe contest is expected.

FROME.—The member for this borough (T. Sheppard, Esq.), retires at the close of the present session, and the only candidate now in the field is Major the Hon. Robert Edward Boyle, son of the Earl of Cork.

GREENWICH. Admiral Deans Dundas, C.B., has issued an address to the electors of Greenwich, and announcing his intention to solicit from them the honourable distinction of being again returned as one of their representatives.

LIVERPOOL.—Lord John Manners has at length acceded to the wishes of his friends, and come forward as a candidate.

LIVERPOOL.—Mr. Cardwell has entered the lists for this borough. He was introduced on Change on Tuesday afternoon, and entered into a full exposition of his political views. His reception was satisfactory. A requisition to stand for the borough has been presented to Mr. J. Bancroft, the Chairman of the South-Eastern Railway Company.

LUDLOW.—The promised opposition for the representation of this borough has commenced. At present Ludlow returns two Conservative members, one of whom (Mr. Ackers) has declared his intention to retire at the dissolution, while the other (Mr. Botfield) solicits re-election. To supply the vacancy, no fewer than six candidates are in the field, Mr. J. B. Clive, (Conservative), and Colonel Salway (Whig).

PLYMOUTH. Mr. Gill retires from the representation of Plymouth, and Mr. Archer, Q.C., starts in his place.

READING.—A new candidate has come forward, in the person of Mr. F. Pigott, of Heckfield, near Reading. There are now, besides, three candidates in the field —Mr. C. Russell and Lord Chelsea, the present members; and Mr. Sergeant Talfourd.

REIGATE.—By a circular, dated from Nice, Viscount Eastnor, M.P. for Reigate, has declared his resolution not to come forward at the ensuing election, on account of ill health. Thomas Somers Cocks, jun., Esq., has come forward in the Conservative interest, and expects to oppose Mr. Scarlett and Mr. Bagshaw.

SHREWSBURY. A Mr. Baldock intends to offer for Shrewsbury, in the place of Mr. Disraeli

TAMWORTH.—Mr. Goldsmid, son of Sir Isaac Goldsmid, and who has the honour of being the first Jewish barrister, has addressed the electors as a friend of civil and religious liberty. At the same meeting, Mr. Cufaude said that Mr. Willshere had declined to come forward. Mr. Bagshaw has arrived, and is actively engaged in canvassing the electors Mr. Rumbold has as yet issued no notification of his intentions; and there seems to be an opinion that his retirement is not improbable. Mr. Goldsmid will be returned with Mr. Bagshaw, as supporters of the Whig cause.

OPENING OF THE HADLEIGH RAILWAY.—The Suffolk papers state that this line will be opened for goods traffic on the 1st of August, and for passenger traffic on the 10th of August.

EARLY HARVEST IN HAMPSHIRE. Mr. NEAVE, a large farmer and miller, residing at Fordingbridge, in Hampshire, on Monday commenced mowing a field of peas, one of the most prolific crops he ever grew

THE CROPS.—A farmer, describing the effect of the present favourable weather, and the progress of the crops, said, "We could not have managed it better ourselves, if we had had the sun in one hand and a watering-can in the other!"

THE MURDER AT CHESTERFIELD.—Another person has been apprehended on a charge of aiding and abetting in the murder of George Collis. His name is Statham, and he is a master butcher, at Chesterfield. It will be recollected that, a short time ago, Anthony Launt, a butcher, was apprehended on the same charge. Evidence has come from the prisoner himself, as well as from the money, and evinced great interest in the defence of Platts, executed as one of the murderers of Collis). A witness sweart to seeing Mr. Statham in the yard at the back of Mortley's shop, and to certain conversations passing between him and Mortley, at the time Platts and Collis were in the shop, and immediately after the "scuffle" and "blow" were heard, and the shop doors banged to. He also swore that Statham was coming from the yard into the house, as if he had been washing himself, and evinced great interest in the defence of Platts, executed as one of the murderers of Collis). A witness swears

HOLLAND HOUSE.—SOUTH FRONT.

LORD HOLLAND'S PARK, KENSINGTON.

THE picturesque Elizabethan pile—Holland House—is, unquestionably, one of the most celebrated "nooks and corners" of the environs of the metropolis. The public have long enjoyed the privilege of walking within a few yards of the principal front of the mansion; it has long been esteemed as one of the *delicia* of the neighbourhood: perhaps, a more rural retreat it would be impossible to point to in the vicinity of London.

We are not, therefore, surprised to find that the desire of Lord Holland to divert the public footpath from this part of the estate has excited great interest in Kensington and Hammersmith. His Lordship, it appears, proposes to divert that portion of the footway leading from Notting-hill to Kensington, which commences at the north-east corner of the Park, in front of Holland House, and passes the north-west side of the same Park in a curved line; and then passes on along the west side of the same Park, in a south direction, to the high road, leading from Kensington to Hammersmith, extending in length 692 yards. In place of such footway so proposed to be stopped up, Lord Holland offers to substitute a footway on the east side of the Park, in front of Holland House, in a line with and in continuation of the present footpath, from the point at the north-east corner of the Park, in front of the mansion where the part of the footpath proposed to be stopped up commences; and extending thence along the east side of the Park in a south direction into the high road, and terminating opposite Earl-street, leading to Battersea bridge.

Yesterday week, a very numerous meeting of the inhabitants of Kensington was held in the National School Room, to take into consideration Lord Holland's proposal. The chair having been taken by Mr. Churchwarden Bellworthy, and some questions relating to what had previously taken place having been answered, Mr. Browne, Lord Holland's agent, declared that his Lordship would abide by the three plans which had been previously laid before the parish. (Cheers.) Captain Prior moved that the proposal of Lord Holland be agreed to, and Mr. T. Bird seconded the motion. After some desultory conversation, Mr. Milley proposed an amendment, declaring that, as the diversion of the footpath would be injurious to the interests of the public, as well as to the inhabitants of Kensington, the stopping up of the highway was inexpedient. The amendment having been seconded by Mr. Sullivan, was received with great disapprobation. Mr. Whittaker, Mr. Barlow, Captain Hood, R.N., and Mr. Hawkes, spoke in favour of the original motion; Mr. Davis and Mr. Heraputh supported the amendment, which was put from the chair and negatived by a large majority; the original motion was carried with but few dissentient voices, and the meeting broke up. It appeared from the speech of Mr. Hawkes that the new footpath is to be 50 feet in width, and that the whole footpath is to be dedicated for ever to the use of the public, so that there will always be a direct communication between the Great Western and other high roads which pass through the parish; there will also be a lodge at the south end of the footpath, and one near to Holland House, by which much greater protection will be afforded to persons using it. The Duchess of Bedford, whose grounds adjoin at the upper part, is understood to be ready to join in the improvement, and in giving additional protection.

Our Illustration shows the South Front of the Mansion, past which lies the path in question.

Addison possessed this property scarcely three years; yet, his genius invests the place with its paramount interest. "And now," says a recent writer, "let us glance at this fine example of picturesque architecture, with its park-like domain and pleasaunce, its 'windpipes of hospitality' (as an old writer has quaintly termed chimneys), its lofty gables, and enbayed windows—all characteristic of the proper mansion of the period. Its general plan is that of half the letter H; a public footway passes the south front, shown in the engraving; the eastern or garden front had on the lower story an arcade of wooden trellis-work, and had the interior stuccoed or painted in imitation of trellis-work, to match. On this side, was an approach to the Chapel, through gilt iron gates from the arcade. The only original apartments remaining on the ground floor, are the entrance-hall, and the two stair-cases. The one-pair contains the gilt-room, the library, and the sitting-room in the opposite wing; the rest of the interior is in the style of Inigo Jones, and supposed to be by him. The Library occupies the whole extent of the western wing, about 110 feet in length; and in the space between the book-cases and the ceiling, are portraits of eminent persons. The antique character of the mansion has been generally preserved. The late Lord Holland caused to be erected, at the carriage entrance from the road at Kensington, a lodge and a pair of metal gates, the latter gilt, and emblazoned, in appropriate Elizabethan taste."

LARGE IMPORTATION OF WEST INDIA PINE APPLES.

A CARGO of this hitherto valuable and delicious fruit, consisting of the immense quantity of 35,000 Pines, has, within these few days, been received by the *Trinity* yacht, Captain Hunnsell, in twenty-five days from New Providence, consigned to Messrs. Keeling and Hunt, Monument-yard; this being the largest quantity of Pines ever brought, at one time, to this country. A portion of the fruit was brought on the deck of the vessel, growing in the soil in which it was originally planted; and, as exhibited in the different floors at the warehouses of Messrs. Keeling and Hunt, gave them the appearance of huge pineries. This firm received, previous to the above cargo, upwards of 30,000 Pines, by steamers and sailing vessels; the whole of which went rapidly into consumption; and the annual supplies are now looked forward to anxiously by the public, who apply the fruit to pine-serving purposes, as well as dessert.

The bulk of this fruit is brought from the Bahamas, where the Americans, to the period of the first importations to England, enjoyed the exclusive purchase of the fruit from the natives; but, since the English have been in the market, the Pines have advanced 50 to 60 per cent. in value.

The Pine plants in the West Indies only bear for three years; and those of the last of the three years' growth are sent on the trees to England, and thereby make room for other plantations.

Eleuthera and Governor Harbour are two of the most prolific islands in the Bahamas for the growth of the fruit; and both places are equally celebrated for their turtles.

The Pines received this year are, unquestionably, superior to those of former seasons; the dry and warm weather having been favourable to their growth.

The Engraving shows the Pines as exhibited for sale, with the crown, main leaves and root; the varieties being "Bird's-eye," "Providence," and "Sugar-loaf."

On Wednesday, a sale of about 5000 Pines, and a number of Bananas, took place in Monument Yard. There was a numerous attendance of buyers, who purchased freely; the Pines selling at from 10s. to 40s. per lot of 20; and the Bananas from 8s. to 10s. per bunch

Lord Jocelyn, in his very intelligent little volume, entitled "Six Months with the Chinese Expedition," notes:—"Pine-apples at Singapore, although not equal to those of English hot-house growth, bear no comparison, from their superior flavour, with the same fruit of either East or West India growth. Here they are in such abundance, that captains of ships frequently purchase them by boat-loads to scour their decks; which, from the acidity they possess, have the property of whitening."

As Pine-apples are becoming economical luxuries, it may be useful to state that they may be kept a considerable time by twisting off their crowns; which are often suffered to remain and live upon the fruit, till they have sucked out nearly all the goodness

"In preparing to serve a Pine-apple, at table, first remove the crown, by placing round it a napkin, and twisting it out; then cut the fruit horizontally into slices; and, these being served, the scales and rind are pared off by the guests."—(*Hints for the Table*, page 86.)

EXHIBITION GROUND
HORTICULTURAL GDNS.
Barracks
Broad Walk
Terrace Walk
Parade
Kensington Street
Gate
Gate
Gate

PRESENTATION OF NEW COLOURS TO THE SECOND (QUEEN'S ROYAL) REGIMENT, AT GOSPORT.

the Arrangements for the Meeting, showing the respective localities of the Exhibitions.

The Exhibition Yard willjbe on the Race-course, nearly close to the high-road leading from Northampton to Leicester, within ten minutes walk of the market-place, and fifteen minutes walk from the railway station. Omnibuses will meet every train, and convey passengers to the Show Yard, or to any part of the town.

The Dining Pavilion will be erected on Manning's Close, in Bedford-street, about two hundred yards from the Market-square.

The general business of the Society will be transacted in the Grand Jury room, the entrance being through the County Hall, which adjoins the Nisi Prius and Criminal Courts, and situated in one corner of the Market-square.

The Lectures will be given in All Saints Schools, in Horse Shoe-street, close to the Theatre.

Since the original plan for the Exhibition Yard was decided on by the Council of the Society, the entries made for exhibition have been found to be so numerous, and so far beyond that of any preceding meeting, that a very considerable enlargement of the yard and shedding has been decided on. It may, therefore, be expected that the Exhibition at Northampton, especially as regards agricultural machinery and implements, will be the largest of the kind ever held in this or any other country

The space occupied by the Show Yard, including the Receiving Yard and Trial Yard, comprises nearly fourteen acres.

There have been used in covering the sheds and offices as much canvass, floor-cloth, and felt, as would cover, if laid out flatwise, twelve acres of land. The Pavilion is nearly as last year, being prepared for 1200 persons to dine in.

Next week we shall fully illustrate this great national gathering. A very useful "Guide to the Show," for Visitors, has been opportunely published by Messrs. Abel and Son, of Northampton.

PRESENTATION OF NEW COLOURS TO THE SECOND (QUEEN'S ROYAL) REGIMENT, AT GOSPORT.

ON Saturday afternoon, this distinguished regiment, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Carruthers, C.B., quartered at Forton, near Gosport, was presented with new Colours, by Lady Augusta Fitzclarence and Miss Fitzclarence, the wife and daughter of Major General the Right Hon. Lord Frederick Fitzclarence, G.C.H., Lieutenant-Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the district.

Preparatory to the ceremony, at half-past one, the Regiment formed in line to receive the General, who arrived at the hour appointed, accompanied by Lieutenant General Lord Saltoun, K.C.B., G.C.H., &c., Colonel of the 2nd, the staff, and the Ladies Fitzclarence. The Regiment then formed square, and the Colours were brought into the centre and placed upon the big drum head. The Rev. Henry Aubrey Veck, M.A., incumbent of St. John's, Forton, and chaplain to her Majesty's troops in Forton and Haslar Barracks, then delivered the following prayer:—

O Lord of Hosts, God of the armies of heaven and earth, look down, we beseech Thee, upon us, Thy sinful creatures, who come before Thee in the name of Jesus Christ, our Lord and Saviour, to offer unto Thee our homage and to seek Thy blessing. Bless, O Lord, this day the work of our hands. O prosper Thou our handy work. We know, O Lord that the race is not to the swift, nor the battle to the strong. We now, O Lord, implore Thy protection and blessing on these banners, which we would this day consecrate to Thy service and the defence and honour of our Sovereign and her dominions. In Thy name, O Lord, do we set up these banners; may they never be unfurled in an unrighteous cause; may they never be reared before an enemy; may they ever be borne by strong hands and faithful hearts, which, trusting Thee, fear none but Thee; may they ever be carried to victory, as in the plains of Italy and in the fields of Spain: and may victory ever be tempered with mercy to the vanquished. We pray, also, that these Colours may always be borne by this regiment as a token and pledge of their duty, fidelity, and honour,—of their loyalty and zeal—their fortitude and valour in the service of our most gracious and beloved Queen, and in the maintenance of our holy faith, our constitution, and our laws: and that they may put their hope and confidence in Thee, the great Captain of their salvation—the Lord of Hosts—without whose aid vain is the help of man.

Lady Augusta Fitzclarence then received the Queen's Colour from the Senior Major (Gilland), and presenting it to the Colonel, Lord Saltoun, addressed him as follows:—

"I feel exceedingly happy in being selected to present this Colour to your gallant Regiment, and I feel quite satisfied it cannot be given into better hands. I feel extreme pleasure in giving this Colour to you, Lord Saltoun, being one of my earliest and oldest friends."

Lord Saltoun having acknowledged the compliment paid to himself and the Regiment,

The Hon. Miss Fitzclarence presented the Regimental Colour to Major Lloyd. They were next consigned to the custody of Ensigns M'Carthy and Inglis, the Senior Ensigns. The Grenadiers then closed ranks, and wheeling to their left, proceeded to the centre, where they joined the Ensigns bearing the Colours, and trooped them in the usual form, concluding by the escort of the old Colours to the Orderly Room, the band playing "Auld lang syne." The line then wheeled back into open column right in front, and marched past the Generals in slow and quick time, Lord Saltoun (their Colonel) receiving the salute. After which, both Generals, accompanied by their staffs, inspected the Regiment in column, and bestowed on them the highest commendation

After the ceremony, a superb dejeuner was served to 300 guests, in a tent on the parade; the company, including Sir Charles Ogle (the Naval Commander-in-Chief), Rear-Admiral Hyde Parker, and their respective circles.

After the banquet, the guests adjourned to an elegant and appropriately fitted up ball-room, where dancing was kept up until a late hour, to the music of the band of the Regiment.

The chief figures portrayed in our illustration (from a sketch by Mr. Foate, of Portsmouth), are 1. The Rev. H. A. Veck, who consecrated the Colours. 2. Colonel and Mrs. Carruthers. 3. Town-Major White. 4. Rear-Admiral Hyde Parker, C.B., and Miss Parker; Ensigns M'Carthy and Inglis after receiving the Colours. 5. Lady Augusta Fitzclarence. 6. The Hon. Miss Fitzclarence. 7. General Lord Frederick Fitzclarence, G.C.H., &c. 8. Lord Saltoun.

On Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, the Regiment vacated its quarters at Gosport, and left by the South-Western and North-Western Railways for Liverpool, where they embarked for Athlone, Ireland.

The Queen's gave up its distinguishing Colour—a superbly-embroidered green one—in 1796, by order. The fact was, as the Regiment was marching into Dublin, with its colours flying, when the Colonel then commanding, fearing that the colour would excite disturbance, on account of its apparent party character, ordered it to be furled on the spot while the Regiment was crossing a bridge, and it was never unfurled afterwards this Colour was, on the present occasion, suspended from the chief, or centre, pillar of the pavilion in which the banquet took place, and was an object of much interest—but, in 1825, they were allowed to resume it, making three Colours instead of two. They were accordingly presented with a new one—the Lamb on which was most beautifully embroidered by the hands of Lady Torrens in 1825, on the embarkation of the Regiment for India.

This distinguished Regiment was raised in 1661, when it is reported they mustered 1000 men. During the Colonelcy of John, Earl of Middleton, 1688, the Queen's had the honour of numbering among its volunteers John Churchill, Duke of Marlborough; William O'Brien, Earl of Inchiquin, 1675; Colonel Sir Palmes Fairborne, 1680; Lieutenant-Colonel Sackville, 1681; and Colonel Percy Kirke, 1682. In 1685, the Regiment was again called into active service at Sedgmoor, by the rebellion headed by the Duke of Monmouth. In 1689 the Regiment went to Ireland, and served with distinction in the army of King William at the Battle of the Boyne, on the 1st of July, 1690.

After the close of the war in Ireland, the Regiment was withdrawn by King William III., to reinforce his army in Flanders; and it distinguished itself at the battle of Landen (1693), and the siege of Namur (1695). The Regiment subsequently distinguished itself in action at the defence of Tongres, siege of Valentia de Alcantara, Albuquerque, Badajos, Alcantara, Ciudad Rodrigo, battle of Almanza, expedition to Canada; in the fleet, as marines, under Earl Howe, on the glorious 1st of June, 1794; at the Helder, at the battle of Egmont-op-Zee, at Alkmaar, battle of Alexandria, battle of Vimiera, battle of Corunna, expedition to Walcheren, battle of Salamanca, Vittoria, in the Pyrenees, at the battle on the Nivelle, Toulouse; and lastly, in India, under Lord Keane and Sir Charles Napier, where they participated in the achievements of the army of the Indus, and took an active and prominent part in the capture of Ghuznee and Cabul, which words are emblazoned on their Colours. In the latter glorious events the Regiment was commanded by its present commanding Colonel (Carruthers), then Major.

THE VACANT COLONELCIES.—His Grace the Commander-in-Chief has filled up the Colonelcies of the 72nd Highlanders, and 45th Foot, vacant by the deaths of Sir Colin Campbell and Sir Fitzroy Maclean, agreeably to the following arrangement:—General Sir Colin Halkett, K.C.H., goes from the 31st to the 45th, which has a double battalion. Lieut.-General the Hon. Otway Trevor, formerly of the Coldstreams, receives the vacancy in the 31st. Lieut.-General Sir Neil Douglas changes from the 81st Foot to the 72nd Highlanders; and the consequent vacancy in the 81st Foot is filled up by the appointment of Major-General Thomas Evans, C.B., late of the 70th Foot.

THE OLD AND NEW COLOURS OF THE SECOND (QUEEN'S ROYAL) REGIMENT.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, July 18.—Seventh Sunday after Trinity.—The Sun rises at 4h. 8m.

MONDAY, 19.—Venus sets at 8h. 52m. p.m.—The Sun is due E. at 7h. 17m.

TUESDAY, 20.—The Moon enters her First Quarter at 0h. 53m. p.m.—St. Margaret

WEDNESDAY, 21.—Mars rises at 10h. 57m. p.m. near the E. by N. point of the horizon.

THURSDAY, 22.—St. Magdalene. The Sun sets at 8h. 2m. The Length of the Day is 15h 52m.

FRIDAY, 23. Saturn rises at 9h. 33m. p.m.—The Day has decreased 44 minutes since the Longest Day.

SATURDAY, 24.

The constellations Aquila Cygnus and Sagittarius are on the meridian at about midnight during this week

ERRATUM IN THE WEEK ENDING JULY 2.—Time of full moon, *for* 37*h.* 10*h* 8*m.* P.M., *read* 23*d.* 1*h.* 33*m.* P M

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 24.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
M A	M A	M A	M A	M A	M A	M A
h m h m	h m h m	h m h m	h m h m	h m h m	h m h m	h m h m
2 23 | 5 55	6 10 | 6 39	7 0 | 7 31	7 50 | 8 20	8 39 | 9 7	9 25 | 9 49	10 13 | 10 47

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*A. H.*"—*The late Earl of Portsmouth's name was John (not Coulson) Wallop. He died 15th May*, 1797.

"*A Correspondent*" *informs us that Laurence Washington, of Gersdon, was grandson (not son) of Laurence Washington, Esq., of Sulgrave, from whose eldest son Robert descended the American General. The statement will be found fully explained in a recent work entitled "Acta Cancellaria."*

"*Juvenis Ignoramus.*"—*A Degree at the London University will not curtail the period of a Law Student's probation at the Inns of Court. £100 is the sum generally paid to a Special Pleader for one year's attendance at the Pleader's chambers.*

"*A Hoary Reader.*" *We prefer Ackermain's "Numismatic Manual." Submit the coin to Mr. Webster, Medallist, 17, Great Russell-street, Covent-garden.*

"*J. P. L.*"—*Mr. Duncan Turner resides at Yarmouth. Mr. Turner is an Honorary Member of the Central Committee of the Archæological Institute. Trinity College, or St. John's, Cambridge.*

"*A. B. C.*"—*The wheels of the carriage for the removal of the Great Wellington Statue from the Foundry to the Arch were lent for the purpose by the Great Western Railway Company. (See the details in No. 281 of our Journal.)*

"*A Subscriber from Barley-street.*"—*The cost of binding our Journal in covers made for the purpose (to be had at our Office) is 5s. per volume.*

"*Sherwood Forest.*"—*We cannot, at present, promise the Portraits.*

"*J. R.*," *Rotherham, should write to Cadell and Co., Edinburgh, for their List, with specimens, of the several Editions of Sir Walter Scott's Works.*

"*An Elector.*" "*Are.*"

"*Gloucester.*"—*Galvanised Iron is successfully employed for water-pipes.*

"*J. C.*" *and* "*E. C.*"—*We shall illustrate the subject fully, though not by anticipation. The paper, we infer, will be printed in full in the Proceedings of the Association*

"*E. St. B.*"—*The question of* "*Cockades*" *is difficult of solution. General custom in this country restricts the usage to the servants of naval and military officers.*

"*W. H.*," *Glasgow.*—*The Christian name of the present King of Sweden is Joseph Francis Oscar. He reigns as* "*Oscar I.*" *Prince Oscar is but third son. The Count de Paras is her-apparent to his grandfather, Louis Philippe. Should the Queen of Spain have a son, of course he will not be incapacitated from succeeding to the Spanish Throne by the Treaty alluded to by our Correspondent. Egypt is a dependence of the Sublime Porte, but its Government is vested hereditarily in the family of Mehemet Ali. Napoleon Buonaparte was born at Ajaccio, 15th August, 1769. Legally, no one is entitled to bear the arms of a family from which he cannot prove his descent. A grant from the Crown is obtained by petitioning the Earl Marshal, through the Heralds' College, at an expense of about seventy-five guineas*

"*M.*," *Dublin.*—*is thanked for his offer; but, we have not received the Lunes.*

"*J. M. H.*"—*c. Cavan, should write to the Editor of the Journal in question.*

"*A Madrid subscriber*" *should order our Journal on the large envelope.*

"*E. E. H.*"—*Mr. Brahan's address is 3, Gloucester-place, Hyde Park.*

"*S. E.*," *Dursley.*—*The Engraving in question occupied about six days.*

"*G. W.*," *Guernsey.*—*Postage not paid.*

"*J. M. E.*"—*See the Memoir of Mdlle. Lind in No. 260 of our Journal, page 272.*

"*Enfy.*"*on.*" *Stove.*—*Pontet's, Cockspur-street.*

"*Eliza*" *Salop.*—*We do not know.*

A Constant Reader.—*We do not see how the suggestion can be made with propriety.*

"*E. G.*—*Apply for American Newspapers to Messrs. Wiley and Putnam, 12, Paternoster-row.*

"*G. P.*," *Nottingham, is thanked; but we have not room.*

"*J. O.*," *Greenock.*—*Her Majesty will, it is expected, leave town for Scotland, in the first week of August.*

"*X X X*," *Jersey, is thanked, but, we cannot spare room for the Sketch.*

"*J. B.*" *will find the Bazaar noticed in our "Metropolitan News."*

"*W W W*" *Ashtead.*—*Address the Church Pastoral-Aid Society, Temple Chambers, Falcon Court, Fleet-street.*

"*Anxious.*" *We cannot give the information required.*

"*Alice.*"—*The lieutenancy of a ship is not affected by the illegitimacy of its mother.*

"*X. Z. Z.*" *Hereford.*—*The annual pay of a Colonel of Dragoons is £1000, if appointed on or before the 31st of March, 1834; £500, if appointed after that date and a Colonel of the Line, £600; or half-pay, according to seniority, if caused an expenditure of more than £1,000 per annum.*

Mary Cornelia, wife of Viscount Seaham, is only child of Sir John Edwards, Bart., of Garth, in the county of Montgomery: her marriage took place on the 3rd of August, 1846.

"*Florence.*"—"*Cousins once removed*" *implies the relationship existing between the member of a family and his or her cousin of the next generation.*

"*A Correspondent.*" *There is no such title as Marquis of Aberdeen. It was evidently a misprint for* "*Marquis of Abercorn.*"

"*A Constant Reader.*"—*A Foreigner cannot sit in the English House of Commons*

"*L. C. C.*" *Cossack: Orange body and cap, with scarlet sleeves. Miami: Red jacket; black cap.*

"*A Subscriber,*" *Exeter.*—*On Jan. 1, at noon, the distance of the Sun from the Earth was 93,400,000 miles, nearly; and, on July 1st, at noon, the distance was 96,587,000 miles, nearly.*

"*A Subscriber from the Peak.*"—*Yes: the time of New Moon in July was inadvertently inserted for that in June*

"*An Inquirer.*"—*We do not remember the Song in question.*

"*E. W.*," *Exeter, may find the information sought in the Local Guides: we cannot spare time for such searches.*

"*J. P.*," *Belfast.*—*A pamphlet of information for Tourists, as to Custom-House Duties, is published by Mr. Knight, 22, Ludgate-street*

"*A Subscriber*"—*We cannot, at the moment, ascertain the name of the steamer.*

"*A Constant Reader.*"—*The Royal Academy of Music is in Tenterden-street, Hanover-square.*

"*Minta.*"—*The general opinion is, that the Moon has an influence on the weather; but, in fact, she has very little indeed, if any*

"*T. U. V.*"—*The wax impression is from a Swan Coin of Maximinus.*

"*A Constant Reader.*"—*The distance from Southampton to Aden is about 5000 miles; from Aden to Bombay, about 1800 miles; and from Bombay to London, about 14,000 miles.*

"*Cornelia.*"—*We will see*

"*Wilhelm.*" *Apply as a Fencing Academy.*

"*A Subscriber.*"—*The usual passage of a Steam-ship from London to New York is from 15 to 18 days.*

"*A. D.*"—*No license is required.*

"*A. H. W.*"—*Poaching was punished with death under the old Forest Laws of England, and the penalty was often inflicted.*

"*Puter.*" *The question is under consideration of the Government.*

BACK NUMBERS.

All Numbers of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, one month old, will, in future, be considered "Back Numbers," and be charged each sixpence extra.

The Back Numbers are now reprinted; and any single Number from the commencement may be had by remitting One Shilling to the Office, or to any Bookseller or News-agent.

The Volumes and Parts will be charged the same as usual, viz., Volumes, 18s.; Parts, 2s. 6d.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 17, 1847.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL has made further preparations for the end of the session: several measures have followed the Health of Towns Bill, and have been withdrawn. But that the present is a year of exceptional circumstances, and that much cannot be expected of a Minister who governs with a Parliament really hostile to him, though the feeling is suspended, there have been failures enough to injure any party in public estimation. Russell's policy, at present, seems very undecided and inconsistent. In the Education Scheme and the Creation of New Bishopric, he has tried to conciliate the Church party; yet he stands with a Jew candidate for the City, to the terror of the same party for which he has done so much, it is believed for the purpose of testing the question of the civil disabilities of that persuasion. It is not a little curious to hear him receiving in one day the praises of Sir Robert Inglis and the condemnation of those who would concede nothing to either Jew or Catholic.

Whether the failure of so many measures has irritated the Premier, or Dr. Reid has failed to keep the House of Commons cool enough, we cannot say; but the Premier, in one instance at least, seemed to lose both tact and temper in the uncalled-for remarks he made on Mr. Hume. He told the Member for Montrose his words had no weight, for he did not seem to understand the meaning of them—that he had a chartered liberty to say what he pleased, since nobody felt it as censure.

It was to this effect that the Premier spoke of the oldest and ablest of his non-official supporters! The manner of such things is often more regarded than the matter; and that of Lord John was cold and bitter, as if he really wished to give pain, or avenge himself for instances of opposition too sturdy for official equanimity. But Mr. Hume is looked on now as a patriarch of the party, and the Premier's gratuitous sneer pained all who heard it.

There is something of real influence even in the personal department of Rulers, which all Ministers should remember. A statesman need be strong all round before he can afford to alienate, and cast them off. After all, a vote on a division is not all that a Minister should rely on; there is a social side even to politics, and a harsh and repulsive manner of dealing with men will sap a party as surely if not so soon as bad principles. The personal opinion we have of a man influence immensely our feelings as to his actions; start with a personal prejudice against a Minister, and it is amazing how soon you begin to pick holes in his policy. The importance of manner and bearing seems to be underrated by more than one public man of the day on both sides. When they are natural and spring from a genial disposition they are all powerful; even if they have to be assumed, the assumption is better than the total want of them. Lord John has to sell's outbreak on Mr. Hume was positively ill mannered as well as ill tempered. The present Premier both want cordiality of manner in public; possibly they are all the better when they unbend to the select few in private; but we cannot help thinking even there it must cost an effort, the other manner seems so natural. Are official cares so unrelenting as to banish all freedom from the outward deportment? Mr. Disraeli, in the early part of Sir Robert Peel's Government, said plainly that the coldness of manner with which the Premier treated them had caused just dissatisfaction among several members of the party. This was before the great offence came and absorbed all minor discontents. We have seen Sir Robert Peel in the House laugh *at* an opponent; we cannot recall his doing the same thing *with* a friend. Sir Robert Walpole was an immoral man and a not very upright Minister; but, from what you read of him, he must have been personally liked; he would come from his brain for something besides red tape and official statistics. He would bet a guinea with an Opposition member and throw it across the table to him when he lost; very indecorous says some stickler for the solemnity of the Treasury Bench; it would be if not done well and heartily, as we are sure Walpole did it. In the same spirit, he was the life and soul of his social parties. We may rely on it his *bonhommie* served him well as many a pinch.

A party wants a social side to brighten and soften matters; but official dinners at the "residence in Downing-street" are not the thing required. The Whigs have been losing *terrain* in society ever since Holland House and its glory departed; the world hears no brilliant things from among them, or from those they gathered round them. They produce nothing but dreadful Acts of Parliament, that fail—poor specimens of things bad at the best. They have spent eight millions of money, and not balanced it with a single joke! Not a *mot* or a repartee to record for all that pull on our pockets. Mankind will avenge itself on the hustings for such a wrong. The Whigs make a mistake when they think they are great in office; they never were higher in public opinion than when office was twenty years away from them, and they could fight the Tories with nothing but epigrams on a speech. To be sure, Tom Moore launched the poetry, and Sheridan and Fox the prose! But now—why are there no more "Twopenny Postbags?" Because the party has grown official and Parliamentary, and ignores everything that does not come out of, or go into a red box. And now, when they cannot produce a flash of wit among them, to light their steps among the graves of their defunct measures—not a genius to lend them a lift of his wing over their difficulties—the spirit of ill-temper has descended upon them, and prompted their chief to speak bitter words of one of the most respected men the party holds in its ranks. Has the ill success of his measures soured him? It may be; but it was a great error; Mr. Hume's character and services outweigh those of half the Ministry; a sneer now recoils from him on its author. We hear that the attack, unatoned for by an apology, is awakening much wrath in the City.

THE political signs and symptoms of affairs in France are suggestive of danger. The influence of the King has overcome all the efforts of every Ministry, and nothing has been attempted in the way of internal improvement. Did it not frequently happen that men of exceeding cunning are really imprudent, we should think it impossible so clear-headed a Monarch would have suffered affairs to get into such embarrassment. Of all the evils of a State, the worst is financial difficulty; and the deficit in the French revenue is appalling. It is not that the resources of the country are failing; the revenue itself rather increases than diminishes; but the expenditure is enormous. Algiers alone is a devouring fiery furnace, that melts down millions, and gapes for more. The "system" is wearing out; the sacrifice of everything to the King's family has become too apparent, too continual. Where so few political demonstrations are made, a political banquet becomes important. At the dinner just given at Paris, the King's health was excluded, and the Marseillaise was sung! Charges of peculation, of the lowest kind, hang over the Ministry; some being proved gives a colour to many that are, perhaps, false. But even should they change the Government, with the present electoral body and the influence of the King, all the Ministries will resemble each other. An additional and painful interest has been given to the official inquiry by the attempt of M. Teste to commit suicide.

THE DISSOLUTION OF PARLIAMENT.—We hear, in an official quarter, that Parliament will be prorogued by her Majesty in person on Thursday next, the 22d inst., and that the dissolution will take place immediately afterwards.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES &c.

OXFORD. July 10.

This being the last day of Act Term, a Congregation was holden, when the following degrees were conferred:

M. A.—The Rev. C. G. Newcomb, of Oriel College.

B. A. V. C. Smith, Fellow of New College; A. F. Westmacott, of Merton College; J. Denman, of Lincoln College.

In a Convocation holden previously, the following gentlemen were admitted *ad eundem*:—The Rev. F. M. Walter, B.D., of St. John's College, Cambridge; the Rev. J. Williamson, M.A., of St. John's College, Cambridge; the Rev. W. H. Hill, of Trinity College, Cambridge; E. D. MacDermot, Bachelor in Medicine, of Trinity College, Dublin; the Rev. W. A. Newman, M.A., of Trinity College, Dublin.

THE BISHOP OF MANCHESTER.—Rumour assigns the new Bishopric of Manchester to Archdeacon Musgrave, brother to the Bishop of Hereford.

THE WEATHER.

The weather during the past week has been very fine, the temperature of each day being higher than that of the preceding till the 12th, and remaining as high after this time, the air being sultry. There has been but little wind, the direction of which has been from the S.W. or the S.S.W. The reading of a thermometer on grass has been as high as 132°, and as low as 36°; the daily range during the last few days has been from 70° to 86°, and to these extremes vegetation has been daily exposed. The following are some particulars of each day:

Thursday, rain was falling during the morning; the sky was covered with cloud till two P.M., after which time the sky was partially covered with cumuli, cumulostrati, and haze. The average temperature of the day was 62½°. Friday, the greater part of the sky was covered with cumuli, cirrostratus, and scud, throughout the day. The average temperature of the day was 63½°. Saturday, the sky was chiefly overcast till 8h. P.M.; after this time it was cloudless. The average temperature of this day was 68°. Sunday, the sky was clear and cloudy alternately, with much haze; and the day was sultry. The average temperature was 70½°. Monday was a fine day; there were a few cumuli scattered over the sky; the day was hazy and sultry; the average temperature was 74½°. Tuesday was a fine day, but very sultry, close, hazy, and the air was calm, with nearly a cloudless sky; its average temperature was 75°. Wednesday was a very sultry day; the sky was partially covered by a thin haze; its average temperature was 73½°. Thursday was a fine day, with a gentle air from the E., and much less sultry than the preceding days had been; its average temperature was 72½°. The average temperature of the week ending July 15, was 70½°.

The average temperature of the month of June was 57½°

The extreme thermometrical readings were:—

Thursday,	July 8	the highest during the day was	73½ deg.,	and the lowest was 52 deg.
Friday,	July 9	.....	73½	 53
Saturday,	July 10	.....	77½	..... 60½
Sunday,	July 11	.....	80½	 61
Monday,	July 12	.....	83½	 61
Tuesday,	July 13	.....	85	..... 58½
Wednesday,	July 14	.....	86½	 60
Thursday,	July 15	.....	85	 60

Blackheath, Friday, July 16, 1847. J. G.

N.B.—In writing from Uffington the two preceding weeks, I have given short notes upon the then state of the crops in the neighbourhood of Stamford and the country around, as found by personal inspection, as well as from good authority, and to the time I left, July 8, there was no appearance of the potato disease. On July 13, I received a letter from a friend, a clergyman, of Uffington, who had assisted me in my inquiries, and he states that the potato disease has certainly appeared. A gentleman, who has been travelling about the country during the last month, and in whose judgment I can place implicit confidence, told Mr. Stackhouse that for the last month he had been looking for it, but he had not decidedly seen it till Wednesday and Thursday, July 7 and 8, and he most clearly saw it on Friday, July 9, at Stratford-upon-Avon. Mr. Stackhouse has sent me some affected leaves, taken from his own plants at Uffington, which I have examined well with good glasses; but, beyond a deep discolouration, I have not seen anything upon them. In appearance the stalks rows of plants are affected, whilst parallel rows on both sides are unaffected.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

On Sunday morning the Queen and Prince Albert, the ladies and gentlemen of the Court, and the domestic household of Buckingham Palace, attended divine service in the private chapel in Buckingham Palace. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Stanley.

On Monday, the Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal, took an airing in an open carriage and four. At three o'clock there was a full Chapter of the Order of the Bath, when the Earl of Dundonald was invested with the badge of a Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath. Sir Charles William Pasley and Rear Admiral Sir Hugh Pigott were invested with the insignia of Knight Commanders of the Bath.

On Tuesday the Queen and Prince Albert honoured the performance at her Majesty's Theatre with their presence.

ARRIVAL OF HER MAJESTY AT OSBORNE HOUSE.—Her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the Royal Family arrived in town on Wednesday afternoon, and arrived at Osborne House about six in the evening. The weather was beautifully fine; and the Royal party remained on deck during the time occupied in crossing the Solent.

PRINCE WALDEMAR OF PRUSSIA.—His Royal Highness visited the Tower on Monday; attended the Investiture of the Order of the Bath in the afternoon; and dined with the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge. On Tuesday, his Royal Highness went to Woolwich, and lunched with the officers of the garrison at the mess-room. He visited the Thames Tunnel on his return, and, in the evening, went to her Majesty's Theatre. Prince Waldemar left the Queen's Hotel on Wednesday, and went to Bushy Park, to visit her Majesty the Queen Dowager. Lord and Lady John Russell had the honour to receive his Royal Highness, Prince Lewenstein, Count Castell, Count Grotkau, and Baron Mauer Munchhosen at dinner, at the noble Lord and Lady's residence at Richmond. A select party was there to meet the Royal guest.

DEPARTURE OF SIR R. PEEL.—Sir R. Peel left town on Wednesday, accompanied by Lady Peel and family, for Drayton Manor, Staffordshire, for the season.

LORD LANESBOROUGH.—Lord Lanesborough succeeds to an Irish estate, situate within a few miles of Dublin, of the yearly value of £3000, in addition to which his Lordship comes in for a large share of £400,000 in the public funds, principally the accumulated savings of his cousin, the late Lord Lanesborough, whose unbounded love of living for many years past must have caused an expenditure of more than £1,000 per annum.

ARISTOCRATIC MARRIAGES.—The following marriages among members of the aristocracy are about to take place:—Lord Bernardale, son of the Earl of Caithness, with Miss Philips, only daughter of Mr. G. R. and the Hon. Mrs Philips. The Lady Jane Bouverie, second surviving daughter of the Earl and Countess of Radnor, to Mr. Montague Cholmeley, son of the Right Hon. E. Elliot. M.P. The Hon. Charlotte Hanbury, second daughter of Lady Bateman, and sister of the present Peer, to Mr. Whyte Melville, eldest son of Mr. John and Lady Caroline Whyte Melville (of Bennochy), and cousin of the Duke of Leeds. The preliminaries are also settled for the marriage of Mr. George Granville Harcourt, M.P., eldest son of the Archbishop of York, with the Countess Dowager of Waldegrave, widow of the late Earl, and daughter of Mr. Braham, the celebrated vocalist. A matrimonial alliance is about to take place between the Lady Caroline Leveson Gower, third daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland, and the Marquis of Kildare, eldest son of the Duke of Leinster.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

THE STATUE OF PRINCE ALBERT IN THE ROYAL EXCHANGE.—The marble statue of his Royal Highness Prince Albert, subscribed for by the merchants of the City of London, is about to be erected in the vestibule of Lloyd's, in the Royal Exchange, in commemoration of his laying the foundation stone of that splendid edifice. Workmen are engaged in preparing the pedestal for the figure, which will be raised in the course of the ensuing week.

COURT OF COMMON COUNCIL.—Summonses have been issued to the Cabinet Ministers to attend a Council at the Foreign Office to-day (Saturday) at two o'clock. At this Council the Royal Speech on the prorogation of Parliament will be considered, previous to its committing it for her Majesty's approbation.

ELECTION FOR FINSBURY.—Mr. Samuel Warner, the barrister, is a candidate for Finsbury, on Conservative principles.

LAMBETH ELECTION.—On Monday evening Mr. C. Pearson attended a meeting at the Horns, Kennington, to explain his political sentiments. In a lengthy address he advocated the extension of the suffrage, vote by ballot, the repeal of the window tax, and repeal of the duty on fire insurance. A resolution was carried declaring Mr. Pearson to be a fit and proper person to represent Lambeth. A Mr. Leaver has become a candidate in the Conservative interest for this borough.

WARD OF FARRINGDON WITHOUT.—A Wardmote was held on Monday, in the New Court, Old Bailey, to elect a Common Councilman for Farringdon-Without, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Dr. Lynch. Mr. T. H. Fox was selected.

MEETING AT THE EAST INDIA HOUSE. On Wednesday, a Special General Court of Proprietors was held at the India House, for the purpose of laying before the Proprietors a resolution passed unanimously by the Court of Directors, for granting an annuity of £1000 to Major-General Sir George Pollock, G.C.B. The resolution was moved by Mr. Henry St. George Tucker, chairman, in an address detailing the services of Sir George Pollock in the recent Indian wars. The motion was seconded by Sir James Law Lushington. The Court having been likewise addressed by several Proprietors in support of the motion, the resolution was carried unanimously, and the Court adjourned. The pension is to commence from the day when Sir G. Pollock relinquished his seat in the Council of India.

FALL IN THE PRICE OF BREAD.—On Thursday a general reduction of 1d. took place in the price of the loaf of bread throughout the metropolis. The best wheaten bread may now be obtained for 7½d., country bread 6½d. and 5½d the 4lb, and fodian corn bread 4½d the 4lb.

THE MODEL BATHS AND WASH-HOUSES, WHITECHAPEL.—On Wednesday, that portion of the building intended for the men's baths of the Model Bath and Wash-house establishment in Goulston-street, Whitechapel, was opened for public inspection. The entire erection covers an area of about 4000 square feet, and that part opened on Wednesday forms the north division. It contains about 30 separate bathing rooms, each 10 feet by 8, formed by solid blocks of slate, fitted with the necessary requisites, and supplied with hot and cold water by a powerful steam apparatus, placed in the centre of building. These baths are divided into three classes, each having a distinct entrance. They will be opened for public use on Monday, and will, it is hoped, be duly appreciated by the class for whose especial benefit they have been erected. Want of funds has delayed the completion of the wash-houses, and of the baths for females.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS IN THE METROPOLIS.—The number of births in the week ending July 10, was 1199, of which 618 were males, and 581 females. This number exceeds that of the preceding week by 78. The number of deaths was 882 (424 males and 448 females), thus being less than the births by 317, less than the deaths of the preceding week by 51, and less than the weekly average for the last five summers by 58.

POSTSCRIPT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

Several conferences took place with the Commons upon the subject of amendments made to bills.

The Drainage of Land (Scotland) Bill went through Committee.

Progress was made with several bills, and the House adjourned at an early hour

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

NEW MEMBER IN THE ROOM OF MR. O'CONNELL.—Dr. Power took the oaths and his seat for the county of Cork, in the room of the late Mr. D. O'Connell.

THE RAJAH OI SATTARA.

Hr. HUME moved for certain returns connected with the Rajah of Sattara.

SIR J. C. HOBHOUSE defended the conduct of the Government and the East Indi- Company with respect to the Rajah of Sattara, and said that he could not agree to the motion.

Mr. HUME did not persist with his motion, and the subject dropped.

THE POOR LAW BILL. Lord J. RUSSELL intimated that it was the intention of the Government to restore the clause struck out by the House of Lords respecting the separation of aged paupers.

ADJOURNED DEBATE ON THE RISEOPRIC OF MANCHESTER BILL.

The adjourned debate upon the question of going into Committee on this bill was resumed.

In the course of a preliminary conversation, Lord J. RUSSELL said he would consent to a limitation of the number of Bishops.

Mr HUME reiterated his objections to the measure, and moved, as an amendment, that the House should go into Committee on Monday.

Upon a division, Mr. Hume's amendment was rejected by 63 to 18, and the House went into Committee on the bill.

The remainder of the night was chiefly devoted to the discussion of the bill in Committee.

HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO SCOTLAND. It is, we hear, now arranged that her Majesty, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, and suite, will embark at Woolwich on Saturday, the 31st of this month, or on Monday, the 2nd of August. The junior branches of the Royal Family are expected to remain at Osborne House during her Majesty's visit to Scotland.

COLONIAL APPOINTMENTS.—Mr. Macdonnell, the Chief Justice of the Gambia, is to be the new Governor; his successor in the Chief Justiceship is not yet appointed. Lieutenant-Colonel Rolfe goes from Adelaide to assume the Deputy Adjutant Generalship at the Mauritius, and will be succeeded at Adelaide by Sir Henry Young (for some years Colonial Secretary in Guiana), who now leaves the Western District of the Cape Colony.

DEATH OF THE DERGUE OF O'CONNELL.—A letter has been received from the Rev. Dr. Miley, dated Sienna, July 3, 1847, from which the following is an extract: "We are unfortunately detained here by the sudden illness of the hon. member for Dundalk, Mr. Daniel O'Connell. This will explain the *cause* which has caused the sailing of the *Montrose* steamer from Genoa, without the remains of Mr. O'Connell."

INJURY OF FLORENTINE PAINTINGS AT ETON COLLEGE CHAPEL. During the extensive repairs which are now going on at the venerable chapel attached to Eton College, a large number of fine old paintings were discovered under the removal of the oak panelling from the walls of the sacred edifice. Some of these paintings, which appear to have been executed by Florentine artists between 1440 and 1480, and which are in a very fair state of preservation, represent a variety of miracles alleged, by the Romish church, to have been performed by the Virgin Mary. It appears that when the choir was enlarged, under the superintendence of Sir Christopher Wren, these fine, some of which were not considered very appropriate ornaments, at that time, for a place of worship, were hidden from view behind the oaken panelling. Hence their preservation up to this period. It is the intention of the Provost and Fellows of Eton to cause as many of these rare works of art to be preserved as will not interfere with the extensive alterations and embellishments now in progress in the interior of the Chapel. It has been suggested that the old oak panelling should be replaced, and that doors should be made to open in front of the paintings, so that they might at any time be inspected by visitors to the chapel, artists, and others. It may be mentioned that some of the subjects represented are not exactly suited for public exhibition in a Protestant place of worship; but, as works of art, it was deemed proper that they should not be destroyed.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

The case against M. Teste and his associates was concluded on Tuesday evening, and the Court was afterwards to sit in private till it gives judgment. The Paris Correspondent of the *Times* asserts, "in high authority," that the four accused would respect only be found guilty; that M. Teste would be sentenced to the *maximum* punishment prescribed by the law) refund the 1,000f. he had obviously received from M. Pellaprat, and would go to the galleys for life, with the hospital chain, for a fine of double that amount, and the loss of his civil rights. The Peerage he had already resigned. M Parmentier would also be condemned to the *maximum* of imprisonment and a fine, with the loss of his civil rights. General Cubières would be sentenced to two years imprisonment, a fine of 200,000f. the loss of his Peerage, and of at least his civil rights. The sentence on M. Pellaprat would be in every respect the *maximum*, because of his confidence.

The Paris papers state that shocks of an earthquake were felt in the Department of the Seine Inférieure, at about midnight on the night of the 30th ult. At Fécamp the shock was violent, and created a general panic among the inhabitants, but no damage was done beyond the smashing of crockery and the derangement of furniture. The oscillating movement lasted about eighteen seconds, and was in a direction of from north to south. The communes near Fécamp were also affected by the convulsion, and in the valley of Marcombray two shocks were felt; but they did no further harm than to derange furniture. At Gerville the oscillations were very strong, and the dismay of the inhabitants was extreme; but after a few seconds, the movement ceased. At Gerville and Goderville also shocks were felt.

ASSIZE INTELLIGENCE.

A WIFE CONVICTED OF ATTEMPTING TO POISON HER HUSBAND.

At the ASSIZES at Chelmsford, on Tuesday, *Sarah Elizabeth Hume*, 24, was indicted for attempting to administer to Thomas Hume, her husband, a large quantity of a certain deadly poison, called sugar of lead, with intent to kill and murder him.

It appeared from the evidence of the prisoner's husband, who was considerably older than herself, that he was a widower at the time he married the prisoner, and had some grown-up children. For some time prior to the month of April he had been suffering from a liver complaint; and a man named Marchant, who lived in the same village, and who, it appeared, had the reputation of being able to cure the disorder in question, had been prescribing for him, and had supplied him some pills. On the 7th of April, the prisoner was observed by her daughter-in-law to be mixing up some flour and water to a thick paste, and she then moulded it to the form of two large pills, which she placed upon the oven; and when they were dried she put them into a box which contained some of the pills that had been sent by Marchant. At this time her husband was bed-ridden, and it appeared that she tried to persuade him to take some of the pills she had made. From circumstances that had previously occurred, he had some suspicions of her intentions, and after observing that the pills were too large and too strong for him, he refused to take them. The prisoner pressed him to do so, and told him that Tom Warner had said that they were just the things for his complaint, but he pers sted in his refusal. The next day she again pressed him to take the large pills, but he refused, and it appeared that after this they were handed over to the police. The prosecutor also stated that a short time before this happened the prisoner had brought him some fried potatoes, and he found they had such a nauseous taste that he would not eat them. He had also had takes; and upon another occasion she brought him some broth, which had the same taste, and he refused to drink it. Sarah Elizabeth Hume, the prisoner's daughter, proved that she saw her mother make up the large pills and place them, with the small ones, in the box, and she afterwards saw her offer the same pills to her father, and press him to take them, upon two occasions. Another witness, a neighbour, proved that she saw her mother make the mutton broth; she first also stated upon the occasion when her mother made the mutton broth, she first put some white powder into a basin, and mixed it up, and then poured the broth into it. When her father refused to drink it, the prisoner told her to throw it away, and, at the same time, directed her to wash the basin and scrape it quite clean. The prisoner said it was not true that she asked her to wash the saucepan; she did it herself.

FOX, the constable who took the prisoner into custody, said that, upon his showing her the large pills, she at first denied all knowledge of them, but she afterwards admitted that she had attempted to administer them to her husband, but she said she did not intend to poison him.

It was then given in evidence that the two large pills referred to, upon their being analysed, were found to contain 263 grains of sugar of lead, and that, in the state of health of the prosecutor, that quantity would certainly have caused his death.

The prisoner, in her defence, merely denied the charge.

Mr Baron Parke, having summed up, the jury, after deliberating for a few minutes, returned a verdict of "Guilty."

The learned Judge ordered the prisoner to be transported for life.

The prisoner heard the address of the learned Judge with apparent indifference, and the moment the sentence was pronounced she sprang to the side of the dock where her husband was standing, evidently with the intention of inflicting an injury that might be in her power upon him. She was immediately seized by two or three turnkeys, with whom she struggled with the most desperate determination. Finding herself overpowered, she turned towards her husband, and as she could and grinned at him, and with a most savage expression of countenance, muttered imprecations upon him, the poor old man trembling in every limb, and apparently almost dead from fright.

A YOUTH SENTENCED TO DEATH FOR MURDER.

On Thursday, *James Wilmore*, a youth of 17, was indicted for the wilful murder of John Terry, by fracturing his skull with a hoe The deceased was an old labouring man, l ng near the town of Rochford, and on the 31st March, which was the day he received the injury that terminated in his death, he was on his way to that town about ten o'clock in the morning. The prisoner, it seems, had been lodging at a public-house in the village of South Fambridge, about four miles from Rochford, and left the public-house and proceeded in a direction to the town of Rochford on the same morning. It seemed that, soon after this, the prisoner and the old man joined company, and they were seen by several of the witnesses walking together towards a place called the Mead, near Daggett's Farm, on the road to the town above-mentioned, the prisoner at the time having a hoe in his hand, and the deceased a hoe-staff without the iron end. About eleven o'clock of the same morning, the poor old man was found lying in the Mead, in a dreadful state. He was covered with blood, and the top of his right ear was completely severed from the head, and was found in a mass of clotted blood among his hair. His pockets appeared to have been rifled, and his watch, a canvass purse, a key, and a small sum of money, were missing. He had sufficient consciousness to state that he had been robbed and ill-used, and he was taken in the parish workhouse at Rochford, where he remained until the 22nd April, when he died.

Circumstantial evidence was given to connect the prisoner with the murder, and the Jury found him guilty, but recommended him to mercy. Mr. Baron Parke sentenced him to death.

PERJURY IN THE DAGENHAM MURDER CASE

At Chelmsford, on Wednesday, *Thomas Kempton*, formerly a police-constable of the K division, was found guilty of wilful and corrupt perjury in some depositions he had made relative to the murder of the Policeman Clark at Dagenham, which depositions took on objection to the form of indictment, which, he said, merely averred that the offence was committed on a certain day in the year 1846; and he submitted that the indictment should have contained the words, "in the year of our Lord."—Mr. Baron Parke appeared to be of opinion that there was something in the objection; and he said he should take time to consider of it

Isaac Hickton, another constable of the same division, was then arraigned upon a similar indictment, arising out of the same transaction.—The Jury found him "Guilty," but recommended him to mercy.

On Thursday, Mr. Baron Parke intimated that upon consideration of the point of law, he should pass judgment, which he did, and sentenced both Kempton and Hickson to pay a fine of 1s., to be imprisoned for a week, and then to be transported for seven years.

THE LATE ACCIDENT AT WOLVERTON.—At Buckingham, on Saturday last, *Bernard Fossey* was tried on an indictment which charged him, being a policeman in the employ of the London and North Western Railway, entrusted with the charge of certain points at Wolverton, so negligently and carelessly conducted himself in the discharge of that duty, on the 8th of June last, as to cause a train of passengers to pass from the main line of rails on a siding devoted to goods trains, whereby a collision occurred between the said train and certain coal-waggons on the said siding; and such injuries were inflicted on one John Langston Hilton, then being a passenger in the said train, that he died thereof. Six other and similar indictments and Coroner's inquisitions charged the prisoner with having caused the death of six other parties. The prosecution were conducted in the Queen's name by the recorder, that it is unnecessary to repeat them. The Jury returned this verdict:

"We find the prisoner guilty, but we blame the company for not keeping two men at the posts." Mr. Baron Alderson sentenced Fossey to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour for two years.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

MURDER AND SUICIDE AT BERMONDSEY

Early on Tuesday evening, the vicinity of Hickman's Folly, Dockhead, Bermondsey, was the scene of a deplorable crime. A young man murdered a girl to whom he had been paying his addresses, and then destroyed his own life.

The unfortunate female was a good-looking young woman, named Matilda Griffin, aged nineteen, and lived with her mother, a decent hard-working woman, at No. 6, Hickman's Folly (a narrow thoroughfare leading from Jacob Street, opposite the Catholic Chapel, to the creek or water-course). The wretched man was a linen draper's assistant, known by the name of Henry Parker, aged twenty-three, who lodged in the same house as the unfortunate girl. From the statements made to the police by the friends of the deceased, it appears that for some time past they had been keeping company together, and up to within the last three or four days they seemed to be ardently attached to each other. Parker, it appears, had of late shown more attachment than otherwise. Suddenly, however, a marked change presented itself between the parties; the girl, whether from the fact of Parker having lost his employ, or other circumstances, has not yet transpired, began to hold herself aloof from his solicitations, and eventually took no notice of his advances. As may be surmised, this produced considerable depression on the mind of Parker, who, it is said, threatened mischief to her and her new lover, he having heard that she was about to attach herself to another person, merely to annoy him. This took place as late as Monday evening, and it is said that she took but little notice of the threat he had held out, which may be partly accounted for from the circumstance that she shortly afterwards walked out with the party who had excited his jealousy. During her absence it was noticed that the excitement of Parker was greatly increased, and, by the wildness of his manner, it was feared that he was bent on some dreadful act. Nothing in the house that he meditated some serious act. On her return, about eleven o'clock, he again endeavoured to gain her attention; she, however, avoided his advances, and told him, in the presence of her parent, that she did not want his company any more, for she had the affection of another whom she liked better." High words then ensued between them, and Parker, provoked by her "if she would not be his wife she would not be another's, for he would cut her throat and his own too." They then retired to their respective rooms, but it is seems that he never went to bed, as her mother was frequently awoke by him walking about the room. On coming down stairs, his appearance and manners fully showed the disturbed state of his mind, so much so as to create much alarm amongst those in the house. Even while some of the lodgers were at dinner, the girl observed to them in a loose manner, "that she must mind her p's and q's, for she was to have her throat cut," little thinking, no doubt, of the probability of that dreadful deed being realised so soon. Hours passed by In the course of the afternoon, about three o'clock, she left her mother's company and went up stairs to make up the beds, and the last that was heard of her was her singing. Parker had been out several times in the course of the day, returned about a quarter of an hour after she had gone up to the upper rooms. He seemed much flurried, and was noticed to stumble several times on procuring to the stairs. On five o'clock drawing nigh, the mother remarked to her son, who was sitting in the kitchen with her, "that Matilda was very quiet, and that she would go up and see what she was doing." The poor woman, on arriving at the room, on the frightful scream alarmed the inhabitants The lodgers instantly ran to her aid, and, on entering a back attic, a horrible sight presented itself. Near the fireplace lay the girl, with her head nearly severed from the neck of course, a corpse, and the lifeless body of Parker laying partly over her, his throat being frightfully cut. Several medical gentlemen were quickly called to the spot, but their assistance was of no avail, as the couple had been dead some time. From the position the bodies were in when discovered it would seem that the poor girl was in the act of making the bed in the room next to his when her life was taken, and it is more than probable that he secretly stole from his apartment, and, catching her by the hair, cut her throat with a razor he held in his hand, and then divided his own. Their death must have been instantaneous. The most singular fact is, that the nurse which must have attended this shocking affair was not heard by any of the lodgers

One of the M division of police, named Richard Johns, 121, found in Parker's room an open letter, which, on further search, was handed over to the parochial authorities, who shortly took possession of the house.

The letter is in Parker's handwriting, and therein states the motive he had for destroying the life of the unfortunate girl and his own.

According to another account, Griffin and Parker had been keeping company together for eighteen months or two years. On Monday night, the female went out with a male acquaintance. The prisoner, in a state of excitement, without Parker, who, on hearing of it, threatened to do something desperate. Upon examining the neck of Parker three gashes in his throat were discovered.

The Coroner held an Inquest took place at the King's Arms, Hickman's Folly, Bermondsey, before Mr. W. Carter

The above circumstances having been formally given in evidence, the Jury returned the following verdict:—"We find that the deceased Matilda Griffin was wilfully murdered by the deceased Henry Thomas Parker, and that he, the said Henry Thomas Parker, did feloniously kill himself."

FATAL EXPLOSION AT FAVERSHAM.

On Wednesday forenoon a loud explosion took place in the neighbourhood of Faversham, and, on investigation, it was found that the powder-mill of Mr. Hall, used for the manufacture of gun-cotton, was in ruins. Two persons were found dead among the debris, and many other persons were found in a most lamentable state, with but little chance of their surviving the injuries they had received. Several others were extricated, so much mutilated that they could not be identified; while portions of bodies were found in all directions, scattered in the fields and adjoining grounds. Up to seven in the evening it was ascertained that from eighteen to twenty men, women, and children had fallen a sacrifice. It appears that Mr. Hall had recently added to his long-established business of powder manufacturer that of preparing gun-cotton, and had appropriated two buildings at the western end of his premises for works for that purpose; in these the explosions took place, one after another in immediate succession; the first which blew up appearing to be that in which this newly-invented combustible substance was deposited in its complete or finished state. The mine fell principally in a north-west direction, tearing up several trees, and burning and razing to the earth a field of wheat to a considerable distance, where might be identified; while portions of the human frame, and the remains of the various mangled stones, bricks, and pieces of metal, which had formed the various machinery, as also remnants of wearing apparel, which had been worn by the sufferers, and, in several instances, portions of the limbs of the victims were found in the fields and adjacent meadows. Among those killed is Mr. H. Toppings, a practical chemist, from London.

COLLISION ON THE BRIGHTON RAILWAY.—An accident of a serious nature occurred on the Brighton Railway, between ten and eleven o'clock on Monday night The annual excursion of the Printers' Pension Society took place on that day to Brighton, and all proceeded well, until, on the return of the train, when near the New Cross station, a fearful collision took place. It appeared that a Croydon train was but a short distance before the excursion train, and so near that the latter train was frequently slackened; but on nearing New Cross station, the ex- train was brought with great violence against the foremost carriage of the [illegible] train. The engine [illegible] and literally [illegible] four carriages, the [illegible] of which was of the most tremendous description. After the delay of an hour, the train was again set in motion, and on its arrival at the terminus at London Bridge, several persons were conveyed to Guy's and St. Thomas's Hospitals, where assistance was rendered. Several passengers were much injured. One person, Mr. Wm. Stammers, of 9, Little Cadogan-place, Bond-street, had some of his ribs fractured; another person had his leg cut; two had their eyes injured; two ladies had their knees contused, and some others received minor injuries. Except Mr. Stammers, none of the parties taken to the hospital were so injured as to cause their detention. An investigation was gone into on Wednesday afternoon, at the London terminus, before Mr. F. Greenfell, for the purpose of inquiring into the cause of the accident. Several of the company's servants were interrogated, but they were unable to throw any light upon the affair, and the investigation was adjourned.

TREMENDOUS RAILWAY ACCIDENT. A dreadful accident occurred on the Manchester and Bolton line on Saturday evening. The engineer of a luggage train, consisting of thirty-six waggons, on its way to Manchester, about eleven o'clock in the evening, felt the engine jerk immediately after perceiving something lying across the rails. He did not stop the train, however; and, on arriving at the Salford Station, it was found that a quantity of hair and a piece of bone were also lying to the wheels and guards of the engine, and there was also blood on all the wheels of the carriages. On returning to the spot with the engine, the head and chest of a human body were found without the rails; and about three yards further on, and on the other side of the rails, the legs and part of the body of a man. On examination of the remains, they were found to be those of a watchman employed at the Clifton coal pits, who, it was supposed, had left his work about half an hour before, to keep watch. He was in a state of intoxication, and appears to have got over a fence to cross the line; but he had a habit, when drunk, of lying down in any exposed situation he might chance to light upon, and fall asleep, heedless of consequences. The conjecture is that he had done so in this instance, and, lying with his right leg across the rail, had been cut in pieces as above described.

ALARMING STEAM-BOAT COLLISION.—A violent collision took place on Tuesday, near Northfleet, between the *Satellite* and the *Eclipse* steamers. Both boats were crowded, and were steaming at full speed, when they were seen coming into immediate contact. The crash was dreadful. The bowsprit of the one ran into the near bow of the other: all were in deepest consternation. Many were for throwing themselves overboard, believing that both boats would launch with the shock. Others were fainting, most were in dreadful confusion, but, worst of all, one of the passengers, a man, named Moore who was near the bow, had his leg and thigh smashed by the force of the boat. Only a few inches nearer, the bow is low, and all in both boats might have perished. The vessels, however, with the exception of the bowsprits, paddle-box, &c., escaped unhurt. At Gravesend the poor sufferer was got on shore, where every attention was paid him by the master of the poorhouse, and also by Mr. Grimshaw, surgeon, who as soon as possible amputated the limb near the thigh.

SUDDEN DEATH IN BOW-STREET.—On Wednesday afternoon, a gentlemanly looking man, about fifty years of age, was observed to stagger and fall in Bow-street, Covent-garden. He was assisted into a chemist's, when it was found that he was labouring under the effects of a coup de soleil. The usual remedies were applied, but without effect. Nothing being found on the body to lead to identification, it was removed to St. Giles's workhouse.

MANSLAUGHTER.—On Wednesday Mr. Carter held an inquest at the Windmill, High-street, Lambeth, respecting the death of Mary Allsworth, aged 68 years, lately residing at No. 23, High-street, who died from the effects of injuries caused by a man named James Bruce, on Saturday night last. The jury, after hearing the evidence of the witnesses, and the testimony of Mr. Yellowley, the surgeon, who attributed death to the rupture of a bloodvessel, resulting upon external violence, returned a verdict of "Manslaughter against James Bruce," who stands committed to Horsemonger-lane gaol to await his trial.

COMPENSATION FOR RAILWAY INJURIES. At the SHERIFFS' COURT, last Saturday, a case was tried, Bromley v. the Eastern Counties Railway Company, in which the plaintiff sought compensation in damages for injuries sustained whilst a passenger on the Eastern Counties Railway, on the 18th of July, 1846. A judgment had been suffered to go by default, and a writ of inquiry was then executed for the assessment of damages, which were laid by the plaintiff at £5000. Evidence having been given, the Jury assessed the damages at £500.—There was also an action brought by the plaintiff for damages sustained by his wife, on the same occasion. The parties agreed to take a verdict for £150, making in the two cases £650. The wife was seriously bruised, and she received several cases £650. The wife was seriously bruised, and she received several contusions, had a fractured leg, and other hurts, from the effects of which she kept his bed for twenty-four weeks, entailing medical and other contingent expenses to the amount of £250.

RAILWAY INJURIES COMPENSATION COMPANY.—The extension of railways, and the unfortunate accidents which have lately taken place, has induced some gentlemen to project a company under the above title, with the view of providing a compensation for every degree of injury that can occur to a person by accidents on railways. The premium once paid ensures compensation in case of accident through the non-payment of any further premium. The capital is £1 10s., with annual payment of £1 1s. will £10 10s., with annual payments. The payment of £1 1s. will secure to a person receiving an injury rendering medical advice necessary, a sum sufficient for maintaining the assured from getting a livelihood, £50; for the loss of a limb, £250, and for the loss of both limbs, £500, to the legal representative; while the sum of £10 10s. would ensure for the same injuries, £500, £2000, and £3000, respectively. Females are assured at half price, we presume as there is supposed to be less danger to them. There is a scale of compensation for companies' servants who meet with injuries "not occasioned by any voluntary act" of their own.

THE LONDON PRINTERS' PROVIDENT RETREAT.—On Tuesday, the Anniversary of founding this excellent Institution was celebrated in the grounds at Abbotts Langley, adjoining the King's Langley Railway Station. The company left London in the direct train, and soon after their arrival at Abbotts Langley, the terminus of a lodge, at the verge of the grounds, was laid in due form, by Mrs. Rodgson, the wife of the Treasurer to the Association. This good work being completed the party proceeded by a procession into the fine grounds facing the Retreat; the weather was splendid; and a military band in attendance played several fine compositions in masterly style. The guests, numbering about 150, sat down to an elegant dinner, served up in the open air, and then in a large marquee, by Messrs. Staples, of the Albion Tavern, Aldersgate. The collation was of the best kind; and there was a profusion of those seasonable luxuries, fruit and champagne. Mr. Berkeley Hill, M.P., presided, supported by Mr. C. Longman, Mr. B. E. Green, Mr. E. Hodgson, the Rev. Mr. Gee (the Vicar of Abbotts Langley), Mr. W. Jerdan, Mr. Dickenson, the eminent paper manufacturer, who so generously presented the ground for the site of the Retreat; and several other influential persons connected with the bookselling trade. After the collation, some appropriate toasts were drunk, and several subscriptions announced, including a donation of twenty guineas from the worthy Chairman, who, in advocating the claims of the Institution, stated that, during the past year, three inmates had been received at the Retreat, who had each served four years under one master. The party broke up about six o'clock, and returned to town by railway, highly gratified with the day's excursion. (A view of the Retreat, with full details of its establishment, was given last year, in our Journal for July 25.)

EXHIBITION OF WORKS OF ART, IN WESTMINSTER HALL.

LAST week we were obliged to defer the additional notice we had promised of the Westminster Hall Exhibition. This promise we now redeem, and in our paper of to-day present our subscribers with two of the Prize Pictures—"The Burial of Harold," by Mr. F. R. Pickersgill, to which the first premium of £500 was assigned by the Judges employed; and "Alfred Inciting the Saxons to Prevent the Landing of the Danes," by Mr. G. F. Watts, to which the second premium of £300 was awarded by the same competent authorities.

Our readers will, perhaps, remember a remark we made on the former occasion. "With the Judges' decisions," we said, "it would be impossible to find fault; nor could six better Judges have been selected." The pictures to which the premiums have been awarded are, unquestionably, the best in the collection, of the particular character the Commissioners required. Nor can we find much fault with the general plan of the prize pictures in the three classes. When merits are nearly equal, and premiums restricted to certain sums, one man may and will receive a larger premium than the one who is next him. Thus, Mr. Armitage is the last on the list of those to whom five-hundred-pound premiums have been assigned, and Mr. Cross the first on the list (the next list) to which three-hundred-pound premiums have been given; yet, perhaps, in the eyes of the Judges, there was very little difference between them—certainly, as it turns out, nothing in value to two hundred pounds—the amount of the difference between the two premiums.

The finding the body of Harold at Hastings, and the burial of Harold in Waltham Abbey, have long been popular subjects with painters. Each admits of great variety of composition, anatomy, and expression; one, a dead warrior and an anxious lover; the other, a tapered rite and a weeping woman. That found on the field at Hastings, historians seem pretty well agreed upon; that his body was recognised and removed by his beloved Editha, will still continue to be believed; and that he was buried at Waltham, in Essex, was the conviction of the monks of Waltham, who were accustomed to point to the brief but expressive inscription on his tomb—"Hic jacet Harold infelix." The subjects, whether true or not to the stern realities required in history, are nevertheless traditionally and pictorially true; and Mr. Pickersgill, in selecting "The Burial of Harold" for the subject of his competition picture, has shown great judgment in the selection—completely justified by the careful and well-considered treatment of it in every part. The licence assumed by the artist of representing the body—not sadly decomposed, as it was said to have been found, but in that middle state between the vigour of life and of first decay—is a painter's licence; a proper licence, for had the picture been painted true to the story as it has come down to us,

THE WESTMINSTER HALL EXHIBITION.

"BURIAL OF HAROLD AT WALTHAM ABBEY."—PAINTED BY F. R. PICKERSGILL.—PREMIUM £500.

the subject must have borne a repulsive character. But Mr. Pickersgill has shown his usual judgment in avoiding the artistic improprieties of the [illegible] which give both character and [illegible]. There is [illegible] in the picture, a happy [illegible] of the several parts, a well-told story, and a skilful [illegible] recollection and appreciation of what centuries have recieved as excellent in art.

Mr. Watts has chosen a subject—"Alfred inciting the Saxons to prevent the Landing of the Danes, by encountering them at Sea"—welcome to the [illegible] a great maritime nation, and in this way, [illegible] adapted for the building for which it was designed. It is told in the ordinary Histories of England that in an interval of truce, Alfred's mind had conceived an idea which may be looked upon as the embryo of the naval glory of England. He saw the adv[illegible] to [illegible] from the [illegible], and, [illegible] the [illegible] he had [illegible] was [illegible] yet [illegible] the very first encounter with the enemy [illegible] be victorious. Mr. Watts's manner of rendering this incident is in the severe style of art, in many respects particularly well suited for this description of subject. The whole conception of the picture is bold and striking in the extreme [illegible] proud resolve and proper determination of purpose which both [illegible] and instructs. Our painters have hitherto been neglectful of subjects which point a moral or uphold a principle. There is, however, no lack of such subjects in the present Exhibition. Richard pardoning the soldier who shot him, has been most happily embodied by Mr. Cross, and Edward's [illegible] to the people of Calais during the Siege of [illegible], ably set forth by Mr. [illegible], [illegible] with Alfred dividing his loaf with the beggar, King Charles concealed in the oak, Queen Elizabeth at Tilbury, Cromwell refusing the Crown, and Henry V. and Judge Gascoigne.

Here we must close for the present, but we shall return to the subject, and afford our country, colonial, and continental readers a further taste of the produce of the Exhibition.—Mr. [illegible] "King Edward III.;" Mr. Horsley's "Henry V.," and Mr. Paton's "Oberon and Titania," are already in the Engraver's hands.

"ALFRED INCITING THE SAXONS TO PREVENT THE LANDING OF THE DANES."—PAINTED BY G. F. WATTS.—PREMIUM £500.

THE INSTALLATION AT CAMBRIDGE.

THE INSTALLATION IN THE SENATE HOUSE.—THE PRINCE-CHANCELLOR PRESENTING A MEDAL TO THE WRITER OF THE PRIZE POEM.

We resume our series of Illustrations of this magnificent Ceremonial with the Proceedings on Tuesday Commencement Day.

THE PRINCE CHANCELLOR PRESENTING THE CHANCELLOR'S MEDAL to Mr Henry Day, Scholar of Trinity Hall, for his Poem on Sir Thomas More.

Throughout the Ceremony in the Senate House, the body of the Hall was densely filled: and, it may be imagined what the unfortunate tenants of that locality had to suffer for their loyalty, when a lane had to be formed to admit the passage of the Prince Chancellor and his suite. He was greeted with a tremendous burst of applause, in which the Undergraduates particularly distinguished themselves. The Duke did not make his appearance until after the Prince had taken his seat.

THE ROYAL PROCESSION IN THE SENATE HOUSE.

At about half-past ten, the National Anthem was heard outside, accompanied by tremendous cheering, announcing the approach of the Queen. Her Majesty was met at the door of the Senate House by the Prince-Chancellor, and conducted to her chair of state on the platform. This occurred during the recitation of the Latin poem. A basket of roses was placed before her Majesty's footstool and

(*Continued on Page* 44.)

THE ROYAL PROCESSION IN THE SENATE-HOUSE.

THE THEATRES.

HER MAJESTY'S.

It has already been remarked that Mdlle. Lind's pre-eminence arises from the extraordinary combination of natural and acquired gifts which she presents. It is not the isolation of one peculiar talent, but the union of several, which render her the wonderful artist she is. To the most delicious natural organ, she combines the most admirable "production of voice," as it is technically termed, of any living artist. While in the facility and brilliancy of her vocalisation she is unrivalled, her execution of *slow* and *cantabile* passages has a beauty peculiarly its own, and reaches every heart. To this marvellous superiority in vocal power, she adds a dramatic genius which places her on a rank with the greatest actors of this or any other epoch; and her gifts for tragedy and comedy are so equally balanced, that none can decide in which her powers shine forth most transcendent. Hardly less remarkable is her judgment in her performances. She never disappoints the listener, and maintains the illusion unbroken from beginning to end.

The only manner of obtaining an adequate idea of her gifts would be by attending the theatre when, as in the past week, she performed, one after another, of her parts, as, for example, "Robert le Diable," "La Figlia del Reggimento," "La Sonnambula," "Norma," all characters essentially different, and, in each of which, those who have heard and seen her, will find it but scanty praise to say that she is pre-eminent. Of the particulars of her performance it is scarcely necessary to speak, they have been already so often commented on. The constant presence of her Majesty, who has scarcely, we believe, missed a single appearance of the Nightingale when in town, would alone prove that these performances do not lose in interest upon repetition.

"La Figlia del Reggimento" was performed again on Thursday night, and the same ovations were unanimously accorded to Mdlle. Lind, as on every representation of this sparkling opera, which improves each night it is performed. The applause after the celebrated scene of the singing lesson was most vehement and long continued. Mdlle. Lind re-appeared, and gracefully bowed her thanks; Gardoni was in excellent voice; and F. Lablache played and sung with his usual comic spirit. The new ballet divertissement, "Les Elémens," concluded the entertainments. "*La déesse de la Danse*," Taglioni, will appear in a few days.

THE NEW OPERA OF VERDI.

From all parts of the Continent the great *Impresarii* are arriving in town to witness the performance of "I Masnadieri." MM. Duponchel and Roqueplan, the directors of the Grand Opera of Paris, arrive to-night: M. Vatel, of the Italiens, is expected to-morrow. This opera written expressly for the great talents now at her Majesty's Theatre, and developing the peculiar features of each, is founded on the far-famed drama of Schiller, which created such a great revolution amongst the critics of his time. In the opera is reflected powerfully the lights and shades of that great work, which, from its melodramatic tinge, is so well suited to the lyrical drama, and particularly to the peculiar style and genius of Verdi, now engaged from morning till night in preparing its first performance, on Thursday next. To imagine how attractive this opera may prove, it is only necessary to peruse the following cast, which will baffle every company in Europe to reproduce with equal splendour:—*Carlo Moor*, Gardoni; *Francesco*, Coletti; *Massimiliano*, Lablache; *Friez*, Bouché; *Daniele*, Corelli; *Amalia*, Jenny Lind.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

Donizetti's "Anna Bolena" was repeated on Saturday and Tuesday, and, notwithstanding the heat of the weather, the new Theatre has been well filled, the attendance of rank, and fashion being as brilliant as ever. Grisi's injured Queen has been the talk and admiration of the town; such has been the display of her vocal and histrionic genius. Mario was in splendid voice on both evenings, and his "Vivo ancor" must be vividly encored, as was, of course, the romance of *Smeaton*, "Deh I non volerr," so divinely sung by Alboni. Corbari's *Lady Jane Seymour*, Tamburini's *Henry the Eighth*, and Tagliafico's *Rocheford*, present strong features of interest in the completion of the cast.

Perrot's interesting ballet of "La Peri" was produced on Tuesday night, with Mdlle. Plunkett, Mdlle. Baderna, Mdlle. Bertin, &c. Mdlle. Plunkett's flying leap created the usual sensation.

On Thursday night, for the benefit of Mdlle. Alboni, Donizetti's "Lucrezia Borgia" was given, and the scena, "In queste semplice," from Donizetti's one-act opera of "Betly." Mdlle. Alboni has appeared in seven characters, every one of which has been a great triumph for her—namely, *Arsace*, in "Semiramide;" *Isabella*, in "Italiana in Algeri;" *Maffio Orsini*, in "Lucrezia Borgia;" *Armando di Gondi*, in Donizetti's "Maria di Rohan;" *Rosina*, in "Il Barbiere di Siviglia;" *Carlos Quinto*, in Verdi's "Ernani;" and *Smeaton*, in "Anna Bolena." She was received with the greatest enthusiasm in the *Orsini*, and had a double *encore*, as usual, in the drinking song. She was also called upon to repeat the *Betly* scena, in which the heroine boasts of the joys of liberty, as she is all the time attended as a peasant. The *maîreté* of her acting, and the exquisite charm of Alboni's Tyrolean variations, created quite a *furore*. She was called for, to receive two ovations, after the scena. Grisi's *Lucrezia*, Mario's *Gennaro*, and Tamburini's *Duke*, were as fine as ever; they were all in excellent voice. Marini secured an *encore* for the chorus, "Passiam la notte," in the Prologue.

FRENCH PLAYS

Mademoiselle Rachel's engagement is drawing near to its termination. She performed, on Wednesday evening, the part of *Agrippine* in Racine's "Britannicus;" and was announced to appear as *Jeanne d'Arc* last evening. On the former night the house was well filled, despite the heat, which raised the thermometer during the day higher than it has been known for a long time in England. Mademoiselle Rachel is announced also to play *Célimène* in Molière's comedy of "Le Misantrope" on Wednesday next, it being her first appearance in that character. There is no doubt of the latter performance being very well attended; and Mr Mitchell deserving of a bumper, were it on nor having provided during the early months of the year one of the most elegant and interesting amusements that London can offer.

LYCEUM.

A one act piece, by Mr. H. R. Addison, was brought out here on Thursday evening, called "The Ninth Hour." Although stated in the bills to be "new and original," it savours very strongly of French origin, both in its incidents and its construction, which, but for a little carelessness at the end, appeared to be unmistakeably foreign. However, we will not raise a question about this; suffice it to say that the drama was entirely successful: the interest turning upon the escape of a French refugee from a prison at the time of the Revolution, at the "ninth hour" of the watch. In an old guard she discovers her father, whom she had formerly ran away from. He aids her escape, but is found on the sentinel dies as the guard is about to be assured in her looking so ill. Miss E. Daly had a little part of a servant, which she made much of by her intelligence and care; and Mr Oxberry was sufficiently funny in a servant, but he wanted more to do. The applause at the conclusion was unanimous, and Mr. Emery announced the piece for repetition every evening amidst renewed tokens of approbation.

After the new piece came a divertissement, in which the [illegible] the chief features. Signora Dolores Serral is a very pretty [illegible] Her attitudes are exceedingly characteristic, and there is a joyous appearance of *abandon* and animal spirits in her dancing which is very attractive. Signor Mariano Camprubi would do well to dress in a more manly style. *Au reste* he is active and energetic enough. Mr. Fiexmore and Mademoiselle Louise Blanche were encored in a tarantella. Miss Massall danced a clever medley pas, and Miss Rose a Highland fling. The house was tolerably well filled. Several novelties are in preparation, including a new ballet; a new two-act piece by Messrs. Mayhew, Reach and Hamilton; and a new three-act drama by Mr. Shirley Brooks.

ADELPHI

"Out on the Sly" is the name of a very comical piece by Mr. Selby, [illegible] forming with as much laughter from as good audiences as can be expected [illegible] country weather, at the Adelphi. We have often been surprised that Granby Hall and Rosierville have not been more frequently taken as the subject for a farce. They are now so well known, and such comical incidents are constantly taking place there, that a dramatist would only have to make a short stay in this locality to pick up "situations" for a dozen good vaudevilles. The name of the present interlude allows you at once to form a notion of the plot. A lot of persons determine, privately and individually, to go to Rosierville "on the sly," and the dramatic interest of the piece turns upon their meeting there. This has been done many times before, in various ways, by the characters in our farces; but what has not been done is an excellent quadrille, danced by the parties whilst they are all in a desperate rage with one another [illegible] convulsed the house with laughter; and Mr. Selby's eccentricities, as [illegible] Gent, were not the least amusing features of the piece. One [illegible] whether to admire him most as an author, an actor, or an indefatigable dancer. The various *dramatis personæ* will, we prophecy, be "out on the sly" for some time to come. It requires no ordinary attractions to draw anybody to the theatres during this Syrian-roasting weather; but Mr. Webster contrives to secure very fair attendances—and this with the penny and halfpenny steamers taking one hundred pounds a day from the pleasure-seekers, who swarm upon them. "Title Deeds," with the clever acting of Mr. Wright and Miss Woolgar, goes admirably; and "Flying Colours" concludes the evening pleasantly enough.

HAYMARKET.

Mr Frederick Webster, the stage-director of this theatre, contrived to make out as attractive a bill as we remember to have seen, for his benefit, on Tuesday evening; and, in consequence, the house was crammed. Besides "The Provoked Husband" and "The Jacobite," the Adelphi company appeared in "Black-Eyed Bagman," and there was an agreeable Concert added to these entertainments, in which three very Little pupils of Mr. F. Chatterton played a trio on three harps in a manner which took the audience by storm. Two young brothers, Lionel Holmes, created a similar sensation, by some excellent violin playing. And Mr. John Parry was encored in "The London Season." Mademoiselle Adèle, from Drury-Lane, danced a bolero with Mr. A. Webster; and, altogether, everything went off famously. We must not omit to mention some charming singing by Miss F. Horton, and some popular pieces of music well played by the band, under the direction of Mr. Howell.

On Wednesday next, the performances at this theatre will be for the benefit of that popular favourite, Mr. Buckstone, who will play *Sorob*, in Farquhar's "Beaux Stratagem," for the first time. Mr. John Reeve, son of the celebrated comedian, will, also, make his first appearance in public, in one of his father's characters, whose *sir comics* he is said largely to inherit.

VAUXHALL.

It may be readily believed that the Royal Property has been flourishing this last week; for it is just the weather to sit in the open air, drink sherry-cobblers and listen to music. On Monday, the graceful Caroline commenced a fresh engagement; and the performances in the arena were also strengthened by the *débuts* of Madame Lejars and Mdlle. Pauline Cuzent, who, with the Lousets and the Redouins, form a first-rate company.

Everybody who has been to Paris will recollect the elegant Cirque Olympique, the summer theatre of the Champs Elysées, in the Champ Elysées. It is a vast circular tent, capable of accommodating many thousand persons, with a splendid orchestra of fifty musicians, erected over the passage by which the horses enter the ring. All the accommodations for the performers, and for the audience, and the display of the performances, are carried out in first-rate style. The costumes are superb and tasteful beyond all description; the general air and appointments perfectly unique. The music is, in itself, a great treat. For all this, one and two francs will admit you; the entertainment lasts from eight until half-past ten: the first riders and equilibrists in the world are engaged: and the Cirque is always crowded. Madame Lejars—not Lejarr, as she is called and the Cuzents were the stars of [illegible] [illegible] its some eight or nine years ago. Since then, they have been [illegible] in the favour of the Emperor. We remember Madame Lejars' clever equestrian scena of the *Garde Noble*, and a young act of gymnastics she used to perform on a spirited steed, without either saddle or bridle. The "*pas de trois sur deux chevaux*" of Petit Cuzent, dressed as a French postilion, was also very effective. There were others with whom time cannot yet have dealt otherwise than lightly. Where is the graceful Madame Hasten and Virginie Aucher? Where the two dare-devil brothers Lataine, and the inimitable Auriol? The clever little boy, Le Petit Fortuné, has, if we mistake not, grown up into the M. Dumont, of Ast ey's. The managers of equestrian theatres would do well to engage their eye upon all these personages, if their services are still available.

Madame Lejars made her first appearance in a pleasing cachucha, very nicely danced, but wanting in effect. She will do well to substitute some more striking scena for it; and a little attention is required on the part of the band. The music and the performer were evidently not d'accord, which is fatal to an act of horsemanship. Mdlle. Pauline Cuzent rides in the school of *haute equitation*, after the manner of Caroline. She is very bold and sure; a feat in which she excels perilously against the boundary of the arena, and stops suddenly, was loudly cheered. On Wednesday evening, she nearly met with an accident, from the girths slipping round with her saddle; but, this being remedied, she rode off again with a good-humoured confidence that elicited a hearty round of applause. Country friends "down the line" may come up by the South-Western train, which reaches Vauxhall at 10 minutes to 9, and enjoy an agreeable evening: sleeping in the neighbourhood; and, if they cannot come again to breakfast the next morning, wherever their home may be, between this and Gosport or, we think a special train on Saturday evening would be a great "hit."

PRINCESS'.

The libretto of a popular light French opera—"Ne Touchez Pas à la Reine" has been turned into an agreeable burlesta at this theatre, under the title of "Dying for a Kiss." An amusing writter in the *Times* has given the plot in a refreshing enough to stand by itself, although Mr. Loder has introduced some very agreeable melodies, sung with much effect and taste by Madame Vestris. In its *denouement*, it reminds us much of "Les Amours de la Couronne." The subject is very slight, but there is in all these French comic and courtly pieces an elegance and agreeable equivoque which keeps up the attention of the audience to the last. They are much, it is true, to be translated; and our stage lacks the polish of the continental ones. But "Dying for a Kiss" was sufficiently applauded to take its place amongst the most successful pieces produced here of late; and the remarks above made do not certainly apply to Madame Vestris, whose acting was perfection.

MUSIC.

SPOHR'S "FALL OF BABYLON."—There have been two performances of this oratorio, at Exeter Hall, by the Sacred Harmonic Society, conducted by the gifted composer, who was expressly invited to this country for that purpose. The "Fall of Babylon," which was written for, and first performed at the Norwich Musical Festival, in 1842. It was repeated the following year, at the Hanover-square Rooms, at a Concert given to Spohr by the musical profession, and there Exeter Hall amateurs paid him the compliment of engaging him to direct his work, presenting him with a piece of plate on the occasion. We think, for divers bearings, that the "Fall of Babylon" is the weakest of Spohr's oratorios, in which only his early habits and thoughts; but when he approaches the Hellenian subjects, such as the prayers, supplications, and thanksgivings of the Hebrews—when he essays to describe the awful handwriting on the wall of Belshazzar's Feast—then are his inspirations weak and commonplace. To Spohr may be ascribed astonishing learning. His instrumentation is most elaborate, but his chromatic combinations become monotonous and heavy after a short time. He has formed Mendelssohn, in making together the elements by brief [illegible] symphonic bits of modulation. In the forms of fugue writing Spohr is not a proficient—his style is too dajoin ed. The most striking airs are "No longer shall Judea's children wander," a Tyrolese Ballad, with oboe accompaniment, sweetly sung by Miss Birch, and encored; the song, "Dear child of bondage," sung by Miss Poole charmin ly; the air of Cyrus, "O what is man?" and the song of the Israelitish women, "Sing to the Lord," which, with the solos, chorus and quartet, "Lord, before thy footsteps kneeling," is an elegant round, which we loudly encored. The Gluckish chorus, "The lion roused," is characteristic. There is also a pretty quartet, "Strike the harp," in the second part. We were gratified to witness the cordial reception given to Spohr. He is one of the greatest composers of the age—one who has contributed largely to the stage and chamber, exquisite models. —On Friday next (the 23rd) will be the last appearance, when he will conduct his masterpiece, "The Last Judgment;" the cantata of "The Cordelian's Prayer," and well produce, for the first time, Milton's version of the 84th Psalm, set to music by Mendelssohn.

MDLLE EMMA UCELLI'S MATINÉE MUSICALE. At the Beethoven Rooms, in Harley-street, on Monday, this concert was given, and was fashionably attended. The *bénéficiaire* is a pupil of Mr. Balfe, and has much talent. She sang compositions by her mother separately. Mdlle. Ucelli was powerfully aided in the scheme by Mdlle. Alboni, who sang in a concerted piece and two Bacchanalian songs, Signor Marras, Gardoni, Brizzi, and Tamburini. The solo instrumentalists were Madame Dulcken (piano), Signor Emiliani (violin), and Signor Piatti (violoncello). The accompanyists were Signor Benedict and Mr. Lucas.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The fourth and last concert of the season was given on Saturday morning. It was more numerously attended than on any former occasion; indeed, in this respect, as well as in the progress of the pupils, the Academy had every occasion to be satisfied. There was a Sinfonia in E flat, by Mr. Baily, a student, who had evidently taken Haydn as his model, and adhered to him pretty closely. The work is clever, and, with more effort, although it may make no claim to originality. The Harp Concerto, by Mr. Thomas, seemed to provoke a strong difference of opinion. He played it well, and is an honour to his master, Mr. Balaye (Bochsa). The vocalists were the Misses Dolby, Rainforth, Salmon, Solomon, D'Ernst, the sisters Holroyd, Mr. Weeks, Mr. St. Albin, and Mr. Pollard. Miss Austen and Mr. J. Whitehead Smith played pianoforte pieces. There was an elegant Pastoral and Chorus from one of the Earl of Westmoreland's operas in the scheme. Mr. Lucas ably conducted, M. Sainton being first violin.

ITALIAN GRATUITOUS CONCERT.—At the Annual Concert given in aid of the Italian Institution, at the Hanover-square Rooms, on Wednesday, the Duke of Malfi and Duke de Glimes, Mdlle. Alboni was encored in the ballad from "Maria di Rohan," "Per non istare [illegible]," in Mercadante's "Ah! rammento;" John Parry, in "Lalla Rookh," gave his usual imitations of "The London Season," and Salvi, Rovere, and Marini, in the Pappatacci trio, from the "Italiana in Algeri." In addition to these artists, Madame Romorini, Mdlle. Steffanoni, Mdlle Corbari, Signori Lavia, Marras, Tamburini and Lablache, from the Royal Italian Opera, gave their aid, in addition to Madame Tagliafico Miss S Novello, Signors Marras, Galli, and Brizzi; Piatti, the violoncellist. Begondi, the contrabasso, and Benedict, the directing conductor.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF MUSICIANS.—The annual public rehearsal, on Monday morning, and performance on Wednesday night, at the Hanover-square Rooms, of Handel's "Messiah," have produced a considerable sum to the funds of this admirable Society. The artists, on these occasions, give their aid gratuitously. The principal vocalists were Madame Caradori Allan, Miss Hirch, Miss Dolby, Miss S. Novello, Miss M. Williams, Messrs. Harvey, Lockey, Machin, and A. Novello. Sir H. R. Bishop conducted, and Mr. T. Cooke led the band.

M. ROCSKELOT. The Concert at the Beethoven Rooms, given by this accomplished violoncellist and composer, on Monday night, was fashionably attended. His Septuor in E Flat Major, for piano (Mr. Lindsay Sloper), violin (Sainton), violoncello (the composer), contra-basso (Casolani), oboe (Barret), bassoon (Baumann), and horn (Jarrett), was admirably executed, and was much applauded. The critic of the *Chronicle* thus describes the Septuor: "It opens with a charming subject in a movement allegro moderato, which is most ingeniously treated. The Scherzo in C Minor was full of brilliant passages; the Andante in A Flat Major was exquisitely scored, and the finale replete with grand and imposing ideas, distributed amongst the instruments with infinite tact. Rapid passages for the pianoforte contrasted with vigorous phrases from the basses, whilst the wind instruments came in over and anon with delicious bits of cantabile."

MISS MESSENT. Under the patronage of the Duke of Cambridge, this vocalist, who it will be recollected made her *début* last season at Drury Lane Theatre, on Tuesday evening had a benefit at the St. James's Theatre, appearing in the character of *Lucia* in the English version. In the early scenes she was very successful, but her stamina failed to carry her through the opera. She was very ably supported by Weiss's *Henry* and Donald King's *Edgar*, who, following the example of Salvi and Ronconi, at the Royal Italian Opera, restored the due of defiance in the last act.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of the members took place on Monday last. Every amateur will rejoice to learn that the balance, after paying a bonus to the band, will add considerably to the funded capital of the Society. The election of the new committee for the Season 1848 took place, when Messrs. Anderson, Sterndale Bennett, Costa, B. Chatterton, Griesbach, Lucas, and Macmurdo, were elected; but, Mr. Costa having declined the honour, on account of his numerous duties at the Royal Italian Opera, which he has engaged for six years, Mr James Calkin was elected in his place. The nomination of Conductor, and all the concert arrangements, rest with the Directors; but the re-appointment of Costa, as Conductor, may be regarded as certain. Mr. Anderson remains the indefatigable Honorary Treasurer. The Society is deeply indebted to him for his exertions. Mr. George Budd, the Secretary of the Western Madrigal Society, will, for the season 1848, combine the office of Librarian and Secretary to the Philharmonic, at a salary

THE UPPER SINGING SCHOOLS.—The Fourth and Last Great Choral Meeting at Exeter Hall took place on Wednesday evening, conducted by Mr. John Hullah. The sacred part comprised pieces by Tallis, Reynolds, Palestrina, Lotti, Hulah, and Zingarelli; Palestrina's sacred Madrigal, "Why art thou cast down," being encored. The secular part was more for the amateur act; namely, Hullah's Part Song, "Song should breathe;" words by Barry Cornwall: Arne and Jackson's Glee, "Where the bee sucks;" Sterndale Bennett's Part Song, "Come live with me," and Lord Mornington's Glee, "Here in cool grot." The meeting terminated with the National Anthem. The Hall was well attended

MUSICAL CHIT-CHAT.

Thalberg, the son-in-law of Lablache, has returned in London.

Mdlle. Jenny Lind will sing at the close of the season at concerts in Brighton, Birmingham, Liverpool, Glasgow, and Edinburgh, and on the stage at Manchester. She has many engagements in the provinces, as she is pledged to be in Berlin in September, and to dance with full power at her native country. After singing at Stockholm she will next proceed to Vienna.

Lablache has returned to Paris, after his triumphant trip to Germany and Russia.

Madame Dorus Gras is expected to be re-engaged at the Académie Royale de Musique, as also Roger

LITERATURE.

THE BOOK OF SOUTH WALES, THE BRISTOL CHANNEL, MONMOUTHSHIRE, AND THE WYE. By CHARLES FREDERICK CLIFFE. Hamilton, Adams, and Co.

The paucity of satisfactory Guide-books through a country so fraught, as "merrie England" is, with delightful scenes for the tourist, has long been matter of general regret. But for such information as these works would supply, thousands of pleasure-seekers annually leave our shores for lands that present little beyond the scenery of an exotic name to compensate for the passage. In such migrations, we leave coasts of endless sublimity and grandeur for flat and objectless shores; *rivers* landscapes for long and dreary wastes, which even all art has scarcely rendered endurable: in short, in such a transit, we exchange picturesque successions of hill and dale, wood and water, for weary travel through countries whose embellished cities resemble so many oases in a desert. To such sacrifices, Britons are led by the *spes infusa* of fashion; and an equal number thus gather ennui abroad for want of knowing how extensively they may enjoy at home

> Incolæ lotos, et amœna vireta
> Fortunatorum nemorum, sedesque beatas,

of the old Latin poet's Elysium, which his commentators have fixed almost every where save in England, the most delightful place of all.

The work before us proves a case in point. Every one has some idea of the picturesque character of the scenery of South Wales, Monmouthshire, and the Wye; and who could imagine that there exists but a single small local Guide-book of the first named country; and, relating to the latter district, the information is either out of date, or otherwise unsatisfactory. Certain picture-books may have appeared to supply this deficiency to a certain extent, by expressing tolerably clear to the illustrations, they are better fitted for the drawing-room table than for the tourist's use.

Here, then, is the case made out for the necessity of the present work; and the mode in which it has been produced assures the reader of a book far more copious than any of the class we have just adverted to. It is not a merely skimming glance at the country that we are led by the *spes infusa* of fashion; and an equal number thus gather ennui abroad for want of knowing how extensively they may enjoy at home

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CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*D. G.*"—*We never heard of the work. You must mean "The Philidorian," a Magazine brought out in Monthly Numbers, some years ago. Mr. Bryan's pamphlet on the Great Match between England and France is obtainable for a Sh lling in the usual Chess Repositories, and we will, on receipt of Postage Stamps, forward a Copy to you.*"

"*H. J. A.*"—*The solution is*—1. *B to Q B 2d*; 2. *K moves*; 3. *R to Q 2nd*, *&c. R to Q 4th double ch, and mate.*

"*C. F. S.*"—*It shall be examined.*

"*Brixtonian.*"—*He can.*

"*D. G.*"—*The price of Mr. Staunton's "Handbook" is 5s.: any additional charge is an imposition.*

"*T.*" *Maravon.*—*It contains many beautiful specimens by the same accomplished master.*

Solutions by "Sopracitta," "T." Maravon; "Willy," "G. P." "W. K." "Phil." "S. S." "Eric," "T. P." "Summer," and "Old Joe," are correct.

Communications not replied to this week, will be answered in our next.

*** Any Amateur wishing to play a Game at Chess by Correspondence, may hear of an opponent, by addressing "G. F. Smith, 16, Spencer-terrace, Lower Road, Islington."

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM, No. 181.

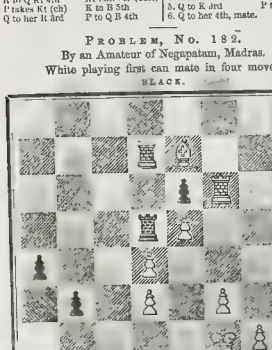
WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1 R to Q Kt 4th	Kt takes R (best)	4 Kt to B 4th	P takes P
2 P takes Kt (ch)	K to B 5th	5. Q to K 2nd	P to Q Kt 6th
3 Q to her R 3rd	P to Q B 4th	6. Q to her 4th, mate.	

PROBLEM, No. 182.

By an Amateur of Negapatam, Madras.

White playing first can mate in four moves.

BLACK.



WHITE.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

HITHERTO UNPUBLISHED.

No. 182.—By HERR KLING.

WHITE.	BLACK	WHITE	BLACK
K at Q 7th	K at Q Kt 2nd	B at K B 2nd	
Q at Q B sq		P s at Q B 4th and Q	
R at K B 3rd		Kt 2nd	

White, playing first, gives mate in two moves.

No. 183.—By J. N.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
K at Q B 2nd	K at Q B 5th	P s at Q 4th, Q B 3rd, and Q R 4.	
R at Q Kt sq	R at Q 8th		
B at K B 7th	P at Q 4th		

White to play first, and mate in three moves.

No. 184.—By AN AMATEUR.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
K at Q B 4th	K s at Q R 4th	B at Q B 7th	2nd and 3rd, and Q R 2nd
B at Q 3rd	P awns at Q Kt 3rd	P at Q Kt 3rd	
	P awns at Q Kt 2nd	P at Q Kt 3rd	

White to play and mate in four moves.

CHESS IN AMERICA.

PLAYED AT NEW YORK, BETWEEN MR. STANLEY AND AN AMATEUR.

WHITE. (Amateur.)	BLACK. (Mr. S.)	WHITE. (Amateur.)	BLACK. (Mr. S.)
1. K P two	K P two	15. Q B 3rd	Kt to Q 6th
2 K Kt to B 3rd	Q Kt to B 3rd	16. Q to Kt 3rd	B to K Kt 5th (ch)
3 Q P two	P takes P	17. K B P one	Q to K R 3rd. (b)
4. B to Q B 4th	K Kt to Q B 4th	18. Kt to Q 2nd	Q to Q 4th
5. K Kt to K Kt 5th	K Kt to B 3rd	19. R to K B sq	Q to K 6th (c)
6. Kt takes K B P	Kt takes Kt	20. Q takes B	Q to K 7th (ch)
7. B takes Kt (ch)	K takes B	21. K to Q B 2nd	Kt to Kt 5th (ch)
8. Q to R 5th (ch)	K Kt P one	22. K to Kt 3rd	Q to Q 6th (ch)
9. K takes B	Q P one	23. K to Q R 4th	Q Kt P two (ch)
10. Q to Q 4th (ch)	Q P one	24. K takes P	Q R to Kt sq (ch)
11. P takes P (a)	R to K sq (ch)	25. K to R 5th	Kt to B 3rd (ch)
12. K to Q sq	Kt to K 4th	26. P takes Kt	Q to her sq (ch)
13. Q takes Q P	Q B P two	27. K to R 4th	Q to Kt 2nd
14. Q to K B 4th (ch)	K to Kt sq	And wins.	

(a) If this Pawn is taken wi h the Q. the second player exchanges Qs, and then, by playing Kt to Q B 4th, he has the better game.

(b) Mr Stanley has already managed to wrest the attack from his opponent, and conducts it with remarkable cleverness.

(c) If to K B 4th might also have been played advantageously.

MATCH BY CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN LOUISVILLE AND LEXINGTON, UNITED STATES.

(With Notes, from Stanley's "New York Magazine.")

The hardly-contested Match between the Chess Clubs of Lexington and Louisville has at length terminated in a drawn battle. Having been commenced by correspondence, and by mail, no time can be called in attendance state, the interests of either Club were at stake to the utmost, for the contest involved honour and the championship. In the first circle a party, Mr E A Dudley on the part of Lexington, while Dr. B. Rapaske was appointed to act on behalf of Louisville. Between these gentlemen the encounter was opened on the 4th move of each Game, and fought hand to hand across the Chess Board.

FIRST, OR LEXINGTON GAME OF THE MATCH.

WHITE. (Lexington.)	BLACK. (Louisville.)	WHITE. (Lexington.)	BLACK. (Louisville.)
1. K P two	Q B P two	23. Kt to K 4th	Kt takes R
2. K B P two	K P one	24. K takes Kt	B to K 7th
3. K Kt to B 3rd	Q Kt to B 3rd	25. R to K sq	Q to B 3rd
4. K B to Q Kt 5th	Q to her Kt 3rd	26. R takes B	K B P one
5. It takes Kt	Q takes B	27. Kt to K R 3rd (d)	K takes R (ch)
6. Q P one	Q P two	28. K takes P	K to Kt 2nd (ch)
7. K Kt to K 5th	Q to her B 2nd	29. K to K 5th	K takes P
8. K P takes P	K P takes P	30. Q to K 2nd	K to B 3rd
9. Q P one	K B to K 2nd	31. K to Q 4th	K to K 4th
10. Q Kt to B 3rd	K Kt to B 3rd	32. K to K 4th	R to Kt 4th
11. Q P one	Castles (c)	33. K P one	K P one
12. Q B to K 3rd	Q R P one	34. K P one (e)	K Kt P one
13. P takes P	B takes P	35. K Kt P one	Q Kt P one
14. Castles (on Q side)	Q B to K 3rd	36. K takes P	K to B 4th
15. B to Q 4th	K Kt to B sq	37. Q Kt to B 3rd	K to B 4th
16. Q Kt to B 2nd	Q R to Q B sq	38. K Kt to Q B 4th	K to Kt 3rd
17. B takes B	Q takes B	39. K Kt takes Kt P	It to Q B 3rd
18. Q takes Q	B takes Q (ch)	40. K Kt to Q 4th	K takes P
19. K Kt to B 3rd	K to Q B 3rd	41. Q Kt to K 4th (ch)	K takes R P
20. K R to K B sq	Q P one	42. Q Kt takes P	K to Kt 4th
21. Q Kt to K sq	Q B to K Kt 4th	43. K B P one	P takes P
22. Q to Q 2nd	K Kt to K 5th (e)	44. Kt takes P (ch)	K to B 5th (f)

And the game was drawn by mutual consent.

(c) Wisely declining the acceptance of the proffered Pawn, as in such case, Lexington would command the attack, and probably win the game. (d) Admirably played. (e) Had this Pawn not been moved, the game must have been drawn by perpetual check. (f) From the nature of the position, it has long been evident that, with good playing on either side, the "draw" was inevitable.

THE SECOND, OR LOUISVILLE GAME.

BLACK. (Louisville.)	WHITE. (Lexington.)	BLACK. (Lexington.)	WHITE. (Lexington.)
1. P two	K P two	23. K B P two	Kt to K 5th
2. K Kt to B 3rd	Q B to Q B 4th (b)	24. R to K 4th	Kt to K 6th (ch)
3. Q P two	Kt takes P	25. K to K 2nd	K Kt P two
4. Q P one	K Kt to Q B 4th	26. Kt to B 3rd	P takes P
5. K P one	Q P two	27. K to K 3rd	Q B P two
6. K B P one	K P takes P	28. Q R P one	P takes K Kt P
7. K B to Q B 4th	Kt takes B	29 Q Kt P one	K to Kt 3rd
8. Q P takes P (c)	Q B to K Kt 5th	30 Q R P takes P (ch)	K to Kt 2nd
9. Q P takes K P	K B to Q Kt 5th (ch)	31. R takes R (ch)	P takes R
10. B to Q 2nd	Q B takes Kt	32. Kt to K 6th	R to K B 4th
11. Q takes B	B takes B (ch)	33. Kt to K 4th	R to K B 5th (ch)
12. Q Kt takes B	Castles	34. K to K 3rd	K Kt P one
13. K P takes P	R to K sq (ch)	35. Q to Q Kt 3rd	K to Kt 2nd
14. R to Q sq	R to K B sq	36. Q to Q 4th	Q Kt P one
15. K R to K sq	R takes P	37. Q P one	R to Kt 7th (ch)
16. Q to K 3rd	Q Kt to B 3rd	38. K to K 2nd	R to Q 4th
17. Kt to K B 3rd	Q to Q 3rd	39. Q to Q R 4th	Kt to K B 5th (ch)
18. Q R P one	Q R to K B sq	40. K to B 3rd	Q R P two
19. K R to K 2nd	R to K R 3rd	41. Q to K 8th	Q to Kt 3rd
20. K Kt P one	K R to B 3rd	42. K to Kt 4th	Q to B 3rd (ch)
21. Kt to R 4th	Q P one	43. K to Kt 5th	Kt to R 8th
22. Q to Q 2nd	Kt to K 4th	Drawn by mutual consent (d)	

(b) This Defence, at first sight, was unsuccessfully adopted by the Paris Club in their match, by correspondence, with Bath, in Hungary.

(c) "Kt takes P" we understand to be the more move generally recommended.

(d) Louisville certainly does not appear to profit by the somewhat exceptionable defence offered by the Lexington Club.

(e) The Lexington players can now force a drawn game, unless their adversaries prefer losing it. We recommend our young readers to find the *modus operandi*.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Falstaff. Why 'tis my vocation, Hal: 'tis no sin for a man to labour in his vocation.

King Henry IV., Part I.

During the latter moiety of this week a very influential meeting, for the provinces, was held on the course at Aintree—the Circus Maximus of our great mart of commerce, Liverpool. Too many fragments of space and time, however, still remain, despite steam presses, railways, and express trains, to permit of our giving more than an outline of its principal results. For this reason albeit *"fat justicia ruat cælum"* might have stood us in stead of this admission we shall be compelled to recur to the three days of the former week, which constituted the July Week at Newmarket, noticed in our last paper. This, indeed, we are bound to do, seeing that these columns profess, in all humility, to furnish "an abstract and brief chronicle" of the turf as at present existing, both in relation to its theory and practice.

Upon retiring from the Heath on Wednesday afternoon, the 7th instant, the members of the Jockey Club met at their Rooms, to re-consider certain steps adopted towards Samuel Rogers, and John and William Day, jockeys, and, ultimately, to retrace them. Those unfortunate young men had, for a long time, been debarred from labouring in their vocation: *this*, "with respect to the late lamentation boil over at injustice such as this? What can make urge against the individual implicated in the Satan affair more than that, having, through the implicit confidence placed in his integrity, the entire conduct of the animal, he did not encourage his winning the Derby, waresby a certain loss would result to himself? What is the wrong imputed to poor John Day, jun.? "A wilful falsehood to support a criminal charge," forsooth! nothing more, except, indeed, his acquaintance with the person who prefers the complaint against him, "a mistake; but advised that he should be closely watched, in order to prevent self-violence, which was observed all night.

The prisoner's wife said she had three children. She was formerly in the service of his Grace the Duke of Wellington, as kitchen-maid. She saved some money, and married the prisoner, when they set up in the business of cheesemongers, in Chapel-street, Somers Town. Her husband became acquainted with the deceased, and through him they were brought to ruin and bankruptcy, and were obliged to give up their business about two years and a half ago; and ever since she had been the chief support of the family by taking in washing. Mr. Arrold asked the prisoner if he wished to say anything. To the charge, he could do as he thought proper; he was not bound to say anything.

The prisoner declined saying anything.

Mr. Arnold: Then I shall remand you for a week.

DANGEROUS CROWDING OF STEAM VESSELS.

The Lord Mayor stated at the MANSION-HOUSE, on Tuesday, that he had received several communications from persons complaining of the dangerous manner in which the steamers were filled to and fro on the Thames, a subject which was daily becoming more serious in consequence of the vast increase of what might be termed the river population. Several letters which had been addressed to him, he also stated that on Sunday last one of the Gravesend boats had on board upwards of 1400 people, and that writer, after animadverting upon the fact with very proper severity, said he did not see why the Lord Mayor was unable for any accident that might occur from the extraordinary inattention thus paid to the regulations passed by the Court of Aldermen, and confirmed and sanctioned by the Judges.

Inspector Todhunter informed his Lordship that the *Gem*, Gravesend boat, had on board on Sunday upwards of 1400 people, who were all closely packed—even the paddleboxes, contrary to all former experience, were covered with passengers.

The Lord Mayor said, one of his correspondents suggested the use of a float-line, as a means of insuring a limited number of passengers for each vessel, this being the principle on which the Exhibition-roads in the Parks were constructed, and represented that, to reckon the passengers as they crowded into a steamer in fine weather was an utter impossibility.

Mr. Goodman (the chief clerk) said, it was evident that without the interference of the police the steamers would continue to receive the superabundance very gladly. The penalty for the infringement of the bye law to prevent the overcrowding was, strange to say, limited to 40s., although the bye law was intended to protect the passengers from the most serious of all the dangers to which they were exposed, so that the proprietors, whenever they incurred a penalty, were sure to pocket a profit, which diminished the fine to a matter of no consideration, a much smaller offence under the regulations was visited with a much larger penalty.

The Lord Mayor hoped for the co-operation of the City police, so far as the interference of that body was justifiable. His Lordship said he had resolved to spare neither time nor trouble in endeavouring to prevent the recurrence of such a wilful accident, which would perhaps be the only remedy after all. All he could say was, that there existed a number of regulations, intended, and he thought correctly so, if properly carried into effect, to accomplish all that was necessary; and that he was ready to act upon every occasion of infringement of callcit upon.

GREAT SCULLERS' CONTEST

The great scullers' contest between Thomas Coombes, the brother of the champion of the Thames, and Frederick Lett, of Lambeth, for £50, took place on Wednesday afternoon. The distance chosen was from Putney Bridge to Chiswick Eyot. Betting was even. At ten minutes to four the men appeared at their stations, Lett having the choice, and going to the Middlesex side. On the signal being given, Lett jumped away with the lead, and held it until past the Star and Garter. It fell, owing to the most foolish tactics. That few more strokes they were steadily level, and off Soames's Crossing they were so much in a line as to render it, as thought the latter had been dead on anchor. Lett tried hard to overhaul him, but ineffectually. Coombes won with apparent ease, by half a dozen lengths or more

PUTNEY AND ROEHAMPTON REGATTA.

The annual regatta amongst the watermen at Putney, for a purse of sovereigns, subscribed by the nobility and gentry of the neighbourhood, took place on Wednesday, in three seats. The distance was from Putney-bridge, up round a boat off the Vice-Chancellor's, down to the College of Civil Engineers, and back to Putney-bridge. The race was won by Charles Cobb and Frederick Phelps (blue).

THE ROYAL YACHT SQUADRON.—Sir Bellingham Graham has been elected Vice-Commodore of the Royal Yacht Squadron, in the room of the Marquis of Donegal.

GREAT SCULLERS' MATCH.—The long-pending contest between R. Tarrant (better known as Doubledee), of Lambeth, and Thomas Cook, of Hungerford, came off on Thursday, and was throughout a very capital race. The distance was from Putney to Chiswick Eyot, and the stakes £50. Cook being the favourite at 5 to 4. Doubledee won by somewhat less than

CRICKET.—This match (Marylebone Club and Ground *v.* Cambridge Town and County Club) was finished on Tuesday at Lord's. The innings of Marylebone, including byes and wides, amounted to 130, or "132 on." Cambridge went in against this total, and were vanquished by 67 runs.

POLICE.

CONFESSION OF A MURDER.

At CLERKENWELL Office, on Wednesday, *John Ramsay*, a young man of respectable appearance, was brought from Farringdon-wells station-house, in the custody of Inspector Penny and police constable 248 G, and placed at the bar before Mr. Arnold, charged, upon his own confession, with the wilful murder of Mr. Henry Williams.

The prisoner was described in the police-sheet as a cheesemonger, residing at No. 1, Mahada-place, Caledonian-road, Islington.

Mr. Henry Williams, the deceased, was formerly an attorney, whose principal practice was in the Lambeth and Thames Police Courts, and resided in Cheltenham-row, St. Pancras. About two years and a half ago he had to conduct a case professionally in the Customs, and at the conclusion he accompanied some friends to a tavern in the Sparrow's-gate, near Tower-hill, where they indulged freely, and the deceased left the place. He was afterwards found in the Minories, insensible, and bleeding from an injury immediately over his eye, and at an early hour in the morning he was driven up to the door of his residence, in Constitution-row, and died shortly afterwards, in consequence of the injury he had received. A Coroner's Jury was called, and the subject being involved in mystery, the Jury came to no decided verdict, leaving the matter open for the production of further evidence and future investigation.

Ralph Rose, 248 G, now deposed that the prisoner came to the station-house, and said he had come there to deliver himself up for a murder which he had committed two years and a half ago. He said he had hit a man on the head with a stick. He was in his company with another man, named Strickland; and on whom he had committed the crime he had not been able to rest. He said the deceased's name was Williams.

Mr. Inspector Penny stated, that at seven o'clock in the morning he went into the cell where the prisoner was confined, and inquired whether he wished him to send for any refreshment, and should he send for his wife. The prisoner was silent, and replied, "Why, I suppose she will know it if they know it." He (the Inspector), under the impression that the prisoner might be deranged in his intellects, in the course of the night sent for the police-surgeon, when Mr. Sheehy, the surgeon, attended, and decided that he was of sound mind; but advised that he should be closely watched, in order to prevent self-violence, which was observed all night.

Mr. ARNOLD asked the prisoner if he wished to say anything. To the charge, he could do as he thought proper; he was not bound to say anything.

The prisoner declined saying anything.

Mr. Arnold: Then I shall remand you for a week.

POLICE OF THE METROPOLIS.

The Lord Mayor stated at the MANSION-HOUSE, on Tuesday, that he had received several communications from persons complaining of the dangerous manner in which the steamers were filled to and fro on the Thames, a subject which was daily becoming more serious in consequence of the vast increase of what might be termed the river population. Several letters which had been addressed to him, he also stated that on Sunday last one of the Gravesend boats had on board upwards of 1400 people, and that writer, after animadverting upon the fact with very proper severity, said he did not see why the Lord Mayor was unable for any accident that might occur from the extraordinary inattention thus paid to the regulations passed by the Court of Aldermen, and confirmed and sanctioned by the Judges.

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FORGING A CHEQUE ON MESSRS. COUTTS'S BANK.—*H. G. Baugh*, clerk to Mr. Lewis, solicitor, and Coroner for Essex, was charged before Mr. Hall and Mr. Maltwood, at the Mansion-house, on Saturday, with committing a forgery to the extent of £2251 5s. 6d. on the above banking-house. Messrs. Robb, Maunde, and the solicitors to the Commissioners of Excise, for whom the prisoner acted, and the solicitors to the Commissioner of Stamps for whom he appeared for the prisoner. Fraud, admitted by the firm, was examined. He did not know the prisoner; and he had not written, or authorised the writing, of the cheque in question. Some further unimportant evidence having been taken, the prisoner was remanded for a week.

CHARGE OF INCENDIARISM.—At WORSHIP-STREET, on Thursday, *John Watling*, a young man, twenty years of age, was charged with wilfully setting fire to two brackets in Mr. Sea's working premises, Shoreditch. Mr. Maunde-street, Spitalfields. From the evidence, it appeared that, on Tuesday week, the premises were observed by a lad named Whitaker to be on fire in the upper part of the building, and immediately a fire burst out. A great portion of the premises were destroyed. Mr. Superintendent Frankum, of the Metropolitan Constabulary, stated that the prisoner came to him and said that he was about leaving Mr. Sea's employment, and for having set fire to his master's house. He did not appear to know where the premises were situated, nor the name of the owner thereof, but said that he had accidentally let fall a lucifer match, by which he was about to light his pipe, among a lot of tow, which had ignited, and, seeing that the premises were likely to be set on fire, he proceeded for the purpose of putting out the fire. He said he had no intention of setting the house on fire. Mr. Sea said that the smoking was all they produced in the shop in his time in all the business of his nature. His statement impressed him at the time that the fire was done by the prisoner, and he had no doubt of it now. Mr Arnold remanded the prisoner, in order to give all parties the required time for the production of further evidence on so serious a charge.

CURIOUS SUICIDE.—An inquest was held on Monday evening, at the workhouse, Bermondsey-street, Southwark, by Joseph Hart, Esq., coroner, who was also sheriff's officer in most of the county courts. Sarah Andrews passed the night in the dead-house of her house. Next morning, about half-past four o'clock, she was found under great difficulty breathing, and a man and boy living near to her could get no answer. Early on supposing that some one had got in, and murdered her, they broke open the door, when she was found in bed, with her throat cut from ear to ear, and a pool of blood on the floor. A razor was found in bed. He has evidently intended to commit suicide with the razor, as several wounds were found on his body, but the instrument was blunt. Verdict, "Temporary insanity."

THE INSTALLATION AT CAMBRIDGE.

THE PERFORMANCE OF THE INSTALLATION ODE.

(*Continued from Page 41.*)

another before that of the Prince. The Duke of Wellington and Sir Harry Smith stood on the queen's right hand, and the Duchess of Sutherland stood behind her Majesty. On the left of Prince Albert *sat* Prince Wittgenstein, wearing a Doctor's robe over his uniform; and a lady *sat* near him; these were the only persons seated at the commencement of the proceedings; but towards the latter part the Duchess of Sutherland sat on the Queen's right, and the Lady-in-Waiting on the left of Prince Albert. There were, also, on the platform the [illegible] Duke of Northumberland, the Bishop of London, Lord [illegible], Sir R. Peel, the latter in plain dress.

THE INSTALLATION ODE.

Previous to the commencement of the Ode, a splendidly-bound copy of the score was presented to Prince Albert by Professor Walmisley, and immediately afterwards two copies of the illuminated edition of the Ode (mentioned in our last Number), bound in white and gold, were presented, by the Vice-Chancellor, one to the Queen and one to Prince Albert.

At the conclusion of the Ode an encore was made for "God Save the Queen," the solo parts were very well executed by Misses Birch and Dolby

THE BREAKFAST BENEATH THE CLOISTERS OF NEVILLE'S-COURT

THE INSTALLATION AT CAMBRIDGE.

THE ROYAL PARTY PASSING ACROSS THE LAWN OF CATHERINE HALL TO THE BANQUET.

THE HORTICULTURAL FETE AT DOWNING-COLLEGE.—THE ROYAL PAVILION.

TEMPORARY BRIDGE CONNECTING TRINITY AND ST. JOHN'S.

and H. Phillips and Lockey; and the chorus was joined in by every one in the hall.

THE HORTICULTURAL FETE, AT DOWNING,

on Tuesday, was detailed in our Journal of last week; together with the Royal Pavilion

After the Fete, the Queen, and the Prince-Chancellor, and their suites, visited the Fitzwilliam Museum, and were attended through the building by Mr. C. R. Cockerill, R.A., the architect, who was highly complimented by her Majesty and the Duchess of Sutherland, on the beauty of the design.

The tents erected in the grounds of Downing College for the exhibition of the magnificent collection of fruit and flowers, together with the pavilion in the gardens of Trinity and St. John, were from the establishment of Mr. Benjamin Edmonton, of Tooley's-reef.

THE BREAKFAST IN NEVILLE'S COURT,

Trinity College, was a very elegant scene. The pilasters of the piazza were hung with the festoons of flowers and evergreens, and on the terrace was a crown, flanked by the letters "V. A." This device was formed altogether of choice flowers. The space in the middle of the quadrangle is a green sward, which, for the occasion, had been mown very closely; and here was a handsome pavilion.

Passing under the piazza at the west end of the court, through one of three iron gates, you entered into some beautiful grounds, and let, opposite the middle gate, the Queen's Pavilion was erected, with the Royal Standard floating over the entrance. This pavilion was about 40 feet long; it was of red and white striped cloth, and the interior was lined with yellow and white striped muslin. A brilliantly-gilt console table, surmounted by a mirror with handsome

A SKETCH IN THE HALL OF THE MASTER OF TRINITY'S RESIDENCE DURING THE INSTALLATION.

candalabra, was placed against one side of the tent. At the table were placed two State chairs for the use of her Majesty and Prince Albert.

The Cam, which flows through the grounds of the College, was crossed a little to the right of the spot where the Royal Pavilion was placed by a rustic Wooden Bridge, which we have Engraved. On the other side of the river, and upon the terrace opposite the New Building of St. John's College, a large Pavilion was erected, with a seating for dancing.

THE PROCESSION AT ST. CATHERINE'S.

The lawn in the centre of the quadrangle of Catherine Hall, presented a very gay appearance on Monday evening, as the company began to arrive to the ban quet given by the Vice-Chancellor. The Royal standard was reared in the centre, around which were arranged numerous groups, in uniform or full dress costumes; most of the guests wearing their scarlet gowns, as D ctors of Laws.

Sir Robert Peel was among the late arrivals, and directly he was recognised, was greeted with most vociferous cheers by the populace. As soon as he entered the Quadrangle, in company with the Bishop of Oxford, the Duke of Saxe Weimar and several rewards hip, all of whom were in full dress costume, cheering took place. Immediately after, the Royal carriages arrived, and Sir Robert dispatched a messenger for his scarlet gown, and robed himself in it as he chatted with one person or the other on the lawn.

The point represented in the Illustration is the Royal party passing from the Vice-Chancellor's private apartments to the Dining Hall, which is on the opposite side of the Quadrangle; her Majesty was conducted by the Vice-Chancellor, who walked backwards the whole distance; a crimson cloth being laid down from one door to the other.

SKETCH AT THE MASTER'S, TRINITY COLLEGE.

The Duke of Wellington, on his arrival at Trinity College, was immediately conducted into the Hall of the Master of Trinity's residence, when, after the exchange of a few civilities with some of the distinguished guests present, the Duke was led up to the Statue of Bacon at the further end of the Hall, and stood for a few minutes in deep contemplation. This Statue is a repetition of the well-known piece of sculpture in St. Michael's Church, St Alb ns. It represents the great Philosopher in a contemplative attitude, easy, yet dignified withal, seated in his favourite elbow-chair, and has inscribed on its front the first part of the elegant Latin Epitaph written by Sir Henry Wotton. The English translation of that portion of the Epitaph inscribed on the base of the Cambridge Statue is as follows:—

FRANCIS BACON,
BARON OF VERULAM, VISCOUNT OF ST. ALBAN'S,
OR, BY MORE CONSPICUOUS TITLES,
OF SCIENCE THE LIGHT, OF ELOQUENCE THE LAW,
SAT THUS.

We conclude with a few anecdotic traits:—

The Banquet in the Hall of Trinity College, on Tuesday, was a very magnificent scene, as well as an interesting *tableau*, from the intellectual character of the guests. "Casting the eye down one table," says the *Daily News* report, "the countenances of Sir R. Peel, the noble Regent and Bishop of Oxford, and the Marquis of Northampton, could be selected, as characterising the mixed nature of the convivial association; at another, the astronomers, Le Verrier and Adams; the geologists, Buckland, Murchison, and Sedgwick; might be discovered: a third group consisted of Judges and Bishops; a fourth of military gownsmen; and so on throughout the whole area."

Throughout the Installation, Sir Harry Smith was an object of general attention, and he and the Duke of Wellington were loudly cheered whenever they appeared. On Tuesday the Duke was escorted to his residence in St. Catherine's by a body guard of gownsmen, and testified his great attachment and respect to his Grace were exhibited in the most hearty vociferations.

ON THE MEETING OF PRINCE WALDEMAR AND SIR HARRY SMITH, AT CAMBRIDGE.

When first they met and side by side,
Flamed forth their noble swords,
'Twas where the Sutlej rolled in pride,
Beholding Punjaub's hordes.
A hundred guns pour'd shot and shell
Around them thick as hail,
And many a brave heart bade farewell
To Life's dark-shadow'd vale.

But now, oh! different is the scene.
Old Prussia's gallant son,
Honoured by England and her Queen,
Has cast his eyes upon

The brave of peaceful arms round it wreath'd,
And Mercy's palms entwine.—L.

Not the least interesting incident of Tuesday was the respectful attention paid by Sir Robert Peel to the venerable poet Rogers, who, being exhausted with the long sitting in the Senate House, was compelled to retire, shortly after the commencement of the Ode; this he did, leaning upon the arm of the right hon. Baronet, with whom, after taking a turn round the walks, he retired.

The following are the names of the visitors, on Tuesday:—

Harry Day, Trinity Hall,	.. ..	English Poem.
James Campor Wright, King's	.. ..	Latin Poem.
Brook F. Westcott, Trinity	.. ..	Greek Ode.
David James Vaughan, Trinity	.. ..	Latin Ode
David James Vaughan, Trinity	.. ..	Translation of Latin Eulogems.
George James Gill	.. ..	The Porson Prize (Greek Iambics).

His Royal Highness the Chancellor was then presented by one of the Esquires with a copy of the Installation Ode.

The following is the first official announcement of the Prince Chancellor:—

Trinity College Lodge, July 6, 1847.

Notice is hereby given, that there will be a Congregation of the Senate on Thursday next, at eleven o'clock. ALBERT, Chancellor.

A TRIBUTARY ODETTE.— CAMBRIDGE, JULY, 1847.

'Tis Who in Greece divine,
By Hippocrene's font, or by the streams
Of bright Ilyssus, loved the wreath to twine
Of glorious song, and made Man's soul the shrine
Of Learning's worth, and Minstrels' hallow'd dreams,
Ode—ye, ye Nine!
Sing on a theme where spotless glory beams,
E'en as halo from th' Almighty's throne,
Encircling with its rays
The theme Minerva loves,
In academic groves,
In lit. yal palace or in desert lone,
Fair Learning's praise.

ARIETTA.

Freedom's sun poured steadless light on
Thy pure blade, Aristejdion!
For, within the myrtle's shade
Wreathed glanced the patriot blade,
Nobler far thy choral strain,
Euripides! which burst the chain
Of captive bondmen, when the hand
Fell from the vanquished victor's hand
At Syracuse!

Brave Columbus ploughed the ocean,
Gave a world to thankless Spain;
But the needle's daring motion
Caused the glory and the gain.
Greater glory, Watt! is thine,
Being man at leathers mast,
'Till swart Indus and fair Rhine
In confluence each other greet,
Cheering the ones.

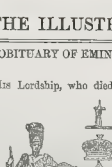
Whose genius trod the paths of Heaven?
Who traced the mysteries of the mind?
Newton and Locke to light have given
Glories that honour humankind.

The likeness of Messrs. Darwen's Installation Medal has been pronounced excellent: it is from a miniature painted by Rose for her Majesty; the Prince wearing the Chancellor's robes. The reverse bears the interior view of the Senate-House.

JOHN KNOX'S BIBLE.—The *Irvine News Letter* says:—"We had lately the great satisfaction of inspecting and examining a relic of ancient times, that merits a high place in the estimation of Protestants. This was the Bible of John Knox. In writing, it contains a signature of John Knox, the ink and handwriting of which correspond with copious notes written in a cipher on the margin, in which hand the Psalms are divided into twenties and evening portions. The following affidavit is also inscribed:—'This book was printed by a gentleman named Richard Cameron, in the year of our Lord 1560, and was presented to the famous John Knox, our Scottish Reformer, in the year of our Lord, 1560, for his family Bible, which he kept till his death, which happened at Edinburgh, in the year of our Lord, 1592, being twelve years in his possession. It next fell into the hands of his successor Mr Craver, where it remained till his death, and vaqued into the hands of his widow, whose name was Fare, where it continued till the present year, of our Lord, 1688.' (Signed) THOS FARE." The Bible was transferred from the hands of Fage to the name of Houston, on account of marriage, and continued in the hands of the Houston s till it was next transferred by Margaret Houston to the name of K err; and at his decease, upon the 20th February, 1807, it came into the hands of his son, Hugh Elder, now residing in Edinburgh. This Bible was purchased from Hugh Elder by Mr. William Glenny, Edinburgh, and at his decease, on the year 1844, was sold by Mrs Glenny to the Rev. Roger Kelso, and is now in the possession of his son, John B. Kelso, Esq.'

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

ERIC, LORD REAY.



His Lordship, who died at his seat, Goldings, Herts, after a short illness, aged seventy-four, on the 6th instant, was eldest son of the Hon. George Mackay, of Skibo, M.P., Master of the Mint of Scotland, by Anne, his wife, eldest daughter of Eric Sutherland, only son of the attainted Lord Duffus; and inherited the family honours at the death of his cousin, the sixth Lord, in 1797. He was never married, and is, consequently, succeeded by his next brother, the Hon. Alexander Mackay, Barrack Master at Malta, who married, in 1809, Mrs. Ross, widow of David Ross, Esq., of Calcutta, and has Eric, and several other children.

The very ancient family from which derived the nobleman whose death we record held possessions in the north of Scotland seven centuries ago, which possessions were originally denominated Strathnaver, but more recently Lord Reay. Country. The great influence, however, of the Mackays may be attributed to the celebrated Donald Mackay, (Strath-Ha-Dhonuill-Mohr) as "a great general, and a wise and politic gentleman." This personage was at the battle of So.way Moss, and returned with the King to Edinburgh three days after the conflict, when his Majesty bestowed upon him, in requita. of his faithful services, the forfeited lands of several individuals, by charter dated 25th November, 1542. Sir Donald Mackay, of Farr, the first Lord Reay, was a distinguished soldier of his time, and took an active part during the civil war, in favour of Royalty; but, being one of those excepted from pardon in the treaty between the Covenanters and King Charles, he was obliged to retire to Denmark, where he died, in 1648.

LADY CAROLINE CAPEL.

This lady, who died on the 9th inst., aged 74, was eldest sister of the present Marquis of Anglesey, being daughter of Henry, first Earl of Uxbridge, by Jane, his wife, daughter of the Very Rev. Arthur Champagne, Dean of Clonmacnois, of Farr, the first Lord Reay. She is a distinguished author of his time, and took an active part during the civil war, in favour of Royalty; but, being one of those excepted from pardon in the treaty between the Covenanters and King Charles, he was obliged to retire to Denmark, where he died, in 1648.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—Scarcely any English wheat has been received up to our market countenance, by land carriage, since Monday. The few samples fresh up today commanded a steady sale, though not to say brisk, inquiry, at fully the late improvement in value. Upwards of 23,000 quarters of foreign wheat have come in this week, mostly in mild condition. The barley trade somewhat resembles that of wheat. Very little doing, but all other kinds were dull and somewhat cheaper to sell. In barley next to nothing was doing, yet prices were most supported. The show of that article was small. In beans there was fresh to mill—no supply of which was small—but prices were almost nominal. Oats moved off steadily at late rates. Beans and peas, Indian corn, and flour commanded very little attention.

ARRIVALS.—English: Wheat, 1270 quarters; barley, 860; malt, 1910; oats, 80; irish: Wheat, 880; barley, 600; malt, —; oats, 100. Foreign: Wheat, 23,638; barley, 4750; malt, —; oats, 6790. Flour: 1660 sacks; 17,360 barrels.

English. Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 74s to 78s; ditto white, 78s to 84s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 71s to 78s; ditto white, 78s to 82s; rye, 50s to 52s; grinding barley, 40s to 42s; distilling, 43s to 45s; malting ditto, 50s to 54s; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 74s to 76s; brown do., 70s to 72s. Harrow and Hertford grey peas, 50s to 51s. Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feeding oats, 26s to 30s; potato ditto, 32s to 35s; Youghal and Cork, black, 25s to 27s; ditto white, 28s to 29s; ditto brown, new, 22s to 24s; ditto grey, new, 24s to 26s; mealy ditto, 25s to 28s; white, 28s to —; bollers, 26s to 28s, per quarter. Town-made flour, 52s to 70s. Suffolk, Kent, and Essex, sacks, 45s to 50s. Norfolk and Lincolnshire feeding oats, 23s to 25s; potato ditto, 32s to 35s; Youghal and Cork, black, 25s to 27s; ditto white, 28s to 29s; ditto brown, new, 22s to 24s; ditto grey, new, 24s to 26s; mealy ditto, 25s to 28s; white, 28s to —; bollers, 26s to 28s, per quarter. Town-made flour, 52s to 70s. Suffolk, Kent, and Essex, sacks, 45s to 50s. Norfolk and Lincolnshire ditto, 42s to 44s. Foreign.—Dantzig, red wheat, —s to —; white, —s to —; barley, —s to —; oats, —s to —; beans, —s to —; rye, —s to —; peas, —s to —; per quarter. Flour, American, 36s to 38s per barrel. Baltic, —s to —s per sack.

Irish. Wheat—Scarcely a transaction has taken place in this market since our last, and prices are almost nominal.

Limerick, English, sowing, 30s to 40s; Baltic, crushing, 42s to 44s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 42s to 44s. Beans and Peas.—Consumers continue to be very sparing in their purchases. Mustard seed, 5s to 10s; white ditto, 8s to 10s. Tares, 3s 6d to 6s 6d per bushel. English Hamburgh oats, £21 to £22 per ton. Dutch, £19 to £20. Potatoes, £13 to £14 per ton; ditto, foreign, £8 10s to £10 per 1000; Rapeseed taken £7 12s to £9 0s per ton. Canary, 60s to 65s per quarter. English Flour.—Town-made, per sack, —s to —; whites, —s to —; cakes, 45s to —; Essex, 40s to —s; Foreign, red, —s to —s; extra, —s; white, —s to —s; extra, —s per cwt.

Bread. The prices of wheaten bread in the Metropolis are from 9½d. to 10d. per 4lb. loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 83s 3d; barley, 48s 8d; oats, 31s 11d; rye, 51s 8d; beans, 53s 9d; peas, 55s 10d.

The Six Weeks' Average. Wheat, 90s 3d; barley, 52s 9d; oats, 35s 7d; rye, 57s 10d; beans, 56s 10d; peas, 57s 1d.

Tea. About 6000 packages of Tea have been submitted to public competition this week. The holdings have been tolerably steady, and the demand for most sorts has been active.

Sugar.—On the whole, a steady business is doing in raw sugar, at the late decline in value. Refined goods are a slow sale, at 2s to 3s per cwt. less money. Considerable sales have been made.

Coffee.—Most kinds are in fair request, at about last-many prices.

Rice.—The article is heavy, and the quotations have been rather lowered in per cwt.

Provisions.—The supplies of Irish butter being still on the increase, we have to report a very dull country for that article, and prices have given way 2s per cwt. Foreign qualities are limited, may be nominally quoted at 88s to 90s; Waterford 86s to 88s, Cork, 87s to 89s; and Limerick, 85s to 88s, per cwt. Bacon is in limited supply, and the demand for the trade is very heavy, and 4s to 5s per cwt. lower. The best Ireland is selling at 48s to 49s: inferior and middling, 42s to 46s per cwt. Some choice Waterford, 50s. Fine Belfast, 46s to 48s. Good, 40s to 44s; middling ditto, 36s to 38s; fine Dorset, 48s to 49s per cwt.; fresh, 8s to 12s per dozen lbs. Hams is tending to lower, the best Waterford as low as 60s per cwt. Fine bladdered lard is held at 54s to 56s per cwt. In all other kinds of provisions, next to nothing is doing.

Tallow.—P. Y. C., on the spot is very dull, at 48s 9d to 49s, and for the last three months, 47s 3d per cwt. Town tallow, 43s 3d, net cash.

Oils.—There is rather more business doing in this market, at fully last week's quotations.

Rum.—This article is a slow sale, but not cheaper. About 200 puncheons have sold this week.

Potatoes.—New potatoes—the supplies of which are very abundant—sell freely, at from 7s 6d to 10s 6d per cwt.

Hops. Friday.—The accounts respecting the growing bine being considered rather more favourable, our market for all kinds of new hops is very dull, and prices have given way on actual dealings in the quantities, although the supply on offer is rather extensive. The duty is fixed from £105 to £120 per ton.

Sussex pockets 4s 6s to 5s 10s; Weald of Kent ditto, 5s 10s to 6s 5s; Mid and East Kent ditto, 5s 5s to 7s 7s per cwt.

Coals (Friday).—Lambton, 18s; South Durham, 17s; Belmont, 17s 6d; Stewart's, 18s 6d; Wallsr, 17s 3d per ton.

Smithfield. Friday.—Although our market, to-day, was very moderately supplied with beasts, both as respects number and quality, the demand for all breeds was in a sluggish state, at barely, last week's quoted prices. There were but few sheep on sale, the number not exceeding 1540 sheep and lambs, and 210 calves from abroad; as also, 164 beasts from Scotland. The supply of pigs was, comparatively speaking, small in number.—As most of the beasts were purchased very sparingly of late, at Newgate and Leadenhall, the grazier came this morning was firm, at a most decided improvement of 2s per 8lb on the prime qualities of Scots. Downs producing without difficulty 4s 4d per 8lb. In lambs, a full average amount of business was transacted, at rates, if anything, rather in favour of the buyer. In veal, both large and choice of supply, was barely late rates. Pigs were very dull, but not cheaper. Much cows sold at from £14 to £18 each.

Per 8lb. to sink the offal.—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s 8d to 4s 0d; second quality ditto, 4s 2d to 4s 4d; prime large oxen, 4s 6d to 4s 8d; prime Scots, 4s 6d to 4s 8d; coarse and inferior sheep, 4s 2d to 4s 4d. Second quality ditto, 4s 6d to 4s 8d; prime ditto, 4s 10d to 5s 0d; small ditto, 5s 2d to 5s 4d; prime south Down ditto, 5s 2d to 5s 4d; large coarse calves, 4s 0d to 4s 6. prime small ditto, 4s 8d to 5s 0d; large Scots, 4s 0d to 4s 6d; rood small porkers, 5s 8d to 5s 0d; lambs, 5s 2d to 5s 4d. Suckling calves, 18s to 28s, and quarter old store pigs, 16s to 18s each. Numbers in:—Beasts, 2,200; sheep, 11,520; calves, 210; pigs, 270.

Newgate and Leadenhall (Friday).—We had a steady trade here to day, at very full prices.

Per 8lb. by the carcase.—Inferior beef, 3s 0d to 3s 8d; middling ditto, 3s 10d to 4s 0d; prime large ditto, 4s 0d to 4s 2d; small ditto, 4s 2d to 4s 4d; large coarse mutton, 3s 10d to 4s 0d; middling ditto, 4s 0d to 4s 2d; prime ditto, 4s 10d to 5s 0d; veal, 3s 10d to 4s 10d; small pork, 4s 8d to 4s 10d: lamb, 5s 0d to 6s 0d. HOWARD HEARNET.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

There has been rather a demand for money during the past week, and prices have been firmly maintained. The Discount houses, however, have not shown any disposition to increase their rate for money on the 15th of July. The payment of the Half-Yearly Dividends has not had the ordinary effect of making money cheaper. Daily accounts speak favourably of the promise of the harvest, but the effect on the Money Market is counteracted by the approaching loan, for 350 millions of francs. The Railway calls are also beginning to be felt strongly. These circumstances operate to retard the attainment of a more active state of trade; but much of their pressure will disappear if the present fine prospects as favourable as there is good ground for anticipating.

The English Market opened with depression, Consols at one period on Monday having receded to 88. The closing prices were for money on the 15th of July. The approaching settlement had an influence on prices, but on Tuesday a brisk business was done at a slight advance. The finances of the weather, and the Account promising to pass off favourably, again improved prices on Wednesday, and on Thursday still further advanced, in consequence of the *bears* being obliged to make purchases to buy in their accounts. Prices at the close of the week were, however, a little flatter. Exchequer Bills are not so good as the prices of last week, and India Bonds have slightly declined. The last prices are, for Bank Stock, 193½; Reduced, 88; Consols, 88¾; New Three and-a-Quarter per Cent. Annuities, 90¾; Long Annuities, expire Jan. 5, 1860, 9¾; India Bonds, under £1,000, 9 p.; Consols for Opening, July 16, 88¾; Exchequer Bills, £1000, 9 pm.; Ditto, Small, 13 pm.

It will be remembered that, some months since, the Committee of Spanish Bondholders despatched one of their number (Mr. Henderson) to Madrid, with such duty to press a settlement of the over-due dividends on the Five per Cent. Stock, and arrange generally for the punctual payment of the future dividends for the future. On Saturday last, Mr Henderson, jun., arrived from Madrid, with the following important proposal:—

"To convert the whole debt into 4 Three per Cent. Stock, and on condition of revenues being duly received and appropriated to the payment of the reduced interest, those revenues arising from the Customs or any other source, the bondholders to subscribe a relative proportion of their bonds, rather than all go further to the shape of a loan. For instance, on each coupon of the £125 Active Bonds and Coupon, £120 of the new Bonds to be received by the creditors, and £5 by the Government." Mr Henderson further states that "the abandonment of two per cent interest on the Active and the surrender to the Government of more than the moiety of Stock is the great lever, and constitutes the leading obligation for the Government at any sacrifice, to give bona fide security for the future punctual payment of the interest. The Passive and Deferred of 1831 to be admitted at rates to be agreed on."

The total amount of this proposition is to consign 12 per cent. upon the principal, and give up two out of five per cent. interest; receiving in exchange a worse security (if possible) than the present. Now, the whole revenues of the State are, according to the arrangements, liable for the debt; the proposition is therefore obligingly offers to substitute *any one portion*, viz., Customs, &c., to that purpose. That such a proposition can be for one moment entertained is hardly probable; nevertheless, the meeting of bondholders on Thursday separated, contenting themselves with voting the Committee to be their representatives, and passing a vote of thanks to Mr. Henderson. George Bentinck and Faucitt St. Stanhope only with this proposal, a loan is advertised for, secured on the emission of one million of Treasury Bonds. Nine per cent. per annum is offered by way of temptation. The holders of the last issue of Treasury Bonds, which were issued only to pay five per cent. per annum, were nearly paid off, after seven years of incessant dunning, a part of the principal was liquidated. It is needless, however, to waste our space or our readers' time by commenting upon the subject.

Although there has been rather more business done in ordinary Stocks on Foreign Market, on Monday, prices closed flatly with regard to Spanish and Portuguese. Purchases, however, on Tuesday improved the state of affairs, and both the previously mentioned descriptions advanced. Spanish Active Account, advanced to 18¾, and Spanish Five per Cents to 23¾. A reaction, however, in the last mentioned stock has since occurred, and the closing of the Account so limited business that quotations have been almost nominal. Mexican also, for account, fell from previous rates. Five per Cent, 84¾; d.tto, Small, 31; Equador Bonds, Granada One per Cent, Deferred ¼; 32¾ Mexican Bonds, 1846, Five per Cent. 19; Ditto, for the Account, 19¼; Peruvian Bonds, 1st or Small, 5 per Cent, 84¾; Ditto, Five per Cent, 21¼; Ditto, for the Account, 22; Ditto, Passive Bonds, 5; Ditto, Three per Cent, 31¼; Ditto, for the Account, 31¾; Dutch Two-and-a-half per Cent, 57; Ditto, Four per Cent, Certificates, 104.

The settlement in the Share Market passed off without much difficulty, the dealings not having been very extensive. The Market, however, is far from firm, at the following rates:—Amberley Buildings, 2¼; Birmingham and Derby Junction, 14; Birmingham and Oxford Junction, 18; Birmingham, Wolverhampton, and Dudley, 15½; Buckinghamshire, ¼ dis.; Caledonian, 25¼; Chester and Holyhead, 2¼; Dublin and Belfast Junction, 2¼; Eastern Counties, 3¾; Ditto, York Extension, 7; East Lancashire, New, 9¼ x. in.; Ditto ditto, Extension Scrip, 1¼; Ditto, Lincolnshire, 8; Great Northern, 4¼; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 31; Great Western, 123 x. 10; Ditto, Half Shares, 70; Great Western, Quarter Shares, 20¼; Great Western, New £17 Shares, 10; London and Blackwall, 7¼; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 55½; Ditto, Consolidated Eighths, 12¾; London and North Western, 179¾; Ditto, Quarters, (L. and B.), 29; Ditto, £40 Shares, (M. and B.), 71; London and South Western, 86; Ditto, New £50, 38¼; Ditto, Tentns (Consolidated), 56¼; Ditto, Scrip, £50, 4; Manchester and Leeds, 94; Ditto, Half Shares, 46; Midland, 128; Ditto, £40 Shares, 48¼; Ditto, £30 Shares, 10¼; Ditto, Birmingham and Derby, 100; Ditto, Consolidated, 104; Bristol and Birmingham Six per Cents., 128; Newcastle and Berwick, New, 19¼; North Staffordshire, 10¾; North and South British, Half Shares, 15½; Ditto, Thirds, 2¼; North Staffordshire, 10¾; Scottish Central, 58; Shrewsbury and Birmingham, 3½; Ditto, Class B, 2¾; South Staffordshire, ¼ dis.; South Eastern and Dover, New (issued at £20), 20¾; South Wales, 11¾; South Yorkshire, Doncaster, and Goole, 1¾; Winchester, Southsea, and South Western, 2¾ pm.; York and Newcastle, 37¾; Ditto, Extension, 16½; Ditto, Preference, 12¾ x.; York and North Midland, 80¾; Ditto, Extension, 42½; Ditto, Preference, 16¾; Ditto East and West Riding Junction, 27¾; Northern of France, 12 x.; Orleans and Bordeaux, 5¾; Paris and Lyons, 5; London and Westminster, 2¾; Ditto, New, 1¾.

SATURDAY MORNING.—Yesterday was settling day in Consols, and the Market opened with much buoyancy, at an advance of nearly ¼ per cent. A slight reaction, however, left the closing prices at 88¾ for Account, and for the next Account, 89¾. In the Share Market, and Foreign Stocks, nothing of importance transpired.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, JULY 13.

CROWN OFFICE, JULY 13.

MEMBER RETURNED TO SERVE IN THE PRESENT PARLIAMENT.

County of Cork.—Maurice Power, of Rossmeadhip, in the said county of Cork, M.D., in the room of Daniel O'Connell, deceased.

WAR-OFFICE, JULY 13.

3rd Dragoon Guards: R. C. Bennett, to be Lieut. Captain, vice Manleton.

6th Light Dragoons: Lieut. the Hon. C. Pewys to be Captain, vice M'Mahon; Cornet R. W. King to be Lieut. vice Pewys; R. A. Sarel to be Cornet, vice King. 11th. Lieut. the Hon. G. J. Noel to be Captain, vice Dawson; Cornet A. Arbuthnot to be Lieut. vice Noel. L. Garland to be Cornet, vice Heloon. 12th: Assist.-Surgeon G. T. Woodman, M.D., to be Assist.-Surgeon, vice Bell.

Coldstream Regiment of Foot Guards: Capt. the Hon. F. W. C. Villers to be Lieut. and Captain, vice Neville; Ensign and Adjutant C. Neville to be Lieut. and Captain, vice the Hon. F. W. C. Villers; Second Lieut. H. M. Bouverie to be Ensign and Lieutenant, vice Neville.

5th Foot: Staff Surgeon of the Second Class W. G. Mackenzie, M.D., to be Surgeon, vice D. Bell, who exchanges. 7th: Assist.-Surg. W. D. Austin, from the 2nd Foot, to be Assist.-Surg. W. Bailey to be Assistant-Surgeon 21st: Assist.-Surg. F. C. Annesley to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Mark. 26th: Surgeon J. Sayers, from the 31st Foot, to be Surgeon, vice Stewart. 31st: Lieut.-Gen. the Hon. H. G. Trevor, C.B., to be Colonel, vice General Sir C. Halkett, K.C.B. 40th Foot: Lieut. J. Hall to be Captain, vice Hall. 45th: Capt. R. Sutherland, Hussars, vice Sir C. Halkett, K.C.B., to be Colonel, vice General Sir Frazley J. G. Maclear, Bart. 47th: Capt. C. P. Pickard to be Major, vice Wise. Capt. J. Pickard to be Captain, vice G. P. Pickard; Lieut. R. S. Torrens to be Captain, vice Bantham; Ensign W. J. Wise to be Lieutenant, vice Torrens; T. Wollcombe to be Ensign, vice Hooke. 63rd: Capt. S. Y. Martin to be Captain, vice Evans, deceased; Lieut. G. Bowen to be Captain, vice Martin; Ensign and Adjutant W. Fuller to have the rank of Lieutenant; Ensign J. Bourchier to be Lieutenant vice Wilson; C. A. Bowen to be Ensign, vice Bourchier. 64th: Lieut. J. Bowen to be Captain, vice Beckwith; Ensign and Adjutant W. Fuller to have the rank of Lieutenant; Ensign J. Bourchier to be Lieutenant vice Wilson; C. A. Bowen to be Ensign, vice Bourchier. 64th: Lieut. J. Bowen to be Captain, vice Beckwith, Lieut. the Hon. F. Pitt Rey to Place to be Captain, vice Skinner; Second Lieut C. V. Cavanagh to be First Lieutenant, vice Pace. C. Butler to be Second Lieutenant, vice Cavendish; F. H. Ramsden to be Second Lieutenant, vice ——.

BANKRUPTS.

J. S. PYE, Berkeley-square, milliner. G. HARRIS, Gillspur-street, tailor. J. WORTERS, Goldin Saffron, builder. S. R. BILLINGS, Commercial-road East, Cheapside. A. HILL, Ipswich, hat-maker. T. H. HOLFORD, Dudley, grocer. J. LEGASSICK, Tavistock, grocer. J. BUTTERWORTH, Rochdale, flannel-dealer. W. BOOTH, Sutterfield, Rossendale, calender. J. MACHIN, Manchester, grocer. W. GUTTON, jun., Liverpool, merchant. J. KINDER, Birkenhead.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

A. REID, Glasgow, grocer. A. LANG, jun., Glasgow, wine-merchant. W. SMITH, Burrhead, Renfrewshire, coal-master. Q. M'GOWAN, Glasgow, wright

FRIDAY, JULY 16.

FOREIGN OFFICE, JULY 15

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Evan E. William Carroll, as Consul at St. Helena for his Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway.

BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED.

E. SWIFT, Walsall, Staffordshire, grocer. H. DAVIS, Bristol.

BANKRUPTS.

J. BRITTAIN, Redyard, Wiltshire, tallow-chandler. J. SNOOK, Ledbury-road, Paddington, builder. S. HOLKEN, Cornwall-terrace, Queen's-road, Bayswa. builder. H. CLARK, Hedgerwarcott, Clip, and Prismore's Row, Whitechapel, oil and colour merchant. S. LANGLEY, Reading, late of Wyfold, Basset, Oxfordshire, grocer. P. COLE, draper. J. DOLPHIN, Bilston, Staffordshire, grocer. J. W. SUGG, Torquay, Devonshire, architect. W. B. COOKE, Burton upon-Trent, Staffordshire, manufacturer of ginger-beer. J. SEED, Bradford, Yorkshire, manufacturing chemist. G. ROBERTS, Rochdrough, Gloucestershire, maltster. W. A. MACEY, Bristol, grocer. G. WILLIAMS, Bristol, large draper. W. KEARLEY HYDE, W. KEARLEY HYDE, J. JOLLIEN, T. BARLOW, D. CRIGHTON, J. JONES, T. MALLINSON, W. DENNER, D. CRIGHTON, and J. ASHWORTH, Manchester, calico-printers. J. L. BUTTERALL, Doncaster, grocer

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION

H. COLVILLE, Glasgow, wine-merchant

BIRTHS.

On the 7th inst., the wife of Mr. William. Rotherhithe, of twins—sons.—In Belgrave-square, the Lady Louisa Douglas Pennant, of a daughter.—In Portman-square, the lady of the Rev. Henry Vigne, of a daughter.—At Westbourne-terrace, the lady of Thomas Fainthorner, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES

Skinner Taylor, to Anne Jessey Hunt Bourchier, Baron Torquay, Arthur Hill Hasted Mercer, Esq., to Elizabeth Anne, daughter of the late Major Robert Hutchinson Orr.—At Kensington, the Rev. David Edward Doncvile, M.A., to Mary Jane, daughter of Ewen Stobb, Esq. —At Ashton-under-Lyne, the Rev Henry Wilkinson, M.A., to Frances Sarah, youngest surviving daughter of the late Michael Russell, Esq.—At Chiton, the Rev. J. C. Hendows, M.A., to Sarah, second daughter of Captain Edward Sutherland.

DEATHS.

At Park-hall, Great Bardfield, Essex, Thomas Pollett, Esq., in the 82nd year of his age.—On the 8th inst., Captain Frederick Barlow, late of the 41st Regiment.—At Shapwick, Somerset, in the 87th year of her age, Jane, widow of George Bennett, Esq.—At Madrid, Dona Francisca Lopez Pelegrin, Esq.—At Bath, Mary Boulton, Esq.—At Hatcham-house, New Cross Susanna, the wife of Mr Henry Hains, sen., in her 87th year.—Aged 40, Gloucester-place, Portman-square, Mrs Powys, relict of the late Rev. Thomas Powys.—On the 10th inst., Mr. Gilbert Blight, in his 85th year.—At Tendeley, Staffordshire, the Hon. Lucy Anne Agnes Littleton, the Rev Hugh Pigot, M.A., to Frances Sarah, youngest surviving daughter of the late Michael Russell, Esq.—At Chiton, the Rev. J. C. Hendows, M.A., to Sarah, second daughter of Captain Edward Sutherland.

DEATHS.

At Park-hall, Great Bardfield, Essex, Thomas Pollett, Esq., in the 82nd year of his age.—On the 8th inst., Captain Frederick Barlow, late of the 41st Regiment.—At Shapwick, Somerset, in the 87th year of her age, Jane, widow of George Bennett, Esq.—At Madrid, Dona Francisca Lopez Pelegrin, Esq.—At Bath, Mary Boulton, Esq.—At Hatcham-house, New Cross Susanna, the wife of Mr Henry Hains, sen., in her 87th year.—Aged 40, Gloucester-place, Portman-square, Mrs Powys, relict of the late Rev. Thomas Powys.—On the 10th inst., Mr. Gilbert Blight, in his 85th year.—At Tendeley, Staffordshire, the Hon. Lucy Anne Agnes Littleton, youngest daughter of Lord and Lady Hatherton, in her 21st year, Rhoda Jane, widow of the late Richard Weeden Sharp.—At Rochampton, Mrs Jane Hawes, in her 74 h year.—At Hitchgreen, Hants, Rear-Admiral Colquit, aged 2 years.—At Hereford Sunday, in her 76th year.—On the 11th inst., Michael Clayton, Esq., of Charlwood Park, Surrey.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—By Special Desire. The Nobility, Subscribers to the Opera, and the Public are respectfully informed that, on THURSDAY NEXT, JULY 22nd 18 7, it being a Subscription Night, will be produced an entirely new Opera, composed expressly for her Majesty's Theatre, by Signor Verdi, called I MASNADIERI (The Libe ty-loving Outlaws) or The Robbers. Characters:—Signor Salvini, with new Scenery, Dresses, and Decorations. The music by M. Charles Marshall. Amalia, Mdlle. Jenny Lind; Carlo, Sig. Gardoni; Francesco, Sig. Coletti., Maggior Sig. Bonetti. Armino, Sig. Cornelli, Rodi, Sig. Poli; Moor, Mapoleoni, Sig. Lorenzo

The Free List is suspended, for the present.

* * Pit Tickets may be obtained at the Box-Office of the Theatre, price 10s 6d. each. Applicants for Box, Pit Stalls, and Tickets, to be made at the Box-Office, at the Theatre. Doors open at Seven o'Clock, the Opera to commence at half-past Seven.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, COVENT-GARDEN.—The Nobility [illegible] EVERY [illegible] for [illegible] Madame Grisi; Countess, Mdlle Steffanoni, Cl[illegible]; Mdlle Adele Marcon[illegible]; Mdlle Bastini, Sestilio, Sig[illegible]; Signor Tamburini, Barili, Sig Ferdinando, Sig Polonini, Figure, Sig. Marini. Conductor, M. Costa.

To conclude with a popular BALLET, in which the principal Artistes will dance, supported by the whole of the Corps de Ballet.

Prices, Stalls, and Boxes, to be obtained at the Box-office (in the theatre), Bow-street, and at Messrs Cramer, Beale and Co's, 201 Regent-street.

The doors will be opened at Half-past Seven, and the performances commence at eight o'clock

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET. Mr. BUCKSTONE'S FAREWELL BENEFIT, WEDNESDAY Next, JULY 21. FIRE BRAND STRATAGEM [illegible] Mr. Buckstone. Mr. Webster. Mr. Strickland. Mr. Compton. THE UNFINISHED GENTLEMAN. Bill Stanley Mr John Reeve, son of the late celebrated Comedian, his First Appearance in Public. With other Entertainments.—Boxes, Pass, &c., of Mr. ARTHUR, at the B.-office, and of Mr. BUCKSTONE, 8 Devonshire-street, Queen-square.

ASTLEY'S POWERFUL ATTRACTIVE NOVELTIES.—[illegible] Every Evening [illegible] Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at Two o'clock. Last Six Nights of Mr W. Cook's Appearance. First Time this Season, Lord Byron's MAZEPPA, or the WILD HORSE with all his original Effects. Last Week of the Highly Successful Drama, to be SPEEDILY REVIVED, or the WARRIOR of the SUN. In La Sr W West Entirely NEW SCENES in the ARENA, introduced by the Talented Artistes of this the First Equestrian Establishment in Europe, in the various Scenes of Equitation. With other Novelties. Acting and Stage Manager, Mr. W. D. Beaufoot. Box-office Open at 11 till 5.

ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.—Fellows and Visitors are informed that the Band of the First Life Guards will perform in the Gardens of the Zoological Society in the Regent's Park on Saturday, July 24, 31, and August 7, from Four to Six o'Clock. Admissions may be obtained as usual, on payment of One Shilling by each person. The EXHIBITION of DOMESTIC POULTRY will take place on the 28th, 29th, and 30th of JULY. Particulars will be forwarded to parties desirous of exhibiting, on the [illegible] Secretary, at the Gardens.

July 15, 1847. By Order of the Council, D. W. MITCHELL, Secretary.

M. JULLIEN'S BENEFIT, ROYAL SURREY ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.—MONDAY, 19th Instant.—M. JULLIEN has the honour to announce that his BENEFIT must positively be Last Appearance but One at the Royal City of London Theatre, on Monday, the 19th Instant, when the Programme of Mr. Jullien's Concert will be of the most brilliant character, and will include THE JENNY LIND QUADRILLES, composed by M. JULLIEN, and the most popular Melodies sung by the celebrated Vocalist, arranged with Solos and Variations for Flute, Flageolet, and Cornet-à-Piston, performed by Mr. Richardson M. Collinet, and Henry Koenig.

THE NEW SOCIETY of PAINTERS in WATER COLOURS, WILL CLOSE SATURDAY, 24st inst. THE THIRTEENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION NOW OPEN at their Gallery, 53, Pall-mall, near St. James's Palace, from Nine o'Clock till Dusk.—Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d.

JERUSALEM AS IT IS.—NOW EXHIBITING, at the EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly, E. WYN SMITH'S New and Original MODEL OF JERUSALEM AS IT IS, measuring nearly 100 square feet; enlarged from the Model executed by command of her Majesty Queen Adelaide, and presented by the King of Prussia, and a number of the Nobility and Clergy, when on a visit to the Court of Berlin. Mr. Wyn Smith, Architect and Engineer, has just returned from Palestine, and has taken the opportunity of visiting the Holy Land, for the purpose of making the above Model as correct as possible. The Model is open for the reception of Visitors from Ten in the Morning till Ten at Night. Admittance 1s.; Children, Half Price. A Description at the commencement of every hour. Printed Description and Key, 6d.

COLLINS'S ODE to the PASSIONS will be recited by Mr. J. RUSSELL, with a full illustration in a Series of DRAWINGS, magnified by means of the OPAQUE MICROSCOPE, accompanied by Music by Dr. Wade, on the Morphine of Professor Faraday, and Saturday; and on the Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at One and FOUR o'clock precisely, in addition to the above series of four new ones, entitled [illegible] LECTURES on NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, CHEMICAL LECTURES by Dr. Nevil Norton, in the Evenings at Monday and Wednesday, in the Evenings. The beautiful OPTICAL EFFECTS forming the last DISSOLVING VIEWS, DIVING BELL and DIVER, with EXPERIMENTS, &c. Admission, 1s.; Stalls, 2s.; Second Seats, 1s.; Private Boxes, 10s. 6d.

WALHALLA, late Miss Linwood's Gallery, Leicester-square. RETURN of MADAME WARTON from her Provincial Engagements and re-opening of the WHITE MARBLE STATUES. Madame Warton will have the honour of appearing every Morning and Evening in a Splendid New Series of TABLEAUX. In consequence of the numerous applications for the revival of the inimitable Whole Marble Statue Groupings, they will be produced, from additional Classic Illustrations, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, with the Novel Chemical Light by Mr. G. Southby, of the Royal Surrey Zoological Gardens. On Monday, July 26, they will be presented, in the strength of the company, as a Morning Performance at Three o'Clock; Evening, at Half-past Eight. Stalls, 3s.; Reserved Seats, 2s.; Promenade, 1s.

PROVIDENT SOCIETY of DANCERS and TEACHERS DANCING.—The THIRD ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the above Society will be held on Tuesday Evening, at MADAM Almanack, at 8 o'clock precisely, in the THEATRE ROYAL HAYMARKET, by kind permission of Benj. Webster, Esq., Lessee and Manager. All Dancers and Teachers of Dancing (Male and Female, Native and Foreign Members, or not, of the Society, are invited to attend. There is a Register Office attached to the Society, for [illegible] engagements, and which [illegible] Members are [illegible] Members.—For further particulars, address the Secretary, at the Office No. 29, Bedford-street, Strand.

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A Bonus was declared on the 16th day of April last on the Policies effected in this office.

In the following Table are contained Specimens of the Additions to Policies of £1000 each

Age at entrance	Duration of Assurance	Annual Premium	Total of Premiums paid	Vested Interests added to Policy or assumed	Prospective Annual Bonus Reversionary	Sum Assured and Bonus	Reduction of Premium
	Years	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
20	10	18 3	181 13	130	18	9 5	55
30	10	25 7	253 18	140	14	11 8	55
40	10	32 19	329 12	150	14	8 8	55
50	10	45 7	453 15	200	20	8 8	55
60	10	59 13	596 12	130	18	10 3	60
40	8	32 19	263 13	121	15½	10 9	44
40	7	32 19	230 14	109	15½	10 9	39½
40	6	32 19	197 15	97	15½	22 2	33
40	5	32 19	164 16	77	15½	22 13	27

The next Quinquennial Division of Profits will take place at the end of the year 1851. All Policies effected before the [illegible] will participate.

Persons whose lives are assured in the county are [illegible] entitled, without payment of any extra premium, to voyage (as passengers) or reside in any part of the world—distant not more than 33 degrees of [illegible].

The Directors' Report to the recent Periodical General Meeting of the Members of the Society may be obtained at the Office, on personal or written application to

By order of the Board, T. E. SYMONDS, Actuary.

PUBLICATIONS, &c.

[illegible] Water.

HAND-BOOK of TOWN GARDENING. By a LADY. With an Illustration. Small 8vo., Gilt Edges.—Dublin: JAMES M'GLASHAN, 21, D'Olier-street. London: HOULSTON and STONEMAN, 65, Paternoster-row.

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On Saturday, July 17

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French and Italian [illegible] Music, Drawing, Writing, Arithmetic, the Use of the Globes, Composition, and all the branches of a good and useful education. Address to [illegible] to a continued residence in town or country. A letter addressed to M. H., [illegible]

ISLE of WIGHT.—EDUCATION BY THE SEA-SIDE.—A Limited number of Young Gentlemen are Boarded and Educated at HANOVER HOUSE, GEORGE-STREET, RYDE, at moderate and inclusive Terms. The [illegible] progress as regards its Restoration, Preservation, and Improvement.

ROBINSON'S PATENT BRYING MACHINE.—Mr. W. E. JERKINS, Proprietor of the Patent, has had the pleasure to receive (among many others, the following Testimonials from the Lessees of a highly-distinguished Private Establishment:—"We have had one of Mr. Robinson's Drying Machines in use for the last three days, and we are decidedly of opinion, that it is decidedly the greatest of Washing Inventions, and we who use it will find, as it has done with us, the work of cleaning, drying, and getting up linen, is done in a much safer and more manner than before, but, above all, the saving in wear and tear will be very considerable."

Manufactory, 97, Long-acre Street, Berners Street, Oxford-street.

METCALFE and CO'S NEW PATTERN TOOTH-BRUSH, and SMYRNA SPONGES. Lately-imported.—For proof of the extreme durability, power of cleaning, and fine economy, and all who have used Messrs. Metcalfe's Brushes. The tooth-brush performs the most effectual cleansing of the teeth, and the gums are invigorated by its friction in the most extraordinary manner, hairs never come out; its peculiarly penetrating Hair-brushes, with the durable unbleached Russia bristles, which will not retain the smallest particle. Improved Clothes-brush, that cleans harmlessly, in one-third the time. The new Velvet Brush and Improved Stock of genuine unbleached Smyrna Sponges, at METCALFE and CO.'S only Establishment, 130B, Oxford-street, one door from Hanover street.

GIBBINS' CREAM of ROSES and ROSEMARY.—This delicious and elegant article is most respectfully offered to the Ladies, by GIBBINS, Court Hairdresser and Perfumer (from Paris), King-street, St. James's-square, as the most delicate and effectual Preservative of the skin. Being a Powder, it will be successfully applied in preventing the growth of superfluous hair.

GIBBINS' ARTIFICIAL PERSPIRATION, a Fluid for Shaving, is the most delightful and refreshing preparation ever introduced to the notice of the Public. Sold by GIBBINS, 20, King-street, St. James's-square.

THE ATRAPILATORY, or LIQUID HAIR DYE; the only Dye that really answers for all colours, and does not require re-doing, but as the hair grows, as it never fades or changes to any other than its natural or original colour.—BOTANIC WATER and BEAR'S GREASE. When the hair is becoming thin and falling off, the only effectual remedy, besides shaving the head, is the use of the two above named articles, which stimulate the roots of the hair to produce a new growth, and that in such a manner that, in a short time, and the hair's former as a nourishment. The NEW TOOTH-PICK BRUSH, thoroughly cleansing between the teeth, and rendering up and down, and in the surface when used overways. The hair warmer and cover to moustache. The LAVENDER and FRENCH HAIR BRUSHES. The DOUBLE ARTIFICIAL PERSPIRE. The NEW SMOOTH SHAVING MEDIUM. The RAILWAY BRUSH and POWDER. The above new and elegant articles, in addition to a very extensive assortment of useful and fashionable Brushes, are the sole Manufactures and Inventions of Messrs. ROSS and SONS, 119 and 120, Bishopsgate-street, London.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—MESSRS. A. ROWLAND and SON, 25, Hatton-garden, London, beg to caution the Nobility and Gentry against being misled by the attempts of some shopkeepers, who to compound of their own manufacture give the title of "MACASSAR OIL," "KALYDOR," and "ODONTO," or other words in imitation of Rowland and the Government Departments, with similar attempts at Deception, while [illegible] the genuine Articles are signed "A. ROWLAND and SON," in red ink, thus [illegible] Ask for "ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL," "ROWLAND'S KALYDOR," and "ODONTO," or "ROWLANDS" and the Wrapper of each Genuine Bottle, Box, &c., bearing that of the Article, with their Signature as above. [illegible] "A. ROWLAND & SON" Sold by them, and by all Chemists and Perfumers.

CHILDREN'S and INVALIDS' CARRIAGES.—Invalids' Wheel Chairs, from £3 to £35, with hoods, second-hand as well as new; Spinal and Self-acting Chairs, Children's Chaises, Vis-à-Vis Waggons, Pony Chaises, Bath Chairs, &c., from Two Shillings to Twenty Guineas. Immense and varied collection on SALE or HIRE, at KINGMAN'S Manufactory, 28, City-road, Finsbury-square. N.B. Illustrated Catalogues.

DEANE'S GUNS are manufactured of no other than the choicest materials, and by none but the most experienced Artists, under the immediate [illegible] and [illegible] Deane, Dray, and Co., London-bridge.

ORNAMENTS for the DRAWING-ROOM, LIBRARY, and [illegible] Manufactory, [illegible] Show-Rooms, [illegible] Strand, [illegible] Bronzes, Porcelain, Glass, Ormolu, and Fancy Articles, [illegible] Lamps, Chandeliers, Candelabra, Tea Trays, Dinner Services, Table Cutlery, Dressing Cases, Work Boxes, Writing Desks, Tea Caddies, Tea Urns, Tea Services, Bronze Figures, Inkstands, Clocks, Vases, Papier Mâché Goods, Tables, Chairs, Couches, Fenders, Fire Irons, Fire Screens, Bedroom Furniture, Kitchen Utensils, Turnery, Brushes, Mats, Baskets, Culinary Articles, Gilt Toys, Stationery, Bagatelle Boards, Backgammon Boards, Chess Men, Dominoes, Cribbage Boards, Dice, Cards, Playing Cards, Cribbage Cases, Tea Chests

GIBSON'S STATUE OF THE QUEEN, IN THE ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION.

GIBSON'S STATUE OF THE QUEEN.

THIS long talked-of work has just been placed in the Sculpture Room of the Royal Academy, where it proves very attractive. It is, in part, *coloured*, but sparingly. This is a novelty in art, which has excited some difference of opinion. In an article in the *Roman Advertiser*, the work is characterised as "a personification of the Royal so obvious, that, if discovered centuries hence, we believe there could be no hesitation in recognising it as the statue of a Queen, even without the tiara or any other insignia. We felt some alarm for its reputation on learning that it had been coloured, and visited it again, doubtful of receiving an impression so agreeable as the first. But the application of colour is so delicate, the tone so subdued, that no effect of glaring contrast is produced, and the pale purity of the marble does not, as a whole, suffer from the partial tinting. Nothing more is coloured than the rim of the tiara and the dolphins that ornament its circlet, in yellow; the wave-formed embroidery of the robe, and the rose, shamrock, and thistle, at the corners, in red and blue; the acorns pendant from the extremities, where the Greeks wore weight of gold, in yellow."

NEW CACTUS, FROM REAL DEL MONTE, MEXICO.

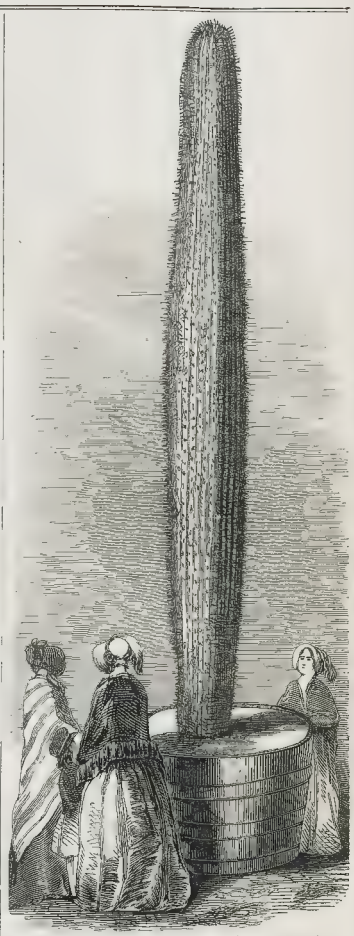
(*CEREUS SENILIS*.)

THERE are three specimens of this lofty Cactus in the Royal Gardens at Kew, 12½ feet, 16 feet, and 18½ feet high; two of the three, however, we regret to add, are now showing evident symptoms of decay. This species is called *Senilis*, vulgo, "Old Man's Head," from the quantity of long, wiry grey hair which crowns the summit. Unlike the human kind, the old plants are less conspicuous by their grey hair than the younger ones. For the means of procuring them we are indebted to John Taylor, Esq., and the gentlemen of the Real del Monte Company. *Small* plants of this species we know to be twenty and twenty-five years old: from their slowness of growth, as well as from the reports of the inhabitants of Mexico, there is reason to believe that these gigantic individuals are some hundreds, (probably a thousand,) years old.

THE PRINCESS SOPHIA.—Her Royal Highness the Princess Sophia continues to gradually improve in health. Their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Gloucester and the Duke of Cambridge daily visit their relative at Kensington.

AMBERGATE, NOTTINGHAM, BOSTON, AND EASTERN JUNCTION RAILWAY.—A meeting of shareholders in this line was held at the George and Vulture Tavern, Cornhill, on Tuesday, Mr. B. Badger in the chair, at which great complaints were made of the manner in which the affairs have been managed, especially in the Directors having refused two offers, one from the Eastern Counties of £1 premium per share, and the other from the Direct Northern of a guaranteed interest of 5½ per cent., with the option of exchanging the shares into those of the Great Northern within two years of the opening of that line, without consulting the Proprietors, the Directors being determined to carry out the line in all its integrity; whereas, it was contended that the objects of the line could now be as well carried out by making a portion only of the line. A series of resolutions was carried, to the effect that the Direction, as at present constituted, does not meet with the approbation of the shareholders; and that a Committee, acting on the part of the Proprietors, be requested to canvass the shareholders as far as possible, with a view to obtain a change in the management, at the half-yearly meeting, in August next. A subscription of 4d. per share being entered into towards defraying the expenses of the Committee, the meeting concluded with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

A GENTLEMAN DROWNED WHILE BATHING NEAR WINDSOR.—On Monday afternoon, an inquest was held at Windsor on the body of Mr. Julius Jacobsen, of the firm of Jacobsen Brothers, merchants, Great St. Helen's, Bishopsgate street, who was unfortunately drowned the previous afternoon, while bathing in the Thames, a short distance below Windsor Bridge. It was stated in evidence that the place where the deceased went to bathe was one of the most dangerous parts of the river, except to those who were fully acquainted with the eddies and deep holes which were around the spot. Dr. Hermann Scherer, of 36, Half Moon-street, Piccadilly, who accompanied the deceased, described the manner of his friend's death, and his own ineffectual efforts to rescue him. The body was afterwards found in a deep hole, within a few yards whence it sank. The Jury returned a verdict of "Accidentally Drowned while Bathing."



NEW CACTUS, FROM REAL DEL MONTE.—(CEREUS SENILIS.)

EXTRAORDINARY MIRAGE.

(*From a Correspondent.*)

THE accompanying Sketch shows a most remarkable occasion of Mirage which took place here (Ramsgate) on the 6th inst. An occurrence of this sort, to such an extent as the present, has not been witnessed for many years. The appearance of the atmosphere over the sea during the whole day was very peculiar; and the refraction operating upon the ships anchored in the Downs, increased their hulls to three times their respective bulks. Vessels in the offing were seen as it were suspended in the air; others with an *inverted* reflection; and in one instance, to the west of the southernmost head of the Goodwin Sands, a ship was doubly reflected.

The coast of France presented a most extraordinary appearance. The white cliffs were elevated several degrees above the horizon, and inversely refracted, while the apparent nearness was most striking. After nightfall, the lighthouses on the coast at Calais, Grinez, Gravelines, and Dunkirk, were distinctly seen. That some peculiar atmospheric action was going on is proved by the thunderstorms in different parts, but which did not reach these districts.

EXTRAORDINARY MIRAGE AT RAMSGATE.

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.—The Duke of Wellington intends to leave Apsley House immediately after the Parliamentary Session for Walmer Castle.

THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.—One day last week, a lady took a first-class ticket, at the Exeter Station of the South Devon Railway, for Starcross, and, on arriving at her journey's end, she found, to her great chagrin, that she had somewhere or other mislaid it. After searching the carriage in vain, she made up her mind to pay her fare again, and went towards the office for the purpose. Meeting the station-master by the way, she mentioned her loss to him, and found, to her great surprise, that he was already informed of it. "He knew it half an hour ago: she had left it on the counter at the Exeter Station." The lady was delighted; she saved her money, and was initiated into one of the mysteries of science, at the same time.

THE NEW CROWN PIECE.

By the courtesy of Mr. Wyon, R.A., Chief Engraver to her Majesty' Mint, we are enabled to engrave a specimen five-shilling piece of Queen Victoria, part of a new coinage, which presents a very considerable advance, in point of design, upon the five-shilling piece in circulation. The face of the Queen (in profile) is exquisitely rendered.

Her Majesty wears a crown, of mediæval design, of exquisite workmanship. This is a tasteful revival on Mr. Wyon's part; the last Sovereign crowned upon our coins being Charles the First. The Queen's hair is plaited and banded; her robe-work with roses, shamrocks, and thistles, and other ornaments. The legend is, "*Victoria Dei gratia Britanniar—reg: f: d.*"

On the reverse, the arms of the three kingdoms are represented, not quarterly, but on separate escutcheons, ranged base to base, in the form of a cross. In the intervals is an elaborate fretwork, with rose, thistle, and shamrock. The legend is, "*Tuetur unita Deus—anno dom. mdccclvii.*"

On the edge, we read "*Decus et tutamen—anno regni undecimo;*" a rose between each two words, a crown between the sentences.

THE NEW CROWN PIECE.

All these legends are in the old black letter; and the style of the ornaments is mediæval. The execution is throughout extremely beautiful.

DIABOLICAL CASE OF POISONING IN TEXAS.—A letter from Sabine, Texas, details one of the most unexampled acts of poisoning committed in Shelby county, Texas, that was ever heard of in a civilised community. It appears that there was a wedding at old Mr. Wilkinson's, of an orphan girl he raised, at which all the invited guests were poisoned, including the bride's maid and groom's man. Out of sixty persons poisoned, thirty will certainly die. Ten or twelve are already dead, including two sons of preacher Britton, two Castleberrys—the one a young man, and the other a young woman: one of the Slaughters and his wife. Strange to tell, none of the family were injured, nor yet the bride and groom; yet one of the bride's maids died in the house. Old Wilkinson immediately absconded. This portion of Texas is in arms, and woe betide the guilty. It is supposed that the negroes were hired to administer the poison in the coffee, or food, by a disappointed suitor, who was present at the wedding.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 273.—Vol. XI.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JULY 24, 1847. [Sixpence.

THE DISSOLUTION.

COMPLAINTS are general of the want of a decided and specific policy as to measures in the addresses of most of the candidates who have as yet offered themselves to the constituencies. The deficiency extends to the manifestoes of the late and present Premiers, which have been put forth within the same week. One is a pamphlet, with a long, clear, and minute statement of facts and *results*; the other is a speech, touching lightly on facts, and dwelling with something of pride on the triumphs of principle. But, except that Lord John Russell bids the electors judge of the future by the past, the time to come is left without that guidance which the heads of parties were wont to afford to the constituencies, by specifying the measures they would offer or oppose. Generalities, good intentions, and a submission to circumstances, are all that can be gathered from the professions of the opposed, but scarcely rival, statesmen. On the side of the constituency there is almost as much uncertainty: the likeness between Cæsar and Pompey is puzzling them everywhere, and the only distinguishing trait is, that the Whigs are rather more like Tories than the majority of the Tories themselves. Measures present as little that is striking as men; no great question towers above the level of public opinion, overshadowing all others, supplying a point of defence and attack to both sides. But so indispensable to the electoral mind is something to be alarmed and indignant about, that a terror has been created where none exists; the endowment of the Roman Catholic Church is the phantom of the hustings, the more terrible, because, like Milton's Death, it has neither shape, form, nor being. The present, or rather the late Parliament, has added to the number of the Prelacy of the Establishment, and increased the influence of the Clergy over the people by the education plan; both the leading statesmen of the age disown and disavow any intention of taking such a step as endowing a second Establishment; the Catholics, as a body, do not ask for it, nor seek it; the Catholic Clergy would not accept it if offered; yet with all these circumstances against the possibility of such a measure, it is the one thing talked of at preparatory meetings, and promises to be the one question at the hustings. We never remember a general election turning on a subject disavowed and disowned by every public man of the time. It proves the want of real subjects of controversy when practical men, Aldermen and Bankers, who pride themselves on being "men of business," and thank heaven they have no pretensions to be statesmen, are reduced, like the old schoolmen, to oppose propositions quite remote from the business or probabilities of life, and to argue on premises as dubious and metaphysical as any of those which misemployed the ingenuity of the "subtle" or "seraphic" doctors of a remote age.

What a contrast does this state of things present to the last general election? There was then one great question before the country for solution; since the elections preceding the Reform Bill, the public mind had not been so deeply agitated. The Whigs had sank through years of office to almost general discsteem and mistrust; well meaning, but weak and unlucky, they had been afraid of their own principles, till inaction rendered them powerless. Then the bad harvests and the deficits of revenue, and those terrible Baring Budgets, over which it was the wont of Peel and Graham to be caustic and jocose—under all these disadvantages, the Liberals went to the hustings in 1841, like a culprit to the bar, with a bad case, and the facts against them, but with the power of calling witnesses to character, which, in the main, was good, for they had got "into trouble" rather by misfortune than dishonesty. Desperate as the expedient seemed at the time, we believe Lord John Russell's Free-Trade Budget of 1841 has been the salvation of the party. It was one of those bold and energetic steps which the Whig Leader more frequently takes when he is weak than in the hour of his strength, for he rises in an emergency, and becomes equal to a crisis. The wisdom of his policy came too late to preserve him in office; but the right key had been struck, and the Conservatives left the hustings of 1841 exulting over the prostrated Whig party, only to carry out in St. Stephen's the very policy they had scouted and ridiculed. The Tariff and the remodelled Sliding Scale of 1842, were the fruits of principles the Liberals had laid down in advance of the mass of opinion both in the Legislature and the constituencies. Then followed the further modification of the Tariff, with a respite of a year for the Corn-Laws. Then rose the first dark signs of scarcity and famine; and then the Corn-Laws fell like a house of cards, and fell by the

MISS BURDETT COUTTS LAYING THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, WESTMINSTER.—(SEE PAGE 56.)

very hands that made, and had for thirty years upheld them, with a determination that seemed to invest the question of imports and exports with a *quasi* sanctity, as a thing not to be touched.

It is the justification of this policy that has just been issued from Tamworth. It is the voice of one at present almost politically isolated; explaining and proving a success, but not triumphing in it, for it was bought by a costly sacrifice. As an explanation, it is complete and perfect; if the revenue and the financial policy of a nation are to be considered as a whole, the proof of the soundness of the principles on which Sir Robert Peel deserted his party is full and satisfactory, and will defy Lord George Bentinck's attempt to take it to pieces, like a Chinese puzzle, to show a failure through separate items. But with the financial defence is joined a formal renunciation of his position as a party man; an abdication of the post of leader; almost a renunciation of political influence, which speaks of the pain and suffering with which the great success has been purchased. Time alone can heal the scars of a statesman's reputation; it seems to be the power of time to which Sir Robert Peel trusts. When the Landed Interest finds it is not ruined, and comes to the conviction that its prosperity rests upon something more firm than an Act of Parliament, the wants of millions who must be fed, the resentment of the Protectionists may abate under the influence of rents regularly paid—and the want of a leader.

Sir Robert Peel stands in a very different relation to the country and to his party. The success that gives him influence with the people is his greatest crime in the eyes of those he once commanded. It is to put his success beyond a doubt that he treats so fully in his manifesto the whole of his commercial policy. What may be called the moral part of the question rests between himself and his followers, and that offence can only receive condonation by time; perhaps, if the policy is fully justified by its results, the forgiveness can be dispensed with, and Sir Robert Peel may rule in defiance of his old party, rather than by their assistance. But, in any case, his elaborate pamphlet is an appeal to the future more than to the present; it seems to be issued from the retirement of Drayton with something of the blended confidence and misgiving of the poet:—

> Go, little book, from this my solitude
> I cast thee on the waters—go thy ways;
> And if—as I believe thy vein be good,
> The world will find thee after many days.

That the world will find the writer of the "little book" in power again, scarcely admits of a doubt; and the number of the "many days" to elapse before that event, will depend very much on the conduct of those who have succeeded him. The Protectionists cannot make any way as an independent party, yet; the reaction against Free Trade, which will come with a range of exceedingly low prices, has not yet commenced. The Whigs at present stand in the best position as a party before the country. Their principles have conquered, and "passed into the Statute-book," though not by their personal act; their constituents are not estranged or irritated by those startling conversions and violations of pledges which have still to be avenged on the followers of Peel. The Whigs have done what was expected of them, and they appear the only party of settled, earnest, and consistent policy, equally free from long persistence in error, or too sudden conversion to the truth. Even their recent advocacy of Church principles, and the support they have given to Ecclesiastical power, will secure them a large share of support from an immense mass of quiet and moderate opinion, though it may estrange some of the more extreme in the ranks of the party. It is this confidence in the truth of the convictions he has acted on all his life, that gives an air of boldness and pride to the Speech of Lord John Russell to the Electors of the City. He goes back to a period now historical, and calls to the minds of men a series of victories gained by principle and opinion, that speak for themselves. He does not need tables of imports and averages to excuse a great desertion by its great success. It is this consistency of opinion and policy that gives Lord John Russell the moral superiority over an opponent, more able, we believe, in expedient and action, but unfortunate in having been always allied to a party with which, when in power, the necessities of the day and his own clear judgment would not allow him to act. He never moved but he was brought out from his party and placed against it. The consequence has been a disruption of interests and a confusion of names and principles, which almost distract the observer of public events. Amid the shifting and changing scene, it is with a feeling of pleasure the eye rests on Lord John Russell, with his calm, quiet perseverance in one general course. It has lent him strength even in defeat: there is something Roman in the confidence which led him never to despair of his principles, his party, or himself; and while others are tortured by the necessity of reconciling their past acts with their present opinions, Lord John Russell seems elevated as on a pedestal, from which, with a simplicity and repose almost statuesque, he looks back on the past and forward into the future—the latter requiring no professions, and the first no apology or repentance.

ALFRED INCITING THE SAXONS TO PREVENT THE LANDING OF THE DANES BY ATTACKING THEM AT SEA.

(See the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS *of last week.)*

> "Come on! Behold our battle-field
> 'Tis there upon the main,
> There let us make the sea-kings yield
> And crush the prowling Dane.
> The freshen breeze is in our sails,
> It cheers us to the fight,
> Out with our banner to the gales,
> And strike for England's right!
>
> "Come Britons! Saxons! brothers all!
> There let us meet the shock
> Together there let's stand or fall
> Nor fight behind a rock.
> Sack let us drive their ravens dire,
> Or make them feed the shark.
> Come man and boy and heavy sire!
> God shields the British bark!"
>
> Out flew the oak-hearted galley,
> Out flew the wicker skiff,
> Round from each hill and valley,
> Men bounded down t a cliff.
> And Alfred made the Ravens fly
> From Albion's shores afar,
> As Nelson tore the tricolor
> At Nile and Trafalgar.
>
> Ay! fled the red haired Pagan,
> There came another day,
> That saw Sir Copenha en
> Flame England's naval sway.
> And still her sway knows not decay,
> Though peaceful sleeps her g.ive,
> Brave Alfred's spirit guides its way
> O'er battle field and wave.—L.

O'CONNELL'S FUNERAL.—The Rev Dr Miley and Mr. O'Connell arrived at the Hotel Mirabeau, at Paris, on Monday night, on their way to Havre, with the remains of Mr. O'Connell. They travelled with celerity, having left Geneva only on the night of the 12th inst., and with the utmost privacy, declining all testimonies of respect to the memory of the deceased. Immediately on reaching Paris, the hearse in which the coffin is enclosed, was removed from the hotel, in order to the necessary preparations for its transfer to Havre. It was their intention to proceed at once to Southampton and thence to Liverpool, and there embark for Dublin, where they would arrive about the 3d of August

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

Our latest letters from Paris allude to rumours of a fresh modification of the cabinet. It was believed that Marshal Soult had again tendered his resignation, which had been received; and that a courier had been sent off to Marshal Bugeaud, bearing an offer of the portfolio of the War Department. The result is not known. It was also thought that M. Guizot was to become President of the Council. M. Cunin-Gridaine has, it is said, expressed his intention to withdraw, and he is to be replaced by M. Muret de Bord

M. Pellaprat has given himself up. The *Moniteur* announces that his trial was to commence on Friday (yesterday)

The most agreeable, if not the most important, news in the Paris papers, this week, relates to the harvests. The *Journal des Débats* publishes accounts from the different provinces of France—north, south, east, and west—and all agree, with a few exceptions, that the wheat harvest will be most abundant. Rye and barley promise a fair average crop, but oats alone are likely to be scarce and dear. The consequence is, that a general decline of prices has been manifested in all the corn markets of France. On Friday and Saturday (last week) the fall within the octus which supplies the capital varied from 3 to 10 francs per hectolitre. The reaping of wheat has commenced in the south, with every desirable appearance both in yield and quality. The reaping of this grain will not commence in the northern departments until the end of August, but the appearances are as splendid as elsewhere. The importations, meanwhile, at Marseilles, Nantes, and Havre are immense. The decline of price, general as it is, not being in proportion to the vast quantities of grain thus received on the eve of an abundant harvest as that now expected, is ascribed to the re-exportations to England, which are considerable from Havre and Nantes. Some of the papers state that for fifty years the vegetable and fruit markets of the capital had never witnessed supplies of equal quality and abundance with those of this season.

The Court of Peers, on Saturday last, pronounced its judgment in the case of MM. Teste, Cubières, and Parmentier. The three prisoners were convicted of corruption, and sentenced, M. Teste to restore the 98,000f. he had received from General Cubières, which sum to be confiscated for the benefit of the hospitals, to three years' imprisonment, to five years of the civil rights, and to a fine of 94,000f.; M. Cubières to deprivation of his civil rights and 10,000f fine; and M Parmentier to deprivation of civil rights and 10,000f fine, and all the costs.

M Teste, it is said, was so deeply affected on hearing the judgment of the Court read to him, that for a time there was great alarm that he would suffer from a congestion of the brain, but the assiduous attention paid to him by Dr. Rouget, the physician to the Luxembourg, saved him. The conclusion occasioned by the pistol ball had assumed such a character that it was necessary to apply leeches. It is feared that an abscess is forming. In the course of Saturday evening General Cubières paid the fine of 94,000f., also 1000f. for his portion of the costs, and 4000f. for the *decune de guerre*, whereupon he was immediately set at liberty.

General Cubières is also in a deplorable state, having fallen into a fit of dull blind-like despondency, from which he cannot be aroused. The conduct of Madame Cubières is more heroic and noble, endeavouring to set an example of courageous endurance, which, as yet, has failed to produce any effect.

M. Teste is to be transferred to the Concergerie, where an apartment is to be prepared for him precisely under the Court of Cassation, in which he sat as President during the last three years. His place in that court is, it is said, to be given to M. Vincens Saint-Laurent, a Pear of France and a relative of M. Guizot, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The Court of Assizes of the Seine has been occupied several days with the trial of ten men for belonging to a secret society called itself "Communi-te Malfeitaire," whose object was nothing less than to effect a political revolution, which should confer all property to be taken from the rich, and distributed equally among all. In the meantime, several of the band deemed themselves justified in committing robbery, inasmuch as they held that everything that was their everybody; possess belongs to everybody, and may therefore be taken by anybody. One of the means by which they proposed to effect their objects was to set fire to different parts of Paris, and, in the alarm which that would have created, commenced a general pillage of the city, or, as one of them called it, "another St. Bartholomew." They kept alive their political faith by meetings, at which speeches of the most outrageous kind were delivered. The charge of belonging to the secret society was fully made out, and the commission of seven robberies was clearly brought home to some of the prisoners. The Jury declared a guilty, but admitted several mitigating circumstances in favour of some The sentences passed by the Court were two years' imprisonment on a man named Gautier; three years' imprisonment on Crouzet, Chabannes, and Dufour, six years on Lefevre and Jouy; nine years on Dodge, Bonnet, and Javelot, and seven years on Codli ean, the most active and mischievous of the gang

A letter from Palermo, of July 8, states that the Prince de Joinville arrived in that port the evening before, and at once landed. He proceeded in one of the Royal carriages, which was in waiting, to the palace, and paid a short visit to the Royal Family. His Royal Highness afterwards returned on board. Ten French ships of the line and steam-vessels were at anchor in the harbour

The Vierzon Railway was opened to the public on Tue-day as far as Bourges. The passage from Paris to Bourges is to be done in about eight hours.

The Chamber of Deputies for several days been engaged with a discussion on the Paris and Lyons Railroad Bill. M. Fould moved an amendment, which left it optional with the company, two years after the completion of the line, to abandon the enterprise on condition that the Government should reimburse its expenses in Four per Cent. Stock. The Minister of Public Works opposed the amendment, and fully concurred in the system proposed by the commission. He said he was sure that the country would find it easy to borrow the sum necessary for the construction of the line, the whole cost of which, he thought, would not exceed 274,000,000f. M. Des Longrais, the Minister of the Interior, M. Garnier Pages, and M. Darblay, successively supported or combated the amendment, which was ultimately rejected.

SPAIN.

We have accounts from Madrid to the 16th inst. Lord Palmerston's speech upon the subject of Spanish Bonds had been received, and it is hardly necessary to say had excited great indignation. One of the journals coolly argues that the inability of Spain to pay last debts has arisen from Lord Palmerston's mania for interfering with her concerns

The Queen's resolution to raise a monument to Arguelles had elicited felicitations from all sides, except from the Carlists, who declared his gave his own sequence. The Queen was about to leave Madrid for Ildefonso. The Duke de Sotomayor has published a letter repelling the insinuation of the *Correo*, that his Cabinet had fomented differences between the King and Queen. Rumours of Montemolinist proceedings in different quarters still prevailed. The *Correo* states that a new principal had been signed at Lisbon. The English had given up the fort of Fez to the Spanish.

The *Estafeta* stopped the Santander mail within a few leagues of Burgos a few days ago, and after burning the public correspondence, and having a smart skirmish with some cavalry that came up to the rescue, carried off the horses that drew the vehicle. Several of the Government troops were killed and wounded in this affair

The Infante Don Francisco de Paula and his family have arrived at San Sebastian.

PORTUGAL.

Letters from Lisbon to the 12th inst., state that the whole of the prisoners had been a lowed to leave the fortress of St. Julian, and that Das Antas, Sa da Bandeira, and all the state prisoners had been restored to freedom on the 9th. On making their public appearance they were received with considerable enthusiasm, but no disturbance followed; and, up to the last accounts, the capital was quiet, though the streets were thronged by the disarmed forces of the late Junta, and by soldiers in the Royal service, neither party being favourably disposed towards the other. Saldanha was enrolling Carlist volunteers in several towns in the Beiras, Minho, &c., but it was doubtful if they could be depended upon; in Lisbon, at all events, they were generally discredited. It believed the Government has been in no hurry to realise some of the most important conditions guaranteed by the Allied Powers. No period had been fixed for the elections; and, to excuse this delay, the *Diario* was beginning to prove that remote districts of the country continued in a disturbed state

The insurgents who fled from Oporto previous to the surrender were stated to be still in arms. The monetary difficulties so long felt continued to press upon the treasury. The losses to the State during the nine months' insurrection are estimated at 12,220,000,000 reis, to which must be added 18,000 contos, the estimated loss of the banking establishments and holders of the funds of the public Internal debt, making a sum of 30,000 contos, or £7,000,000 sterling, without taking into account the losses of those embarked in trade, commerce, agriculture, &c. To redeem the credit of the country, now that quiet has been in some degree restored, the Finance Minister was arranging for the collection of taxes and the suppression of smuggling, especially on the coast of Algarve.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

We have received Cape of Good Hope papers to the 29th of May. The intelligence they give from the frontier is less satisfactory, a most daring and successful attack having been made by the Kaffirs on some wagons returning from Fort Peddie, where they had been discharged from Government service at Waterloo Bay. The natives, during the skirmish, carried off twenty-six bullocks. The accounts from the escort was with these waggons. Local affairs at Cape Town were moving forward quietly. The Lieutenant-Governor had published an order at Graham's Town, encouraging the employment of Kaffirs as servants, who are "to be treated in respect as free men, subject only to the terms of a voluntary and mutual agreement binding on them and their masters, and sanctioned by authority."

The *Graham's Town Journal* states that some specimens of fossil coal had been found a few miles from the mouth of the Kowie River, and that there were indications which led to the conviction that there will be found an extensive deposit. Should this prove true, it will be an important discovery for the colony.

THE OVERLAND CALCUTTA MAIL.

The Overland Calcutta Mail arrived, on Tuesday, with news from thence to the 2nd of June. From China the accounts are to the 23rd May, and are of great interest, as they allude to the probability of further hostilities with the Chinese. It appears that at the date in question all business remained suspended at Canton, and fresh disturbances were anticipated. The mob had menaced the Governor, Keying, for his recent concessions to foreigners, and threatened to burn his palace if he attempted to give effect to the terms of the late treaty; especially in so far as a concession to the English of adequate land for dwellings, warehouses, &c., on the Honan side of the river, a site for the erection of a church in the vicinity of the present factories, and space for the formation of a cemetery at Whampoa. Mr. Pope, who had been appointed to inspect the grounds for these purposes, had been obliged to abandon the attempt. Under these circumstances, a fresh expedition against Canton was expected. The *Phoebe* was stationed opposite the British factory, and the *Scout* was ordered to approach as near as possible to the city.

The *China Mail* of May 20, says—

"Rumours of an attempt on the part of the Chinese to surprise Hong Kong have prevailed during the past week, and slight circumstances have been looked upon with suspicion which at another time would have been passed unheeded. The military and police have been on the alert; but, though this is highly commendable at all times, we greatly doubt that any peculiar necessity exists for it at present, nor suspect that the whole originates in a report of some vagrant officials at Canton, who have been besieging Keyh g to allow them to take vengeance on the outlying barbarians.

"Upwards of a month ago our Chinese correspondent at Canton informed us that on the 22nd day of the second moon, Yeang, the Prefect of Sin hing-fu, a district in Kwang tung, had come to Canton with 3000 soldiers, and offered to exterminate the English, but Keying refused, and three several applications on the same subject were equally unsuccessful. Wel, the Salt Commissioner, was next surround i—affix his seal to a declaration calling upon the people to rise en masse and slaughter the barbarians. This Wel positively refused, and admonished the people of the illegality and danger of any such proceedings as they contemplated.

"The blood-thirsty Yeang does not seem to have been at all satisfied with these rebuffs, for our correspondent, writing on the 24th day of 3rd Moon (May 8), informs us that the Prefect had been tampering with Keying with fresh proposals."

The following is the Emperor's reply to Keying's dispatches, announcing the recent occurrences at Canton:

"We have received the official notification presented to us by Keying, informing us that on the 19th day of the second moon the English merchants, with a number of soldiers, suddenly entered the provincial river. According to the investigations of the Viceroy, the said merchants alleged that their object was to revenge the insults they had received from the people of the flowery land; they also desire to go to Fuhshan to converse and argue with the people, besides making a determined request to enter a portion of the provincial city. Since the establishment of peace the said foreigners have been tolerably quiet, until now that they have suddenly entered the country with soldiers, and it was certainly impossible to foresee such an occurrence and arrange accordingly. We imagine, however, that they have some other reason for being so anxious to enter the city, though in itself this is a matter of small importance. The said Viceroy and his colleagues must not be disconcerted at what has happened, nor must they exhibit the least remissness, but command both the civil and military officers effectually to suppress the disturbance, and set permanently at rest any cause of alarm to the inhabitants

"As the guns of every fort were spiked, Keying must, therefore, demand the most severe punishments for those officers who were charged with the defence of the passes, but he must deliver up all the keys of the forts to the Board of Punishment. After the matter has been decided, again present a statement.

"This must travel 500 le (about 160 miles) per day. Command it to be known. Respect this."

There is nothing of consequence from India.

Of the few items of authentic news from Lahore, worthy of notice, mentions the decease of Colonel Allen, C.B., Chief Justice of Bombay, died on the 22nd May, aged 67 years, having held his appointment only about six months. He was buried in the Cathedral.

ASSIZE INTELLIGENCE.

A WOMAN TRIED FOR HANGING THREE OF HER CHILDREN.

At the Assizes at Carmarthen, last week, *Mary Hughes*, a pleasing-looking middle-aged woman (although by her manner it was evident her mind was deranged), was tried before Mr. Justice Creswell, for the wilful murder of her three children, Sarah, Mary, and Evan Hughes, at Rhos, under circumstances. The husband of the wretched woman, who is a mason, rented a cottage at the foot of the Llanybyther Mountain, and on the morning of the 26th of April, when he left for work, the children were in good health, and the mother seemingly in her usual spirits. In the course of the day her sister had occasion to visit the house, but not finding the unfortunate woman in the building, she proceeded to examine the premises, when she entering a loft she was horror-struck on seeing the three lifeless children suspended by handkerchiefs from a large beam which ran across the roof.

On being called on to plead to the indictment, she stared steadfastly at the learned Judge, and seemed to have no knowledge of what was passing around. The accused was made to her in Welsh, still she heeded not the challenge, and remained mute.

The Judge examined the medical officer of the prison as to the capability of her mind to plead, and he pronounced her to be insane.

The learned Judge then explained to the Jury, as to the incapacity of prisoners to plead when their minds were affected, and directed them to return a verdict of not guilty in her case.

This was accordingly done, and the unhappy woman will, therefore, be detained during her Majesty's pleasure.

THE TRIPLE MURDERS AT MIRFIELD, YORKSHIRE.

Two days have been occupied at York with the trial of *Patrick Reid*, for the three diabolical murders of Mr. James Wraith, his wife Ann Wraith, and their female servant, Caroline Ellis

The prisoner, M'Cabe, who was to have been indicted with Reid, was admitted evidence against him.

The particulars of these murders were recently given in our paper.

The case for the prosecution having closed, Mr. Sergeant Wilkins addressed the Jury for a considerable time, in a speech of great duration, contending that the evidence was insufficient to show that Reid was the guilty party; but that, if it proved anything, it was that M'Cabe had himself committed the murder. No witnesses were called in defence.

The Jury, after being absent for two hours and forty minutes, returned a verdict of "Not Guilty."

A WOMAN CONVICTED OF POISONING.

At the assizes at Lincoln, on Tuesday, *Mary Anne Miller*, an interesting young married woman, aged 27, was tried before Mr Baron Rolfe, for the murder of her mother-in-law, Mary Miller.—The prisoner and her husband lived at a village called Barnetby-le-wold. The deceased at her husband resided in the same village. The old people had been ordered to take some sago, having been unwell, and, though the prisoner was not present when it was mixed it, she had stated she had given the sago to them, being with them almost alone during their illness. The mother-in-law died; the father survived, but has ever since been paralysed. Suspicion having been excited by subsequent events, the body was exhumed, and the presence of arsenic detected. The prisoner was proved to have purchased arsenic shortly before, but the facts not being sufficiently brought home, she was acquitted.

The prisoner was then arraigned for the murder of her sister-in-law, Hannah Dickels. It seems, from the testimony of one Elizabeth Watson, that between eight and nine o'clock on the morning of the deceased's death she asked her if there was anybody in the house, because if there was not she would tell her something, but she was not to tell anybody. She went on to say the prisoner had come to her house that morning, and said, "Why, you have had no fire; I'll lay you have had nothing warm this morning, and if you will go with me I will fry you a pancake" that she went and had the pancake, but believed the prisoner had put something in the flour. She was ill—that she would leave the pancake, but a lodger was there, and she thought it would look ill-mannered. The prisoner was proved to have bought some arsenic of a grocer in the village, stating that she wanted it to kill some rats.

Mary Winter proved the deceased called at Ler house in the village about ten o'clock, saying she had eaten some pancake given her by the prisoner, and believed she was poisoned and would die. She stated she had not taken any poison herself, and had never had any in the house; that she then left and went to her own house, the witness following her, where she saw her on her knees violently sick and saying the pancake had poisoned her. She wished her husband to be sent for. She continued ill, and died about six the same evening. The witness told the prisoner what Dickells had said, who came and said, "Oh, Hannah, do you think the pancake has caused you to be ill?" Deceased was too ill to make any reply.

The prisoner had been desired to keep what deceased had thrown up, but, when asked about it, she said she had got it thrown away. The prisoner was known to have purchased arsenic in the village, as in the former case, and death was proved to have resulted from arsenic. The Jury found her guilty, and sentence of death was pronounced. There was a third indictment against the prisoner, if the second had failed. The prisoner betrayed no feeling throughout the trials.

DEATH OF A WIFE FROM BRUTAL TREATMENT.

At the Assizes at Worcester, a day or two ago, *Hercules Lovell Birnett* was indicted for the murder of his wife, at Dudley, on the 9th of June last.

It appeared that the prisoner, who was a nail-maker, had lived for some time on very bad terms with his wife, constantly abusing and ill-treating her, and living with a number of women. On the day in question he was more than usually disposed to ill-treat her. He had abused her repeatedly in the course of the day, and struck her, and she was so much in dread of him that she ran out of the lodgings where she lived, in Queen-street, Dudley, and would not come back to tea till he promised her solemnly that he would not ask quarrel with her. She then went into the house. They remained quiet for half an hour or so. He was then heard to beat her, and the first person who came in, and who had been attracted by her cries, found her lying in a coal-hole under the stairs, with the prisoner standing over her, and trying to pour the contents of a bucket of boiling water on her, she crying out that she was scalded, and imploring him not to injure her more, and trying to turn the spout of the kettle from her. He, however, succeeded in scalding her to such an extent that she died in a few days.

The surgeon who attended her said that she was in very bad health before, but that the scalds were so severe that they would have killed her had she been in the soundest health.

Mr. Cooke having addressed the Jury for the prisoner,

Mr. Justice Coleridge summed up, and the Jury having returned a verdict of manslaughter, the prisoner was sentenced to be transported for twenty years.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS—MONDAY.

The House sat for about two hours, but was chiefly occupied with private bills and routine business.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—MONDAY.

THE MANCHESTER BISHOPRIC BILL.

On the question for resuming the Committee on the Bishopric of Manchester Bill,

Mr B. ESCOTT moved, as an amendment, that the House should pass to the consideration of the other orders of the day.

The amendment excited a long discussion, but it was eventually withdrawn, and the House went into Committee

Mr. M. PHILLIPS then moved as an amendment to the preamble that all the words contained therein respecting the appointment of a Bishop for Manchester should be omitted

Another long debate took place, and, on a division, the amendment of Mr. Phillips was declared to be lost by 93 to 14.

Mr V. SMITH then proceeded to move as an amendment, that the words "so soon as conveniently might be, three other additional Bishoprics," be omitted from the preamble.

After some observations from Lord CLIVE,

Lord J RUSSELL said that the words were only introduced for the purpose of suprising Parliament of the intentions of the Government ultimately, and not for the purpose of founding any immediate enactment upon them. If it were supposed that the words would in any way bind any future Parliament he would not object to their omission.

The amendment was therefore agreed to, and the words were accordingly omitted. The remainder of the preamble was ultimately agreed to.

On the first clause being proposed, Mr. HUME divided the Committee against it, but it was carried by a majority of 128 to 25.

Lord J. RUSSELL then announced his intention of postponing to another session those clauses of the Bill which related to the See of St. Asaph and Bangor.

THE POOR LAW ADMINISTRATION BILL.

The Lords' amendments to the Poor Law Administration Bill were then taken into consideration.

Lord J. RUSSELL recommended the House to disagree with the amendment striking out the clause which permitted old married couples to be lodged together in the workhouse, and to agree to that which prevented the admission of the public to the board of guardians.

The House agreed unanimously to the first, but divided upon the second recommendation, when the numbers appeared—

For the amendment	.. ..	19
Against		89
Majority for the clause		—70

The House sat till two o'clock in the morning.

HOUSE OF LORDS—TUESDAY.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE BUSINESS OF THE SESSION.

Lord BROUGHAM took a review of the business of the session, *à la Lyndhurst*, condemning the omissions and commissions of the Ministers. The noble and learned Lord, however, in commencing his diatribe against the Government, said, he had no vacuc desire of casting blame on the Government—much of which he complained being incident. almost necessary, to the way in which the business of the country was conducted His sole object was to gather wisdom from the past, and to prevent, if possible, the calamity of another such se sion ever again occurring. He then spoke of the measures actually carried, which were, fortunately, the smallest portion of his subject—fortunately, because worse measures were never passed in any preceding Parliament. Those bad measures were the Poor-Law Administration Act, the Act for establishing the whole peop e of Ireland, and the Factories Act. The noble and learned Lord then descended, as he said, to the regions below; and, having just pointed out the measures that had been partly announced by several members of the Government, but never received a tangible shape—"the thousand freaks that died in thinking"—noticed, seriatim, the various measures abandoned by the Government. Having enumerated them, he said, he "had now come to the last, and he found himself surrounded by a whole troop of the ghosts of bills. All these shades of bills gave a painful recollection of what they might have been had they lived. It was most unfortunate that this wholesale impotency should exist, and he thought that a stronger Government which one did not like very well would be better than such a weak one. The constitution was not to be charged with this defect and weakness. It was related by Bishop Burnet, that William the Third said to him that he doubted whether a Monarchy or a Republic was the best form of Government; that there were excellent arguments on both sides, and he could not make up his mind on the subject; but of one thing he was sure, that anything was better than a Monarchy without power. So he (Lord Brougham) said of a Ministry whose impotency incapacitated them from performing the duties of a Government. A weak Government which could not carry a single measure of itself could not possess that power of giving protection to the people which was the essence of their allegiance. He sincerely hoped that he might never live to see such another Session, or to see bills meet with such a fate as the Railways Bill, the Incumbrances (Ireland) Bill, and the Bank of Ireland Bill. He hoped he might never see bills so treated, and especially one of such importance as that which had been recommended by the Queen in her Speech from the Throne, and which her Majesty's representative at Paris had hurried over to this country to support. He hoped the next election would see the Government strengthened by the voice of the people, enhanced by its merits in the affections of the people, and backed by such majorities in both houses that there should be no doubt of their power—that they may be a Government so supported as to make clear their responsibilities as a Government, responsibilities which did not now rest upon them, but were divided between them and the people." Lord Brougham concluded his speech by moving an address to the Queen expressive of the regret felt by the House that the subjects recommended to its attention by her Majesty had not been brought forward with a view to produce legislative measures.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE defended the Administration, of which he formed a part, from the charges of incompetency and feebleness, and noticed the precedents of many other sessions whose results had been as comp.etely blank as those of the one just closing. After alluding to the defunct bills of the session, and particularly to the one for regulating the health of towns, which he considered once more to his precedents, and adduced the celebrated examples of the Test and Corporation Relief Acts, as showing how important bills might be protracted and delayed, without proving the present weakness of a Ministry or the final failure of the measure. The noble Marquis pressed upon Lord Brougham's attention the fact that although bills might not be carried, the proposal of important measures had a beneficial effect. He said—" No one knew better than his noble and learned friend, for no one had failed oftener in carrying bills, that even when measures were not carried, if they were based on the solid interests of the country, they were fruitfu. even when they were withdrawn, that they left seeds behind them which fructified and caused the adoption of opinions favourable to them; and this was often the means of bills being brought forward in a more perfect state, and made them better fitted for operation, by the public being prepared to receive them."

Lord BROUGHAM did not press his motion to a division, and it was negatived.

The House adjourned at quarter-past eight.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

SIR ROBERT PEEL'S ADDRESS TO THE ELECTORS OF TAMWORTH.—Lord G. BENTINCK referred to the recent address of Sir R. Peel to the electors of Tamworth; and, after moving for some returns connected with the revenue, went into various calculations to prove that the right hon. Baronet was quite mistaken in taking credit to himself for having improved the revenue. Lord George asserted that Sir R. Peel had actually sacrificed upwards of four millions sterling of revenue, that is, regarding the articles of revenue with which the right hon. baronet had tampered; while there was found to be a large and positive increase of revenue on the articles with which Sir R. Peel had not meddled. Fortunately, he said, the right hon. Baronet had only dealt with two articles of the revenue, for had he dealt with the whole upon the same principle, there would have been, in the same ratio, a loss to the revenue of twenty millions per annum. The noble Lord recited the speech of the right hon. Baronet in Sir R. Peel's address, and attributed the elasticity of the revenue to the three good harvests that followed the departure of the Whigs from office in 1841, and to the hundred millions sterling that had been spent during the years in home railway enterprise. The noble Lord gave his opinion that they would find in the increased consumption of tea, tobacco, and sugar, which was the consequence of this, the true cause of the elasticity of the revenue, and not to the often boasted effects of the alterations in the financial and commercial policy of the country made by the right hon. Baronet, the member for Tamworth. (Hear, hear.) These boasts often reminded him of the two flies described by the poet Prior, which ascribed to their own exertions the dust raised by the wheels of the chariot—

> "Say, flies of insects, mighty Sol,
> A fly on the box cries out,
> What blue-bottle alive
> Did ever with such fury drive?"
> "Tell, Beelzebub, great chief, tell,
> Says t'other, perch'd upon the wheel,
> Did ever any mortal fly
> Raise such a cloud of dust as I?"
> By judgment tardy the wise debate—
> My valour saw'd the sinking State

(Much laughter.)

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER thought that this manifesto might fairly go as an answer to Sir R. Peel's, though it might have been better if addressed to the electors of King's Lynn. He had no objection to the returns moved for They were accordingly ordered.

THE BISHOPRIC OF MANCHESTER BILL.—The report on this bill was received, but not without some opposition.

THE BANKRUPTCY AND INSOLVENCY COURT BILL.—On the third reading of the Bankruptcy and Insolvency Court Bill, Mr. STUART opposed the bill, contending that its tendency was most mischievous, and distracting strongly the adoption of the Court of Review. He moved, as an amendment, that the bill be read a third time that day three months. –Sir J. GRAHAM moved the insertion of a clause, enacting that no Judge of any County Court shall, during his continuance in such office, be capable of being elected, or of sitting as a member of the House of Commons. –The ATTORNEY-GENERAL assented, and the clause was added to the bill.—The amendment of Mr. STUART was negatived; the bill was read a third time and passed; and shortly before midnight the House adjourned till twelve o'clock on Wednesday.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—WEDNESDAY.

The Poor Removal Act Amendment Bill, with amendments, was read a third time.

A message from the Commons brought up the Bishopric of Manchester Bill, with amendments

The Marquis of Drogheda took the oaths and his seat as Baron Moore of the United Kingdom

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

THE BISHOPRIC OF MANCHESTER BILL.

Mr. HUME renewed his opposition to the bill; and, on the order of the day, moved an amendment to defer the third reading for six months.

In this course he was supported by Sir J. GRAHAM, who spoke against the bill. He said he should not have opposed the appointment of the bishop with a seat in the House of Lords; but he was decidedly opposed to the erection of Bishops without that privi ege.

After further discussion, the third reading was carried by 93 to 14.

Several returns were ordered; and, on the motion for one having reference to Dr Reid and the ventilation of the Houses of Parliament, a compliment was passed upon Dr Reid by Lord MORPETH and other members, for the efficient manner in which he ventilated the House of Commons; and his Lordship expressed a hope that, in the new Houses of Parliament, the Doctor's system of ventilation might be fairly tested.

The House, which met at twelve, adjourned at half-past four.

HOUSE OF LORDS—THURSDAY

THE ROYAL ASSENT.—The Royal Assent was given by Commission to 146 public and private bills

EDUCATION.

Lord STANLEY asked a question relative to the supplemental minutes of the Committee of Council on Education, in which certain schools were mentioned as being entitled to Government assistance under circumstances that he (Lord Stanley) could not altogether understand.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE said there was a great number of schools in this country and Scotland which were so impressed with the duty of avoiding the appearance of deriving any support to their religion from the State, that they had declared in the strongest terms that if any inquiry should be made as to the religious instruction given in their schools, they should consider themselves as accepting contributions towards religious instruction. The Committee of the Privy Council had admitted the exception only in those schools in which they were satisfied the objection was made entirely on religious grounds.

THE POOR-LAW ADMINISTRATION BILL.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE moved that the Commons' amendment to the Poor-Law Administration Bill be considered. He urged the House to agree to the clause which enacts that married persons above the age of sixty shall not be separated in workhouses.

Earl STRADBROKE, Earl RADNOR, and Lord REDESDALE opposed the concession, and censured the Government for having given way on a point which, at election purposes and to catch popular favour. An amendment omitting the clause was moved.

Earl GREY said the bill was too important to be risked for a clause so unimportant in practical effect.

On a division, the clause was retained by a majority of 29 to 11.

The Commons' amendments to the Bishopric of Manchester Bill were agreed to, and their Lordships adjourned at eight o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

PORTUGAL.—Sir DE LACY EVANS expressed his regret that the liberty of the press had not been re-established in Portugal, and that the Government in that country had not been changed in conformity with the terms guaranteed by the British Government.—Lord PALMERSTON said that he was happy to be able to state that the whole of the prisoners had been liberated, and he hoped the liberty of the press would be shortly re-established. With respect to the continuan e of the Ministry in power, he could not say anything positive; but he was quite sure that there was an earnest disposition on the part of the Queen of Portugal to fulfil the engagements which had been entered into at their recommendation, and that there would be no slackness on the part of the British Government to obtain full and complete fulfilment of those engagements.

No business of importance was transacted, and the House adjourned at an early hour.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THE LATE JAMES WOOD, OF GLOUCESTER.

The HOUSE OF LORDS, on Wednesday, gave judgment in an appeal from a decree of Vice Chancellor Wigram, in the case of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of Gloucester, v. Osborne and Others. A bill has been filed by the appellants to enforce the payment of two legacies of £140,000 and of £66,000, under an alleged codicil to the will of the late James Wood This bill, by the decree appealed against, was dismissed. Mr. Wood died on the 20th of April, 1836, possessed of a very large property in chattels real and personal, and being also possessed of real estates of very considerable value. After his death, several testamentary papers were presented for probate, and two of them were admitted to that character. These bore date the 2nd and 3rd of December, 1834. By these papers the testator devised all his estates, real and personal, to the respondents Osborne and Surman, and to the late Sir Matthew Wood, Bart., and John Chadborn, also since deceased, and their heirs, in equal proportions, subject to certain debts and legacies; and he further appointed the said Sir M. Wood and Mr Chadborn to be his executors

These papers were each duly attested by three witnesses. Upon the death of the testator proceedings were instituted in the Ecclesiastical Court, by parties who claimed to be his next of kin, disputing the validity of the will. Proof was propounded for probate by the executors, and shortly after the commencement of such proceeding the present appellants, together with other parties, intervened in the cause, and propounded for probate a paper writing, dated July, 1835, as a codicil of the testator, which paper referred to another. According to this codicil, various legacies were to be made. The Corporation of Gloucester received £140,000 under it.

No evidence was given as to how or where this codicil was found, and thereupon its validity was disputed by those parties who were already before the Ecclesiastical Court. Judgment was given in that Court against the validity of the first testamentary paper and the codicil, whereupon the second testamentary paper became altogether important, inasmuch as it designated the persons the executors. The Privy Council, however, reversed that judgment, and held that the whole of the three testamentary papers were good and valid documents. A bill has been filed in the Court of Exchequer by the appellants against Sir Matthew Wood, Bart., and others, with a view of carrying the codicil in question into effect.

Their Lordships now affirmed the decree of the Court below, with costs.

MR. ALDERMAN GIBBS AND HIS ACCOUNTS.—In the Court of CHANCERY, on Wednesday, the Lord Chancellor gave judgment on an appeal, the Attorney-General v. Gibbs. It will be in the recollection of our readers that the object of the suit was to take the accounts of Alderman Gibbs as one of the trustees of a charity founded by Sarah, Duchess of Malborough, and to have new trustees appointed in his stead. The cause was heard before Vice-Chancellor Knight Bruce, who directed a reference to the Master to take the accounts of the charity. The report of the Master was totally opposed to the case made out by the bill, for, instead of balance being due from Alderman Gibbs, the Master found that a large balance was due to the Alderman. It was admitted that there was no case for removing the defendant from the office of trustee, but the Vice-Chancellor considered that in the costs of the information, on the ground that the accounts had been an necessarily withheld. Against this decree the defendant appealed. After a long argument, the Lord Chancellor gave his opinion that the decree was right—and he therefore confirmed it, with costs.

DEATH OF THE REV. DR. SHEPHERD.—This gentleman, who was for many years one of the leaders of the Reform party, expired on Wednesday morning, at his residence, near Liverpool. He enjoyed the friendship of Lord Brougham, Lord Campbell, Sir Thomas Wilde, and most of the other eminent men who grace the Bench.

DEATH OF HUGH W. BOULTON, ESQ., OF THE 1ST LIFE GUARDS. This young gent eman died at an early hour on Sunday morning The deceased caught a violent cold early in the month of June, while quartered at Windsor with his regiment, which, terminating in inflammation of the lungs, caused his death. The deceased was second son of the late Mathew Boulton, Esq., of Tew Park, Oxfordshire, and Soho, Staffordshire.

VIOLENT STORM AT SAFFRON WALDEN.—Yesterday week there was a terrific tempest at Saffron Walden. It began about five in the morning for an hour or two, then was only heard in the distance until about eight o'clock, when it gathered, and for about an hour was terrific. At a quarter to ten, the greatest clap was heard. It rained in torrents. At the same time, a fire-ball or fluid struck the roof of a house in Castle-Street, and the slates were driven off; something passed through the roof and floor, and scorched the window going out, and would have set fire to the roof had it not been immediately attended to. A large barn on the Deaf Farm, Debden, occupied by Mr. Smith, was at the same time struck and burnt entirely to the ground; the communication between the house and other buildings being cut off by dividing the hazlin walls, or .hs whole appeared likely to come down. A stack was struck in the parish of Widdon with the same fluid

MEETING OF THE BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION AT WARWICK.

WARWICK CASTLE, FROM THE AVON.

THE fourth Annual Congress of this Association commenced on Monday last; and from the judicious selection of the ancient town of Warwick, for a "local habitation," this meeting has proved, perhaps, more attractive than either of its predecessors. We perfectly agree with one of the reports of the proceedings, that, "It would be difficult, perhaps impossible, to select a locale for a congress of antiquarians, which, from its central position, could command so many objects of historical interest as the town of Warwick. Placed in the midst of one of the most luxuriant and picturesque counties in England, rich in ecclesiastical antiquities, in the immediate vicinity of the only perfect remaining feudal castle in the country, and but a short distance removed from the sub-sacred Stratford upon-Avon—Warwick offers an abundance of facility for antiquarian investigation, such as could with difficulty be found in any other locality."

Amongst the arrivals to Monday were the following:—Lord Brooke, M.P., Sir Charles Douglas, M.P., Sir Wm. Betham, Ulster King at Arms; Admiral Sir Henry Dillon, K.C.H., Sir James Annersley, Mr. Harrison Ainsworth, Professor Huber, of Berlin; Mr. Hazzard, Mr. Edmund Pool, Mr. Roper, Mr. Fisher, Mr. Halliwell, Dr. O'Callaghan, Mr. Twamley, Dr Beattie, Mr. Sault, Mr. Jackson, Mr. Wansey, Rev. Mr. Harris, Mr. Arden, Mr. Isaacs, Dr. Jeafferson, and Mr. Capel Adey.

The gentry of the neighbourhood, it may here be mentioned, have taken great interest in the proceedings. On Saturday, the very active Secretaries of the Association, Messrs. Crofton Croker, C. Roach Smith, and T. Wright, arrived from London, and perfected the excellent arrangements for the reception of the Members.

MONDAY.

The opening meeting of the Association was held in the Court House, at three o'clock in the afternoon, when the chair was taken by Lord Brooke, who made a short address, expressing his regret that the unexpected illness of the President, Lord Albert Conyngham, had rendered it necessary for him to take the chair.

Mr Pettigrew then read a long introductory report on the labours of the Association during the past year. The most important statement in this Report (which, by the way, reflects somewhat ungenerously on kindred societies), is that passage which shows how much had been done by the Association and its agents during the year, to hinder desecration and destruction of our national monuments of antiquity, as well as to bring to light those which had lain concealed from observation. Mr. Pettigrew concluded with a notice, biographical and panegyrical, of the distinguished members of the Association, who had been carried from its ranks by death during the year—the rather long list including the names of Henry Hatcher (the editor and translator of "Richard of Cirencester"), A. J. Kempe, John Sydenham (the antiquary of Dorset), Henry Stothard, the Rev. A. B. Hutchins, Edward Bridgett, T. F. Savory, the Hon. Ridley Colborne, and Mrs. Stuart Hall, who, it will be remembered, threw open her house with so much liberality to the members of the Association, during their visit to Winchester, in 1845.

Sir W. Betham made some observations relative to a collection of drawings of early Irish antiquities which he had brought with him from Dublin.

The meeting then adjourned; and at six o'clock about eighty persons (ladies and gentlemen) sat down to a plentiful dinner in the Mayor's banqueting-room, at the Court-house. Lord Brooke presided, supported by Sir Charles Douglas, M.P., Mrs. Collins (the lady of the other member for Warwick, who was unavoidably absent), Admiral Sir Henry Dillon and lady, Sir William Betham, Mr. H. Ainsworth, Mr. C. Croker, Professor Huber, of Berlin, and the principal persons of the neighbourhood and of the Archæological Association. During the evening every train brought fresh arrivals, and at the meeting at half-past eight o'clock, held, as before, in the County Court, the room was crowded. Lord Brooke again took the chair.

The proceedings opened with a paper, of no great novelty, by the Rev. Beale Poer, on the early English chronicles as illustrative of the chronicle of the Warwick antiquary of the fifteenth century—John Rouse. This was followed by a long and interesting paper, by Mr. Wright, on the romance of "Guy of Warwick," in which Mr. Wright investigated the history of the origin of romance, showed how the original mythic histories of nations was gradually transformed in each tribe into a fabulous history of individuals (thus constituting what we call the heroic [illegible] of nations), and [illegible] many of these were at last taken for [illegible] [illegible] was also told of [illegible] He also read how [illegible] as in [illegible] Europe. He [illegible] [illegible] as in [illegible] [illegible] are shown [illegible] the new [illegible] Wright [illegible] an [illegible] in [illegible] degree [illegible]

[illegible] paper Mr C. H. [illegible]ge, of Atherstone-hall, [illegible] Warwick, from a MS in Magdalen [illegible] of that College. Mr. [illegible] drawings [illegible] imaginary figures of the early Earls of Warwick, painted on glass and now in the windows of his own seat, Atherstone-hall. The meeting [illegible] with this paper.

TUESDAY.

This morning the Archæologists met again in the County Court, and Sir Wil-

GUY'S CLIFF.

BEAUCHAMP CHAPEL, AND TOMB OF THE EARL OF WARWICK.

MEETING OF THE BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION AT WARWICK.

lism Betham took the chair. The first paper read was by Sir S. R. Meyrick, on the effigy of Richard de Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, in the Beauchamp Chapel, in St. Mary's Church, Warwick. This was followed by a very excellent paper, by Mr. W. Harry Rogers, on Limoges enamels, especially illustrative of the beautiful collection of these objects in Warwick Castle. Mr. Rogers traced the history of enamels from the period of Egyptian history to the 17th century, and explained the various changes and vicissitudes through which it had passed. This paper was followed by another good contribution on the same subject, by Mr. George Isaacs. At its conclusion, the meeting broke up, to proceed to visit the Castle, the bells of the two churches ringing a merry peal as they went.

STATUE OF GUY.

GUY'S TOWER.

WARWICK CASTLE—THE ENTRANCE GATE.

VISIT TO WARWICK CASTLE.

Lord Brooke received the visitors in Warwick Castle, and they were led round every part of this noble edifice by Mr. J. G. Jackson, of Leamington, who explained to them its various architectural peculiarities. The appearance of the Castle, with the numerous groups of visitors scattered over its lawns, among its battlements, and through the majestic masses of trees and foliage with which it was surrounded, was extremely picturesque. Every part of the structure was, on this occasion, thrown open, and such of the inhabitants of Warwick as had taken tickets for the Congress were indulged with access to vaults and recesses, and with magnificent views from lofty turrets, which were totally new to them. After the majority of the visitors had left the grounds, Lord Brooke, who acted throughout with the greatest hospitality and affability, retained a select party of between twenty and thirty to luncheon.

We have engraved three views of the magnificent Castle, one of the finest specimens in the kingdom of the ancient residences of our feudal nobles.

The larger Illustration shows the Castle as seen overhanging the river Avon. It is evidently the work of different ages, the most ancient part being, according to "Domesday Book," of the time of Edward the Confessor, when "it was a special stronghold for the midland part of the kingdom." A portion of the edifice is of the time of William the Norman, who committed the Castle to the custody of one of his followers, Henry de Newburgh, whom he created Earl of Warwick, the first line of that title of the Norman line.

The second Illustration shows the stately building at the north-east angle, called *Guy's Tower*, of the latter part of the fourteenth century, and of decorated English character, in fine preservation, of noble outline, and of curious construction and composition.

The third Engraving represents the principal portion of the Castle, from the entrance; but the grand front of the edifice is displayed towards the river. The tower, known as "Cæsar's" is, however, the most ancient part of the building.

The apartments have mostly been modernised; but the outward arrangement and form of the Castle have sustained little alteration. The Great Hall, 62 feet by 37, retains, in its appearance and furniture, much of its ancient character. The other apartments contain a fine collection of pictures, and ancient armour, besides many antiquarian "curiosities."

On Tuesday, after leaving the Castle, a large party of the members of the Association went to visit the fine old timber-built Leycester Hospital, in Warwick, where they were received with due ceremony, by the Master, the Rev. B. S. Harris, and the Brethren of the Hospital.

Another party paid a visit to Beauchamp Chapel, in the Cross Church of St. Mary, and examined its curious monuments.

The Chapel of Our Lady, or the Beauchamp Chapel, as it is generally called, after the name of its founder, adjoins the south transept of St. Mary's Church, and has been pronounced, both "in its external and internal embellishment, inferior only to the Chapel of Henry the Seventh, at Westminster." This fabric was completed in the third year of the reign of Edward the Fourth, at a cost of £2481 4s. 7½d., apparently an insignificant sum; but, it must be remembered, that wheat was then sold at 3s. 4d. per quarter.

The exterior of the Chapel has a highly enriched open parapet, and buttresses of great beauty. The roof of the principal room is groined, and embellished with fan-tracery. In the centre stands the monument of the founder. It is an altar-tomb of grey marble, most elaborately enriched: on the slab is a life-size figure of the Earl of Warwick, of brass-gilt. The body is clad in plate armour, and at the feet are a griffin and muzzled bear. Over the effigies is a hearse of brass hoops, gilt; and, at the upper ends of four of the poles which strengthen the hoops of the hearse, are enamelled shields, with the arms of Beauchamp, and other armorial bearings. In the niches of the table part of the monument are figures of brass gilt; arms enamelled on shields in starred quatrefoils, figures of angels holding inscribed scrolls, &c. There are, also here, other monuments of great splendour.

Besides this principal division are other apartments connected with the Chapel; among which, on the north side, is the *Confessional*, which we have likewise engraved. It has an exquisitely fan-traceried roof; niches flanking the end window; and other enrichments of great beauty.

On Tuesday, the President's *Soirée* at the Shire-Hall was well attended.

WEDNESDAY.

In the morning, a party left Warwick on an excursion to *Guy's Cliff*, about one mile and a half north-east of the town. It may be as well to mention that, as the chronicles of Rouse, the Warwickshire antiquary, have formed the subject of one of the papers read at this Congress, it was at a chapel here, in former years, that he was once an officiating priest. The chapel was founded by Richard Earl of Beauchamp, in the reign of Henry VI.; and in its interior is a colossal statue of the "hermit knight," Sir Guy, who, after his warlike exploits, retired to a cave close by. The mansion stands in a most lovely situation on the western bank of the Avon, Camden calling it "the very seat of pleasantness." The mansion is now the seat of the Hon. Charles Bertie Percy.

We have engraved the rude statue of the famous Earl Guy, about eight feet in height; and, from a print in Dugdale's "Warwickshire," the figure appears to have been in good preservation in the seventeenth century; but it is now much mutilated.

The two remaining Illustrations are a scene in the picturesque grounds of Guy's Cliff; and the offices of the establishment, consisting of excavations in the rock.

There were also excursions made on Wednesday, to Stoneleigh Abbey, the

GUY'S CLIFF.—THE EXCAVATIONS.

THE CONFESSIONAL IN THE BEAUCHAMP CHAPEL.

residence of Lord Leigh; and to the very interesting Church and Castle of Kenilworth, about five miles north of Warwick.

Lord Leigh received the party very hospitably, having prepared for them a collation. The early monastic remains, which have been preserved in constructing the present mansion (most of which are of Anglo-Norman architecture), were pointed out to the visitors by the Rev. Mr. Coleville, of Stoneleigh, who read a description prepared for the occasion by Mr. M. H. Bloxam. Lord Leigh afterwards took the archæologists in Stoneleigh Church, where they inspected its curious monuments; after which the party left for Kenilworth.

The Church has a fine enriched western Norman door, in the lower part of an ancient tower, surmounted by a spire of more modern date.

The Castle, as it now appears, is a vast and magnificent pile of ruins, proudly seated on an elevated spot, extended round three sides of a spacious inner court, exhibiting in grand display mouldering walls, dismantled towers, broken battle-ments, shattered staircases, and fragments, more or less perfect, of arches and windows, some highly ornamented and beautiful. The earliest history of the Castle is coeval with the reign of Henry the First. It sustained various reverses, as to its owners during the civil wars: it was here that the unfortunate Edward the Second was brought a prisoner by Harry of Lancaster, and received the disastrous news of his deposition by the Parliament. This ill-fated Monarch was almost immediately hurried to Berkeley Castle, where he was barbarously murdered. The interest associated with Kenilworth by Scott's romance is familiar to everybody.

From Kenilworth, the party returned to Warwick, where a few papers were read at the Evening Meeting

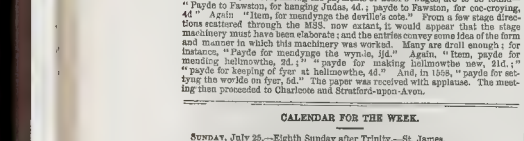
THURSDAY.

This morning, a paper of great research, upon "the Coventry Mysteries," was read by Mr. Wright. He referred to several curious entries in old corporate books. Thus, in 1573, among the payments of actor's wages, are to be found—"Payde to Fawston, for hawking Judas, 4d.; payde to Fawston, for coe-crowing, 4d." Again "Item, for mendynge the devile's cote." From a few stage directions scattered through the MSS. now extant, it would appear that the stage machinery must have been elaborate: take the entries conveyed some idea of the form and manner in which this machinery was worked. Many are droll enough: for instance, "Payde for mendynge the wyn-sle, 1d." Again, "Item, payde for mending hellmowthe, 2d.;" "payde for making hellmowthe new, 21d.;" "payde for keeping of fyer at hellmowthe, 4d." And, in 1568, "payde for setting the worlde on fyer, 6d." The paper was received with applause. The meeting then proceeded to Charlecote and Stratford-upon-Avon.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, July 25.—Eighth Sunday after Trinity.—St. James.
MONDAY, 26.—St. Anne.—The Sun rises at 4h. 15m., a.m.
TUESDAY, 27.—Full Moon at 10h. 8m., p.m.—The Sun is due East at 7h. 15m.
WEDNESDAY, 28.—Saturn rises at 9h. 12m., p.m.
THURSDAY, 29.—Mars rises at 10h. 36m., p.m.
FRIDAY, 30.—The Moon is near the planet Saturn.
SATURDAY, 31.—Jupiter rises at 1h. 47m., a.m., near N.E. by N.

The planet Saturn, at about midnight, is favourably situated for observation. During this year, he will appear surrounded by his ring, as in the annexed dia-



SCALE 15" TO AN INCH.

gram; but which will become less and less visible, till, during a part of next year, the ring will not be visible at all: the planet then will have the appearance of a round ball only, and it will be two years before the ring will be as favourably situated for observation as it will be during this and the following few weeks.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 31.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
M. A. M. A.	M. A. M. A.	M. A. M. A.	M. A. M. A.	M. A. M. A.	M. A. M. A.	M. A. M. A.
h. m. h. m.	h. m. h. m.	h. m. h. m.	h. m. h. m.	h. m. h. m.	h. m. h. m.	h. m. h. m.
11 55 | 4 0	0 50 | 15	1 40 | 3	2 25 | 3 50	3 10 | 4 30	3 55 | 5 15	4 35 | 5 55

* On Sunday the 25th, there will be no high tide during the afternoon.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*Elinor*" Engraved representations of the Embellishments of the Painted Chamber at Westminster have been published, if we mistake not. Drawings of them were exhibited to the Society of Antiquaries early in 1845

"*A Constant Reader*" The relationship of Mary Queen of Scots and Queen Elizabeth stands thus. Mary was the great niece of Henry VIII., being the granddaughter of his sister Margaret. Elizabeth was Henry's own daughter.

"*K*"—The four-sided letter on the New Crown-piece has some clever points; but we cannot spare room to print it.

"*W. P.*" Ramsay.—We cannot promise.

"*B.*" Loddige's Nursery Grounds at Hackney are open daily, except Sundays, free to Persons known to the Proprietors, or bringing satisfactory references.

"*E. P.*" should appeal to the Lords-Commissioners of the Treasury.

"*An Antigua Subscriber*" informs us that the sum of £144, 4*s.* 1*d.* is on our Journal of May 8 last, to be subscribed by the Negroes, towards the relief of the Distressed Irish, was collected by Irish: an Scots on the Island, whence, also, the sum of £300 has been sent by the Scotch to their suffering countrymen.

"*An Old Subscriber*"—Apply at the Admiralty, specifying name of ship, &c.

"*H. S. J.*" should consult Buchanan's "Technical Dictionary."

"*F. H. L.*" Oporto, we thankful; but, his communication reach'd us too late to be available

"*W. T.*" Cheshunt.—Her Majesty's Theatre, and the Royal Italian Opera (Covent Garden), will, it is expected, be closed in about a month.

"*J. W. W.*" Alles, in "Roberto il Diavolo."

"*An Inhabitant of Marylebone*" should appeal to the Registration Officers.

"*Rachel*," Bayswater.—Land is properly pronounced Leend.

"*G. H. T.*"—The papers in question will not be returned. Madame Rachel performed in London last July

"*Rouse*," Arundel-street. The Celtic words "*Ste. Rolach, na dhearn*" may be translated "*Holy Religion! my support*"

"*R. W.*"—We have not room to reply to such trifles.

"*A Subscriber*," Bangor, is thanked for his Sketch of the Great Britain; but, we had rather await the result of the experiment

"*Miriam*" should appeal to the Income-Tax Commissioners of the District.

"*R. N.*"—We cannot decide as to the relic found at Inverness: it is, probably, a pectoral cross.

"*J. S. L.*" Sheepshed, may obtain the Chemicals named of Messrs. Knight and Co., Foster Lane, Cheapside.

"*Inquirer*," Hoxton. We cannot assist you.

"*A Liverpool Subscriber*" is thanked for the Sketch; but, we cannot promise to engrave it

"*A Subscriber*" should apply to the Auctioneers, or to the neighbourhood, for the amount realised by the sale of the Tewkesbury Estate.

"*A Bedfordshire Rector*" is thanked

"*G. B. C.*" Apply to the Office for the Sale of Parliamentary Papers, Great Turnstile, Holborn.

"*H. A.*" We have not room.

"*Bay a Broom.*"—The actress in question is performing in the provinces.

"*A.*" Sub-aquan. "A crowd, pronounced "a-row-mail," is from aer, the air, and mailes, a sailor.

"*One of the People.*"—We cannot spare space for the "grievance."

"*W. S.*" Sandy.—To Spike a gun is to drive a large nail into the touch-hole of a cannon, so as to render it unfit for service. Hammers and Spikes are carried by the contending parties in war, for this purpose.

"*A Constant Reader*," Ipswich.—The Sandwich is said to have been first introduced by the Earl of Sandwich.

"*C. H. W.*" Norton St. Philip.—The rule of settling Executors' Accounts is to best with exceptions, that our Correspondent had better purchase Brady's "Plain Instructions to Executors"

"*A. C.*"—The cost of a Special Train on the Eastern Counties Railway is 8*s.* per mile.

"*A Three Years' Subscriber*" should have confidence in his patron.

"*F. M. P.*" Wednesbury. We have already replied to the question.

"*A Lover of Somerset*" The most convenient route to Paris is by the South-Eastern Railway, Folkstone, and Boulogne.

"*A. B.*" Upper Gunnels place.—Address Her Majesty's Theatre.

"*E. P.*" Bowling Green Close.—Buckingham Palace can only be seen by permission of the Lord Steward, or the Lord Chamberlain.

"*J. C.*" is thanked for the Sketch of the Devastation; though, we have not room to engrave it

"*A Young Artist*" should apply to the Royal Academy, for admission as a Student.

"*A Subscriber*." Smart's New and Improved Edition of Walker's Pronouncing Dictionary, published by Longman and Co

"*T. K. S.*" The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals have an Office at 3, Exeter Hall, Strand; and there is a Branch Society in Dublin, at 2, Lower Ormond Quay

"*B. W.*"—We do not know.

"*A Subscriber*."—The highest reading of the thermometer, in the year 1846, was 83½°; the highest reading which has occurred to the present time of this year, of the same thermometer, was 81°. The highest average daily temperature, in 1846, was 74½°, occurring on July 31; and the highest, this year, was also 74½°, occurring on July 13

"*C. A. S. H.*"—Mrs. Nisbett was born in Ireland. She made her first appearance at Drury Lane, as the Widow Cheerly, in "The Soldier's Daughter," on the 16th of October, 1826. She had previously performed with some amateurs at the English Opera House

"*F. M. S.*"—Jamieson, in his "Scottish Dictionary," (Sco. Edit.—the 4to Ldit' is silent on the point,) says that the word links at a sandy, uneven Pasture common. Its etymology is uncertain; but it is not the Germain Leucken (to bend), as he states. The Anglo Saxon Lenca an (to lengthen), is a much more likely derivation; Links meaning a stripe or length of in d. Robert Chambers, in a pleasant article in his Miscellaneous Essays, on Golf (the ancient game played on Links), states that the word is never used—as our Correspondent writes it—in the singular.

"*A Frequent Reader*," Chelsea.—The approved party can enforce payment

"*T. L.*," Newcastle-on-Tyne, is thanked: we have engraved the subject, and only await an opportunity for its insertion. Any new details will be acceptable.

"*A Parent*" should apply to a Magistrate.

"*Pro Bono Publico*," Torquay.—Mason, Bookseller, 65, Paternoster-row.

"*C. T.*" Greenwich.—We do not know anything of the parties.

"*M. J. R.*"—Chalk Drawings may be fixed with milk, or water holding in solution a little sunglass.

"*Elector*" has not a vote. The Grand Duke Constantine is the second son of the Emperor of Russia.

"*R. H. A.*"—Mr. Macaulay's town address is 2 1, Albany

"*R. P.*" Acton.—There is no late edition of the "Biographia Dramatica."

AGRICULTURAL SHOW AT NORTHAMPTON.—Next week, we shall engrave Portraits of the principal Prize Animals, in a novel style.

BACK NUMBERS.

All Numbers of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, one month old, will, in future, be considered "Back Numbers," and be charged each sixpence extra.

The Back Numbers are now reprinted; and any single Number from the commencement may be had by remitting One Shilling to the Office or to any Bookseller or News-agent.

The Volumes and Parts will be charged the same as usual, viz., Volumes, 18*s.*; Parts, 2*s.* 6*d.*

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 24, 1847.

To those who can remember the acts of the Whigs and their leaders in the days when an "appropriation clause" overthrew a Government, and laid down a principle never yet acted on, that the funds of the Church can be applied to other than ecclesiastical purposes—to those who recollect the time when a Stanley "towering in his pride of place," swept away from the Irish Church Establishment no less than ten Bishops—the Lord John Russell of the Session of 1847 can hardly appear the same person, nor the Whigs the same party. The principle of the appropriation clause was soon abandoned; all the funds that can be acquired by the suppression of useless dignities in the Church, and the reduction of the too abundant revenues of the princely see of Durham, and others of lesser, but still exceeding wealth, are devoted to the Church in another form; but, for State Education, the State must pay. The policy that dictated the suppression of the Irish Bishops, and the union of some of the English sees, is wholly reversed; dioceses that have been united, are separated again; and to the number of Bishops already existing, more are to be added. And the Whigs, having been for the last twenty years identified with the policy that makes the Church subordinate to the State, by recognising its revenues as national property, are rapidly linking themselves with the High Church party, who wholly deny the "national property" theory as applied to Ecclesiastical revenues, regard with grudging eyes the royal lands now held by Laymen, which were once the domains of the Church, and of which the aristocracy stripped her at the Reformation. The opinions on Church policy that are now influencing our Legislation, have sprung from that movement of the last few years, which is but ill described by the term Puseyism; for evil or for good, there is a tendency to assert and act on bolder and more decided principles in Church government than the laity may so describe it, a return to first principles, a disposition to assimilate the polity of the Reformed Establishment to the Church from which it sprang. The close alliance between Church and State is the policy of the Reformation, and it was maintained by keeping the Church, as a power, subordinate to the Crown. The Tractarians regard the Church in another and higher light; they insist on its independence of the State, but its alliance would be that between two powers, standing on different but still equal terms. Thus, we witness the apparent anomaly of the more extreme Church party stating boldly, that, as a Church, it derives no advantage by its connection with the State; that the benefit of the alliance is all on the side of the temporal power; that, for spiritual purposes, it would be better if the Church were less dependent; and, finally, that they look without any apprehension on the beginning of a course of measures which actually deprives the office of a Bishop of a prescriptive and temporal rank, and may, by its future operation, exclude from the House of Lords the oldest sees in the kingdom. Something still stranger than this can be traced in the last discussions of the Parliament elected by the triumphant Conservation of 1841. The High Churchmen accept an Episcopacy deprived of political power, on the ground that the Church is independent of the State, and, in its functions, above it; and the same Episcopacy is pointed out by those who wish to place all creeds on one level, as the precedent by which they will hereafter abolish the political power of the Church altogether. There is a risk of the added Bishoprics being dearly purchased. It is impossible to foresee all the future consequences of the new element that is now undoubtedly introduced into the English Episcopacy. Passing strange has been the destiny of the first Parliament that gave unbounded influence to the Conservatives since the Reform Bill. It was elected expressly to keep up the system of Protection in our commercial policy—and, as a system, Protection is totally abolished; containing an overwhelming majority of supporters of the Church, it may have, in its last hours, sowed the seeds of a struggle that may be ere after change all the constitutional relations of Church and State.

We cannot persuade ourselves that the risk of that great conflict which we see gathering in the future, need to have been incurred; the efficiency of the Church, the necessity of "widening its borders," so as to proportion its capacity more duly to the increase of the population, might have been met without touching the political and constitutional question. In a word, we agree more with those who think it would have been more useful, as well as more safe, to have made broader the base and foundation on which the Church rests, than to have raised higher its towers and pinnacles. As far as our observation and reading serve us, we think the surplus funds of the Church would have been better devoted to the increase of the number and efficiency of the Parochial Clergy, than to the creation of more superintendents of those now existing; the army of the Church militant needs rather more soldiers for the fight of faith, than commanders.

It is impossible to take up a report of the Inspectors of Mines, without finding grievous instances of the almost heathenish state in which large masses of our population exist, simply because it has outgrown the physical possibility of its wants being supplied by the same arrangement that existed a century ago. The appointment of additional Prelates will not remedy this evil. Again, if more efficient government of the Clergy was required, would it not have been better to increase the power of the Bishops than their number? At present, the Episcopal Constitution is imperfect; it cannot, in many cases, act with any vigour or effect; we have heard one of the most respected Prelates on the bench declare that a vicious Clergyman can set his Bishop almost at defiance; his superior can only pursue him through the forms of a court remarkable for prolixity and intricacies of practice. In some cases, a Bishop has t prosecute an offender at an enormous expense, even where the proofs of misconduct are open and palpable. If powers are imperfect, to increase the number of those who are to exercise them is worse than useless. In dealing with matters of doctrine or discipline, whether as a body, or by individual interference, the Episcopacy is trammelled by the defects of the Law and the jealousy of the Constitution. Without the consent of Parliament we believe there cannot be a Convocation of Prelates to settle any disputed point. At the present moment even the ritual of the Church is a subject of dispute, and in the charges of the different Bishops, each party may find countenance. A beneficed clergyman guilty of crime may be suspended from his functions; but the question of property is mixed up with that of conduct, and he may continue to receive the revenues of the Church of which he is an unworthy servant. What remedy can additional Bishops bring to these anomalies? From the late debates it would seem that the increase of the Bishops is more warmly advocated and sought by the Laity than the Clergy. From all we can gather from the tone of letters that appear from time to time in the public papers, there is an under-current of feeling among the parochial clergy against the Bishops. Complaints are made of harsh and arbitrary conduct, and arrogance of personal demeanour; whether they are well founded or not we cannot tell; but they have an effect on the public mind, and, combined with the absence of any general movement among the Clergy in favour of the addition to the Episcopal bench, produce the impression that the plan is not so zealously supported by the Clergy as might be imagined. What the future results may be, no one can predict; but we doubt the policy of adding members to an order in the Church, equal in powers and rank, but marked with one disqualification; it is still worse to extend that disqualification over all those ancient sees, that have for many centuries occupied a certain and settled position in the State. Contingently, all the old Bishoprics in the kingdom, with three exceptions, are displaced from their rank. They are all subjected in turn to a deprivation of their places in the political fabric. Will this exclusion produce no consequences? Will the excluded prelates, if more should be created, have no ground of difference with their more favoured brethren? Will there be no jealousies or ill feelings between the greater and the less—between the mitres linked with the coronet and the mitres that stand alone? In case of any movement in the Church, may this policy not furnish leaders to a party who will prove more formidable to the union of Church and State, which, we repeat, was one great principle of the Reformation, than any we have yet seen? The germs of such a movement are already visible, and an independent and unpolitical prelacy, may hereafter be the sternest opponents of the power that created it. It was an English King who said, "The first thing a Bishop does is to forget his maker." The seatless prelates will have much less reason to remember him.

THE WEATHER.

The weather, during the past week, has been dull; the sky has been generally covered with cloud; the air has been for the most part calm, or the wind has been very light. There has been a great fall in the temperature since Saturday. The following are some particulars of each day:—

Monday, the sky was covered by cloud till 4 P.M., and it was nearly free from cloud after that time. The wind was from the S., and it was light. The average temperature of the day was 73½°; the extreme thermometrical readings on grass during the day were 137° and 49°. Saturday, the sky was covered by cloud throughout the day. Early in the morning, and again between 9h. A.M. and noon, there were thunder storms. The thunder was first heard in the N.W., and it successively passed to N., N.E., E., and to S.E. The forewalls of time after the lightning was seen was from five seconds to many seconds; so that the nearest approach of the storm was about one mile. Rain was falling heavily. This day is remarkable as one as compared with those of the week preceding; the extreme difference between the highest and lowest readings of the thermometer during the day was only 9°, and the average difference of each day during the week was 50°. The average temperature of the day was 64°, being 9½° less than that of the preceding day. During the day the sky was chiefly overcast throughout the day, till towards evening. The direction of the wind was S.E. The average temperature of the day was 63½°; the lowest reading on grass was 49°. Monday, the sky was chiefly cloudy throughout the day, and a small quantity of rain fell in the evening. The direction of the wind was S.E. The average temperature of the day was 60°. Tuesday, the sky was cloudy throughout; at times the clouds were thin, so faint solar shadows were cast; the direction of the wind was S.; the average temperature of the day was 65°. Wednesday, the sky was covered by cloud till 2 P.M., and a small quantity of cloud only prevailed afterwards. The direction of the wind was W.; the average temperature of the day was 64°. The lowest reading on grass was 54°. Thursday, the sky was overcast almost throughout the day; the direction of the wind was W. A thin rain was falling occasionally. The average temperature of the day was 65°; and the average temperature of the week was 66°.

The extreme thermometrical readings each day were:—

Friday	July 16, the highest during the day was 85 deg., and the lowest was 61 deg.		
Saturday,	July 17	624	599
Sunday,	July 18	71	52
Monday,	July 19	68½	51
Tuesday,	July 20	74	55
Wednesday,	July 21	67½	55½
Thursday,	July 22	70	60

Backheath, Friday, July 23, 1847. J. G.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE COURT AT OSBORNE HOUSE.

On Saturday last, his Royal Highness Prince Waldemar of Prussia arrived at Osborne, on a visit to her Majesty.

On Sunday, the Queen and Prince Albert, and the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Court, attended divine service in the Queen's private chapel.

On Monday, her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the Royal children, went out in the pleasure grounds and plantations.

On Tuesday, the Queen and Prince Albert visited the squadron at Spithead. As the *Fairy*, with the standard at the main, and attended by the *Undine* (the Port Admiral's yacht), came in sight, the whole of the line-of-battle ships commenced the Royal salute, viz., the *St. Vincent*, 120, flag-ship; the *Queen*, 110; the *Caledonia*, 120; the *Howe*, 120; and the *Vengeance*, 84, manned yards, and fired a Royal salute; and, as the yacht approached, each ship made preparations for receiving the Royal visit.

When within a convenient distance, the illustrious personages embarked in the state barge, and, leaving the yacht, proceeded on board the *Queen*, where they were received by Sir Charles Ogle, Sir Henry Leslie (her Captain), and the other officers of the ship, and by a guard of honour of the Royal Marines. Some time was passed on board this noble specimen of naval architecture; and the extreme cleanliness and high order which prevailed in every department excited expressions of admiration and amazement from the august visitors. On board the *St. Vincent*, the gallant Sir G. Naplier's flag-ship, the same ceremonies were gone through, and the same well-deserved praise bestowed on the exquisite arrangement apparent throughout. During the time the Royal visitors were on board the *St. Vincent*, and *Queen* (the only two ships they visited on this occasion), the standard of England and the Black Eagle of Prussia (the latter in compliment to Prince Waldemar) were kept flying at the mizentop-gallant-mast-heads. On the return of the Royal party to the *Fairy*, she immediately hoisted the standard, and steamed off in the direction of Osborne. She then again manning yards, and the platform battery at Portsmouth firing a Royal salute

HER MAJESTY'S RETURN TO BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

Her Majesty returned to Buckingham Palace, from the Isle of Wight, on Thursday. In the afternoon, a Privy Council was held, at which the Royal Speech at the close of the Session was submitted to her Majesty's approbation.

HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO SCOTLAND.—The Royal party will embark for Scotland at East Cowes, in the Isle of Wight, and, passing round the Land's End, they will proceed along the west coast of Scotland in the Royal yacht *Albert and Victoria*, until abreast of Inverness-shire, and then disembarking at Fort William, in Loch Eil. One report is that her Majesty will land in Cornwall.

ARISTOCRATIC MARRIAGE.—Last Saturday, Lord Berkdales, son of the Earl and Countess of Caithness, was married to Miss Louisa Georgiana Philips, third daughter of G. R. Philips, Esq., M.P.

DEATH OF LADY EYRE COOTE.—We regret to announce the demise of Lady Eyre Coote, which took place at the Baths of Vichy, last week. The deceased lady was widow of the late gallant General Sir Eyre Coote, G.C.B.

POSTSCRIPT.

THE DISSOLUTION OF PARLIAMENT.

The following Proclamation appeared in last night's *Gazette*:—

BY THE QUEEN.

A PROCLAMATION FOR DISSOLVING THE PRESENT PARLIAMENT, AND DECLARING THE CALLING OF ANOTHER.

VICTORIA, R.

Whereas we have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Privy Council, to dissolve this present Parliament, which meets this day pursuant to our writs, at nine progressed to Tuesday, the 21st day of September next: we do for that end publish this our Royal Proclamation, and do hereby declare the said Parliament accordingly; and the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and the Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses, and the Commissioners for Shires and Burghs, of the House of Commons, are dissolved from their meeting and attendance on the said Tuesday, the 21st day of Sep ember next, and we, being desirous and resolved, as soon as may be, to meet our people, and to have their advice in Parliament, do hereby make known to all our loving subjects our Royal will and pleasure to call a new Parliament; and do hereby declare, that, with the advice of our Privy Council, we have given order that our Chancellor of that part of our United Kingdom, called Great Britain, and our Chancellor of Ireland, do, respectively, upon notice thereof, forthwith issue our writs in due form, and according to law, for calling a new Parliament: and we do hereby also, by this our Royal Proclamation under our Great seal of our United Kingdom, require writs forthwith to be issued accordingly by the said Chancellors respectively, for causing the Lords Spiritual and Temporal and Commons, who are to serve in the said Parliament, to be duly returned to, and give their attendance in, our said Parliament: which writs are to be returnable on Tuesday, the 21st day of September next.

Given at our Court at Buckingham Place this 23rd day of July, in the year of our Lord 1847, and in the 11th of our reign.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN

The *Gazette* also contains a Proclamation, ordering the election of sixteen Peers of Sc tland at Edinburgh, on the 8th of September next.

ELECTION FOR LONDON.—It is understood that the City election will commence on Wednesday next, and that the po ling will take place on Thursday.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

We learn from the Paris Journals of Thursday that the Paris and Lyons Railway Bill was passed by a large majority on Wednesday. The report of the resignation of Marshal Soult gained ground, and one of the Journals states that he has shortly existed in Paris

The papers contain the most cheering accounts of the corn harvest from all parts of the country. The farmers in the environs of Paris have begun to cut down their wheat.

TURKEY AND GREECE

It appears, by accounts from Constantinople of the 7th instant, that the dispute between Turkey and Greece, which it was thought had been settled, had, on the contrary, become more complicated. The despatches received on that day, from M. Colet ti, were couched in terms so unsatisfactory to the Turkish Government, that the latter had determined to suspend all commercial relations with Greece. The despatches, it is said, contained no apology for the insult offered to M. Mussurus, for the King's conduct to him at the Ba l, although a promise had been made that the Greek Government should make one. It was believed that Turkey intended to send a fleet of seventy-five ships of war to the Archipelago. A letter from Athens, dated July 10, says:—"Bl.od has at last flowed. Magnesia is in a state of revolt. The Ministerial parties are fighting amongst themselves. The Mavrocnichali party are protected by the Court. The Tzamedaki party are the bosom friends of M. Colett i. They joined together to oust out the Opposition, and now they are killing each other. The eldest son of General Mavromichali is amongst the number of the victims."

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

THE ELECTION FOR THE CITY OF LONDON.

There was a meeting of the Liberal electors at the London Tavern, on Tuesday, at which Lord John Russell entered into a full exposition of the principles upon which h again offered himself. The chair was taken by Mr. Abel Smith, and the meeting was attended by many Members of Parliament and other influential persons.

Lord John Russell at first met with some interruption, and was greeted with cries of "No new Bishops," and "No endowment of Popery." As soon as the noise subsided, he referred to the objections which had been made against him in certain quarters:

"I have heard reasons put forth on account of which it is stated that I am disqualified from appearing as a candidate for the honour of your suffrages. (Hear, hear.) It is said, in the first place, that as a Minister of the Crown I ought not to be a candidate for the representation of the City of London. (Hear, hear.) Gentlemen, such an objection I believe to be contrary to the popular genius of our constitution. (Hear, hear.) I believe nothing can more conduce to the harmony of the non-intrusion than the those who possess the confidence of the people as the should seek for the suffrages of large bodies of the people. I can conceive nothing more advantageous to the Crown than that persons representing large communities should be able to carry the wishes, the opinions, and the feelings of those communities to the foot of the Throne. (Hear, hear.) I cannot agree, therefore, that, as a Minister of the Crown, I am disqualified from your service." (Great cheering.)

Lord J. RUSSELL proceeded to show that he had for many years promoted the cause of civil and religious liberty, and advocated free trade.

"I remember well a declaration that I once made in this room—that I thought if a weaver in Lancashire produced a piece of cloth, and a husbandman on the banks of the Ohio grew a quarter of wheat, that those two men ought to be at liberty to exchange these articles of their labour, and that no law ought to be made to prevent the interchange. (Hear, hear.) That which I asserted here in 1841, I proposed again in 1842 in the House of Commons, when I pointed out how fruitful were the countries beyond the Atlantic, and how desirable it was that in any difficulty of procuring food in this country which might arise, that the abundant harvests of America should be made available to us, and that the products of the manufacturing industry of this country should be sent there in exchange. (Hear, hear.) And, gentlemen, what I then asserted as desirable, has this year come to pass. (Hear, hear.) We have had the produce of America brought to feed the people of this country. I believe that not less than 4,000,000 quarters of grain of various kinds will be found to have been brought into the consumption of this country from America during the past year. Therefore I assert that in proposing even what I then proposed—a compromise—as well as in supporting that which I afterwards contended for, when I saw there was no longer room for a compromise, and when the time for it had gone by, a total abrogation of the duties on corn, I assert that I served your interest, and did that which was for the general welfare of the country." (Cheers.)

The noble Lord reiterated his well-known views upon the subject of education.

"I venture to ask you (said he), and with confidence, whether, while we are giving millions of money, perhaps near 20,000,000 every year for the purposes of defence—for our army and our navy, and our courts of justice, and various other branches of criminal government—whether it is much to have demanded a grant of 100,000 to promote the better education and instruction of the people. (Cheers, and a cry of 'It's not enough.') Of this I feel assured, that some misapprehension upon the subject must have prevailed with the great body of the Protestant Dissenters—(hear, hear)—because, as I have said, in the British and Foreign School Society, to which I belong, and in every other mode, I have always found the Protestant Dissenters of this country most eager to forward and promote the general education of the people—(hear, hear)—and, therefore, I must differ at all, it must be, not in our object, but in some misconstruction or misapprehension of the particular measure itself, which further inquiry and further reflection are, I think, sure to dissipate." (Cheers.)

In reference to pledges, the noble Lord said, "I am not myself speaking of it as a general question and apart from my official position—partial to the giving of pledges; because I have always in my time thought that pledges were a check both to the parties themselves who gave the pledges, the character of the House of Commons, and the reputation of the country. I have seen men pledge themselves never to agree to the removal of the Roman Catholic Disabilities (hear, hear); but when that great man, the Duke of Wellington with his sagacious eye perceived that the time was come for removing those disabilities, or encountering civil dissensions, those gentlemen, preferring the safety of the country to the keeping of their own pledges, wisely, but not much to their own credit, voted against the engagements they had made. (Hear, hear, and cries of 'Shame.') I will go further and say that, standing in the position I do, as the Minister of this great country, I should think myself undeserving of that trust if I fettered my own hands, and was not at liberty to give to my Sovereign at any time the advice which I think is most for the public good. (Loud cheers.) Gentlemen, I have only to add that I think that th pledges which have been required on the subject of the Roman Cathol ic endowments are peculiarly unnecessary (hear, hear), because so far as I am acquainted there is no intention at present of proposing any measure for that purpose to Parliament, nor do I know that there is any probability even of its being proposed. (Hear, hear.) But I must further say, with regard to all these subjects, that I think the Roman Catholics are entitled to all the privileges which the rest of the country possesses (cheers); and that a man's religious opinions ought to be no bar to his obtaining that which he otherwise might obtain." (Renewed cheers, and cries of "Bravo.")

Lord John Russel, concluded thus:—"Gentlemen, I stand, as I have said, in a position which is one of great responsibility (hear, hear); none, also, of great eminence, but which is by no means one of ease or of pleasure. (Hear, hear.) It has been said, poetically—

What's grandeur what is power,
But heavier toil, superior pain?

Now, I confess that, with that heavier toil, with that superior pain, there are charms in power to which I do not profess myself insensible. It is a charm to be able to advance, in any way, the prosperity, to promote the interests, or to enlarge the liberties of such an empire as this. (Cheers.) It is for such an object, pursuing my own conscientious course, taking counsel from all that public opinion can teach me of that which is suggested amongst this enlightened people, judging with the force of my own understanding, however imperfect, it may be, and guided also by the dictates of my heart, that I now again seek to be your representative in the House of Commons. (Hear, hear.) And as in former days I have had the honour of moving and carrying the repeal of those disabilities which afflicted the Protestant Dissenters with degradation, as in former days I have had the honour of opening Manchester, Leeds, Birmingham, and a vast proportion of the inhabitants of the country to the power of a franch se, which I succeeded in disfranchising Gatton and Old Sarum, and other causes of corruption, so, in the same spirit, shall I, if elected by your suffrages, continue to promote the best interests of the country. So long as I hold power, or so long as I hold the trust of being your representative, such shall be my object; and when I can no longer do so, I shall retire with the satisfaction of having acted to the best of my ability with a pure conscience." (Cheers.)

The other three Liberal candidates then very briefly addressed the meeting.

Resolutions in their favour were then agreed to.

Meetings have also been held during the week, at which resolutions were agreed to in support of the Conservative candidates.

LAMBETH ELECTION.—A meeting of electors of Lambeth was held on Tuesday evening, to arrange preliminary measures, and appoint a committee to secure the return of Mr B Hawes to the repr esentation of this borough. Mr Reed took the chair, and introduced Mr Hawes to the meeting That gentleman, on coming forward, declared the opinions which he had previously expressed to them to be unchanged: and his attention to the r interests as great as ever, notwithstanding the appointment which he now held in the Government, a power which he had obtained by no condition or sacrifice of his opinions, but simply by industry and perseverance. Mr. Meade proposed a resolution, approving of Mr. Hawes as representative of the borough, and for which the meeting pledged itself to promote his re-election by all means in its power

THE MARYLEBONE ELECTION.—The ballot to decide which of the Liberal candidates for the borough of Marylebone—viz., Lord Dudley Stuart, Mr. D. W. Harvey, or Sergeant Shee, should stand with Sir Benjamin Hall, at the ensuing election, took place, in accordance with previous arrangement, at Hall's Riding School, Albany-street, Regent's Park, on Monday evening. At eight o'clock in the evening the doors were closed, and the scrutineers retired. At half-past eleven o'clock, Mr. John Williams, the Chairman of Mr. Harvey's Committee, was called to the chair, and the scrutineers made their return as follows: For Mr. D. W. Harvey, 1934; Lord Dudley Stuart, 1390; Mr. Sergeant Shee, 410. Mr. Harvey and Lord Dudley Stuart addressed the electors, but Mr. Sergeant Shee was not present.——A meeting of the Conservative party took place on Tuesday. Mr. Mackinnon, M P, in the chair. A deputation having been appointed to wait upon Sir James Hamilton to make known to him the wish of the Conservative electors of the borough, that he would consent to be put in nomination, the hon Baronet accompanied the gentlemen on their return to the meeting, and there read the address which he proposed to issue, in which he declared that he could not honestly separate himself from the Statu of the ministers of any other religion than that of the Established Church. A resolution having been adopted, re olving to return the hon. Baronet, if possible, free of expense, a committee was formed for the purpose of the election.

TOWER HAMLETS ELECTION.—The electors of West Hackney met at Kingsland, on Wednesday, when Mr. George Thompson explained the principles upon which he offered himself as a Candidate for the Tower Hamlets. He alluded to his past efforts in the cause of the personal freedom of the human race— for the abolition of slavery. But he did not stop there in his opinions—he wished to give to every man his right of political and religious freedom. He designated the alliance between Church and State as an unnatural one, which had led to laxity and corruption of Christianity, and was of opinion that it should be broken of for the good of both. A resolution, pledging the electors to support Mr Thompson, was agreed to

THE EXHIBITION AT WESTMINSTER HALL.—On Monday the exhibition of pictures and works of art in Westminster Hall was opened to the public, from o'clock in the morning, and continued throughout the day till a late hour in the evening. Prayer, sermons, and hymns, followed each other without interm ssion

ANOTHER FALL IN THE PRICE OF BREAD.—On Wednesday, the bakers throughout the metropolis lowered the price of the 4 lb loaf, 1d. The best bread is 9d. to 9½d; second quality, 8d.; and in the Blackfriars-road, Westminster, Whitechapel, &c., 7½d. and 7d.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS IN THE METROPOLIS.—The number of births registered in the metropolis, for the week ending July 17, was Males, 600; females, 582. The deaths were—Males, 479; females, 465. Weekly Average derived from Deaths of 1842-3-4-5-6, and corrected for increase of population:—Males, 479; females, 461.

COUNTRY NEWS.

THE ELECTIONS.

BATH.—On Tuesday evening a meeting of the electors of the Walcot district was held, Mr. George Edwards in the chair, at which a resolution, pledging the meeting to supp rt the present members, Mr. Roebuck and Lord Duncan, was carried unanimously. Lord Duncan and Mr. Roebuck afterwards addressed a numerou- meeting.

CAMBRIDGE.—Mr. Humfrey the Queen's Counsel, is in the field for the representation of this borough. His address expresses the learned gentleman's adherence to Conservative principles generally, but its chief feature is hostility to the present Poor-Law

CHELTENHAM.—Great excitement prevails in Cheltenham as to the probable results of the contested election for that borough. Three candidates are in the field. Mr. Craven Berkeley, the present member, has called down upon himself great indignation, even among his supporters, in consequence of his making a statement in the House, a few days ago, concerning the health of Cheltenham, exceedi gly prejudicial to the town. A great majority of the tradespeople are up in arms, and a number of the most influential have given notice to Mr. Berkeley, that they, Mr. Longsby Jones, a gentleman of property, and of Conservative Protestant principles, to come forward to contest the election. A Captain Carrington Smith has also presented himself as a candidate, being, as well as Mr. Jones, of Conservative principles

EVESHAM.—This borough is now become the arena of high political strife. Mr. Knight, the new candidate, who offered his services to the electors a month ago, has retired, and Sir Rel h Howard appears in the field as his successor.

GUILDFORD.—Mr Henry Currie, who was one of the defeated candidates at the last election, has come forward again; as has also Captain Maguire, one of the Liberal representatives of this borough; the other (Mr. Baring Wall) will be a candidate for Salisbury

HADDAX.—The hon. Baronet Sir Wood has issued a second address, to the effect that he cannot come down to canvass until the public business of the session is concluded; and that he will then come to Halifax, and give any explanation which his constituents may desire.

HUNTINGDON.—A deputation has waited on Mr Prendergast, the barrister and common councilman, requesting him to allow himself to be put in nomination for this borough, in the Liberal interest. It is his intention to do so.

LIVERPOOL.—On Tuesday, a very crowded meeting was held in the Amphitheatre, Liverpool, for the purpose of devising means of returning Sir Digby M'Acworth and Lord John Manners as the representatives of Liverpool. Both these candidates were present E. Molyneux was called to the chair, and Sir Digby Mackworth first addressed the meeting. He expressed himself opposed to the abolition of the Corn laws, hostile to the admission of the Jews to the Wardenty, and to a reduction of the duties on tea and coffee. The poor of every denomination he wished to see educated on the principles of the Bible, and he should determine to oppose any endowment of the Roman Catholic priesthood. Lord J. Manners addressed the meeting in a lengthy speech. He avowed himself a Tory and a Churchman, lauded Lord Stanley, and expressed himself favorable to a modification, but not an entire abolition, of the Excise system. He condemned the alterations made in the tariff by Sir R. Peel, and contended that, had there not been a considerable increase in those articles unmedded with, there would now have been an unfortunate reduction in the revenue.

LYME REGIS.—Sir Fitzroy Kelly, Q.C., has announced to the electors his intention of soliciting their votes in the ensuing election.

NORWICH.—Mr Ben, the eminent railway contractor, is a candidate for the representation of Norwich. Mr. Peto is a Dissenter.

PLYMOUTH.—Here are now four candidates in the field, viz., Lord Ebrington, one of the present representatives; Mr. Calmady, of Langdon Hall, the chairman of the Free Trade Association; Mr. Crowder, the Recorder of Bristo , whose opinions assimilate to those of Lord Ebrington, and Mr. E. Palmer, the barrister, of Lincoln's-Inn, who is supported by the Conservatives. Mr. Wilcocks, another barrister, has retired from the contest in favour of Mr Calmady.

RIPON.—Sir James Graham, upon the retirement of Sir G. Cockburn, has offered himself as a candidate for Ripon. In the course of his address, the right hon. Baronet says:—"I am conscious that my judgment may have erred on many occasions; but it has been my constant aim to preserve, to strengthen, and to uphold the institutions of our country by the application of timely remedies to their defects; and, without regard to my personal interests, I have laboured to promote the happiness and welfare of all classes of my fellow subjects. I can only promise to adhere to the independent conduct which I have hitherto pursued; and, if you confide to me the trust of representing you in Parliament, you may rest assured that no party considerations shall prevail over my sense of public duty."

SURREY (WEST).—Mr. W. J. Denison has again offered himself as a candidate. Mr. Trotter retires, and Mr. Drummond, of Albury Park, comes forward in the Conservative i terest.

SURREY (EAST).—The prospect of an uncontested election remains undimished. No Conservative candidate has yet appeared ag inst Messrs King and Alcock.

SUNDERLAND.—Mr Hudson met a number of his constituents on Saturday last at Sunderland, and entered at length into the c urse he had taken during the session. The hon. gentle man said he had been favourable to Protection; but, if he found that the Free-Trade measures worked well, he should support them. Mr. Hudson then referred to the present Government, and said he should not give it any factious opposition; but, if it brought forward good measures, he should always support them. With reference to any endowment of the Catholic Church, he was most decidedly opposed to such a proposition. He should support the Navigation Laws, believing them to be necessary to the prosperity of this country. Resolutions were unanimously agreed to, approving of the conduct of Mr Hudson, and pledging the electors to support Mr. Hudson at the next election, and to return him at the head of the poll.

STAFFORD ELECTION.—Mr. Healey is a candidate for this borough, on Liberal principles, and has every prospect of success. He addressed the electors last week, and was very favourably received. Mr. Healey is the proprietor and principal editor of the *Scalcot Times*, and the *Pharmaceutical Times*, and occupies a high standing in the medical profession.

SHEFFIELD.—The two sitting members, Mr. Parker and Mr. Ward, have issued addresses announcing their intention to solicit a renewal of the electors' support at the approaching election. Mr. Thomas Clark, has also issued an address.

WHITEHAVEN. Mr. Matthias Attwood, M.P for Whitehaven, retires from the House of Commons at the approaching dissolution, on account of ill health

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.—The election for the University of Oxford will probably commence on the 29th instant.

WINDSOR.—After all the exertions which have been made by a small section of the Liberal party, to obtain a third candidate, to oppose the return of Colonel Reid, no one has been induced to come forward, and therefore, at this late period, no further means will be resorted to, to endeavour to obtain their object. Mr. Alfred Morrison, of Basildon Park, near Reading, the son of the member for the Inverness Districts, has been solicited to offer himself; but, it having been ascertained, after the necessary inquiries had been made at the Treasury, that the Government would not, beyond Lord John Hay being a candidate to represent the borough, interfere in any way with the election, as far as their influence extended, no further steps were taken in the matter. The election for Windsor will, therefore, be a very quiet "walk over."

SIR ROBERT PEEL AND THE ELECTORS OF TAMWORTH.—Sir Robert Peel has issued a very long address to the electors of Tamworth, in which he again offers himself as a candidate for that borough, although, as he states, he has been solicited by many important towns of the empire to represent them. Sir R. Peel assures the electors that he "rejoices in the recovery of leisure and independence," and that he is not desirous either to be at the head of the Government or of the Opposition. The right honourable Baronet then makes a long and evidently laboured defence of the policy pursued by himself while in power and dwells particularly upon the measures passed by Lord Aberdeen in regard to foreign affairs He then speaks of the Church, and his attachment to her interests, and desires to remedy any abuses connected with the Establishment And he endeavours to explain away the inconsistency he sees great difficulties in the way but, at the same time, he objects to pledge himself to "refuse even the consideration of any such plan at all times, and under all circumstances." Sir R. Peel takes cool, and many beneficial measures regarding Ireland. He then advertto the financial measures of his Government, and the steps taken to improve the revenue; and records his firm conviction of the advantages of Free-Trade. The right hon. Baronet concludes his long address in these terms—"If you disapprove of that which I have done—if you think the commercial policy erroneous, or the motives for adopting it insufficient or unworthy, I cannot solicit or expect the renewal of your confidence. Still less can I solicit or expect it, if you think that that policy ought to be reversed—if you desire to re-establish the principle of protection—to restore the duties that have been repealed on cattle, on provisions, on flour, on foreign wood, on the raw material of which are either the materials for domestic manufactures, or enter into general consumption as articles of food. It is my earnest hope that you will make your choice of a representative exclusively upon public grounds—that you will not permit the consideration of mere personal regard, or of my long connection with you, to influence that choice against your deliberate judgment. If that deliberate judgment be in favour of the course which I have pursued, and which I propose to pursue, I shall hope for a continuance of your confidence—if it be not, our intercourse in all the relations of private life will not assume a less friendly character, for the discharge of a trust committed to you, you should give effect to opinions upon public matters at variance with those which I have expressed."

OPENING OF THE SOUTH DEVON RAILWAY FROM NEWTON TO TOTNES.—The public opening of the most difficult portion of one of the most difficult railways in the kingdom—viz., the 8½ miles from Newton to Totnes, on the South Devon—took place on Tuesday. The event is an interesting one to the nation, as well as to the railway engineer. This small extension of the line is of moment to the public, because it brings the metropolis and the whole of the North of England and the Bristol and Birmingham Railway still more closely in connection with the important port and dockyard of Plymouth; and it is interesting to the railway engineer, inasmuch as the 8½ miles in question run through a country by the character of which nerders very heavy gradients and curves inevitable, and as the imperfect preparation for the application of the atmospheric system of traction, for which both gradients and curve were laid down, have rendered the adoption of locomotive power necessary

TWO RAILWAY BRIDGES SWEPT AWAY.—An accident resulting from the thunder-storm occurred on Friday (last week), when two bridges connected with the Great Western Railway were swept away by the flood. The bridges were those at the Junction and the Grogley; the traffic, in consequence, will be stopped for some time. A train was advancing to the Junction by six in the forenoon of its falling, but the signal-man succeeded in apprising the engine-driver of the accident, who quickly brought the train to a standing, without any person sustaining injury. The water appears to have collected in the valleys near Cannington, where it eventually forced a passage in two directions—one along the Camel river, and the other towards the east, in the direction of Lantuel. The part that entered the latter valley rose to the waters to a height of from 12 to 16 and 18 feet above its usual level, overflowing, at the same time, all the lower portions of the country from Camelford to the town, a distance of 15 miles. Such an immense body of water, of course, tended to produce the most disastrous effects. All the corn and crops near the river were destroyed Besides the Grogley and Junction bridges, three other road bridges are reported to have been carried away. No lives were lost.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

ACCIDENT AT THE HOUSE OF LORDS.—A man named Michael Hogan was killed at the House of Lords, on Monday. He fell a height of sixty feet from one of the towers, striking against several rafters as he fell, and trying in vain to catch hold of them.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE BLACKWALL RAILWAY.—On Monday, an inquest was held at the Railway Tavern, Blackwall, on the body of John Collyer, aged 31, a plate-layer on the Blackwall Railway, who had been employed on the line, and between eleven and twelve o'clock was proceeding along the rails on the Poplar side of the West India Docks, when the down train from Shadwell station came along. The deceased, in attempting to get out of the way, accidentally passed over his head, killing him on the spot. The Jury returned a verdict of "Accidental Death." The deceased has left a wife and three children.

ACCIDENT ON THE SOUTH EASTERN RAILWAY. An accident occurred to the seven o'clock A M train from Dorchester on Saturday. The train con sisted of engine, tend r, six passenger carriages, and a van. On their arrival about ten minutes past the journey between Southampton and Bishopstoke Heath a loose sandy embankment forming part of the road at least 25 feet above the natural ground below, the train ran off the line so suddenly and unexpectedly that the engineer had t o time to reverse or stop the speed. Fortunately, but one carriage was thrown down this tremendous embankment, and that had but two gentlemen within, who, most mir culously on assistance arriving, were found to be injured. The only serious misfortune in breaking of the chain connecting this carriage with the other five and the engine, the engine maintained its place on the rail. The cause is supposed to have been the heavy rains that had fallen during the night.

CURIOUS CASE OF SOMNAMBULISM.—A serious accident occurred on Sunday morning, between one and two o'clock, to a little boy only ten years of age, the son of Mr Charles Bennett, a respectable wedding in Farnham, Surrey. Mr. Stilwell, an articled clerk to Mr. Vou ss, hearing at that early hour in the morning the breaking of glass, and the sound of son ething falling heavily on the ground just below his window, went down, when he discovered Mr. Voules's son in the stones, and insensible. Although the poor little fellow was dreadfully bruised, his body showing one mass of contusions, no bones fortunately were broken. It was ascertained from the little sufferer, as soon as he was restored to sensibility, that he had been dreaming he was bathing in the river, and it is supposed that, when he was in the imaginary act of leaping from a bank into the water, he sprang from the dressing table through the window, falling from a height of upwards of 28 feet. Although the pane of glass he leaped through was little more than a foot square, he did not sustain the least injury from the broken glass. From the extremely severe nature of the injuries he has sustained, very faint hopes are entertained of his recovery.

A WIFE CHARGED WITH POISONING HER HUSBAND.—A long inquiry before Mr Reid, the Coroner for the County of Northumberland, at North shields, has terminated in a verdict of Wilful Murder against a woman named Margaret Lennox, for having caused the death of her husband, John Lennox, by arsenic. The deceased was sixty seven years of age, and the prisoner forty. It was clearly proved that the deceased and his wife had frequently quarrelled, on account of the latter having latterly given herself much up to drinking. The deceased and his wife had been married upwards of thirty-seven years, and three of their offspring are living, two of whom are married.

NEW CHURCH FOUNDED BY MISS BURDETT COUTTS.

A CONSIDERABLE period has now elapsed since Miss Burdett Coutts first communicated to the Lord Bishop of London her devotion of the sum of £30,000 to the erection and endowment of a Church, with Parsonage House and Schools, in Westminster. The determination of the locality was left to the Lord Bishop, as most conversant with the spiritual requirements of Westminster; and his Lord-hip accordingly fixed upon Rochester-row, the most densely populated portion of the city and liberties; the site being presented by the Dean and Chapter of Westminster, of wh se property it forms a part. The plot of ground almost immediately adjoins Vincent-square, and nearly opposite Emery Hill's Almshouses. The design for the Church and Buildings was prepared by Mr. Benjamin Ferrey, of Trinity-place, in accordance with Miss Coutts views; and Tuesday last was the day appointed for laying the foundation-stone.

The site was inclosed for the occasion, and there was accommodation for a large

MISS BURDETT COUTTS' CHURCH.

attendance of persons to witness the ceremony. Before two o'clock, the appointed hour, the several galleries were occupied, and several ladies were accommodated with seats on the platform, whereon were made the requisite arrangements for laying the stone, suspended from a truck, travelling along an elevated tramway.

At two o'clock, the several authorities engaged in the ceremony, entered the enclosure in procession, preceded by the officials, bearing their silver staves. Amongst those present were, Miss Angela Burdett Coutts (who was accompanied by Lady King, Lady Antrobus, Miss Burdett, and Mrs. Ramsden); the Lord Bishop of London, the Lord Bishop of Oxford; Earl Brownlow, Lord Sandon, M.P., Lord Ashley; The Very Rev. Dr. Buckland, Dean of Westminster; the Venerable John Sinclair, M.A., Archdeacon of Middlesex; the Rev. Lord John Thynne, M.A., Canon of Westminster, the Venerable Archdeacon Bencinck; Foster Owen, Esq., High Constable of Westminster; the Right Rev. Dr. Short, Bishop of Adelaide, South Australia (the new see endowed by Miss Coutts); the Lord Bishop of Tasmania; Sir Frederick French, Col. Sturt; the Rev. Edward Repton, M.A., Canon of Westminster, and a large number of clergy.

The general arrangements were under the superintendence of the High Constable, and were very satisfactory. A large concourse of persons had assembled in the neighbourhood; and the walls and house-tops, commanding a view of the ceremony, were fringed with spectators.

The appointed office was read by the Bishop of London, and three of the Canons of the Abbey Church of Westminster. It consisted of the 84th Psalm, the Lord's Prayer, and the following Collect:—

"Almighty God, whom the heaven and heaven of heavens cannot contain, who yet vouchsafest to dwell with thy Church upon earth; look down with thy favour upon us, thine unworthy Servants, who are now about to lay the foundation of a house, to be dedicated to thy service, and to the glory of thy Holy Name; through Jesus Christ our Lord, who liveth and reigneth with Thee, in the unity of the Holy Ghost, one God, world without end. Amen."

The bottle of coins, &c., and the inscription-plate, being placed within the stone, Miss Coutts spread the mortar with an elegant silver trowel; the stone was then lowered from the tramway, and it being adjusted, the Founder said, "We place this Foundation Stone in faith and hope, to the glory of God, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen." Miss Coutts then slightly struck the stone thrice with the mallet.

The following Hymn was next sung by the children of the Grey Coat, Green Coat, Blue Coat, and Emery Hill's, Schools:—

O Lord of Hosts, whose glory fills
The bounds of the eternal hills,
And yet vouchsafe, in Christian lands,
To dwell in temples made with hands:

Grant that all we, who here to-day,
Relying, this Foundation lay,
May be in very deed Thine own,
Built on the peerless Corner-stone.

Endue the creatures with Thy grace
That shall adorn Thy dwelling-place;
The beauty of the oak and pine,
The gold and silver, make them Thine.

To Thee they all pertain; to Thee
The treasures of the earth and sea;
And when we bring them to Thy throne,
We but present Thee with Thine own.

Endue the hearts that guide with skill;
Preserve the hands that work from ill;
That we, who these Foundations lay,
May raise the top-stone in its day.

Both now and ever, Lord protect
The Temple of Thine own elect;
Be Thou in these, and they in Thee,
O ever-blessed Trinity!

The singing of this Hymn, the spectators being uncovered, had a very impressive effect.

A Psalm and three other Prayers and Collects were then read, and the Bishop of London addressed the assembly at some length, dwelling on the pious munificence of the lady who had so handsomely contributed to the provision of spiritual instruction through the instrumentality of the Church, in that densely-populated district. Miss Coutts's father (Sir Francis Burdett) had represented that ancient city in Parliament during a course of thirty years, and this new Church would serve to perpetuate his memory. The ancient parish churches and cathedrals had been reared through the Christian liberality of benevolent individuals, but none, he regretted to say, had of late years been equal to the work they were now commencing, and he trusted it would be one of those bright examples which would redound to the strength of the Church and the ultimate security of the country.

The Bishop then pronounced the Blessing; "God save the Queen" was sung, and the congregation dispersed; three cheers being given as they retired from the platform.

A sumptuous collation was given by J. Carter Wood, Esq., at the Grey Coat School Rooms, to which a large party sat down.

The new Church is dedicated to Saint Stephen, and to it has been assigned an ecclesiastical district, hitherto forming part of the extensive parish of Saint John's. To the incumbency, the Bishop of London has, on the nomination of Miss Coutts, licensed the Rev. William Tennant, M.A., formerly curate of Saint John's.

DESCRIPTION OF THE CHURCH.—*(See the Engraving.)*

The Church of St. Stephen is designed in the style of architecture prevalent in the fourteenth century, called Decorated. It will consist of a nave, 82 feet long by 21 feet wide, aisles 82 feet by 13 feet, chancel 47 by 21 feet; and a massive tower and spire at the east end of the north aisle; the base of the tower being 23 feet square, and the entire height 200 feet.

The materials to be used will be Sneaton rag-stone, for the walls, and Anstone stone for the various dressings and quoins, being similar to that used in the new Houses of Parliament. The roofs will be of British oak, and covered with lead; and the open seating throughout, together with the chancel stalls and screens,

MISS BURDETT COUTTS.

will be of Riga wainscot. The Church will be capable of holding about 1000 persons. The tower is to contain a peal of bells.

The schools will be built of the same materials as above described; and will hold 230 boys, and 170 girls. The masters' and mistresses' house is close adjoining these buildings, and designed in a suitable style to the Church. The builders are Messrs. Rigby, of Westminster, under the direction of Mr. R. Ferrey, the architect.

Our representation of the exterior of the Church gives a faithful view of its truly picturesque form and character. The tower and spire, it will be seen, instead of, as is generally the case, rising at one end of the Church, takes its rise near the chancel, and, projecting boldly, forms an imposing feature in the architectural arrangement of the Church. The tower is divided into three stories; at its corners are octagonal turrets, crowned with enriched canopies and crocketed pinnacles; and from these octagonal turrets project the angle buttresses of the tower, the steps of which are crocketed. In the lowest story of the tower is a floriated window of exceedingly beautiful design; in the second is a small plain window; and in the third story are the windows of the belfry. These are each of two lights, having enriched quarrefoils in the upper portions. Massive battlements crown the tower, and a small canopied niche, containing a figure of the patron Saint, fills the space of the centre battlement. A very lofty spire, having three tiers of lights, enriched by crocketing and finials, surmounts the whole.

The body of the Church is divided into nave aisles and chancel; and the entrance into it is through a porch of massive design, having a deeply moulded arch, boldly formed, and richly decorated angle buttresses. The nave is lighted by clerestory windows of two lights each, traceried with quatrefoils in the headings; and the aisles by windows of three lights, having tracery of varied and excellent design in them. The chancel windows also differ in detail, and are of admirable character. The angle buttresses to the chancel are very highly enriched with sunken panelling and crocketing, and terminated in pinnacles. The chancel is further enriched by a pierced battlement of quatrefoils, whilst the heads of the buttresses at the sides are traceried, and have crocketing and finials. The battlements to the nave and aisles are plain mouldings. The base mouldings round the Church are of peculiarly bold and effective design. A trefoil cresting runs along the roofs of the chancel, nave, and porch.

The Schools attached to the Church are of extremely picturesque design, and their gabled roofs and moulded chimnies add much to the appearance and character of the building.

The silver trowel used by the munificent founder on Tuesday has been presented to her by the inhabitants of the district; on it is engraved the following inscription:—

TO
MISS ANGELA GEORGINA BURDETT COUTTS,
The Founder
of the Church of ST. STEPHEN, Westminster,
This Trowel
presented, as a token of respect and gratitude, by
The Inhabitants of the District,
July 20, 1847.

Mercy and Truth to them that devise good."
PROV. XIV., 22.

Laus Deo.

The Trowel is of beautiful design, and was manufactured by Messrs. Lambert and Rawlings, of Coventry street. It is about one foot in length: upon the back is the above inscription, and the front of the blade bears a nicely engraved representation of the new Church. Upon the handle are emblazoned the armorial bearings of Miss Coutts.

The Mallet is of Amboyna wood, and has an ivory handle. Upon the top is a circular silver plate, inscribed as follows:—"The Foundation-stone of the Church of St. Stephen, Westminster, was laid July 20, 1847, by Miss Angela Burdett Coutts, the Founder."

The following is a Copy of the Inscription enclosed within the Foundation-stone of the Church:—

Hujusce Ædis sacrosanctæ,
Deo, Creatori, Sospitatori, Sanctificatori,
in honorem B. STEPHANI protomartyris, dicatæ,
lapidem auspicium posuit
ANGELA GEORGINA BURDETT COUTTS,
filia nata minima
FRANCISCI BURDETT, Baronetti,
hujus civitatis Westmonasteriensis
Suffragiis olim in Senatum per XXXI. annos
colligati,
eadem illa, pietatis ergo in patrem,
et gratia in Deum observantia,
quam nunc inchoavit sedem,
proprio sumptu exstructam,
ornatam, dotatam,
singulare in hoc seculo tantæ munificentiæ exemplar.
XIII. Prid. Kal. Aug.
A D. MDCCCXLVII.

Miss Angela Georgina Burdett Coutts is youngest daughter of the late Sir Francis Burdett, Bart., of Bramcote, county of Warwick, M.P. for Westminster, by Sophia, his wife, youngest daughter of Thomas Coutts, Esq., the opulent banker of the Strand. Mr. Coutts's other daughters, were Susan, Countess of Guilford (mother of Susan, Baroness North), and Frances, Marchioness of Bute (mother of Lord Dudley Coutts Stuart, and of Viscountess Sandon). Miss Burdett Coutts was born 25th April, 1814, and assumed, by Royal license, in September, 1837, the additional surname and arms of Coutts, having succeeded to the vast property of her grandfather, Mr. Coutts, under the will of that gentleman's widow, the late Duchess of St. Alban's.

Miss Burdett Coutts has one brother, the present Sir Robert Burdett, Bart., who is unmarried; and four sisters, the two elder of whom have been married—viz., Sophia, the widow of the Hon. Robert Otway Cave, and Susannah, wife of John Bettesworth Trevanion, Esq., of Caerhays in Cornwall.

The family of Burdett, enriched by alliances with the houses of Camville of Arrow, Brain of Bramcote, and Fraunceys of Foremark, can be traced to one of the soldiers of the Conquest. In the time of Edward IV., Thomas Burdett, of Arrow, a person of great note and figure in the county of Warwick, fell a victim to his attachment to the Duke of Clarence. Having intemperately rushed the horns of a white buck, which he had heard that the King had killed in his park of Arrow, in the belly of the Monarch's adviser, he was arraigned (nominally for that offence, but really on account of his devotion to Clarence), convicted, and executed for high treason A.D. 1477.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, WESTMINSTER.—FOUNDED BY MISS BURDETT COUTTS.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND.

MEETING AT NORTHAMPTON.

1847

Heaven speed the Plough! and smile upon the crown
Of Ceres; bless the efforts of all men
Who labour heartfully on dale or down,
The plain luxuriant, or the mountain glen,
Evoking Nature's gifts, till e'en the fan
Teems with abundance, and the general land
Shines worthy of Earth's worthiest citizen,
Who bids the sickle triumph o'er the brand!
Heaven speed the Plough! Fair Nature's shuttle true.
The farmer is her weaver, and the field
Her web and woof! Long ages but renew
Proofs of her power, while rots the warrior's shield.
Rarely hath shame flushed on a nation's brow
Whose honest prayer hath been *God speed the Plough!*

God speed the Plough! Here in Northampton meet
The sons of Ceres: 'tis her festival.
The peasant, yeoman, and the land's *élite*,
From cottage, homestead, and baronial hall,
Come with the pride of garden, pen, and stall,
Competitors. E'en Royalty will strive,
Proud of the prize which may to it befal;
Though won by tenant of the humble hive,
Long may such scenes ennoble England fair;
For noble are they—bringing high and low
Into communion worthy as 'tis rare,
Making the heart of honest labour glow.
Heaven shield the enterprise of mine and rail,
And speed the plough, the loom, and freedom's sail.—*L.*

TUESDAY.

THE Annual Meeting of this great and truly national Society commenced, on Tuesday morning, at Northampton, under the most favourable auspices. As we intimated last week, the Exhibition has surpassed all preceding ones in extent. The railway companies, as became them, led the way, by announcing that they would convey implements, &c., for exhibition at the show-yard, free of charge, from any part of England to Northampton; consequently, a great number of competitors availed themselves of the opportunity; and it is computed that upwards of 500 tons weight of implements and machinery, from all parts of England, and from Scotland, arrived during last week, and were safely delivered at the station, from whence they were carefully removed to the show-yard, under the superintendence of Mr. Roadster, the local agent of Messrs. Pickford and Messrs. Worster and Co., and Mr. T. Shaw, of Northampton. The arrivals of live stock have been also larger than heretofore. An unfortunate accident, on Monday, however, deprived the owner and the Society of a fine animal for the Exhibition. A heifer, belonging to Mr. Newman, a gentleman of property in Gloucestershire, was coming to Northampton, attended by a boy, when a spark from the engine caught the straw with which it was littered, and immediately set the carriage in a blaze. The boy jumped out, and, happily, escaped with a slight burning; but the heifer was so seriously burnt, that it was obliged to be killed on its arrival at Northampton.

The arrangements for the Exhibition, under the direction of Mr. Brandreth Gibbs, were very efficient. The place of exhibition was the Race-course, about half a mile from the town, and the space enclosed for it comprised an area of eighteen acres. It was divided, as usual, into two compartments, one for the implements, and the other for the stock; and contained altogether thirty seven sheds each, about 240 feet long, and arranged in parallel lines, with ample space between for the passage of the visitors. There were also additional stalls for seeds, roots, models, &c., and rooms for the officers of the Society. Around the Exhibition-yard, and about the Race-course, there was a very large congregation of refreshment booths, toy and fruit stalls; shows of all kinds of curiosities, all of which were as gay and brilliant as they could be made by hangings of red, and blue, and yellow cambric, and flags and streamers waving in the sunshine.

At eight o'clock, the Implement Yard was opened to the public. There were but few novel implements; and of the twenty ploughs sent in for exhibition, but eight were allowed to enter into competition for the prizes. The heavy land was so tough and stubborn, on account of the long drought, as to set at nought the efforts of any but the very best implements; and many a harrow and scarifier was broken into pieces, and sent

back with its teeth extracted, after a few attempts to cut through the rugged beast. The number of steam engines and steaming apparatus, was greater than at any of the former meetings.

The public exhibition of the working of the light land implements took place on the fields of Mr. Sealy and Mr. Green, adjoining the Race-course; and that of the heavy land implements at the farm of Mr Pickering, of Moulton-park, on the Market-Harborough-road. Both were well attended; and thus the day passed away up to four o'clock. Meantime a considerable number of visitors had collected in the Implement Yard, and the very pretty Exhibition of the Horticultural Society adjoining it. Among them was Sir Harry Smith, who attracted much attention.

Towards the evening, the crowd began to move towards the Race-course; others flocked into the town for dinner, and many for the purpose of attending the Financial Discussion, which the Rev. A. Hazeldine opened "five o'clock, by reading a paper in All Saints' Parochial School-room (the East of Egmont presiding) on the Growth of Turnips by means of Artificial Manures, with a recommendation of particular combinations of manure best adapted to special cases, with remarks on the adulteration of artificial manures, and the best mode of detecting them

The room was very full; and, for upwards of an hour, the reverend gentleman illustrated this novel culture of the Turnip Bones (he maintained) formed the best manure for it; but, as they required a series of years for their decomposition, it was necessary to employ the agency of sulphuric acid to effect it, and the introduction of that agency formed the grand improvement of modern days in the system of manuring. The object they had to insure was, that they should not be cheated in the quality of the acid; and this, the reverend lecturer considered, was, in some degree, effected by the inventions of Messrs. Button, Hall and Co., which would show the specific gravity of the acid. Having entered into a great variety of details as to the value of the manure, and the proper use of its action, he concluded, amid loud applause, by recommending a manure which he would guarantee to produce twenty-five tons of turnips per acre, at a cost of £2 It was composed of four bushels of bones, four cwt. of gypsum, two cwt. of salt, two quarters of ashes, and 30 bushels of wood-ashes wetted with tank water.

Professor Way then came forward to give a scientific outline of the conditions most favourable for promoting the growth of the Turnip, and a chemical explanation of the action of manures employed for that purpose; but his lecture was not so attractive as that of his predecessor. At the conclusion a gentleman rose and proposed a new manure of 4cwlb to the acre, at £1 11s. 6d., being 8s. 6d. less than that proposed by the Rev Mr Huxtable.

The following is the award of the Judges of Implements :—

For the best plough for deep land, £10.—Mr. Busby, of Newton-le-Willows.
For the best plough for light land, £10.—Messrs. Howard and Son, Bedford.
For the best drill for general purpo-es, £15 Messrs. Garrett, Saxmundham.
For the best turnip drill on the flat, £10.—Messrs. Garrett, Saxmundham.
For the best turnip-drill on the ridge, £10.—Messrs. Garrett, Saxmundham.
For the best scarifier, £10. Messrs. Shurman and Co, Wellingborough.
For the best chaff cutter, £10 — Mr Corres, Barbridge, Nantwich
For the best pipe and tile machine, £25.—Sanders, Williams, and Taylor, Bedford
For the best harrows. £5 —Sanders, Williams, and Taylor, Bedford.
For the best drill pressc, £10 Mr. Barnsby, Spittlegate, Grantham.
For the best churn, £5. -Trial deferred.
For the best weighing machine, £10 —Mr. James, Fish street-hill, London.
For the best steaming apparatus, £10. Mr Robinson, Lisburn, Antrim.
For the best skim or paring plough, £5.—Mr. G Kilby, Queensborough.
For the best subsoil pulveriser, £10.—John Read, Regent's-Ireia, London.
For the best horse-seed-dibbler, £10.—Mr. Newberry, Rock Norton, Oxon.
For the best lan-ced crusher, £5 — Trial deferred
For the best one-horse cart, £10 Mr. Stratton, Bristol.
For the best threshing-machine, £10 Messrs. Garrett, Saxmundham.
For the be t drai ning tools for clay land, £5. Mr. Clayton, Upper Park-place, Dorset-square, London
For the best draining tools for friable land, £5.— Messrs. Mapplebeck and Lowe.
For the best draining tools for general draining, £5 —Messrs. Mapplebeck and Lowe

For the best steam-engine, £50 —Mr. Cambridge, Market Lavington, Devizes.
For the best model of rick-yard, £25 Withheld.
For the best drain plough, £25 -Withheld
For the best plan, h to fill in drains, £10.—Withheld
For the best corn dressing machine. £15 —Mr. Cooch, Harleston, Northampton.
For the best set of harness. £5.—Withheld
For the best cart-saddle, £10 —Withheld
For the best broad cast manure distributor, £10.— Mr. Crosskill, Beverley.
For the best grinding-mill, £15 Withheld
For the best clever-seed and rye-grass barrow, silver medal. Mr. Smyth, Peasenhall, Suffolk

For the best fire-engine, silver medal Mr. Read, Regent-terrea, London.
For the best horse draught-rake, silver medal.—Messrs. Garrett, Saxmundham.
For the best gardener's turnip-cutter, silver medal.—Messrs. Mapplebeck and Lowe, Bruning-am
For the best 4-blade-breaker, silver medal—Wedlake and Thompson, Romford
For the best horse hoe, silver medal.—Messrs. Garrett, Saxmundham.

The *Morning Chronicle* report states:—" Inexplicably enough, the fields and even the very streets are filled with immense swarms of the bright fly, and the beans, &c., are said to show the effects of their ravages already."

The Implement Yard was well attended throughout the day, there being nearly 1500 visitors.

WEDNESDAY.

This morning, the Mayor of Northampton (Mr. Sharpe), gave a *déjeuner à la fourchette* to several members of the Royal Agricultural Society, the members of the Corporation, and others. Among the company was Sir Harry Smith. Whose health was drunk with enthusiasm.

Among the distinguished visitors who had arrived in the town up to this day were The Duke of Buccleuch, the Duke of Cleveland, Count de Gurney, Chevalier Bunsen, the Hon. Mr. Bancroft (American Minister), the Marquis of Exeter, the Marquis of Northampton, the Marquis of Downshire, the Earl of Egmont, Earl Delaware, the Earl of Yarborough, Earl Spencer, the Earl of Hardwicke, the Earl of Chichester, Viscount Sydney, Viscount Hill, Viscount Newry and Morne, Lord Howard de Walden, Lord Portman, Lord St John, Lord Bridport, Lor Southampton, Lord Forester, the Hon. E. U. Leigh, the Hon. Captain D. Pelham, the Hon. P. Pierrepont, Sir J. Johnstone, Bart, M.P., Sir C. Lemon, Bart., Sir J Aubrey, Bart., Sir Bowater Bart., Sir G. Robinson, Bart, Sir W. O Pell. Bart., Sir H Smith, Bart., Sir F. Head. Bart., Mr P. Pusey, M P., Colonel Austen, M P., Mr W Miles, M.P., Mr. W. G. Hayter, M.P., Mr. H Stuart, M.P., Mr G Hudson, M.P., Mr. T W. Bramston, M.P., Col. Challoner, Col Fitzroy, Col. Gilpin, Mr. H. Wilson, Mr. T. R Barker, Mr. J. V Shelley, Mr. E J. Bosanquet, Mr. W. B. Stopford, Mr. H. Brandreth, Professor Way, Dr. Danberry, Dr. Buckland (of Westminster), &c.

The main business of the day was the examination of the Live Stock and the awarding of the Prizes; the Judges being Lord Portman; Mr. Druce, of Eaaham, Oxon; and Mr. Chandler, Sambridge Bury, Herts.

The total number of lots of animals exhibited was 459. Among the competitors are the Marquis of Northampton, Lord Southampton, Mr. R G Barnard, M.P.; Sir J. Caih.art, Bart., the Bishop of Exeter; Sir C. Knightley, Bart.; Earl Spencer, the Duke of Buccleuch, the Duke of Devonshire, Lord Faversham, Viscount Hill, the Duke of Manchester, the Duke of Buckingham, Lord St. John, the Right Hon. Benjamin Disraeli, Mr David Barclay, Mr. Jos. Pease, the Duke of Richmond, the Earl of Radnor; Mr. Pusey, M.P.; Mr. C. Oldyard, the Speaker of the House of Commons, &c.

In the evening, Mr. Thompson opened a discussion at All Saints' Parochial School-room, by reading a paper on the subject of the comparative advantages and disadvantages of the thick and thin sowing of wheat. The substance of the paper, which detailed the results of numerous experiments respecting the question at issue, was that thick sowing, or from eight to twelve pecks an acre, was far better than thin sowing, or from three to six pecks an acre; and that thin sowing did not answer in bad seasons or in bad seasons. The writer did not think thin sowing good practice, and could not agree with those who believed it would effect a reduction to the amount of £10 000,000 in the resources of the country

At eight o'clock, the Earl of Egmont read the Judges' award of Prizes for Live Stock. We are compelled, by want of space, to quote only the first Prize of each Class.

SHORT HORNS

Class 1.—Bulls calved previously to January 1, 1845.—First prize of £50, to Mr. John Parkinson, of Ley-fields, near Newark, Nottingham, a 4 years 11 months and 3 days old short-horned bull, bred by Mr. Thomas Lax, of Ravensworth, near Richmond, Yorkshire

Class 2.—Bulls calved since January 1, 1845.—First prize of £20, to Mr. William Smith, of West Haseu, Hemel-Hempstead, a 2 years and 6 months old short-horned bull, bred by Mr Thomas Lax, of Ravensworth, York

Class 3.—Cows in milk or in calf.—First prize of £20, to Mr. Richard Booth, of Warlaby, near Northallerton, York, a 3 years, 5 months, and 3 weeks old short-horned cow, bred by himself.

Class 4.—In-calf heifers, not exceeding three years old.—The prize of £15, to Mr Richard Booth, of Warlaby, near Northallerton, York, a 2 years, 3 months, and 3 weeks old short-horned in-calf heifer, bred by himself.

Class 5 —Yearling Heifers.—The prize of £10 was awarded to Mr. Richard Booth, of Warlaby, near Northallerton, York, a 1 year, 4 months, and 2 weeks old short-horned yearling heifer, bred by himself.

HEREFORDS

Class 1.—Bulls calved previously to January 1, 1845.—First prize of £50 to Mr. Samuel Aston, of Lyncham, near Leominster, Hereford, a 3 year and 6 months old Hereford bull, bred by himself

Class 2. —Bulls calved since January 1, 1845 First prize of £20 to Mr George Pitt, of Wellington, near Hereford, Herefordshire, a 1 year and 8 months old Hereford bull, bred by himself.

Class 3.—Cows in milk or in calf —First prize of £20 to Mr. William Allett, of Colt-house, near Peterborough, Northampton, a 5 year and 2 months old in-calf Hereford cow, bred by Mr. Richard Whiteman, of Ashford, Herefordshire.

Class 4 In-calf Heifers.—The prize of £15 to Mr. Edward Williams, of Lowes-court, near Hay, Brecon, a 2 years, 10 months, and 6 days old Hereford in-calf heifer, bred by Mr. John Nelson Carpenter, of Eardisland, Herefordshire

Class 5.—Yearling Heifers.—The prize of £10 to Mr. Samuel Aston, of Lyncham-court, near Leominster, Hereford, a 1 year and 10 months old Hereford yearling heifer, bred by himself.

DEVONS

Class 1.—Bulls calved previously to January 1, 1845.—First prize of £50 to Mr. Thomas Bond, of Bishop's Lydiard, near Taunton, Somerset, a 3 years and 6 months old Devon Bull, bred by Mr Richard Merson, of North Momiton, Devon.

Class 2 —Bulls calved since January 1, 1845.—Prizes withheld on account of want of merit.

Class 3. Cows in milk or in calf —First prize of £20, to his Grace the Duke of Manchester, of Kimbolton Castle, Huntingdon, a 6 years and 3 months old pure Dev n cow, bred by the late Duke of Nuttolk

Class 4.—In-calf Heifers not exceeding 3 years old. The prize of £15 to Mr. Edward Fox, of Shipperton, near Ilminster, Dorset, a 2 years and 4 months old pure Devon heifer, bred by himself.

Class 5 —Yearling Heifers —The prize of £.0 to Mr. James Hole, of Knowle house, near Dunster, Somerset, a 1 year and 4 months old Devon yearling heifer, bred by himself.

CATTLE OF ANY BREED.

Class 1 and 2. —No competition.

Class 3. —Cows in milk or in calf. The prize of £15 to Mr. William Umbers, of Wappenbury, near Leamington Spa, Warwick, for a 6 years and 4 months old in milk pure long-horned cow, bred by himself

Class 5 —Yearling Heifers.—The prize of £10, to the Duke of Buckingham, for a 1 year, 8 months, and 3 days old pure long-horned heifer, bred by his Grace.

HORSES.

Class 1.—Stallions for Agricultural Purposes. First prize of £40, to Mr. F. T. Bryan, of Knossington, Leicestershire, near Oakham, Rutland, a cart stallion, 4 years old, bred by Mr. R. Brown, of Elsworth, Cambridgeshire.

Class 2.—The prize of £20 was withheld for want merit.

Class 3 —Stallions, two years old —The prize of £10, to Viscount Hill, of Hawkstone, Salop, a cart stallion, 2 years old, of the Suffolk breed, bred by his Lordship

Class 4. Mares and Foals for Agricultural Purposes. The first prize of £20, to Mr G. Townshend, of Spcdton, near Hinckley, Leicester, a cart mare and foal.

Class 5. Fillies, 3 years old.—The prize of £10, to Mr. W. Barnes, of Byfield, near Northampton, a 2 year old filly, bred by himself.

LEICESTER SHEEP.

Class 1.—Shearling Rams.—First prize of £40 to Mr. Thomas Edward Pawlett, of Beeston, near Biggleswade, Bedford, a 16th months old Leicester ram, bred by himself.

Class 2.—Rams of any age above two years. —First prize of £30 to Mr. William Sandays, of Holme Pierrepont, near Nottingham, a 40 months old Leicester ram, bred by Mr Robert Burgess, of Cotgrave-place, near Nottingham.

Class 3.—Shearling Ewes.—First prize of £20 to Mr. William Sanday, of Holme Pierrepont, near Nottingham, a pen of five 16th months old Leicester shearling ewes, bred by himself

SOUTH-DOWN SHEEP

Class 1.—Shearling Rams.—First prize of £40 to Mr. Jonas Webb, of Babraham, near Cambridge, a South Down ram, 16 months old, bred by himself.

Class 2.—Rams of any age.—First prize of £30 to Mr. John Harris, of Hinton, near Abingdon, Berks, a South Down ram, 20 months old, bred by himself.

Class 3.—First prize of £20 was awarded to his Grace the Duke of Manchester, of Kimbolton Castle, Huntingdon, a pen of five South Down shearling ewes, 16 months old, bred by his Grace.

LONG WOOLLED SHEEP.

Class 1.—Shearling rams.—First prize of £40 to Mr. Charles Large, of Broadwell, Oxford rise, near Lechdale, Gloucester, a new Oxfordshire long-woolled ram, 16 months old, bred by himself

Class 2. Rams of any age. -First prize of £30, to Mr. Charles Large, of Broadwell, Oxfordshire, near Lechdale, Gloucester, a long woolled new Oxfordshire ram, 40 months old, bred by himself

Class 3 —First prize of £20, to Mr Charles Large, of Broadwell, Oxfordshire, near Lechdale, Gloucester, a pen of five long-woolled new Oxfordshire shearling ewes, 16 months old, bred by himself.

PIGS

Class 1. —Boars of a large breed.—First prize of £15, to Earl Spencer, of Althorp Park, near Northampton, a Berkshire boar, 2 years old, bred by his Lordship.

Class 2 —Boars of a small breed —First prize of £15, to Mr. William Fisher Hobbs, of Boxted Lodge, near Colchester, Essex, an improved Essex boar, 16 months, 3 weeks, and 4 days old, bred by himself

Class 3 —Sows of a large breed.—First prize of £10 to Mr. Moses Cartwright, of Stanton Hill, near Burton-on-Trent, a Tamworth sow, 1 year and seven months old.

Class 4 —Sows of a small breed —The prize of £10, to Mr. William Fisher Hobbs, of Boxted Lodge, near Colchester, Essex, an improved Essex sow, 7 months, 3 weeks, and 4 days old, bred by himself

Class 5.—Pens of breeding sows.—The prize of £10, to the Right Hon the Earl of Radnor, of Coleshill, near Farringdon, Berks, a pen of three Coleshill sow pigs, under 32 weeks old, bred by his Lordship.

Class 6. The prize of £10, to Mr. William Fisher Hobbs, of Boxted Lodge, near Colchester, Essex, for a pen of three improved Essex sow pigs, 7 months, 3 weeks, and 4 days old, bred by himself

There was a lack of exhibitions and entertainments in the town as well as on the race-course, at this Northampton meeting. Mr. Wilson gave their entertainments at the Mechanics' Institute, and Mr. Kivel those at a local artist, assisted by the Dando Family, gave concerts every day at the New Hall, Newland.

Among the many exhibitions unregistered on the race-course around the Society's show-yard, by far the best was that of the United Gardeners' Horticultural Society. The first meeting of this Society was held last year at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and attracted much attention. Horticultural Exhibition takes place in a number of oblong tents, which radiate from a circular one, 100 feet in diameter, as orchestra, and decorated with statues, fountains, &c. (See the Engravings in our Number of this day.) The display of fruit, especially of pines and grapes, was remarkably good; and of flowers, particularly of fuchsias, heaths, and calceolarias, of the very best description.

(*Continued on page 60.*)

MUSIC.

HOMAGE TO SPOHR.—On Monday afternoon, the Beethoven Quartet Society gave a performance in honour of Spohr, beginning with his Quartet No 3, Op. 4, played by S-hmitz, Blagrove, Hill, and Rousselot. Joachim and Sainton then performed Spohr's Grand Duetto for two violins, in admirable style. The most interesting part was spohr's Double Quartet in E minor, in which Spohr himself led, after an interregnum of nearly four years, having played a Concert no at the Philharmonic Society in 1843. His purity of style and finish of execution were as brilliant as ever. His colleagues were Joachim, Sainton, Goffrie, Hill, W. Thomas, Rousselot and Piatti. The reception given to Spohr by his brother artists, and by the connoisseurs, was most enthusiastic, Jenny Lind applauding most cordially.

SIGNOR MASSONE—His basso gave an Evening Concert at the Princes' Room, on Monday, assisted by Mdlle. Alboni, Mdme. Ronconi, Signori Gardoni, Tamburini, and Marras. The solo instrumentalists were Mdlle Clauss Pagliardini (piano), Herr Solbeck (clarionet), and Signor Piatti (violoncello.) Signori Alary, Festa, and Bit tia were the accompanyists.

CONCERT FOR THE ST. MARK'S HOSPITAL.—An excellent Morning Concert was given on Wednesday at the Hanover-square Rooms, in aid of the funds of St. Mary's Hospital, Cambridge-place, Paddington, under the patronage o her Majesty, the Prince Consort, the Duke and Prince George of Cambridge.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY.—Yesterday evening (Friday) the oratorio of the "Last Judgment," the cantata of the "Christian's Prayer," and the 54th Psalm, composed and conducted by "the Legend's Song." The melody of the former composition, which is in E flat, common time, is pleasing, and the accompaniments are elegant. The song of the Brigand is vigorous in style. The two remaining pieces, "Sweet Rose of Life" and "Oh, how we forget," are well calculated for amateurs, the melody of the first being by Douizetti, and the second by Mr. E. Morton, who is the poet in both instances. We should imagine that, if quality be as well attended to in the forthcoming numbers of the part before us, the quantity given must render the undertaking quite successful.

THE GILBERT FOLKS. Z. T. Purday

This lively polka is composed by Mr. W. Collins, Band-Master of the Royal Artillery, and is inscribed to Captain Gilbert (Royal Horse Artillery).

HUMAN FOR THE LAND, MOTHER EARTH; OR, THE BRITISH FARMER'S SONG. By J. F. KLITZ. Lawson.

This is an occasional inspiration provoked by the visit of the Royal Agricultural Society of England to Northampton during the present week. The poetry is by Mr. Esq., and the music by Mr. Klitz, a redolent professor in that town. It is dedicated to Earl Spencer. It is a characteristic composition, well adapted to inspire the heart of the English farmer.

THE STANDARD LYRIC DRAMA. Boosey and Co.

The first part of a very excellent publication. It has just been given to the world under the above title. It contains fifty-two pages of engraved music, small quarto. Mozart's "Marriage of Figaro" is commenced in th s part, the musical portion being edited by W. S. Rockstro, and t e English text by Mr. J. Wray Monid. It is proposed to issue a collection of the best operas of the most eminent composers, in succession, comprising both the ancient and modern school From the specimen before us, we augur well for the success of the speculation. The explanatory notes have been prepared with great care. The instrumentation of each piece is carefully indicated; and at the head of every scene is a description of the action, as a key to the musical situation. It will be a most convenient portable edition for amateurs to take to the theatre and concert-room, desirous of following the opera with a pianoforte and vocal score, as the words are given, both in Italian and English It is announced that from time to five operas are to be completed in one year, and as each monthly part is priced only at half-a-crown, the formation of a good lyric library at a small cost is attainable.

THE MUSIC-BOOK, Part IX.

This publication, edited by Mrs. G. A Becker, has reached its ninth part, with the following specimens of its first volume in view. The present part contains two songs, "How are t ou chang d," the words by Maria Weaver, and the music by Mr. Alfred Mellon, the leader of the t allet at the Royal Italian Opera; and "I will sing no song of sorrow," the words by Mark Lemon, the music by Mr. J. L Hatton. Mr. Mellon's work is a plaintive melody, with a graceful accompaniment; and Mr. Hatton's song is well contrasted by its cheerfulness.

THE THEATRES.

HER MAJESTY'S.

The past week has been fertile in events at her Majesty's Theatre. The revival of the mechanical "Pas de Quatre," given for the first time in London, on account of the departure of Carlotta Grisi: the *rentrée* of Taglioni, as graceful, as spectral as ever, as ever pre-eminent, even when surrounded by *danseuses* enjoying the *prestige* of youth and good looks, have given to the ballet an importance which could only be eclipsed by so great a musical event as the production of a new Italian opera, written for our Anglo-Italian stage—a circumstance as rare as it is interesting. We must, however, speak of these things in order, especially as their due importance has hardly this year been assigned to the admirable choreographic productions at this theatre, on account of the still greater brilliancy of the star which has risen on the horizon of the musical world—Jenny Lind. Nothing could exceed the enthusiasm with which the four *danseuses* were welcomed, on Saturday, as they came forth together, part of which was, no doubt, created by the appearance of Taglioni for the first time this year. As she ascended as of old across the stage the thunders of applause testified that the *Déesse de la Danse* had lost nothing. In the exquisite grace of her movements, and in certain steps, resembling floating rather than dancing, she is still unapproached, and unapproachable. Carlotta Grisi, whose style of dancing resembles hers more than any other of her sisters in art, although she possesses extraordinary excellence peculiar to herself, came next in order. Least, perhaps, could exceed the enthusiasm with which the four *danseuses* were welcomed, on Saturday, as they came forth together, part of which was, no doubt, created by the appearance of Taglioni for the first time this year. As she ascended as of old across the stage the thunders of applause testified that the *Déesse de la Danse* had lost nothing. In the exquisite grace of her movements, and in certain steps, resembling floating rather than dancing, she is still unapproached, and unapproachable. Carlotta Grisi, whose style of dancing resembles hers more than any other of her sisters in art, although she possesses extraordinary excellence peculiar to herself, came next in order. Least, perhaps, English in the character of steps we have just mentioned. Nothing could be more perfect, however, than the succession of steps which la Carlotta introduced, in which she alights on the point of one toe with the most graceful grace of attitude truly admirable. Cerito, with her bounding flying movements, was as wonderful as ever; while Rosati, thus brought into contrast with the greatest dancers in the world, gained even more than her share of applause, and showed herself worthy the high rank in her art she has thus attained.

We subjoin an account of the plot of Verdi's new Opera, "I Masnadieri," purposing, as space will not allow us at present to do so, to analyse the music in our next number. It is taken from Schiller's well-known trag dy, "The Robbers," the principal incidents and crimes, which, if they are un pplly not untrue to human nature, are yet better calculated for a certain theatrical representation, and cannot be considered as within the scope of the tragic art. With all this, however, for the groundwork of an opera, it is exceedingly effective, and admirably suited to the character of Verdi's music, which is here wielded in the ex rems, and somewhat excels the masterpieces of Meyerbeer and other composers of the German "Romantic School" of Music. To return to the plot—Two brothers, *Carlo* (Gardoni), and *Francesco* (Coletti), the sons of *Massimiliano Moor* (Lablache), an old Bavarian noble. The younger, *Francesco*, filled with jealousy and hatred of the elder, contrives first-born, poisons his father's heart against him. *Carlo* is driven forth from the home, becomes desperate, and at length joins a band of robbers. *Francesco*, impatient to reap the fruits of his wickedness, then announces to the old man, by a pretended messenger and companion of *Carlo*, the death of his eldest son on the field of battle—a wicked fabrication intended to accelerate the old man's end. *Massimiliano* faints on hearing the intelligence, but the arrival of the pretended messenger, the infamous *Francesco* orders his confinement, to confine his feelings, and to conceal from whence he may be starved to death The resolutions of *Armano* to accomplish this parricidal act, both long and heavy, to prolong the life of the old man's life, by carrying him food from time to time. Meanwhile, *Francesco* hopes to marry *Amalia* (Mdlle. Jenny Lind), the betrothed wife of *Carlo*, to become his bride; but she indignantly refuses, and, spurning a present of a poignard from his vest, menaces him with it should he persist in pressing his odious suit. At length she accidentally meets with *Carlo*, and the lovers enjoy a few moments of exquisite happiness, until the unfortunate maiden discovers that she is ignorant, in connection with the vile band of outlaws, who must for ever separate him from her. Distracted with melancholy thoughts, he is wandering in one of the wildest parts of the forest, when the murderers *Armano* (acting fond to his father, who is confined in a cave close at hand. his drags the old man, forth, and earns the atrocious indeed of his brother. Inflamed with a frantic desire for vengeance, he wakes the sleeping band, and, placing around them a number of horror, of melancholy, and tenderness, watch the subject a seriously excites.

This opera was highly successful. The talented *maestro*, on appearing in the orchestra to conduct his overture, was received with the loudest bursts of applause. He was called before the curtain after the first and third acts, and at the conclusion of the opera, amidst the most vehement applause. The house was crowded to excess, and was honoured by the presence of their Majesty and Prince Albert, the Queen Dowager, and the Duchess of Cambridge.

The following are the most scenes fal pieces in the first act:—The introduction, in which there is a chorus, sung by the Bavarian nobles, accompanied by Piatti; Gardoni's aria, "O mio castel paterno," after which he was recalled, the beautiful aria, deliciously accompanied by the wind instruments, "Lo, ricordi," generally sung by Jenny Lind, which, as usual, elicited from one of those marvellous cadences which none can equal, the quartet, "Tigre iersce"

In the second act, the charming aria, with harp accompaniment, "Volasti alma beata," the cabaletta of which was encored; and the splendid chorus, "in parad.i."

In the last act, the duetting, "Ma un'ri d pace," and a very original and clever chorus, "La ruina gli sospiri," which contains a variety of styles, and which we are sure will be a great favourite, and the finale, in which there is a fine passage for the basses. In le last act, the duet between Lablache and Gardoni, "Colui, l'hai," which was encored, and the grand scena "Parenti che sarà," magnificently given by Coletti, and the finale. Al. the *artistes* sung in their best style, and Jenny Lind delighted the audience with several new, original, and charming *morceaux*, which will no doubt become popular airs.

To succeed Verdi's new opera, as soon as it has run a few nights of its triumphant career, one of the most popular of the old lyrical dramas is in rehearsal—"Le Nozze di Figaro," in which Jenny Lind will appear in the principal character; since, not only will it include Lind, as *Susanna*; Castellan, as the *Countess*; but the greatest of living *bass* Coletti, as the *Count*; Lablache, *Figaro*; and Staudigl, *Bartolo*.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

Rossini's "Semiramide" was given on Saturday night, and was brilliantly performed, in presence of a numerous auditory, the exertions of Grisi, Alboni, Tamburini, Lavia, and Tagliafico bein g deservedly applauded.

On Tuesday, Verdi's "Ernani" was represented for the second time, a new tenor, Signor Bettini, making his *debut* as the hero. This artist is a native of Milan, who has been singing at the Académie Royal de Musique, in Paris, with much success; and has also been performing at Lisbon, with, we may take a high position in the profession, as he is young in his career. He was much applauded in the opening cavatina, and in the trio finale in the last act. Mdlle. Steffanoni made a considerable debut in the character of the *Addolorata*. Her unpleasant acting and brilliant singing. She is one of the most promising of the rising *prime donne*. The *Carlo Quinto* of Alboni, and the *Gomez* of Marini, completed all the cast. After "Ernani" the ballet of Mdlle. Duvernai pas "Beauty," in "questo semi zio," creating a perfect *furore*. Nothing can be more charming than her pyrolean variations. She was compelled to repeat the entire scena, amidst the most plaudits from the House of fashionable amateurs

The great event of the week, and we might also add, of the season, was the production of Mozart's glorious work, "Le Nozze di Figaro," with the following superb cast: *Count Almaviva*, Tamburini; *Countess*, Mdlle. Steffanoni; *Susanna*, Grisi; *Figaro*, Signor Marini; *Cherubino*, (the Page), Mdlle. Alboni; *Dr. Bartolo*, Signor Rovere; *Basilio*, Signor Lavia; *Antonio*, (the gardener), Signor Polonini; and *Marcellina*, Mdme. Bellini. Unusual pains had been taken by Mr. Costa, in the rehearsals of this opera, and a finer performance was never witnessed. Mozart composed the "Nozze" in 1786. The libretto was adapted by Da Ponte, who wrote the same for Storace, from Beaumarchais' celebrated comedy. Kelly, in his memoirs, has given an interesting account of the first representation, and Mr. Holmes, in his "Life of Mozart," has also supplied copious details. Mozart composed the *Nozze* in Vienna, unknown to this country, was included in the original cast. The "Nozze" is remarkable for its dazzling spirit, the elegance and spontaneity of the melodies, and the variety pied richness of the concerted pieces, which are full of life and descriptive from beginning to end; the sound is always an echo to the sense. It requires the finest executants to do justice to the elaborate accompaniment

He last wrote in all twenty-nine pieces, with the additional air "Al Desio" for the *Countess*, composed after the performance. Originally the opera was divided into four acts, but it is now the custom to play it in two, with the exclusion of the part of *Barbarina*, and the blending of *Don Curzio* into that of *Basilio*. In the first act, the following are the prominent pieces:—The duo between *Susanna* and *Figaro*, "Cinque dieci;" the cavatina, "Se vuol ballare," and the aria, "Non più andrai," of *Figaro*; the two airs of *Cherubino*, "Non si più," and "Voi che sapete;" the "Vendetta," of *Bartolo*; the terzetto, "Cosa sento," the chorus,

"Giovani liet;" the aria of the *Countess*, "Porgi, amor;" the aria of *Susanna*, "Vanite, ingiocchiatevi;" the terzetto, "Susanna, or via sortite;" the duette, "Aprite, presto aprite," between the *Page* and *Susanna*, and the splendid finale, "Ecco ridente;" In the second act is the duetto "Crudel perche;" the air of the *Countess*, "Dove sono;" the duo, "Sull' aria," between the *Countess* and *Susanna*; the aria "In quegli anni," of *Basilio*, the air, "Tutto e disposto," of *Figaro*; and the finale "Pian." In the mention of the above *morceaux*, the concert frequenter and the cultivated amateur will immediately recall to the mind a host of vocal gems that have passed their pop ularity for upwards of sixty years. Mr. Holmes has eloquently remarked on this fact:—"While all the popular melodies of the same opera have vanished with it, *Figaro* (tunes which are regularly transferred from the theatre to the street musicians) are last, not a note of that composition has faded; and when re-produced it still finds as many enthusiastic admirers as a comedy of Shakspeare."

There is no opera by Mozart in which his individuality is more strongly impressed than in his "Nozze di Figaro." It is impossible to mistake the style. And yet afterwards, when his "Don Giovanni" was given to the world, his forms and ideas were traced to their parent-source It was the "Figaro" which revolutionised the operatic world, and the orchestra became the pedestal for the drama. One of its most astonishing attributes is that it is as delightful to the multitude as for the musicians the latter revel in the gorgeous concert-room, but the former exult, at the same time, in the exquisite melodious imagery.

Every dramatic situation is, in fact, musical; therefore the instrumentation is in turns playful, satiric, joyous, mournful, and martial. What can be more heart-stirring than *Figaro's* appeal to military glory? What more touching than the *Countess'* lament for her husband's lost affection? How exhilarating the malicious is the cry of vengeance of *Bartolo*! How deliciously sentimental is the *Page's* description of love's distress! What inexhaustible changes are there in the finales! How climax is heaped upon climax! What constant surprises! How charming melodiously every moment assail the ear!

We can afford but a few lines to Thursday's performance, in our present notice. The opening overture, wonderfully played, was the first encore, and then Alboni in the lovely air "Non so piu;" next Marini, most rapturously, in "Non piu andrai," which he gave with such electrical effect as to call for a separate oration after the encore; and then Alboni, for her stirring singing of the "Voi che sapete." As the end of the first act, Grisi, Alboni, Steffanoni, Marini, Tamburini, Rovere, &c., were called before the curtain. In the second act, the duo between Grisi and Tamburini, "Crudel perche," was fervently encored. Finally, the popular letter duo, "Sull' aria," charmingly warbled by Grisi and Stedanoni, making altogether six encores, besides the honours paid to the artists by being called on.

Marini's *Figaro* was the great hit of the evening, after Alboni's *Cherubino*, a most lively piece of acting as well as vocalisation was the singing. Mdlle. Steffanoni's *Countess* was lady-like and graceful, and her "Dove sono" was nicely rendered. Lavia deserves a so praise for his artistical style of giving *Basilio's* air, Rovere for his "Vendetta," and Tagliafici for his air in the second act.

After the opera, a very pretty ballet was produced, composed by Signor Casati, the inventor of "Manon Lescaut," with music by Signor Curmi. It is called the "Rose," a well-known flower in villages on the Continent, where the best-conducted maiden for the year is crowned with a white wreath, and receives a marriage portion. Casati has placed his scene in Switzerland, and he makes Mdlle. Fanny (Madame Casella's pupil), one of the most effective pas we have ever witnessed, and brought down imuse so applause. The house was crowded to excess.

HAYMARKET

We have all—at least all of us who are playgoers—many pleasant recollections connected with Mr. Buckstone's name. In former years we remember the excitement which such a new Adelphi drama was looked forward to, whereon we had that "the principal characters would be supported by Messrs. Yates, Buckstone, O. Smith, J. R. Reeve, Wielding, Wilkinson, &c.; Mesdames Yates, Fitzwilliam, Keeley, &c." And we laughed almost in anticipation at the ace and wit which Mr. Buckstone and Mr. John Reeve we were sure would play so admirably together the coming scene beneath the wintry moonlight in the "Wreck Ashore" the tipsy quarrel of the singe men in "Isabella" the scene in which *Blanc* dressed *Mr. Bunsens* for his party, in "Victorine"—with others of the same broad humour, which alternated so well with the deep pathos of the various portions of the plays. We have few of these dramas now. Occasionally Mr. Buckstone still produces one, and it accomplishes a long run; such, for instance, as "The Green Bushes," and "The Flowers of the Forest;" but we fancy that the laughter in these natural rounds than when it recognised *Jemmy Green's* appeal to the parochial dignity against the pirate's gallantry evi coo toward—his wife—but the interest is less intense and breathless than was created by the death of *Alice* in *Alice's* lonely cottage in the Essex Marshes. And then only our own feelings have become somewhat toned down or clouded since then, but we are loth to laugh as this so be the case. We would rather throw the change upon other causes, as the old gentleman did who complained they produced pieces less and less clearly every day.

For all these bygone pleasures, however, we have to thank Mr Buckstone, and for many a merry hour since, as he has sent us laughing from the play-market at midnight, when no one else could have kept us in good humour, play ng as out with a smile upon our faces that was lasted in the way home, and been called up pleasantly again the next day.

No wonder then that such an overflowing house greeted him on Wednesday, on the occasion of his farewell benefit, previous to leaving the Ve y Pretty Theatre in the Lycæum in October; less work and a higher salary being, as we hear, the chief inducements to the change. Mr. Buckstone had been at the Haymarket since 1834, and produced there "Married Life," "Single Life," "Wedding Day," "The Irish Lion," "The Happiest Day of My Life," "Uncle John," "Rural Felicity," "John Jones," "Second Thoughts," "A Lesson for Ladies," "A hasband in the Dark," and many scores that still hold possession of the stage. Apart from these claims upon the public, and an attractive bill, his introduction of the son of the late lamented John Reeve created considerable curiosity. He made his bow as *Bob Dancey*, in "The Unfinished Gentleman," and, at first, seemed somewhat nervous, but the hearty cheering that greeted him from all parts of the house gave him confidence. We were told that he is very like what his father was, at his age. He evidently possesses much natural humour, and a flow of animal spirits; sings and dances well, and when practice shall have taught him the conventional business of the stage, and the art of modulating his voice, will be an exceedingly droll fellow. He goes, we understand, into the provinces for the necessary probation; and we have little doubt but that we shall shortly see him again at a London theatre. His song of "My Lord Tom Noddy" was loudly encored. He possesses a good voice, and has all the qualifications for forming a first-rate comic actor. At the conclusion of the play he was loudly call d for; and, on being led on by Mr. Buckstone, was warmly cheered; an involuntary shake of the hand by his father's old friend and fellow-actor creating increased sensation.

The characters in which Mr. Buckstone appeared were *James*, the "tiger" in the above piece; *John Buck*, in "The Jacobite;" and, for the first time, *Scrub*, in "The Beaux Stratagem." He had to appear again after "The Jacobite," and was received with extraordinary enthusiasm, the pit and galleries waving their hats, and shouting they never could give sufficient utterance to their satisfaction. The house was crammed to the roof: the Earl of Granville, Earl of Charleville, the Marquis of Clanricarde, Lord Saughs, Mr. Newdegate, M.P., and a large company of fashionables, occupying the private boxes. Of Mr. Buckstone's merits as an actor, it is useless to speak. Everybody knows him, and everybody allows him to be the funniest gentleman upon the stage.

The performances on Monday will be for the Benefit of Mr. J. M. Stephens, of the Free List.

On Saturday, the season will close with a variety of performances, for the Benefit of Mr. Webster, the very spirited lessee of the Theatre.

LYCEUM.

There is very little to complain of in the management of this theatre, as regards activity: one or two new pieces a week show that both energy and liberality are evinced, to accomplish success; the only obstacles being the inevitable ones of a limited leading name or two in the bills, to be supported by a really good general company.

"Fleur-de-Lys, or Love's sacrifice," is the title of the new two-act drama, produced with much success, at this theatre, last Monday, to be noticed more to be aught else than a stirring melodrama, aiming at being effective and hitting its mark. There is nothing very novel about it, neither is there any attempt at refined analysis of character, or lofty poetical sentiment. It interests: there is not one of the audience who does not follow with real anxiety the fortunes of the heroine; and as we heard the hearty bursts of honest enthusiasm which welcomed the *denouement* and the ultimate triumph of the lovers, we felt that though the story was old, it was good, and had in it that which stirred the hearts of the listeners. The scene is laid at the opening of the French Revolution, just as the grand outbreak of popular frenzy hurried the so-*blesse* to the earth, and with it all the power and prestige of the old aristocracy of France. *Fleur-de-Lys*, a Parisian grisette, has found favour in the sight of *Floridor*, an officer of the Swiss Guards who manages to get into the Bastile, and there menaces her with and *oubliette*, if she refuses to give up her lover for him. *Floridor* is playing a double game—aiming at a marriage of interest and a *liaison* to meet it more pleasantly. We need not follow the intrigue into all its ramifications. Suffice it to say that *Floridor* is foiled in every attempt to accomplish his purpose; and that, when matters have been worked up to a climax, *Fleur-de-Lys* is rescued by the captors of the Bastile, headed by her lover.

The piece was cast ially played. Miss Daly's *Fleur-de-Lys* was an impassioned and impressive piece of acting, and Mr Emery and Mr. Leigh Murray—the former as a ruffianly sapper, devoted to the aristocratical rout, and the latter as *Fleur-de-Lys'* lover—were excellent, each in his way. The comic business was entrusted to Mr. Xberry and Mr. George Wild, both of whom carried out the objects of their characters admirably. A word of praise for the getting up of the piece, especially the last scene, which is one of the best pieces of stage effect we have seen for some time.

"Fleur-de-Lys" is a joint production, the authors being Mr. Angus Reach and Mr. H. Hamilton. The fashion of writing in pairs, borrowed from the French dramatists, is becoming common here, and has been, to all appearances, generally attended with success.

THE SURREY ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS could not, literally, contain the visitors on Wednesday, on the occasion of the Floricultural Show. When we were present, in the evening, upwards of two thousand persons had assembled, and moving about the grounds, in any direction, became a matter of some difficulty. M. Jullien's Monster Band gave the greatest set election; and the company generally were so anxious to witness the Siege of Gibraltar, that all the galleries were fit ed at least an hour before the commencement of the spectacle. The reflection of the illuminated bridge in the water is one of the most pleasing features of this popular resort.

VAUXHALL is doing equally well, and, on Monday last, was visited by a longer list of Royal and noble personages than our space will permit us to chronicle. As we surmised last week, the equestrial, we believe, take place there; and the equestrianate drama will have as fair a chance as will opera, ballet, or promenade concerts.

There is a report in dramatic circles that Mr. Bunn will be the future manager of the Surrey. If so, he will have the finest theatrical property in London, and, with his tact and experience, may render it second to none of the other houses.

Mr. and Mrs. Keeley have been playing to capital houses at Yarmouth. Last week, whilst a procession in "The Governor's Wife" was being rehearsed, previously to the curtain rising, a man habited as a slave got near one of the wings; and his dress, which was of light cotton, caught fire from one of the lights, and burst into flame. Mrs. Keeley jumped instantly from the palanquin, in which she had been seated, caught the man in her arms, and extinguished the flame without injury to herself. The back part of the dress was entirely destroyed.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*J. T.*" *Glasgow*—*Enigmas Nos.* 179, 180, *and* 181, *are quite correct. Try them again. In No.* 174, *it is Black, not White, who is to effect the mate; and of* 175, *the solution shall be given in our next, if you find meanwhile to hit upon the key*

"*Sopranist.*"—*See the solution to No* 182, *in the present Number. If, after another trial, you cannot succeed with Enigmas Nos.* 179 *and* 181, *the solutions shall appear.*

"*F. L. G.*"—*A player can have two or more queens upon the board at once. "A" is therefore in error.*

"*G. N. T.*"—*Early application should be made for the back Volumes of the "Chess-Player's Chronicle:" some of the Numbers are already out of print*

"*R. B. S.*"—*We have no means of testing precisely; but our impression is that the circulation of the English Chess Magazine, now, is at least double that of any other periodical of the same nature*

"*F. L. N.*"—*Stanley's American Chess publication can be obtained through Messrs. Piley and Putnam. Its Editor is unquestionably the best player in the United States. The third query is unanswerable*

"*Squamus.*"—*Your ideas has been anticipated. It is intended that the Second Edition shall contain a critical and biographical analysis of the most eminent author in the Game*

Solutions by "G. A. H." "E. G. D." "Philo-Chess." "Troll." "Statlus," "M. P." "Comus," "R. B. S." "P. P. W." and "A. D. A." are correct.

*** Any Amateur desirous of playing a Game of Chess by Correspondence, may hear of an opponent by addressing "K. Y. Z." 20, Bennett's Hill, Birmingham.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 182.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. B to Q Kt 4th	B to K 4th (best)	3 R takes R P (ch)	B takes R
2. B to Q 2nd	B to K R 3rd (best)	4. B to K R 6th	

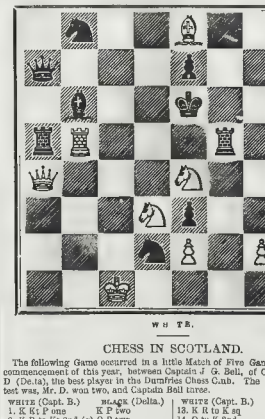
Checkmate.

PROBLEM, NO. 183.

By W. H. C.

White playing first to mate in five moves.

BLACK.



WHITE.

CHESS IN SCOTLAND.

The following Game occurred in a little Match of Five Games played at the commencement of this year, between Captain J. G. Bell, of Cumnock, and Mr D (De.la), the best player in the Dumfries Chess Club. The result of the contest was, Mr. D. won two, and Captain Bell nine.

WHITE (Capt. B.)	BLACK (Della.)	WHITE (Capt. B.)	BLACK (Della.)
1. K Pt P one	K P two	17. R to K sq	Q B to K 3rd
2. K B to Kt 2nd (a)	Q P two	18. Q to K 2nd	K R P one
3. Q Kt P one	Q B P two	19. Kt to Q 3rd	Q to 2nd
4. Q P one	Q Kt to B 3rd	20. Q Kt to R 3rd	K Kt P two
5. Q B P two	Q P one	21. K to R sq	Castles on Q side
6. B takes Kt (ch)	P takes B	22. Q to K 2nd	K Kt to Kt sq
7. K P two	K Kt to B 3rd	23. Q to K 6th	Kt to K 6th
8. K B P two	P takes P	24. Kt takes Kt	K B P two
9. B takes P	K Kt to his 5th	25. P takes P (en pass)	B takes K Kt P
10. K Kt to B 3rd	K B to Q 3rd	26. B takes Kt (b)	R takes B
11. K P one	Q to K 2nd	27. Q to K Kt 2nd	B takes Kt
12. Castles	K B to Q B 2nd	28. Q to K R 2nd	Q takes B P

White resigns (c).

(a) For an analysis of this peculiar opening, which the Italians call "The Fanesetto. (See page 379 of the new "Handbook."

(b.) Better to have taken the Bishop, although the attack must, in any case, have proved formidable

(c) The terminating moves of this brief affair are smartly played by Black.

GAME BETWEEN MR HORWITZ AND A MEMBER OF THE LONDON CHESS CLUB.

BLACK (Mr. H.)	WHITE. (Mr. M.)	BLACK (Mr. H.)	WHITE. (Mr. M.)
1. K P two	K P two	18. Q B to Q R 3rd	Q B P two (a)
2. K B P two	P takes P	19. Kt to Q 2d	Q Kt to R 3d
3. B to Q B 4th	Q checks	20. Q B to Kt 2d	Q to her B 2d
4. K to B sq	K Kt P two	21. K to R sq	R to Q sq (b)
5. Q Kt to B 3d	B to K Kt 2d	22. Kt to Q 5th	Kt to his 5th
6. Q P two	Q P one	23. Kt to Q 6th (ch)	K to Kt sq
7. K P one	P takes P	24. B takes K B P	R takes B
8. Kt to Q 5th	K to Q sq	25. Kt takes R	Q B to K 3rd
9. P takes P	B to Q 2d	26. Kt to Q 8th	Q to K 3rd
10. K Kt to B 3d	Q to K R 4th	27. Kt takes B	Q takes Kt
11. K R P two	K R P one	28. Q to her 5th (ch)	Q to B sq
12. Kt to Kt sq	Q to K Kt 2d	29. Q to K 7th	B to his sq (c)
13. K B P one	Q to Q B 3d	30. Q to K 8 6th	Kt to Q 4th
14. Q Kt P one	K Kt to K 2d	31. Q to K B 7th	Kt to Q B 2nd
15. K to R 2d	Kt takes Kt	32. K P one	Q to K sq
16. B takes Kt	Q to her Kt 3d	33. Q takes Q (ch)	Kt takes Q
17. R to K sq	R to K B sq	34. K P one	

And White resigns.

(a) Up to this stage, White retains his numerical superiority of force without any marked disadvantage in position.

(b) If Q R is comparatively useless all this time.

(c) B to K R sq appears to be better play.

STOUTLY-CONTESTED GAME JUST PLAYED AT THE ST. GEORGE'S CLUB, BETWEEN MR TUCKETT AND MR HARRWITZ

WHITE (Mr. T.)	BLACK (Mr. H.)	WHITE (Mr. T.)	BLACK (Mr H)
1. K P two	K P two	29. Q to Q B 3rd	Q P one
2. K Kt to B 3rd	Q Kt to B 3rd	30. Q to K Kt 3rd	Q to K 2nd
3. Q P two	P takes P	31. R to K 4th	K B P one
4. K B to Q B 4th	K B to Q B 4th	32. P takes P (ch)	K takes P
5. Q B P one	K Kt to B 3rd	33. Kt to K Kt 4th	B takes Kt
6. K P one	Q P two (a)	34. B takes B	R to K 6th
7. B to Q Kt 3rd	K Kt to K 2nd	35. Q to K B 3rd	Q to K 3rd
8. K Kt takes P	Q B to Q 3rd (b)	36. R to K 5th	Q takes P (ch)
9. B takes Kt	P takes B	37. K to Kt sq	Q to K 5th
10. Castles	K B to Q Kt 3d (c)	38. R to Q sq	Q to K 6th
11. Q R P two	Q R P two	39. Kt to K B 3rd	Q P one
12. Q Kt to Q 2nd	K Kt to Q B 4th	40. R takes K R P	
13. Q to her 2nd	Castles	(ch) (f)	K to Kt sq
14. K R P one	Q Kt to K sq	41. R to Q 7th	Q to K 6th
15. Q R P two	K R to K sq	42. R to K B 3rd	Q to K 5th
16. Q R to Q sq	Q R to Q sq	43. R to Kt sq	Q to K 6th
17. Q to Q sq	K B to Q B 4th	44. P takes Kt	Q takes P (ch)
18. B takes B (e)	Kt takes B	45. K to corner	Kt to K 7th
19. Kt to K 4th	Q to K 3rd		And wins.
20. Q to Kt 3rd	Q to K 2nd		
21. Kt to Q 6th	Q to Q B 3rd		
22. Kt to K B 5th	Q to Q 3rd		
23. Kt to K 4th	Q to Q B 3rd		
24. Kt to K B 5th	Q to Q 3rd		
25. Kt to K 4th	Q to Q B 3rd		
26. Kt to K B 5th	Q to Q 3rd		
27. Kt to K 4th	Q to Q B 3rd		
28. Kt to K B 5th	Q to Q 3rd		

(a) We have now the same position precisely as to the regular "Giuoco Piano" opening.

(b) If Black in this situation takes off the K Kt, he is subject to some embarrassment to find a place of safety for his own K Kt, when White, after Castling, plays his K B P one sq.

(c) To make an exit for the Kt about White attack in which his K B P, and the Kt, do admi. the advance of the doubled pawn.

(d) A fine attack was obtainable at this point by playing Pt. Q Kt to K 4th, and, if Black took the Bishop, K Kt to B 6th (ch &c)

(e) Threatening now to take the Kt with his R, and thus win a piece.

(f) A tempting bait, but the opponent is much too wary to be caught by it.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

(HITHERTO UNPUBLISHED.)

No. 185.—By Mr. J. B. ESSERT.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
K at his 8th	K at his 8 Th	Kt at K 8 3rd	
K at Q sq		K at K B 3rd	
		Q at her 8th	
		R at Q Kt 8th	
		B at Q Kt 7th	
		P at Q R 6th	

White to move and mate in two moves.

No. 186.—By an AMATEUR.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
K at Q B sq	K at Q R 4th	K at Q Kt 4th	B at K 4th
Q at K Kt 2nd	R at K R 7th		P at Q K 6th

White can Mate in two moves.

No 187.—By Mr. S. BODEN.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
K at Q B sq	K at his 5th	Kt at K Kt 6th	
R at Q 8th		P at K 2nd	
B at Q 4th		White playing first Mates in three moves	

THE LATE EXPLOSION OF GUN-COTTON, AT FAVERSHAM.

(To the Editor.)

It appears to me that the manufacture of Gun-Cotton must always be attended with a most alarming amount of risk, such as is entirely prohibited to being made on a large scale for general use. You will recollect when all the amateurs of science and chemistry were occupied in repeating the wonderful discovery of Professor Schönbein; that many curious and interesting experiments were published at var ous times of peculiar charac ers exhibited by this remarkable compound. In some instances, combustion or explosion was spontaneous; in others, rapid combustion or explosi n did not t ke place under the usual circumstances. Now these phenomena demonstrate one very important fact, viz.—that in the manufacture of Gun-Cotton, although apparently under precise y the same circumstances, it is possible to produce two or more samples differing greatly in their explosive qualities; in other words, an organic chemical compound, although constituted of precisely the same elements, will occasionally possess characters widely distinct. In all chemical combinations constituted of organic elements, when the atoms are allowed to arrange themselves in the cold and fluid state, it is quite impossible to say for certain that, in the case of two experiments, the results shall be precisely alike. The following important and extremely interesting fact in relation to the manufacture of Gun Cotton occurred under my own notice:—

A gentleman of my acquaintance was engaged in the manufacture of Gun-Cotton. When he had arrived at that stage if the process at which the cotton, after being subject to the action of the acid, is immersed in pure water, he was suddenly called away; on his return, after being absent a month or two, not a particle of anything having the shape or character of cotton could be found; all that remained was a small quantity of black matter or charcoal. In this case, it will be seen, the atomic arrangement and affinity were so extremely feeble, that combustion or explosion actually occurred, although the compound was saturated with water.

The fact is alone sufficient to prove that great danger must always attend the manufacture of Gun-Cotton to those not acquainted with the history of chemistry. It may be useful and amusing to mention two accidents which occurred to the distinguished French che. ist, M. Dulong, wh ist experimenting with a very explosive compound prepared with iodine and ammonia. In the first instance, although a small quantity of the compound was used, he had three fingers torn from one hand. Immediate y after his recovery, he returned eagerly again to the same investigation, and in the next experiment had one of his eyes blown out. Such is another illustration of the extreme instability in preparing an explosive compound. When the elements combine in the cold and fluid state, at one time, it may be comparatively safe, as it requires either considerable heat or powerful acids or alkalies to produce such another instance where agitation of the air, by opening a door, is sufficient to occasion an explosion. If such freaks as this are played by nature on a small scale, what are we to expect but the most terrific fatal results when organic compounds, build together by uncertain and feeble affinities, are manufactured on so large a scale as at Faversham?

A CORRESPONDENT.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

HUBERT KELLY, ESQ., M.D.

THIS gentleman was a very eminent physician, and for a long series of years enjoyed one of the most extensive practices in the central part of Ireland. His skill in cases of midwifery was universally acknowledged. Mr. Kelly, however, was not famed for knowledge alone; his charity, benevolence, and hospitality, had obtained him general regard and affection.

The residence of Mr. Kelly was at Parsonstown, in the King's County, a place of continual resort to travellers, in consequence of being the locality of Lord Rosse's wonderful telescope. Visitors thither will have cause to regret the Doctor's death, for at his social and intellectual home many a stranger met a cordial and agreeable welcome. Indeed, there are stories told, on good authority, of how, on more than one occasion, the worthy Doctor once called to travellers taken ill at the inn in his town, has invited them to his house, and never allowed them to depart until he restored them to health: on such occasions, he refused all pecuniary reward for his services, as he then esteemed the patients his guests.

Mr. Kelly died at Parsonstown, on the 14th instant, after a short illness, at a very advanced age. He leaves behind him a numerous family. One of his sons is Edmund Meares Kelly, Esq., a member of the Irish bar, and the author of a well-known work on the law relating to Scire Facias.

T. J. WALTON.

MR. WALTON was the Stage Manager of the Princess' Theatre, and an actor of more than ordinary merit there. His death, which occurred on the 19th instant, happened under melancholy circumstances. He had been suffering from a painful disease, and he was in the habit of taking laudanum and morphia to allay the torment. An over dose proved fatal to him: he died in his 48th year.

THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE.—His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge is to embark at Dover, for the Continent, in her Majesty's mail steam-packet, the *Garland*. The *Garland* has left Woolwich to be in readiness to receive the Duke.

ST. ANDREWS AND QUEBEC RAILWAY.—A very important line has just been sanctioned by the Government of New Brunswick, with a guarantee of five per cent. for ten years, and is now offered to the notice of capitalists of this country.

THE "GREAT BRITAIN."—We have received an account of the engineering operations for floating of this immense ship, which took place on the flowing of the spring-tide on Thursday (last week), at which time Mr. Brunner proposed repeating the experiment, the complete success of which had been slightly marred by a trivial accident on the previous Tuesday. This was that the injury to some of the spars, over which the caissons are suspended, having been raised ed, the workmen employed by Mr. Brunner commenced operations for making the attempt about two hours before high water. Half an hour forwards, as on the former occasion, the ship floated—rising, however, nine inches higher than on Tuesday, but one of the caissons on the starboard bow gave way, and fell, having, from its great weight, been cut through or crushed by the chain; consequently it became necessary to allow the vessel to settle down again, lest the extra strain on the other bulk heads and caissons should cause risk to one or both. Every possible advantage has, of course, be n taken of the partial success of the attempt to increase the bat ks of some under the bilges, by an addition of upwards of 100 tons. The hull is thus retained at the height to which it rose; and, as bui...der inches more of floatage are required for the purpose of allowing the repairs to be made, there is no doubt that the engineer will be enabled to obtain that, even with an ordinary tide.

THE RAILWAY STATION AT NORTHAMPTON.

(*Continued from page 38.*)

Throughout the day, Northampton was crowded with visitors, who poured in by every old inlet; whilst the railway trains were loaded to excess. The great attraction was the Cattle Show, which was thrown open at six o'clock in the morning; and, from that early hour till one o'clock, the number of visitors, who paid 2s. 6d. each for admission, was 11,000. The charge was then reduced to 1s., and the exhibition yards were almost instantaneously choked up with visitors. The opinion of competent judges was, that the Show was the best the Society had made, best in short-horns, sheep, and pigs; but the Herefords and Devons were not, on the whole, equal in excellence to the classes first mentioned. In horses, there was a marked improvement. There were fewer over-fed animals than usual, the quality was unexceptionable.

The Dinner took place in a tent erected in a part of the town called Waterloo. the pavilion was erected by Mr. Manning, of High Holborn, and was an ingenious construction. Upwards of 1100 gentlemen sat down to dinner, the Earl of Egmont in the chair; and the Earl of Yarborough, (the President elect,) filled the office of Vice-Chairman. Among the guests at the two principal tables were

INTERIOR OF ST. SEPULCHRE'S ROUND CHURCH.

the Mayor, the Duke of Manchester, the Duke of Buccleuch, the Earl of Sandwich, the Earl of Chichester, the Marquis of Downshire, the Marquis of Northampton, the Marquis of Exeter, the Marquis of Granby, Lord Portman, Lord W. Compton, Viscount Alford, the Earl of Euston, Lord Walsingham, Count de Gourcy; Mr. Hudson, M.P.; the Hon. Mr. Bancroft, the American Minister; Sir H. Smith, Lord Newry, Hon. P. Pierrepont, Lord Feilding, the Dean of Westminster, Lord Southampton, the Earl of Forefret, and Sir F. Head. After the usual demonstrations of loyalty, the Earl of Chichester proposed the health of the American Minister, which was drunk with much applause. Mr. Bancroft thanked the company, and, in the course of his address, remarked that "the Americans had to depend on the fertility of the soil; in England, everything was subjected to scientific care." He trusted that peace between the two countries would continue for ever, or rather, that the commerce and interchange of intelligence that the thought of an interruption of peace should never be entertained—(hear)—and that the preservation of peace should be a vain, a holiday, and a useless prayer. (Hear, hear.) With these sentiments, uttered from his heart and soul, he responded to the sympathy shown for his country, and prayed for the prosperity of the farmers of England. (Loud cheers.)

The Chairman then gave "The Hero of Aliwal," which toast was drunk amidst great cheering. Sir H. Smith returned thanks, and in his address, advised that the breed of hunters should be kept up as a matter of great importance in a military point of view.

The Duke of Buccleuch proposed the next toast—"Success to the Royal Agricultural Society of England," which was drunk with all the honours.

NORTHAMPTON CROSS.

Mr. S. O'Brien then introduced the toast of "Agriculture, Manufactures, and Commerce;" or, as the hon. gentleman gave it, "The Plough, the Loom, and the Sail." The toast was much applauded.

The other toasts were "The Health of the Mayor and Corporation of Northampton," proposed by the Marquis of Northampton; "The Labouring Classes," proposed by Lord Portman; and "The Health of the President," by Mr. Vernon Smith. Mr. Shelley, in proposing "The Judges of the Show," stated that, at the first Exhibition of the Society, the number of implements was small; whereas, at the present Show, the number was 1250, and, if placed in a row, they would occupy a mile and a quarter in length by 20 feet broad.

The remaining toasts were "The Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland, and the Royal Agricultural Improvement Society of Ireland;" "The Railway Companies, who have so liberally carried cattle and implements free of charge to and from the Show." The last toast was "The President Elect," for which the Earl of Yarborough returned thanks; and the company broke up.

The numbers admitted to the Show Yard were, on Tuesday, 1336; Wednesday 2758; Thursday, 22,090.

It was stated that the next meeting would be held at York.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

The large Engraving upon the preceding page shows a Vignette View of *Northampton, from the Danes' Camp*; within an emblematic *border*.

The next Illustration shows the busy scene at *the Northampton Railway Station*.

We have subjoined a few specimens of the antiquarian rarities of the town—of "Old Northampton," as it is distinctively called by topographers. Its architectural glories were almost swept away by a great fire in 1675. "The town walls are gone," says Abel's "Handbook" (just published), "with the exception of a few lingering remains. *The Castle*, once the home of Monarchs and the seat of Parliaments, and then extensively dilapidated by time and violence, now presents nothing but its earthworks, some remnants of the exterior wall, a round bastion, and traces of the fosse." Yet, these relics will shortly be obliterated by a railway "construction;" and, on this account, as well as for their picturesqueness, our Artist has sketched them.

Another monument of our ancestors is *St. Sepulchre's*, one of the four remaining *Round Churches* in England. Its date is referred, with probability, to Simon St. Sir or Senlis, the first Earl of Northampton of that name, a crusader, who died about the middle of the reign of Henry I., or 1115; if this date be correct, the Northampton Church ranks next in point of time to the Round Church of Cambridge. The former has no pretensions to architectural beauty, but depends for its interest upon its peculiar form; the body, or Round, being the original fabric

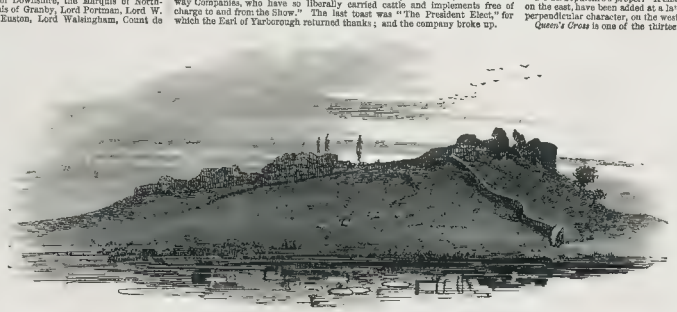
ST. JOHN'S HOSPITAL.

—the St. Sepulchre's proper. A chancel and two aisles, opening out of the Round on the east, have been added at a later period, with a fine tower and spire of early perpendicular character, on the west.

Queen's Cross is one of the thirteen or fifteen crosses erected by Edward I. to commemorate his Consort, Queen Eleanor. Two others remain—viz., Geddington and Waltham

"The cross at Northampton was erected by John of Battle, assisted by William of Ireland. The same builder was employed upon the crosses at Stony Stratford, Woburn, Dunstable, and St. Alban's, now destroyed. The designer of the monuments is unknown. Some of the details appear to have been executed in London, and transmitted to their respective sites. The figures of Eleanor bear a general resemblance to her bronze effigy in Westminster Abbey, cast by Master William Torel, from which they were probably copied. Notwithstanding the mutilations of time, the countenance of the *chere reine* has not lost its serene expression." (*Abel's Hand-book.*) This interesting memorial stands at the south-west corner of the park of Delapre, a short mile from the skirts of the town.

The fourth edifice is one of the old charitable foundations, *St. John's Hospital*, on the east side of Bridge-street; which offers an asylum to a few aged persons, who have firing and 1s. 2d. weekly. The buildings consist of a chapel, a large hall, and apartments for the poor lodgers, and some of the architectural details are very elegant.



REMAINS OF NORTHAMPTON CASTLE.

BLIGHT ON THE WHEAT, PEA, BEAN, AND POTATO CROPS.

THE duty of the public journals is always to take care to provide accurate information upon everything appertaining to food in times of scarcity and famine that by being informed by disinterested parties of the exact position of affairs, the public may be able to provide against any emergency, and thus plenty may be secured to the people at a moderate cost. We regret exceedingly, in the discharge of our duty, to have to record facts relating to this year's crop to which Mr. Alfred Smee now calls the attention of the public; and which, if not calculated to excite some apprehension, must cause us to watch with anxiety the state of the harvest.

FIG. 3.—TARE.

1. WHEAT.

FIG. 2.—BEAN,

In No. 267, Fig. 14, we have delineated the Aphis which injures the corn: we have now to report that it has extensively attacked the Wheat, and even sparingly other kinds of grain. It will feed upon the leaf, though it principally delights to live upon the ear between the grains of corn, where, occasionally, fifty or sixty may be detected sucking the juices from the plant. The effect of this abstraction of the vital fluid is to cause the grain to shrivel up, and be useless; and thus, whilst the crop to outward appearance looks prosperous, a great diminution of the produce may occur, and evince itself when the corn is thrashed. We feared the occurrence of this Aphis, because last year the Wheat throughout France, in one of the finest seasons for its growth ever known, was found to be sadly deficient in produce from some unknown cause; and as all blights are prone to travel from East to West, we conceived that it would attack our crop this season. Preying upon the Aphides may often be noticed the lady-bird and larvæ. (Fig. 1.)

The Bean all over the kingdom is now literally covered with myriads of the black Aphis (No. 267, Fig. 15), which has caused great mischief. They delight to feed on the top of the plant which they destroy: passing downwards, they prey upon the larger leaves and young pods. By the injury which they inflict, in consequence of the abstraction of the vital fluid, the plant turns black, and in some cases is utterly killed; or, in others, the leaves and only a part of the produce are destroyed. We have seen, in one locality, the crop to be so injured, that it will scarce yield the seed sown. The Bean is now also infected by the Pea Aphis.

The Pea and Tare crops are also severely attacked by the Pea Aphis (No. 267, Fig. 16), which injures much the late crop. It commences at the lower leaves, and kills successively every part, until the entire plant is destroyed, or the crop rendered in great part abortive. Last week, the winged insect flew in myriads; and so extensive was their distribution, that great numbers were observed even in the heart of the City of London. The naturalist will do well to examine the affected fields, for the ground under the plants may be observed to be literally covered with countless numbers of the cast skins, which afford a very beautiful microscopic object. The destruction of the Pea crop is often attended by the exhalation of an odour which is analogous to that arising from the decaying haulms of the Potato.

Our report upon the Potato crop is, upon the whole, up to the present time, favourable. The weather has been everything which could be desired to render the produce large; and the superior flavour of the Potato this year is a subject of universal observation. From this time to the gathering of the crop, we must look with great anxiety for the changes which occur; as, in some districts, the malady decidedly exists in its former virulence. In examining the plant, agriculturists must be careful not to confound the yellow appearance of the leaves consequent on the ripening of the plant with the disease, which may be known by the leaf perishing and becoming dry. We have figured the mode of death (Fig. 4) as occurring in a field where not much less than a thousand Vastators are feeding on each leaf. They have killed successively leaf after leaf, except a few at the top, and these, in some cases, have totally perished. We have ourselves personally made extensive observations, extending from Gravesend to Richmond, and Tunbridge Wells to Enfield, and we find that, as a general rule, the rot in the underground stem has healed up, except in a few instances where the Vastator has damaged the plants. Our accounts from the country are conflicting: within, however, the last two days, disease has shown itself in many districts.

In every case where Aphides attack plants it is curious to observe the larvæ of the Ladybirds in search of their prey; so voracious are these creatures that they frequently clear off the insects from a whole field, or from a whole district; and we only know of their previous existence by finding dead insects on the pupæ of the Ladybirds. To such a degree may Ladybirds carry on their work of destruction, that, unless the plant is absolutely destroyed, there are always hopes of its entire recovery.

There are now five crops in more or less jeopardy—the Wheat, Pea, Bean, Potato, and Hop; nevertheless, the Bean alone has actually suffered beyond recovery. At the present time, then, there is no ground for actual alarm, for the creatures may leave the plant, or the crop may be as much above the average as the amount of the injury inflicted. There are, however, grounds for watchfulness and unceasing observation, and we trust that this article will be sufficient to draw universal attention to the subject.

Fig. 1 Wheat, showing the Aphides, with the Ladybird and larvæ feeding upon them.
Fig. 2. Bean, showing the gangrene of the leaf and pod from the black Aphis.
Fig 3. Tare leaf, showing the gangrene from the pea Aphis.
Fig 4. Potato stalk, exhibiting the mode of death from the Aphis Vastator.

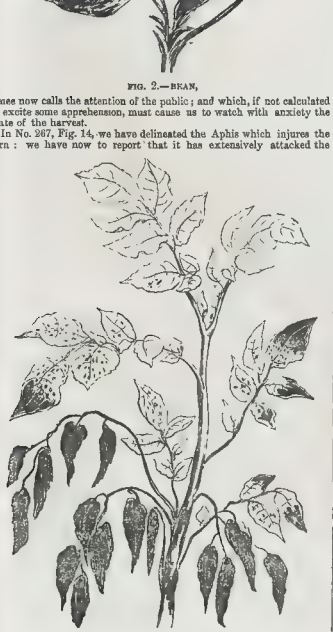


FIG. 4.—POTATO.

MARBLE STATUE OF PRINCE ALBERT, BY MR. LOUGH.

THIS exquisite work must take rank among the most successful productions of the chisel of Mr. Lough; and it well deserves the honour accorded to it on Monday last, the day announced for the ceremony of opening the Statue to public view. It was a commission from a Committee, as well as the Committee of Lloyd's, the aim being the adornment of the Royal Exchange, as well as the commemoration of his Royal Highness Prince Albert having laid the first stone of the new edifice.

The Statue, (covered up,) had been placed in the vestible; and thither the Committees proceeded, by way of the underwriters' room, which, on Monday, was crowded with subscribers and the public. On the covering being removed, there was a very warm expression of approbation; after which Mr. Thomas Baring, M.P., addressed the assembly, and observed that they were all aware that the merchants and underwriters, in order to commemorate the laying of the first stone of the Royal Exchange, had subscribed to place a Statue of his Royal Highness Prince Albert in some conspicuous part of the building, and he felt assured that those who now witnessed the success which had attended the labours of the Committee, would congratulate them on the beautiful Statue which had just been uncovered to their view. Mr. Baring then observed that his Royal Highness occupied a high station in the country, and the members of Lloyd's, in contemplating the elevated position in which the Statue appeared in their rooms, would feel gratified that they were in the possession of such a work of art, reflecting, as it did, the highest credit on the sculptor. The subscribers were aware that it was mainly owing to the exertions of his friend, Mr. Thomas Chapman, the Deputy Chairman of the Committee, that this splendid and appropriate tribute to his Royal Highness had been placed in their rooms; and he felt convinced that, on their behalf, he might congratulate Mr. Chapman on the happy termination of his labours.

Three hearty cheers were then given for the Statue, followed by three other cheers for Mr. Lough, the sculptor. The meeting then separated, but the vestibule continued crowded during the remainder of the day.

There were present Mr. Thomas Baring, M.P., Chairman; Mr. Thomas Chapman, Deputy Chairman; Baron Goldsmid; Sir John Henry Pelly, Bart., Deputy Master of the Trinity House; Sir George Larpent; Sir Peter Laurie; Mr. Charles Graham, the Hon. Secretary to the Committee for erecting the Statue, &c.

LOUGH'S MARBLE STATUE OF PRINCE ALBERT, IN THE ROYAL EXCHANGE.

The Statue, as we have intimated, is a fine work of art. The pose and dignity of the figure, and the natural expression of the features, are excellent; and there is much skill and taste shown in the management of the drapery of the robe.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL IN THE CITY.—IT WAS curious on Tuesday to notice the interest excited about the time it was expected that Lord John Russell would arrive in the City, to attend the election meeting at the London Tavern. A large crowd of people was assembled on each side of the road, close by Temple Bar, at between one and two o'clock, to greet his Lordship as he entered the City, and many of them waited long after the latter hour, as if remaining for his return.

THE BIRMINGHAM AND OXFORD RAILWAY.—At the last adjourned meeting of the proprietors of the Birmingham and Oxford Company, a further adjournment took place, in order that a conference might be had between the narrow gauge, or London and North-Western interests, on the one hand, and the broad gauge, or Great Western interests, on the other. This conference has been held, and the result, we learn, leaves but little hope of an amicable arrangement.

THE GENERAL ELECTION.—It is important to know that county elections cannot take place earlier than the 10th, nor later than the 16th day from the time of the proclamation, which must be made within two days after the receipt of the writ. In boroughs, four days' notice of the election is required, and the election must not be deferred longer than eight days after the receipt of the precept, which is issued by the Sheriff to the various returning officers within their respective boroughs.

OAK STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.

BETWEEN two and three o'clock, on the morning of Saturday last, Wimbledon and its neighbourhood were visited by a violent storm, during which, a large Oak, on a farm adjoining Wimbledon Park, was struck by lightning, and reduced to the wreck shown in our Illustration. The tree was struck at the top, and the instantaneous work of destruction was wrought precisely as here illustrated.

By an account from Southampton, we learn that on Saturday morning, also, there was in the town and its environs, at half-past one o'clock, one of the most violent storms of thunder and lightning, accompanied with rain, ever remembered in the locality. The storm continued, with very little intermission, until ten o'clock. At a village called Shirley, about two miles from the town, a house was entirely destroyed by the lightning; together with nine sheep in the neighbourhood of Fear-tree Green.

OAK STRUCK BY LIGHTNING AT WIMBLEDON-PARK.

FINE ARTS.

THE DAWN OF LOVE. Painted by THOMAS BROOKS. Engraved by W. H. SIMMONS. Published by Moxon.

The subject of Mr Brooks's picture is one of those domestic episodes that have, of late years, become extensively popular as "furniture prints." Time was when large engravings of battle-pieces by land and sea were favourites on the bouse-hold wall: but these fine subjects have nearly been laye long given place to se of more refined character, showing us the brighter side of existence, and leaving the carnage of war to the pen of the historian rather than the pencil of the painter. The cause of this change may be a fanciful one, on our part; but, certain it is that the painters of our day betoke themselves to the illustration of the affections—the tenderest passion—with great success; and, happily, the elevating effect of their productions is multiplied, almost beyond computation, by the en raver's art

The "Dawn of Love" is of this welcome class of prints. The scene lies in a mountain country, of picturesque sublimity; and there, beside a bubbling fount, at the foot of one of the hills, a shepherd-by is telling the tale of early love to a sweet girl who came to fill her pitcher at the spring: the dawn of affection is beaming in the two f ces; and, to show how comp tely the maiden's attention is absorbed in the love-making, the pitcher is fil ed, and the water, as the old poet sings, "welleth forth sway;" or, as the composition is told, in verse, by a popular lyrist:—

Oh, she will make a winsome bride,	White smoke curls from yon distant not,
That rarely barefoot lass	Like fading wreaths of foam;
Her heart is like the fountain's tide,	And, when they've sent their wedded lot
And both are pure as grass.	Within its simple home,
The tide hath played its babbling part,	Life's setting glow, peraduse, in thrill
And rears'd the pitcher's brim;	Of happiness may in ow,
But faster flows into her heart	And those fond lovers hearts among the hills
The love-fount sprung by him!	That saw their "Dawn of Love."

We have only to add that the composition of this picture is very delightful; its sentiment very pure—the head of the girl being remarkably fine. It has been admirably engraved, and it will, doubtless, become very popular.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Once more unto the waters! *Byron.*

It is now the prime of the year with the amateur mariners. The yachting season has set in with all its "pride, pomp, and circumstance," of regattas, and matches by canvass and oar. The wager craft have already hoisted their signal colours on the lide of old Father Thames—and in many a harbour and roadstead the blue peter an ounces some "rakish" shooner or "taunt" cutter bound for the Wight. The two island clubs have put forth their programmes—and goodly ones they are. The Royal Victoria Yacht Club Regatta, under the especial patronage of her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, will take place at Cowes, on Wednesday, the 28th of July—and on Friday, the 30th. This is arranged "excellent well," as it leaves the two best days at Goodwood open—and there is hardly a more convenient head quarters for that glorious meeting than Ryde—everything had h accommodation. The first day of the Victoria Club Regatta the Royal Victoria Purse of 100 guineas will be sailed for by schooners of any Royal Yacht Club—time race on Acker's scale—the course round the Wight. A fifty pound cup, by cutters belonging to any Royal Yacht Club above 31 tons, and under 50, old measurement—the course inside the Wight, and there will be rowing matches to f l up the interval-. The Cutter Race will be also sailed for on A.ker's time principle The same day has fix £50 Cup mem ber's cutters of the Club not exceeding 31 tons, and above 25 O M—a second £30 for ya-hts of any R Y. C., not exceeding 25 tons and above 15 O. M.; and a third of £20 for ves-els belonging to any R. Y. C., not exceeding 15 tons O. M. Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to announce her intention of honouring the Club by her presence, and a marine spectacle of the first class may be counted on. The Royal Yacht Squadron held their annual meeting at Cowes on the 12th, 14th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 21st and 23d of August. The prizes will be sailed for on the 12th, 14th, 17th, 19th, 21st, and 23d. Sir Bellingham Graham has been elected Vice-Commodore; and G. H. Ackers, Esq, is the new Vice Commodore of the R Y. C. The cup given by the Solent bear ga llant a pleasure fleet as ever swam since the days of Cleopatra on the Cydnus.

On Thursday, the closing match of the season for prizes given by the Royal Thames Yacht Club was to have taken place—but on the Tuesday preceding a notice to the following effect was put up in the Club Room, and subsequently appeared in the morning papers:—"The match for Thursday next is postponed for the present." The cause of this postponement was simply the want of vessels to sail; a fact, at first sight, some-what startling, as the entries for all the prizes given by that spirited Society are full—but sailing men form the green water—they are no lo ger to be found in parting streams, and blue roasted-ed. Besides, there are occasions of grave account at hand, and some were in actual discussion during the week—as the Isle of Man Regatta, and that held on the Mersey a d at Scarborough.

So far, then, as this our notice of the latest position of our amateur sailing goes, our motto must be understood as applying to it—theoretically, and not practically: we are writing—"Once more upon the waters." And, truly, the theme is a right gentle one. We cannot but recall the memory of the last match on the river—nor part from this allusion to it without the hope that its successor may only be postponed for a very brief present. . . . Anon, be it our office of love to record that, once more,

> There was a sound of revelry by day—
> And Britain's capital had gathered there
> Her Beauty and her Chivalry, and gay
> Her flag waved o'er fair women and brave men;
> A thousand hearts beat happily, and when
> Music a.ose with its voluptuous swell,
> Soft eyes looked love to eyes which spake again,
> And all were merry as a marriage bell!

TATTERSALL'S

MONDAY.—The Hero, of whom some ominous rumours had been in circulation, was the "great gun" he was lame, at least so it was said and some Sabbath breakers had amused themselves by bidding 8 and 10 to 1 against him; to day he was in better order, large sums having been laid on him at 7 2, 5 to 1, and 9 to 2; all things considered, however, he is just the horse we should recommend our friends to let alone. Eryx and Halo, are in steady favour. Nothing of consequence on the other stakes.

GOODWOOD STAKES.

7 to 1 agst Stultz	15 to 1 agst Mo'ner's c.	20 to 1 agst Hydrangea	
8 to 1 — Questionable	2 to 1 — Miss Flite	20 to 1 — Tantivy	
11 to 1 — Lothario	20 to 1 — Vain, s c		
GOODWOOD CUP.			
7 to 2 agst Eryx	15 to 1 agst Gladiator, 4 yrs old	16 to 1 agst Pyrrhus the First	
14 to 1 — The Hero	14 to 1 — Dalbot	40 to 1 — Fitz Rambus	
7 to 1 — Wolding	Sunbeam is declared not to start.		
ST. LEGER.			
9 to 4 agst Cossack	10 to 1 agst Red Hark	30 to 1 agst Halo (t)	
6 to 1 — Van Tromp	20 to 1 — Forestmaster	100 to 1 — Examiner	
DERBY.			
25 to 1 agst Winterstoke (t)	28 to 1 agst Sagacity (t)	40 to 1 agst Revenue (t)	
25 to 1 — Surplice (t)	33 to 1 — Gladower (t)	50 to 1 — Sling (t)	

THURSDAY.—The betting this afternoon was very slack, but it had the effect of bringing Lothario, Miss Ella, and Hydrangea, into prominent notice for the Goodwood Stakes, and of driving Stultz back sight or ten points. The Hero was rallied; Eryx, as a consequence, ecoding two or three points. The Questionable was declared not to run at Goodwood.

GOODWOOD STAKES.

8 to 1 agst Lotharlo (3)	16 to 1 agst Stultz (3)	25 to 1 agst Mariext	
9 to 1 — Miss Ella	16 to 1 — Van Tromp	25 to 1 — Tantivy	
10 to 1 — Milliner	20 to 1 — Power	25 to 1 — Annandale	
14 to 1 — Hydrangea	20 to 1 — Eryx	25 to 1 — Tammy	
GOODWOOD CUP			
3 to 1 agst The Hero	11 to 1 agst Halo	20 to 1 agst Pyrrhus the First	
7 to 1 — Eryx	12 to 1 — Sling	25 to 1 — Occultus	
8 to 1 — Woldlng	16 to 1 — Dalbot		
No change in the ST. LEGER.			
DERBY			
25 to 1 agst Surplice (t)	40 to 1 agst Revenue (t)	50 to 1 agst Whitstone (t)	

NOTTINGHAM RACES TUESDAY.

The Sherwood Stakes, of 5 sovs each, with 50 added, if three start; three-year-olds, 10st 4lb; four 11st 2lb; five, 11st 10.b; six and aged, 12st 2lb; winners extra, &c. Heats, two miles.

Sir J. Gerard's Fantas-a, 6 years.. .. .. ..walked over

The Nottinghamshire Handicap, of 15 sovs each, 10 ft., and 5 only if declared, with 200 added, the second to receive £50, and the third to save his stake. Two miles

Lord Chesterfield's Lady Willaby, 5 yrs, 8st	.. ..	(Nat) 1
Mr. Whittaker named Faustus, 3 yrs, 4st 6lb	.. ..	(Treen) 2

Fiddlestring, 4 yrs, 6st 12lb, and The Wizard, aged, 6st 4lb, also ran. A good race. Won by three parts of a length.

The Two-yr-old Stakes of 10 sovs each, with 50 added; colts, 8st 7lb; fillies, 8st 2lb; winners, 3lb extra.

Mr. Fedley's Tuscan	.. .. ..	(Templeman) 1
Sir J. Gerard's Matadore	.. .. ..	(Edwards) 2

Won by a length.

The County Members' Plate of £50; the second to receive £10. Two miles and a half

Mr. Ewbank's Louisa Newell, 3 yrs, 6st 6lb	.. ..	..(Tasker) 1
Mr. Hawkins's Blind Hookey, aged, 8st 10lb	.. ..	.. 2

Won by half a length.

The Military Plate of £40 Heats, one mile.

Mr. F. Haughton's Sleaking Painter, aged	.. ..	..(Owner) 1
Mr. Alcock's Clipston, 4 yrs	.. ..	.. 2

Won easy.

CRICKET.—The match—the Gentlemen v. the Players—was brought to a conclus. n on Wednesday, the result being, that the players won by 147 runs.

SHAKSPEARE'S HOUSE.—The sale of Shakspeare's house, at Stratf rd-on-Avon, is fixed for Thursday, the 16th of September. It is to be hoped that advantage may be taken of the intervening period to adopt effectual means for securing to us, as a nation, this most interesting relic of the immortal bard, and that Kingland will not allow it to be taken to the United States for the mere purposes of a show.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE Friday).—The arrivals of English wheat for our market since Monday—to-day inclu as well as by land carriage and sample—have been on a moderate scale and the show of samples of that grain here to-day was small. On the whole the trade was firm, but no improvement was noticed in the quotations. Nearly 50,000 quarters of foreign wheat have come to hand this week, for the most part in sailing condition. The best qualities moved off steadily, at fir prices but all the other kinds were quite neg.ected. Although the supply of barley was to a very large extent, at market a shadow of improvement. Malt for delivery sold to retail, at full prices The oat trade, owing to the large imports from abroad, was in a sluggish state, a sensitived figures. Beans were firm at our, and peas steady.

ARRIVALS.—English: wheat, 3,600 barley, 320; malt, 950 quarters. Irish: wheat, 670; barley, none; oats, none. Foreign: wheat, 29,660; barley 3730; oats, 24,470. Flour, 2910 sacks and 2910 barrels. malt, 1950 sacks.

English.—Wheat, barley and beans, red, 72s to 80s, white, 80s to 86s. Norfolk and Suffolk, red 72s to 80s. ditto, white 80s to 86s. Rye, 52s to 56s. grinding barley, 30s to 32s. Sa milling, 32s to 3 s. malting ditto, 36s to 38s; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 74s to 76s, brown ditto 72s to 80s., Kingston and Ware 78s to 82s; Chevalier, 80s to 84s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats 22s to 30s potato ditto, 32s to 34s; Youghal and Cork, black, 30s to 32s, ditto, white 33s to 35s; Sligo, ditto, brown, 29s to 34s, ditto, old, 40s to 42s; grey peas, 34s to 36s, maple 35s to 36s, white, 35s to —s; boilers, 38s to 39s per quarter. Town-made flour, 48s to 50s Suffolk, 46s to 47s. Stockton and Yorkshire, 46s to 48s, per 280 lbs. *Foreign.* Dantzig red wheat, 4 s to —s; white, 5 s to —s; barley, —s to —s. oats, —s to —s, beans, —s to —s, per quarter Flour, American, 36s to 38s; Baltic, —s to —s, per barrel.

The Seed Market.—A few samp se of new cats may send have appeared on sale this week but we do not hear of any transactions In seeds generally the business doing is trifling, at last week's quotations

Linseed, English, sowing, 48s to 50s; Baltic, crushing, 45s to 49s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 45s to 48s. Hempseed, 32s to 38s per quarter. Rapeseed, 18 to 21 per ton. Brown Mustard-seed, 5s to 10s; white ditto, 5s to 10s. Tares, 9s 6d to 6d per bushel. English Rapeseed, new, £31 to £33 per last. Linseed cakes, English, £13 5s to £13 10s; ditto, foreign, £8 10s to £10 per 1000; Rapeseed cakes, £7 10s to £9 5s per ton. Canary, 38s to 44s, per quarter. Coriander, 20s to 22s per cwt. Tares, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; extra, —s; white, —s to —s, extra, —s per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread, in the metropolis, are from 10d to 10½d; of household ditto 8d to 9½d per 4lb loaf

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 74s 6d; barley, 40s 11d; oats, 26s 7d; rye, 47s 8d; beans, 42s 1d peas 43s 8d.

The Six Weeks' Average.—Wheat, 85s 10d; barley, 50s 8d; oats, 32s 6d; rye, 57s 3d; beans, 54s 3d peas, 56s 6d

Teas.—This market rules tolerably steady, and, in every instance, last week's prices are well supported.

Sugar.—Although a large business is still passing in raw sugars, not the slightest improvement can be noticed in the quotations. Refined goods are a slow sale, at 57s for brown, and 57s 6d to 58s 6d for standard lumps.

Coffee.—Native Ceylon is firmer, at fully last figures. Plantation kinds are, in some instances, held f r higher rates. The sales are small, and consist of parcels on the spot.

Rice. All kinds of rice move off heavily, and most descriptions may be purchased at 6d per cwt. lower than last week's quotations.

Provisions.—The arrivals of butter from Ireland still continuing large, the demand rules heavy, at late rates. Fine Carlow, Waterford, and Cork, are in moderate request, but inferior qualities have been principa ly confined to second rate brands of Limerick, landed, at 82s to 84s per cwt. In foreign butter, we have to report a steady sale for fine and mid ling qualities, but the best brands of Bacon are in improved request, and full, curroncies; but the middling and inferior qu lities exceedingly little is doing. English butter is heavy, and quite as dear, in other respects, as last week, from 80s to 85s for Cheshire, 80s to 9 s for Derby, 60s to 66s for old double Gloucester, and 46s to 50s per cwt for new ditto. All other kinds of provisions are a slow sale at late rates.

Tallow.—This market is very dull and prices have further declined 3d per cwt. P. Y. C. on the spot may be pur-based at 47s 9d. to 48s; and for forward delivery, 47s to 47s 3d per cwt., very tallow is the turn offered.

Oils.—There is rather more doing in oil, but no advance can be noticed in value.

Rum.—Most qualities are a dull sale, and rather cheaper than last week. Extra fine Jamaica is quoted at 2s 2d to 2s 4d per gs.on

Hay and Straw.—Prices are unchanged. Best meadow hay, £3 0s to £4 0s new do., £2 5s to £3 5s; old clover, £4 to £5, new ditto £3 5s £4; and straw, £1 12s to £1 16s per load

Hops (Friday).—Only a moderate demand exists for most kinds from Bolding, at late prices. The duty is called £180,000

Sussex pockets, £4 5s to £4 10s; Weald of Kent ditto, £4 10s to £5 5s, Mid and East Kent ditto, £5 10s to £7 5s per cwt.

Coals Hetton, Adair's 12s 6d; Hamilton, 12s 6d, Stewart's, 12s 6d; Hilda, 12s per ton.

Smithfield Prices.—The supply on offer both to-day and the last was moderate in number, and very deficient in quality The poorest 8o ts, Downs, &c., sold readily, at prices fully equal to those obtained on Monday But the inferior kinds of beef were a rare drug, though we announced, even cheaper. There were in the mar kes 2 cows fr m Spain 203 oxen and sows, 1,310 sheep and lambs, and 60 calves from Holland, and 1,000 sheep and lambs we were but moderately supplied with the mutton trade was firm, and late rates were strictly supported. The supply of calves was good; the sale for that stock was somewhat active, at very full prices. Notwithstanding the supply of calves was great, the veal trade was firm, at an advance of from 2d to 4d per 8lb. Pigs met a ready sale, at about stationary prices. Milch cows were very dull, at from £16 to £18 each, the ailing their sale at late rates.

Per 8lb. to sink the offal.—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s 8d to 4s 0d, second quality ditto, 4s 2d to 4s 4d; prime large oxen, 4s 6d to 4s 8d; prime down ks, 4s 10d to 5s 0d; coarse and inferior sheep, 4s 2d to 4s 4d, second quality ditto, 4s 6d to 4s 8d; prime ditto, 4s 10d to 5s 0d; prime South Down ditto 5s 2d to 5s 4d; prime coarse calves, 4s 6d to 4s 10d; prime small ditto, 5s 0d to 5s 2d; large coarse pigs, 3s 8d to 4s 0d; small ditto, 4s 2d to 4s 4d; suckling calves, 21s to 30s each; quarter old store pigs, 16s to 20s each.

Newgate and Leadenhall Prices.—We had a very ady trade here to day at full prices Per 8lb by the carcase:—Inferior beef, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; middling ditto, 3s 8d to 4s 0d; prime large ditto, 4s 0d to 4s 8d; prime sma ditto, 4s 2d to 4s 4 ; large pork, 3s 8 to 4s 6d; small ditto, 4s 8d to 5s 0d; veal, 3s 4d to 4s 8d; mutton, 3s 4d to 4s 10d; lamb, 5s 0d to 6s 0d; small pork, 4s 8d to 5s 10d; lamb, 5s 0d to 6s 8d. ROBT HERBERT.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

There has been a good demand for Money during the week, while the uncertain position of the Exchanges inspires caution. The ra e has not, however, been enhanced, either to those requiring accommodation, or to the lender. No immediate relaxation is expected in the rates.

The English Funds opened heavily on Monday, at a decline of about 1 per cent, upon Saturday's prices; and, although slig ht ly recovered in the course of the day, still the close was 1 per cent below the Saturday's quotations. Business on Tuesday it was not until the afternoon that an improved price was quoted. At closing, 88¾ ⅞ for Money, and 89¼ for Account, were the official quotations. Chinese affairs had a favourable influence upon the Stocks which were the last quotation. On Thursday the market was dull and inanimate at a reduction of about ¼ per cent upon the former advance—no disposition to rally since. Exchequer Bills have not varied materially, but Bank Stock has been in better very firm late y, receded on Tuesday to 196¾ 197¼ The remaini g Britis. Securities, at the close of the week, were as follows:—Bank Stock, 197¼; Reduced, 88¼; Consols, 88¾; New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cent Annu. 99¾; Long Annuity Expire Jan. 5, 1860, 9⅜; Ditto, 30 years, Oct. 10. 1859, 6¼; South Sea Stock, 97¼; Ditto, New Annuities, 96¾; India Stock, 263; Bonds, Aug. 96, 98¾; Exchequer Bills, 1½d , £1000, 11 pm.; £500, 14 pm.; Ditto, 5ma, 11 pm.

For ere were some few transactions in Mexican stock on Monday, at a slight advance, but, with this exception, the Foreign Market continues in its usual dull state. Mexican was again dealt in on Tuesday, a d closed at 19¾ to ⅞ On Wednesday, s few transactions in Brazilian, Spanish Five per Cents, and Dutch Stock, made up the day's transactions. The correspondence relative to Peruvian Stock formed the topic of conversation on Thursday's market. The point consists in requesting that an agent may be authorised to settle in Lima what has been long promised to be paid in London. The purport of the proposed contract, amounting to a large sum, instead of being remitted, are retained; and, as an excuse for delay, the request that an agent should be appointed is required to. This is shuffling, and is regarded only in that light by all who remember he circumstances at the period that grand became so valuable. A little animation generally at the close of the week caused the last quotations to stand:—Brazilian Bonds, Five per Cent., 84¾; Ditto, New Bonds, 1829 and 1839, 84; Ditto, Small, 84; Equador Bonds, 3⅝; Grenada, One per Cent., 20, Ditto, Deferred, 3⅝; Mexican Bonds, 1846, Five per Cent., 19⅛; Ditto, for the account, 19⅜; Ditto, Small, 19⅛; Peru, 1844, 84; Russian Bonds, 112; Spanish Bonds, Five per Cent., for the Accou.t, 21½; Ditto, Three per Cent, for the Account, 31½; Venezuela Bonds, Two per Cent., 33; Ditto, Deferred, 8½; Ditto, Small, 8½; Belgian Bonds, 100½.

The Share Market continues heavy, with very little business doing except in a few lines. Aubergne, Nottingham, Boston, and Eastern Counties Junction are more in request, from an expected change in the Board of Direction. It is understood that an alteration in the line, tend.ng to save the shareholders money without in any way lessening its ut lity, is contemplated by the new members of the direction. This, of course, renders the shares more valuable, and they are the last price quoted. At the cl se of the week, prices stood for Birmingham and Oxford Junction, 17¼; Buckinghamshire, ¼ dis.; Eastern Counties, 20; Ditto, York Extension, 6¾; Great Northern, 21; Ditto, London and Yorkshire, 2; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 30½; Great N r England, New, £40, 60; Great Western, 116; Ditto, Half Shares, 69½; Ditto, Quarter Shares, 19½; Ditto, New, £10, 10; Hull and Selby, 103; Ditto, Leeds and Bradford, 94; London and Blackwall, 7¼; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 55½; London, and North Western, 127; Ditto, New Shares, 11⅝; London and South Western, 67; Ditto, New Canonbie Lights, 6½; Ditto, New Quarter Shares, Scrip £50, 5¾; Manchester and Leeds, –; Ditto, Half Shares, 45¾; Ditto, Quarter Shares, 17⅝; Midland, 125; Do., £50 Shares, 9½; Do. Birmingham and Derby, 96¾; Newcastle and Berwick, 44; Ditto, New, £10, 10¼; North Midland, 74¾; North Britain, Half Shares, 15½; Ditto, Quarter Shares, 4¾; Ditto, Thirds, 2¾; North Staffordshire, £10, Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 18½; Preston and Wyre, Half Shares (A), 18; Ditto, ditto (B), 14; Reading, Guildford, and Reigate, 8; Shrewsbury and Birmingham, 3; Ditto, Class B, 2¾; South Eastern and Dover, 30¾; Ditto, New, No. 4, 2¾; Windsor, Staines, and South Western, 34¾ prem; York and Newcastle, 87½; Ditto, Extension, 15½; Ditto, Preference, 12; York and North Midland, 85; Ditto, Extension, 42¾; Ditto Preference, 15½; Ditto, East and West Riding Extension, 27; Bodmyan and Aspley, 15½; Dutch Rhenish, 2¾, Great Western Canada, 3½; Lyons and Avignon (Constituted), 3; Northern of France, 12½; Orleans and Bordeaux, 5¾; Paris and Rouen, 3⅝; West Flanders, 4—Bank Stock, London and Westminster, 196.

SATURDAY MORNING.—The English Market was very inactive yesterday, scarcely varying t o quot.ons of the preceding day. Consols closed at 88¾ ⅞ for Money, and 88¾ ⅞ for Account. Shares were flat; and the Foreign Market but little attended to.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, JULY 20TH.

WAR OFFICE, JULY 16

Royal Regiment of Horse Guards.—Charles Sidney Davers Mills to be Cornet, vice Lord Ossulston, dec.

7th Light Dragoons: Captain Edward James Pratt to be Captain, vice James Nixon Moorhouse, Captain Robert Abercromby Torrens to be Captain, vice Power. 16th: Cadet Hugh Manley Power to be Cornet, vice Tuke.

5th Foot: Major J. S. Schonswar o be Lieutenant-Colonel; Capt. F. M. N Gay to be Major, vice Schonswar; Capt. W. Turner to be Captain, vice Gay; Capt. G. Nicholas to be Captain, vice Hamilton; Capt. H. Edmonds to be Captain, vice Jeacke; Lieut. J. W. Coquits to be Captain, vice Turner; Second-Lieut. L. Fitzgerald to be First Lieutenant, vice Colquhi; Gent. Cadet W. T. F. Wallace to be Second Lieutenant, vice Carter; Lieut. Sir Leonard Worsley Holmes, vice Fitzgerald; Second-Lieut. C. Carter to be Adjutant; Colour-Serj. H. M'Donald to be Quarter Master D Hamilton, M.D., to be Assistant-surgeon, vice Bailey. 8th: E Smith to be Ensign, vice Tyrdell 16th C. S Flower to be Ensign vice Blackburn. 27th: Serg.nt T. Mowyer, vice Hallett; C. C Brine to be Ensign, vice Kinloch. 29th: Assistant-Surgeon Stewart to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Young. 31st: Ensign G D. D Pilkington to be Lieutenant, vice Carter. D. L Culthorpe to be Ensign, vice Pilkington. 68th: Lieut. C. A Morbut to be Lieut.-nant vice Dyer. Ensign J Maxsse to be Lieutenant, vice Sebright. C Talk to be Ensign, vice Maxsse 80th: Assist.-Surg B Young to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Stewart. 81st: Lieut. W D Scott to be Ca tain, vice Hamilton. 84th: Ensign H B Worthington to be Lieutenant, vice Scott. Ensign J F Tryde t to be Ensign, vice Westropp. 93d: Colour Serj. Hay to be Quarter Master. Assistant-Surgeon Archibald Cuddie D M More to be Ensign, vice Gahan 94th: Capt H. J. Jeun ey to be Capta n vice Nicholas. 97th: Capt Lt H Hamilton to be Captain, vice Kearney. 98th: Capt. C J Jeacke to be Captain, vice Edmonds. 99d Paymaster S Blake to be Paymaster, vice Wardell

Unattached: Lieut. F. E Lowe to be Lieutenant, vice Symes

Cape Mounted Rifl men: Ensign F Gahan to be Lieutenant, vice Hamilton.

Royal Marines: Lieut. and Paymaster W. H. Pinhorn to be Paymaster, vice Blake.

Royal Malta Fencible R giment: Maj r F Hunter, C M G, to be Lieutenant-Colonel vice the Marquis Dalhousie re Fire C M G., Captain D Cuthbert to be Major, vice Hunter; Lieut. F R ain to be Captain, vice Cuthbert. Ensign G Sealso to be Lieutenant, vice Ramsay G J Tomlinson to be Ensign, vice Sealso

HERVEY -Captain W. Turner to be Major in the Army

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED

J. MEASFIELD, Liverpool, Merchant.

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, COVENT-GARDEN.—For the BENEFIT of Signor TAMBURINI —The Nobility, Subscribers, and the Public are respectfully informed that a Grand EXTRA NIGHT will take place on THURSDAY next, JULY 29th, on which occasion will be performed, for the last time this season, DONIZETTI'S LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR, with the following powerful cast:—Mr netti, Madame Gold; Pippo Molle Alberti; Ardoino, Mr Severi; Fernando, Mr Bartolini; Conductor, Mr Costa. To be followed by LA PERI: in which Mdlle. Pinakott, Mdme. Baderna, Mdlle Serin, Mdlle Rosati, Mdlle Desmonts, Mdlle Bolognesi, & Mr Perrot.

On Saturday with Carati's new Ballet, LA NOSSERA, in which Mdlle. Fuoco will sustain the principal character, supported by a numerous corps de ballet. The doors will be opened at Half-past Seven, and the performance commences at Eight o'Clock.

CASTLE'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE (Proprietor Mr. W. Batty). MONDAY, JULY 26th, by desire of several families; a Festival Night of Lord Byron's passionate Spectacle of MAZEPPA, or the WILD HORSE, will be continued six nights longer, which has been produced with a lit o ical splendour. Entirely new SCENES in the CIRCLE, by the Talented Artistes of the Amphitheatre, in the various Modes of Horsemanship. On Monday, and during the week, Mr Batty will appear in the Act of Acting and Stage Manager, Mr W D Broadfoot In conclusion, an extensive Scene of magnificence, an Original Spectacle, entitled the Siege of Gibraltar, or, the PRINCE OF CYPRUS, or the HORSE of the ELEMENTS, EARTH AIR, FIRE, and WATER

ROYAL GARDENS, VAUXHALL. Patronised by her Majesty and the Royal Family. Open Every Evening (Saturday excepted). Chinese Suspension Bridge—Asiatic Pavilion—Illuminated Cascade, with a Splendid New Series of Tableaux, in which Madame WARTON will appear. The Equestrian from the Garden of Versailles. Grand Scene from the Opera of Norma. Also Actæon, &c &c. Evening Performances at Half-past Eight. Stalls, 3s.; Reserved Seats, 2s.; Promenade, is Admission Half-price. No person admitted in the act of smoking.

JERUSALEM AS IT IS.—Now Exhibiting, at the Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly EDWIN SMITH'S New and Original Model of JERUSALEM AS IT IS, boasting the rapidity of Two Hundred years, and, embracing Events that have occurred under the name of THE REGISTERED PANORAMA, which appellation they have the right to manufacture and sell, under the provisions of the Copyright of Design Act.

The body exhibits no awful sight regret at having informed the right of the Publicthe to the unenlightened mass, and d thereby agree to pay them the costs f, and hundred to the proprietors thereby by them to establish such right. And I do hereby further agree, on their so doing, to make any affidavit that may be required at on the purchase by me of the Views Cosmorama and the Registered Pa norama, in order to assist the Plaintiffs in proceedings against the wholesale dealers of whom I purchased the same; and I further agree to allow the Plaintiffs the shall be at liberty to make such use of this memorandum as they may be advised.

Dated this 16th day of July, 1847.

FREDERICK WALTER STEWART LACK.

Witness—J. MAYERS, Solicitor, Palace Chambers, St. James's.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.

COLLINS'S ODE on the PASSIONS will be recited by Mr. HOLLINGSHEAD, with Illustrations on a Musical Instrument invented by means of the OPAQUE MICROSCOPE, accompanied by Music by Dr Wall is, on the Morning and Evening of Monday, and on the Morning of Saturday, next. In the Lecture Room. THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY has deposited, for the present, a complete Set of their interesting APPARATUS. Dr Bachhoffner's LECTURES on NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, DIORAMA of SCENERY in the Alps, Mont Blanc, Diving Bell, Glees, with a Splendid New Series of Tableaux, in which Madame WARTON will appear. The Equestrian from the Garden of Versailles. Grand Scene from the Opera of Norma. Also Actæon, &c &c. Evening Performances at Half-past Eight. Stalls, 3s.; Reserved Seats, 2s.; Promenade, is Admission Half-price. No person admitted in the act of smoking.

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Dated this 16th day of July, 1847.

FREDERICK WALTER STEWART LACK.

Witness—J. MAYERS, Solicitor, Palace Chambers, St. James's.

IN CHANCERY.—Between HENRY JOHN NICOLL and DONALD NICOLL, Plaintiffs, and FREDERICK WALTER STEWART LACK, Defendant In consideration of the Plaintiffs' undertaking to prosecute their suit which has been instituted for the purpose of restraining me from selling an Over-Coat under the name of THE REGISTERED PANORAMA, which appellation they have the right to manufacture and sell, under the provisions of the Copyright of Design Act.

I hereby express my awful regret at having informed the right of the Plaintiffs to the unenlightened mass, and d thereby agree to pay them the costs f, and hundred to the proprietors thereby by them to establish such right. And I do hereby further agree, on their so doing, to make any affidavit that may be required at on the purchase by me of the Views Cosmorama and the Registered Pa norama, in order to assist the Plaintiffs in proceedings against the wholesale dealers of whom I purchased the same; and I further agree to allow the Plaintiffs the shall be at liberty to make such use of this memorandum as they may be advised.

Dated this 16th day of July, 1847.

FREDERICK WALTER STEWART LACK.

Witness—J. MAYERS, Solicitor, Palace Chambers, St. James's.

GERMAN HOSPITAL, DALSTON.—A PUBLIC MEETING will be held on MONDAY, JULY 26th, at Half-past Five o'Clock, P.M., at the HANOVER SQUARE ROOMS, to take into consideration the proposed Re-sale of the Asylum Property, in aid of the German Hospital at Dalston; the Surplus of which has not been sufficient to meet the claims of the Institution.—By order of the Committee, HENRY GREAVES, Secretary.

HOUSES.—To be SOLD, a Bargain, Four HOUSES, let at £36 a-year, pay. £8-8s. Eight Houses, let at £176 a-year, price £160. Two at £52 price £40. And a single House, let at £21, price £20. They are close together, well built, and have a brick boundary-wall on each side of them. Term, twenty-two years; Land unfenced, at a low ground rent, and will pay ten per Cent with the Houses.—Apply to Mr. King, Stonebridge House, Acton-street, Kingsland-road, the fourth turning from the Canal Bridge.

TO LET, a very respectable TEA and COFFEE BUSINESS, in a first-rate situation, being opposite the Chinese Pier, 69, Cheyne-walk, Chelsea.—Where an immediate customer can get a very respectable living. £30 for possession. Inquire on the premises.

EDUCATION.—YOUTH are PREPARED for the UNIVERSITIES and CIVIL and PROFESSIONAL LIFE, by the Rev. P. EGAN, assisted by Masters of Eminence in the different departments, comprising the chief Eng ish, Classical, and Oriental Languages. Greek and Latin classics, Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, Hebrew and Arabic. Pupils are taken at two years of age, and are under the more immediate superintendence of Mrs. Egan.—A Preparatory, containing Terms, and a View of the Establishment, may be had by applying at the Institution in the Old Kent-road, A.M.'s Court, Bishopton, between Bath and Bristol.

PARIS.—PROTESTANT ESTABLISHMENT.—Madame MARTIN, No. 1, Rue de Beaune, Faubourg St. Germain, receives a limited number of YOUNG LADIES on the plan of HOME EDUCATION. The studies are conducted by the most eminent Professors of the French capital, under the immediate superintendence of Madame Martin, who, during a residence of twenty-five years at Paris, has been engaged in educating young ladies of rank. Ladies wishing for complete instruction in the French language, to have the advantage of introduction to society, can be received. If required, the pupils may be sent for either by the Steamer or London. The highest references given, both in England and on the Continent. Address as above.

CURRALL and SON, Importers of COGNAC BRANDY, of the highest quality; choice Old Pale at 60s., and Brown at 48s. per Dozen. Bottles, 2s. per Dozen extra.—No. 3, Bradshaw-street, Islington, and 28, Mark-lane, London. Pale High-flavoured Sherry at 36s. per Dozen.—35, Bishopsgate-street Within.

GREEN-GINGER WINE is the most refreshing, wholesome, and palatable cordial that has yet been produced. The original manufacturers of this delicious beverage have the fac-simile of their signature affixed to the labels of each bottle.—Observe the name of "HAYMAN and CO." over the mark of each bottle. May be had, wholesale, at the Manufactory, Bristol, Barge-yard, Bucklersbury; at 26, Duke-street and Henry-street, Liverpool, or of respectable shopkeepers in Town and Country.

TONIC ALE.—The splendid description of Bottled Beer is now ready. It is strongly recommended by the Faculty as possessing the most valuable tonic properties, promoting appetite, &c. Sold in quart and pint bottles, secured by Beat's Patent Capsule. JOSEPH STOCKTON, sole Agent, Stores, No. 1, John-square, Redford-row.

NUMBER ONE, SAINT PAUL'S CHURCHYARD.—
URE TEAS
By purchasing your Teas at Number One, you effect all the saving and the intermediate saving that can possibly be attained.
To have your money back, your time and your temper.
You have your money's worth, for your money, better, and cheaper
You save your time for by dropping a line to the Tea Merchants at St. Paul's, they will be their own deliverer your Tea at your own doorand, or if written at the Counter, while you wait.
Save your temper for when the cabl nating cffs is of drinking really good and pure tea are felt, the temper cannot fail to be cleared and its gained
DAKIN and COMPANY Tea Merchants, Number One, St Paul's Churchyard

BAKER'S PHEASANTRY, Beaufort-street, King's-road, Chelsea, by appointment to her Majesty and H. R. H. Prince Albert).—ORNAMENTAL WATERFOWL, consisting of Black and White Swans, Bernicle Geese, Chilian Geese, Barnacle, Brent, and Laugh ng Geese, Shieldrakes Pintail, Widgeon, Summer and Winter-teal, Golden-eye, Gadwall, Mandarin, Gold and Silver, and Dun Bred, Carolina Ducks, Pied Call, Tufted, and pauche-ed; also Spain, Buenos Ayres, Cochin China, Malay, Poland, Surrey, and Dorking Fowls, and all Half-an-other Sorts, Guinea-hens, Silver, Japan, Pied, and Common Peafowl, and pure Cochin Pigs.

ELEGANT FANS.—Gentlemen desirous of making a handsome and acceptable present to a Lady should pay a visit to MECHI'S, Leadenhall-street, near the India House, where they may inspect a variety of FANS suitable for every purpose, at a Prices. 6d. to the fancy of those who desire take any other direction, Mechi will be found equal to the occasion, as a glance at his well-assorted stock will convince them. A SHOW ROOM will be seen the most perfect Assortment of rare Mechi Manufactures, in Work-tables, Work-boxes, Dressing-cases, Writing-cases, Dressing-bags, Envelope-cases, Portfolios, Note Books, &c. &c. every thing for the Toilet and Work Table may be purchased of Mechi.—It is a fact worthy of notice, and of public interest, that Mechi

AIR GUNS and AIR CANES.—An entirely new and further improved assortment of these portable and silently destructive weapons, now on sale, adapted by HALLY Inn for killing Rabbits, Rooks, Sea Fowl, &c., with Ball, small Shot, Rook shot, Fish with harpoons, &c. Prices commencing at £3 3s. each. Pump, and apparatus complete.—See Practice, price 6d.; by post, 8d.)—HALLY Gun maker to the Admiralty, Rotherhithe.—REMOVED FROM 5, Red Lion-street, Holborn.

CHUBB'S LOCKS, Fire-proof Safes, and Cash Boxes.—CHUBB'S NEW PATENT DETECTOR LOCKS give perfect security from thieves and pick-locks, and also give immediate notice of any attempt to open them. They are made of every size, and for all purposes to which locks are applied, and are strong, simple, and not liable and cannot get out of order. Chubb's Patent Fire-proof Safes, Bankers, Chests, &c. Strong Japan Cash Boxes, and a great variety of other articles made to order, and sold with the Detector Locks. C. CHUBB and SON, 57, St. Paul's Churchyard.

DEANE'S GUNS are manufactured of no other than the choicest materials, and by none but the most experienced hands, under their immediate inspection, and on the new premises, 3 and 4, Deanes-yard, Westminster. Every Gun that a sportsman can carry with him into the field, and bear first-rate, is to be secure that he is obtaining such, by purchasing one of DEANE and DRAY'S Guns, which are sighted by Mr. Philip Gun and Pistol Barrel Maker to the Queen, and Inventor of the Patent Breech, and the Patent Nipple, and the Patent Gun Sight, and the Detector Locks, and the Patent Gun Sight, and the Patent Gun Sight, and the Patent Gun Sight

SCENE OF THE LATE GUN-COTTON EXPLOSION AT FAVERSHAM.

THE EXPLOSION AT FAVERSHAM.

The explosion of a gun cotton mill, at Faversham, of which we gave an account last week, has proved even more disastrous than was at first stated. So loud was the explosion that the noise was heard within two miles of Maidstone, a distance of seventeen miles. The sound resembled thunder heard at a great distance. The houses within a circumference of a mile were all more or less affected, as if by the shock of an earthquake

The entire number of persons who have suffered is supposed to be thirty-four; of these, twenty have already died. Their funeral, or rather the interment of the fragments of their bodies, took place last Saturday. Of the twenty dead, the remains of ten only have been identified, owing to the dreadfully mangled state of their bodies. Of the fourteen still living, several are not expected to recover. Awfully destructive of human life as the accident has been, it might, and but for a providential circumstance would, have proved more so. It fortunately happened that a considerable number of those usually employed in the works were at the time the catastrophe occurred engaged in haymaking.

At the Coroner's Inquest, held yesterday week, on the bodies of the sufferers nothing that could be relied on as to the cause of the catastrophe was elicited. The inquest was adjourned for a month, in the hope that some of the fourteen still surviving sufferers may be so far recovered as to be able to lay before the Jury more definite information regarding the circumstances under which the catastrophe took place.

In addition to the numerous deaths caused by the explosion, another death took place under very peculiar circumstances. A young man who had been employed in the neighbourhood, having gone to assist in extricating the sufferers, and digging the dead out of the mass of ruins, suddenly felt himself taken ill in consequence of the inhalation of the noxious atmosphere caused by the explosion. He went and represented to a medical gentleman in Faversham how ill he felt, and the medical gentleman told him to walk about for an hour or two in the open air; adding, that if he did not feel better then, he must call on him, and he would prescribe some medecine for him. In the course of three hours the unfortunate man died. An inquest was held on the body, when the medical gentleman referred to gave it as his decided opinion that he had died from the effects of inhaling the noxious air. The Jury returned a verdict to that effect.

We have engraved the locality of the catastrophe, from a sketch by an artist whom we dispatched to Faversham. It shows the stove destroyed; workmen searching the disturbed earth-mounds, in quest of bodies, &c.

The scene of devastation is thus described in the *Times* report:—

"The extraordinary effect of the explosion on the buildings in the neighbourhood, and on the corn fields in the vicinity, cannot possibly be realised except by an eye-witness. The roofs of all the buildings within about a quarter of a mile of the explosion are completely stripped of their tiles, and the walls are much shaken. Even in the town of Faversham, fully a mile distant from the scene of the disaster, windows were broken, and the houses otherwise damaged in some instances. On the opposite side of the stream which forms the northern boundary of the Marsh Works is a field of wheat of some extent. The explosion has completely blasted this over a space of about two acres, and the ears, drooping and discoloured, present a scene of desolation in perfect character with the adjoining ruins. The willow-trees which skirt the bank of the stream referred to, and, indeed, all the trees within about 50 yards of the buildings Nos. 3 and 4, are torn up by the roots, and scattered about in all directions. Those more distant are less seriously injured, but the foliage of all within a very large circle is wholly destroyed. One of the most remarkable effects of the explosion is the removal, as it appears almost bodily, of the enormous mound of earth skirting the No. 4 stove. Another instance of its power was shown in the forcible ejection from a deep well of two massive pumps, the leaden pipes of which, nearly 20 feet long, were drawn up and thrown to a very considerable distance."

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Parliament was yesterday (Friday) prorogued by her Majesty. The streets leading to the House of Lords presented the same animated appearance as is usual on similar occasions.

Her Majesty, accompanied by Prince Albert, and attended by the usual great Officers of State, entered the Royal carriage, and proceeded from Buckingham Palace to the House of Lords shortly before two o'clock.

As the Royal procession passed through St. James's Park and along the line of road, her Majesty and her illustrious Consort were loudly cheered by the spectators who had assembled to witness this splendid pageant.

On the arrival of the Royal *cortège* at the House of Lords, it was announced by a discharge of cannon.

Her Majesty having robed, she immediately proceeded to the House, and took her seat on the Throne. Prince Albert occupied a State chair on the right of the Sovereign. The entrance of her Majesty to the House was announced by a flourish of trumpets. The Peers and Peeresses all rose as the Queen entered.

The new House was crowded, and presented a brilliant spectacle. All, or nearly all, the Foreign Ambassadors and Ministers were present. The dresses of the ladies were very elegant.

Her Majesty having taken her seat,

The Lord Chancellor directed Sir Augustus Clifford, Usher of the Black Rod, to summon the House of Commons to hear the Royal Speech on the Prorogation of Parliament.

In a short time the Speaker, accompanied by a number of Members, appeared at the bar, when the right hon. gentleman (as is usual) addressed her Majesty in a short speech, recounting the business of the Session, and concluded by praying the Royal Assent to several bills which had past both Houses.

Her Majesty, who appeared in excellent health and spirits, then read the following Most Gracious Speech:—

"MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

"I have much satisfaction in being able to release you from the duties of a laborious and anxious Session. I cannot take leave of you without expressing my grateful sense of the assiduity and zeal with which you have applied yourselves to the consideration of the public interests.

"Your attention has been principally directed to the measures of immediate relief which a great and unprecedented calamity rendered necessary.

"I have given my cheerful assent to those laws, which, by allowing the free admission of grain, and by affording facilities for the use of sugar in breweries and distilleries, tend to increase the quantity of human food, and to promote commercial intercourse.

"I rejoice to find that you have in no instance proposed new restrictions, or interfered with the liberty of foreign or internal trade, as a mode of relieving distress. I feel assured that such measures are generally ineffectual, and, in some cases, aggravate the evils for the alleviation of which they are adopted.

"I cordially approve of the acts of large and liberal bounty by which you have assuaged the sufferings of my Irish subjects. I have also readily given my sanction to a law to make better provision for the permanent relief of the destitute in Ireland. I have likewise given my assent to various bills calculated to promote the agriculture and develop the industry of that portion of the United Kingdom. My attention shall be directed to such further measures as may be conducive to those salutary purposes.

"My relations with foreign powers continue to inspire me with confidence in the maintenance of peace.

"It has afforded me great satisfaction to find that the measures which, in concert with the King of the French, the Queen of Spain, and the Queen of Portugal, I have taken for the pacification of Portugal, have been attended with success; and that the civil war which for many months had afflicted that country has at last been brought to a bloodless termination.

"I indulge the hope that future differences between political parties in that country, may be settled without an appeal to arms.

"GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,

"I thank you for your willingness in granting me the necessary supplies; they shall be applied with due care and economy to the public service.

"I am happy to inform you that, notwithstanding the high price of food, the revenue has, up to the present time, been more productive than I had reason to anticipate. The increased use of articles of general consumption has chiefly contributed to this result. The revenue derived from sugar especially has been greatly augmented by the removal of the prohibitory duties on foreign sugar.

"The various grants which you have made for education in the United Kingdom will, I trust, be conducive to the religious and moral improvement of my people.

"MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

"I think proper to inform you that it is my intention immediately to dissolve the present Parliament.

"I rely with confidence on the loyalty to the throne, and attachment to the free institutions of this country, which animate the great body of my people. I join with them in supplications to Almighty God that the dearth by which we have been afflicted may, by the Divine blessing, be converted into cheapness and plenty."

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

The Speaker (attired in his state robes) took the chair at a few minutes past one o'clock.

The Lords' amendments to several bills were read and agreed to.

Lord G. BENTINCK gave notice that early next session he should move for a Select Committee to inquire into the state of the West Indies, and to report whether, under the present existing laws, they were able to compete with foreign colonies. The noble Lord addressed the House at some length on the subject.

The House was proceeding with business, when Sir Augustus Clifford, Usher of the Black Rod, appeared at the table, and summoned the House to the House of Lords, to hear her Majesty's most gracious Speech on the Prorogation of Parliament.

IRELAND.

THE ELECTIONS IN IRELAND.

Two Conservatives of mark have already resigned—Mr. E. P. Shirley, in the county of Monaghan, where he will be replaced by a Whig, the Hon. T. V. Dawson; and the Hon. Colonel Dawson Damer, who has resigned his pretensions for the borough of Portarlington, where the field is open for a Liberal, Colonel Dunne. A third Repeal candidate for Mayo has appeared in the person of Mr. V. O'Connor Blake. "Yonghal," says the *Cork Examiner*, "is in favour of Mr. T. Chisholme Anstey, a well-known Catholic barrister, resident in England." Mr. William Fagan, a proprietor, it is said, of one of the local papers, has consented to stand for the city of Cork in succession to Mr. Daniel Callaghan. Judging from present appearances, there will not be so many contests as might have been expected in Ireland

ADDRESS TO THE LORD LIEUTENANT.—The Lord Mayor of Dublin and a deputation of the Town Council went on Monday to the Castle, to present his Excellency with an Address. His Excellency received them in the state apartment, on the Vice-Regal throne. All the prominent functionaries at the Castle were present. The address, after congratulating his Excellency on his arrival, noticing his character as a statesman, proceeds to discuss the condition of the country. It speaks of the natural advantages of fire-and, and of the famine which desolates the land, as only the aggravation of that destitution under which the country uniformly labours. It describes the universality of the present misery—a misery which has reached all classes—and refers to the circumstance that 50,000 persons in Dublin receive daily rations. The causes of Irish misery are referred to absenteeism, consequent upon the act of Legislative Union, the non-reclamation of waste lands, and the neglect by the British Government and Legislature of the mining and other resources of the country. The Lord Mayor having read the Address, the Earl of Clarendon replied to it. His Excellency admitted that many of the evils of the country were attributable to bad laws, now happily repealed, but, at the same time, he said that the Government could not itself provide the means of prosperity. They must, to a certain extent, be the work of the people. His Excellency then expressed a hope that the present moment might be considered as auspicious for the commencement of a new era, when from various causes party strife has happily subsided; when an awful visitation of Providence has brought different classes and creeds into kindly co-operation and sympathy; when misfortune has taught men, hitherto socially estranged, to know and to appreciate each other.

FRIGHTFUL MURDER IN THE COUNTY OF LIMERICK.—A man, named Hayes, was murdered in the most brutal manner on Wednesday night (last week), in his own house, situate near the village of Toomavara, on the high road between Dublin and Limerick. A party of men, five or six in number, knocked at Hayes's house in the dead of night. He declined to let them enter; and his sister, who, with his mother, dwelt with him, told the marauders he was out. The party then burst in the door, dragged Hayes from the room in which he slept, and commenced beating him. One of his sisters endeavoured to protect him, but she was attacked herself, knocked down, and stunned by blows. Hayes was also knocked down, and, while in that position, some fiend fired a blunderbuss, the contents of which entered his abdomen, and he expired in a few hours. None of the assassins can be identified

FOOD FROM AMERICA.—The American frigate *Macedonian* dropt anchor in Cove harbour on the 16th, laden with 1800 tons weight of bread-stuffs, the gift of the United States to the poor of Ireland. This superb war vessel has a crew of 600 teetotallers, and, on the approach of Father Mathew, in the Mayor's barge, Commodore De Kay manned the yards, and the gallant yankees gave three thundering cheers for the modern apostle.

THE REPEAL ASSOCIATION.—The weekly gathering of the "Old Ireland" Repeal party was held on Monday, notwithstanding the adjournment on the previous Monday being for a fortnight. The adjournment, however, was in consequence of the expected arrival of Mr. O'Connell's remains from Genoa, the postponement of which enables the association to meet. The attendance was extremely wretched, including Mr. John O'Connell, M.P., Mr. C. M'Tavish, the Repeal candidate for Dundalk, &c. The chair was occupied by Mr. John Reynolds, T.C. The rent was announced to be £50

DEATH OF THE O'CONOR DON.—We regret to have to announce the death of the O'Conor Don, M.P. for Roscommon, and one of the Lords of the Treasury, which melancholy event took place on Wednesday night at his residence in Jermyn-street, St. James's. The disease of which the hon. gentleman died was an illness of the heart.

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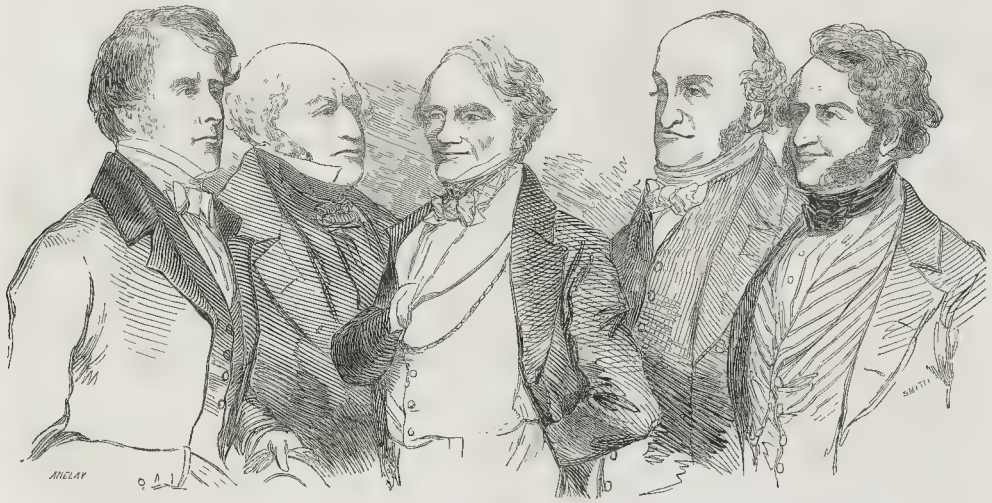
THE ELECTIONS.

THE absorbing question of the week has been the Elections. Not that party spirit runs as high as on some occasions comparatively recent, or that any one vital question is hanging in the balance, waiting the decision of the Hustings; on the contrary, the two parties have approached, and to some extent exchanged attributes. The Conservatives have abjured Protection; the Whigs are extending the power of the Church. A few years ago, it would have been folly in any one to have predicted such results: the inference is that no party can act continuously up to a fixed and settled policy; they are driven leagues wide of the line of sailing by the cross winds of circumstance. The chances are, therefore, that a party professing the principle of adhesion to one point, will, ere long, be driven from it. As soon as the cry of "No Surrender!" is raised, we may be sure there is a capitulation and compromise pending. When a garrison begins to talk of yielding, though in a tone of defiance, it proves that the enemy is becoming formidable. So, as no great question is tested by the present Election, we augur that the next Parliament will be one of comparatively little change; no long-cherished system will sink in it; and, if the Conservatives gain the numerical preponderance, it is just possible they may merit their name by preserving.

But, though thus shorn of excitement, as compared with former struggles, the Election is, of itself, and for what it involves, an



MR. PAYNE. SIR GEORGE LARPENT. LORD JOHN RUSSELL. MR. PATTISON. BARON ROTHSCHILD.

CITY OF LONDON ELECTION.—THE LIBERAL CANDIDATES.

MR. MASTERMAN. ALDERMAN JOHNSON. MR BEVAN MR. [illegible]

CITY OF LONDON ELECTION.—THE CONSERVATIVE CANDIDATES.

event fraught with interest. We are too apt to think lightly, and lower the estimate of the great appeal to the people, by mixing up with it the extraneous and accidental circumstances by which it is accompanied. The proceedings of the Hustings are a never-failing subject of satire. The platitudes; the *ad captandum* appeals to prejudice; the gross flattery showered upon the "independent electors" and "enlightened constituencies," who, perhaps, are neither perfectly independent nor superabundantly enlightened; the expedients—we might call them tricks - by which success has sometimes been purchased; the treating, and bribery, and seduction of voters; all this has furnished many a theme to the satirist, whether he wielded the pen or the pencil. Yet, under all this, and in spite of it, there remains the one great, vital principle, that the people have thrown into their hands, fully and certainly, the governing power of the State. Purists and framers of Utopian Constitutions may denounce the working of the system, and point out the faults alluded to. They are defects, and they do diminish our claim to the possession of an ideally perfect system; but, notwithstanding, what could be substituted for it, without infinite loss, and extreme injury to all that free men should value?

Let no one imagine that greater purity, that a higher political morality, is ensured by narrowing the lease on which the Government rests. France, the next great Constitutional State of Europe, has the smallest possible elective constituency, in proportion to its population. Is the standard of public feeling higher than in England? On the contrary: the Government, with the countless offices in its gift, commands the electors; the abuses of the old rotten boroughs in England were as nothing in their effects on the well-being of the people, compared with "the system" in France. In England, the representation was in the hands of the Crown, checked by a great amount of the same influence possessed by the two sections of the Aristocracy; in the conflict between them, the people always gained something; there were also large constituencies, too strong to be coerced, too numerous to be bought, through which "liberal opinions" or "popular principles," whichever Mr. Disraeli may please to call them, always found their way. In France there is but one power, that of the Crown: let those who sneer at the popular element in our Constitution, look at results. The French Deputy is without responsibility to the people, in the true sense of the term; and we find them falling from the rank of Statesmen to the degradation of criminals, convicted of the most vulgar corruption, and subjected to fine, imprisonment, and the loss of civil rights. The Pastes, and Cubières, and Pellapras, are the creation of a narrow and imperfect system of representation. Retreat yet further from the popular form of Government, and what do we find? A people, like that of Prussia, comparatively wealthy, and certainly well educated, subjected to a refined and complicated despotism, but just granted a Public Administration of Justice, and not yet allowed the free interchange of thought. The Government is said to be extravagant in its expenditure, although, at once honest and frugal; but, where no means of detection exist, much of this must be taken for granted. It is neither the French nor the Prussian system, that Englishmen would find better than their own.

There is a class of writers constantly pointing out the corruption, the mean and paltry vices, often found at work within a popular system of representation, by showing that one always accompanies the other: they insist it is inherent in it. We have noticed two cases of more restricted influence on the part of the people, upon the Government, one being more corrupt, and both certainly less free, than ourselves. Where shall we turn to next? To pure despotisms? We have examples before us in Russia and Turkey, and, in each of them, peculation and bribery are not exceptions to the rule—they are the rule itself.

The Emperor Alexander once said that the Admirals would steal his fleet, if they only knew where they could sell it. All the naval and military departments are a mass of embezzlement; and Nicholas has been compelled quite recently to degrade and exile some of his highest officers. He does all that a man of immense energy can do to check it; but where it is the interest of so many to conceal the truth, it is easy to keep him ill informed. The Eastern mode of managing matters is still more undisguised; the Pachas buy their posts, and then grind every grain out of the people by sheer force. Nations unpolicied and barbarous cannot be admitted into the comparison; but we may be pretty sure power will be most abused where there is the least limit to it.

We may go in another direction, and we shall be as far from perfection among universal suffrage and the ballot. If we can take the Americans on their own showing, they are as conscious of abuses and absurdities in their system as we are in ours. What we deduce from this is, that we ought not to allow ourselves to fall into the habit of underrating the institutions under which we live. In our very familiarity with them we overlook half their value. We must go as far back as the republic of Rome to find a state in which the elective principle was so generally carried out; and there are men who can be enthusiastic over the voting of the Tribes and Comitia of Rome, who would not give a moment's thought to the working of the suffrage in Finsbury or Marylebone. Half of what is set upon stilts, and looks grand and dignified in history, is made so only by time: all the petty features have dropped out of sight—we see the results without the processes. What evidence we do possess, shows the Roman form of canvassing to have been ostentatiously servile. Shakspeare has revived one election scene, and in it the candidate points as much confidence in the power of the owner of a rotten borough reduced by the Reform Bill, to beg what he before took without asking -forced to "cog their hearts from them," to parley for the "sweet voices" of the populace, and treat for their "price o' the Consulship."

Let the people keep firm hold of the right of Election, and not suffer themselves to be sneered out of one jot of the power it gives them. They are improving in the power of using it. The gross debauchery and violence of the Elections of former years are becoming traditional. They live in the prints of Hogarth, and the representations of the Westminster hustings of a far more recent period. Drunkenness and fights were the constant accompaniments of a contest; and it was part of the duty of a candidate to submit to a pelting—a practice abated by the abolition of the pillory, to which the hustings bore some resemblance, when both were contemporary. The shortening the duration of Elections, and the division of cities and boroughs into polling districts, have had a most salutary influence. The contest is so soon over, that the passions have scarcely time to get excited by opposition, as in the ten and fifteen days struggles of the good old times. Though the idea lingers in a few places, we are losing the notion that an Election must be a saturnalia, a suspension of all order and decency. It is in the largest constituencies that the fewest excesses are committed; and we have no doubt the spirit in which the Metropolitan Elections is conducted has its effect throughout the country. Indeed, the conduct of the people, where they are most massed together, shows how safely, with advancing knowledge and intelligence, they may be trusted with a power which, to the greater part of Europe, is unknown; and, where it is admitted, is dreaded, granted sparingly, and exercised under suspicion and distrust; but it is the free spirit kept up by her Elective system that has made England what she is. The power invested by it in the body of the people could not safely be given to any form of absolute power, though it were possible for it to be used with absolute wisdom.

THE CITY ELECTION.—PORTRAITS OF THE CANDIDATES.

We have engraved upon the preceding page, Portraits of the Nine Candidates, from sketches, taken by our artist, on the day of Nomination at the Guildhall.

In the centre of the group of *Liberals* is LORD JOHN RUSSELL whose public life has already been sketched in our columns.

Next is MR. JAMES PATTISON, who represented the City in the Parliaments of 1833 and 1837: was unsuccessful at the general election in 1841, but was elected in October, 1843, filling the vacancy occasioned by the death of Sir Matthew Wood. Mr. Pattison is a merchant; and his father and grandfather were engaged in commercial pursuits; the family estate is at Plumstead, in Kent, where the Pattisons have been settled for nearly a century.

SIR GEORGE-GERARD DE HOCHEPIED LARPENT formerly represented Nottingham in Parliament. He was created a Baronet in 1841.

BARON DE LIONEL ROTHSCHILD is the eldest son of Nathan Mayer Rothschild, the celebrated *millionnaire*. (A brief sketch of his life will be found at page 76)

MR. WILLIAM PAYNE is the well-known Coroner of London and Southwark.

Of the *Conservatives*, MR. MASTERMAN is the head of the long-established banking firm in Lombard-street. Mr. Masterman sat for the City in the late Parliament.

MR. JOHN JOHNSON is Alderman of the Ward of Dowgate, and served the office of Lord Mayor in 1845-46

MR. ROBERT COOPER REVAN is the third partner in the banking firm of Barclay, Bevan, Tritton, and Co., in Lombard-street.

MR. JAMES WILLIAM FRESHFIELD is one of the solicitors to the Bank of England, and at the head of the firm of the Messrs. Freshfield, in New Bank Buildings, Lothbury.

THE ELECTIONS FOR THE METROPOLIS.

CITY OF LONDON.—RETURN OF THREE LIBERAL CANDIDATES.

The nomination of candidates for the City of London took place on Wednesday at Guildhall.

Mr. Payne, the Coroner, entered the hall soon after ten o'clock; Mr. Masterman and Mr. Bevan, arrived at eleven, and were warmly received by their friends. Lord John Russell and the other candidates did not make their appearance until after the preliminary proceedings had commenced; they were severally greeted with cheers by their respective adherents.

After the accustomed forms, Jones Loyd, Esq., nominated Lord John Russell, and Wm. Hawes, Esq., seconded the proposal.

Thomas Baring, Esq., nominated John Masterman, Esq.—Russell Ellice, Esq., seconded the nomination.

Wm. Henry Prescott, Esq., proposed James Pattison, Esq., and strongly exhorted the Liberal electors to unite in supporting the four Liberal candidates. (Loud cheers.)—John Dillon, Esq., seconded the nomination.

Thomas Wilson, Esq., proposed J. W. Freshfield, Esq.—The nomination was seconded by Henry Chapman Mackay.

Thomas Hankey, Jun., Esq. proposed Sir George Larpent. -Wm. John Hall, Esq., seconded the nomination.

Horsley Palmer, Esq., proposed Mr. Alderman Johnson—The nomination was seconded by Mr Deputy Brown.

P. A. Taylor, Esq., proposed Baron Lionel Nathan Rothschild -J. Ingram Travers, Esq., seconded the nomination.

Abel Smith, Esq., proposed Mr. Robert Bradbury, Esq., seconded, the nomination of R. L. Bevan, Esq.

J. P. Muller, Esq., proposed W. Payne, Esq., whose nomination was seconded by James Meller, Esq.

Lord John Russell then presented himself, but was unable to proceed for several minutes, in consequence of the repeated cheers with which he was received and the uproar which prevailed. Having succeeded in obtaining a partial hearing, he said "I am here before you in fulfilment of the promise I made a short time since, for it shall not be said that I was ashamed to appear before you. I come before this large and numerous body of electors in the metropolis of this country and the British empire, to ask you whether I am worthy of again solicitingyour suffrages, and of being your representative in Parliament. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, when on a former occasion, six years ago, I solicited your suffrages, I had to contend with those who stood by the principles of protecting native industry. Gentlemen, in the next year the Prime Minister of the Crown proposed the re.axation of a large number of duties. Many of those who were interested in the matter—corn-dealers, corn-growers, and others, called upon me to represent the injury which they would sustain by admitting the principle of Free Trade in articles which they manufactured, while there remained a prohibitory duty on corn. I said to them, 'You may depend upon it that it is principle of Free-Trade cannot be much longer excluded from the article of corn: the whole system will soon become so odious that it must break down." (Loud cheers.) Gentlemen, I find these predictions verified and confirmed in the first place by the event, in the next by the recent address of the Right Hon. Sir Robert Peel to his constituents; in which he declares that, after the great changes in the year 1846, the Corn Law must be considered as the only one of any importance to be maintained. Those predictions are also confirmed by an address which I have seen in the newspapers to-day, in which the candidates who are opposed to us abjure the name of 'Protectionists,' and have altogether cast off the principle which they contended in 1841. (Cheering.) Gentlemen, with respect to other questions I will not now detain you, because, having very recently explained my sentiments to a large assembly, I think that the best mode of proceeding in action; and to-morrow you will have to decide whether or not I am worthy of again becoming your representative. I will only say one word with respect to those who oppose us. Parties there are in the country, and my future endeavours frighten you with vain terrors. Protestantism is in no danger—(cheers mingled with hisses); but while we support Protestantism, let us not altogether overlook or neglect Christianity. It is the duty of every true body of Protestant Dissenters who are opposing me on this occasion, I must say that I think it has altogether arisen from my efforts to promote the great cause of education. If the great body of Dissenters complain of any grant, or of any portion of any grant under which they unjustly suffer, I will use my best endeavours to relieve them from it—(loud cheers); but if they come to me, and ask me to abstain from promoting the progress of education, I am sure that I cannot abstain, because I think the education of the people is connected with the civil and religious liberties of the people, and by that cause I mean to adhere. I will conclude what I have to say to you by stating, that as a Minister of the Crown, I am not ashamed of facing a great body of my fellow-subjects, and that I shall continue to esteem it one of the highest honours if by your suffrages I am again elected as your representative in Parliament." (Cheering.)

Mr. Masterman said: "I am a supporter of the many valuable important public institutions of this country, but, at the same time, am ready, where abuses may have crept into their management, to lend a helping hand for their improvement, but not for their destruction. The Poor Law is so frequently alluded to, that I have no hesitation in saying, my desire has been to render it less offensive to those who come under its provisions, and my future endeavours will be to join in promoting any amelioration that may be brought under the consideration of Parliament. The Currency question is one in which I feel a deep interest, and strongly object to the restrictive regulations in the Bank Charter Bill, considering there should be a power of expanding the circulation in times of pressure, under proper regulations, and believing the inconvenience lately suffered by the commercial community arose entirely from there being no such power. The Navigation Laws, I consider, are so mixed up, not only with the commercial interests, but with that great arm of national prosperity, the Navy, that I should feel very cautious of altering their provisions."

Mr. Pattison said, that in 1841 he was defeated, because he had advocated the principles of Free-Trade, and a repeal of the Corn Laws, in opposition to his adversaries, who had been engaged in the opposite views. If he were again elected as their representative, he should continue to stick to his principles, and would never flinch from them. He had voted for frequent parliaments, and for an increase of the suffrage. He trusted that they would return him again to Parliament, and thereby afford him the opportunity of assisting in the working out of those principles. (Cheers and hisses.)

Mr Freshfield said: His honourable friends who had preceded him had each appealed to their past services. He would not claim their support on precisely those grounds, but he would appeal to them on the ground of long past parliamentary duty. He had had the honour to sit in four Parliaments; and, as something had been said on the subject of political consistency, he would boldly claim for himself the merit of having been a consistent Reformer. He had given a general support to Sir Robert Peel, but he had never voted with him when he brought forward measures that were inconsistent with the liberties of the subject. It had been objected against him, as a candidate, that he was a banker; he hoped, for the character of the law, that that would not be allowed to operate against his being member for the City of London, which, for two hundred years, had been represented by its Recorder.

Sir G. Larpent next presented himself, amidst loud cheers. He said, that though he could boast of no Parliamenta.y experience, or of services rendered them in Parliament, he did not feel that to be any disadvantage, when he considered that he was one of themselves. (Cheers.) They were traders of the City of London, and he was one of its merchants. His interests were, therefore, identified with theirs, and he would do everything in his power to promote the trade and commerce of the city. (Cheers) He stood forward as an advocate of Free-Trade. (Cheers.) He would endeavour to maintain what they had acquired, and to procure what they had not yet obtained. (Cheers.)

Mr. Alderman Johnson said—Gentlemen, I feel that from my long services in the performance of my civic duties I have completely identified myself with your welfare, and from the very fact of my long acquaintance with your rights and privileges, I may be enabled to render to you further public service, upon your electing me one of your representatives; not then being alone in the position of an administrator of the laws, but as a legislator, amending them where I may find them defective. (Groans and cheers.)

Baron Rothschild then came forward, and was greeted with loud cheers and a general waving of hats. He said he came before them to claim their support as a Free-Trader, to ask for their votes as a firm advocate of civil and religious liberty, and a zealous reformer of all abuses. These opinions were now more prevalent than when he first espoused them, but he trusted that he had also personal claims upon their support. The long connection of his family with their great city had given him every opportunity of becoming acquainted with the sources of its prosperity, and his successive intercourse with the Continental States had enabled him to obtain an intimate knowledge of their foreign trade, now more than ever an object of the greatest importance. He did not, however, wish to lay any stress upon his personal merits, and he would only add that all his interests were connected with those of the electors, and that, on every occasion in his private capacity, he had contributed to the utmost of his power to the attainment of those great measures of reform and improvement which had lately been passed. In assisting to the full development of those principles of Free Trade, and in securing perfect freedom of commerce, he should be still more anxious to secure perfect liberty in religion.

Mr. Rothschild, who was frequently interrupted by bursts of cheering and counter-cheering, sat down amidst loud applause.

Mr. Bevan next came forward, and attempted to address the meeting, amidst great confusion and uproar. He said that if they did not feel with him the importance of preserving what remained of Protestantism in their constitution, and the paramount duty of seeking the favour and blessing of the true God upon all their ways as a nation, but if they thought, on the contrary, that such things were only fit subjects for the taverns and disquisitions of no Popery fanatics, and unworthy the attention of enlightened and liberal minds, then he could scarcely expect that they would return him to Parliament. He trusted, however, that there was a deeper religious and Protestant feeling in the bosoms of his Fellow-citizens than some were disposed to give them credit for

Mr. Payne, who was the last of the candidates in addressing the electors, said that he was independent of all parties. He was glad to see them all in such good humour. (Great laughter.) He hoped that those who supported the Government candidates would not be at a loss for good places if they succeeded in returning their friends to Parliament. He trusted that they would never be obliged to go to the poor houses of this country for relief in their necessities, for there was much cruelty practised in them under the existing law. If returned to Parliament, he should endeavour to amend the law, so as to make it more humane and congenial to the feelings of Englishmen.

The show of hands having been made,

Mr. Sheriff Challis came forward, and declared that the election, by show of hands, had fallen upon Lord J Russell, Mr. Pattison, Sir G. Larpent, and Baron Lionel de Rothschild.

A poll was then demanded on behalf of the other candidates, which took place on Thursday.

OFFICIAL DECLARATION.

The official declaration was made yesterday by Mr. Sheriff Challis, as follows:

Russell	..	..	.. 7137	Bevan	 5264
Pattison	..	..	.. 7030	Johnson	 5009
Freshfield	..	..	.. 6759	Freshfield	 4704
Masterman	..	..	.. 6722	Payne	 543
Larpent	..	..	.. 6719		

The Sheriff then declared that Lord John Russell, Mr. Pattison, Baron Lionel de Rothschild, and Mr. Masterman were duly elected.

WESTMINSTER

RETURN OF SIR DE LACY EVANS AND MR. LUSHINGTON.

The nomination of candidates for the representation of Westminster took place on Wednesday, at the usual place, St. Paul's, Covent Garden.

A few minutes before twelve o'clock, Sir De Lacy Evans and his friends arrived, and were enthusiastically received by the vast crowds in front of the hustings. At other entrances Mr. Hall and afterwards Mr. Smith made their appearance, and were warmly welcomed by their respective friends and supporters.

Mr. Bambridge proposed (amidst the greatest confusion and uproar) Sir De Lacy Evans. Mr. Henry Ellis seconded the nomination

Mr. Burroughs proposed Mr. C. Cochrane. Mr. Hallett seconded the nomination.

Mr. S. G. Robinson proposed Mr. C. Lushington.

Mr. Elliott then proposed Lord Mandeville on high Conservative and Protectionist principles, and called upon the Conservatives of Westminster to rally round the son of the Duke of Manchester, and return him to Parliament.

Lord Sandon seconded the proposition.

Sir De Lacy Evans then came forward, and was received with general cheering. He said that, as short accounts make long friends, he came before them to yield an account of his stewardship, and to request a renewal of it at their hands ("Bravo! you shall have it"). On the last occasion they had elected him by a majority of nearly a thousand over a distinguished popular candidate, and a member of the Government of the day. (Great cheering.) He had since that contributed in Parliament to that great victory, the Repeal of the Corn-Laws. (Great cheering.) He rejoiced in that victory, because it had annihilated that party which had for so many years opposed every extension of the rights of the people. (Applause.) The great Conservative party had been shattered into fragments. (Renewed applause.) The name of Conservative had become so disgusting, that he was not surprised at gentlemen seeking to get rid of it. Let the noble Lord on the other side explain the distinction between a Tory and a Conservative. (Between a Pestle and a Bentinckite. (Laughter.) Among the measures which he had supported was the Education Grant. (Applause.) That grant was but a commencement. He regretted, from the dissensions of religious parties, that that grant had not been unanimously received. The policy of the Government in respect of that grant was not free from serious error; but, within the last few weeks, they had done something to repair it.

Mr. Cochrane next addressed the meeting, and was enthusiastically cheered by one party, and as vehemently hissed by another, but a much smaller one. The ladies in the balcony of the house waved their pocket handkerchiefs in a very graceful manner, and continued to do so during Mr. Cochrane's speech, probably for the double purpose of exciting the mob to cheer their favourite, and raising a gentle breeze to refresh themselves. He said his motto was fair play and no favour. (Laughter.) He challenged Hilton to meet Mr. Cochrane, and substantiate the charges made against him. One of the charges thrown out against him by these secret parties was that he had assumed the name of Cochrane. He was born for Protestantism. (Cheers.) His name was the name he was born with, the name which he had in infancy, in manhood, and to which he was entitled. (Applause.) He was the son of the Hon. Basil Cochrane, the brother of the late Earl of Dundonald, and his father was the uncle of the present Earl. (Uproar.) In asking for the suffrages of the electors of Westminster, he trusted to acts more than to words.

Mr. Charles Lushington, Esq., next addressed the meeting, enumerating his past services in the Liberal cause, and promising, if they elected him, to pursue the same course, undeviatingly and unflinchingly.

Lord Mandeville was then called upon to speak. He said he should, if elected promote the interests of the city to the utmost of his power. He came forward in order that the Conservative interest might not be swamped in the city

A vast number of hands were held up for General Evans, but the majority were for Mr. Cochrane

The High Bailiff then declared that the show of hands was in favour of Mr. Cochrane and General Evans. A poll was demanded, which took place on Thursday.

OFFICIAL DECLARATION

At two o'clock, yesterday, the High Bailiff declared from the hustings that the true state of the poll at its close was:

Evans	..	..	.. 3139	Cochrane	 2819
Lushington	..	..	.. 2831	Mandeville	 1988

And, therefore, Sir De Lacy Evans and Mr. Lushington were duly elected as the two members for Westminster.

MARYLEBONE

The nomination of the candidates for this borough took place at the hustings in Portland-place, Regent's Park, on Thursday afternoon.

Shortly before three o'clock, Sir J. Hamilton, who comes forward as the Conservative candidate, arrived at the hustings, and was greeted by numerous friends, and was received with enthusiastic cheers. The other candidates, viz. B. Hall, Mr. Sergeant Shee, Lord Dudley Stuart, and Mr. Owen, were received with equal zeal on their arrival by their respective supporters.

Mr. Hovenden came forward, amidst mingled cheers and hisses, and proposed Sir Benjamin Hall. Mr. Smart seconded the motion.

Mr. Kempshead then proposed Sir J. Hamilton. Mr. C. Hyde seconded the motion.

Mr. J. Wood proposed, and Mr. Barnwal seconded, the nomination of Mr. Sergeant Shee.

Mr. G Daniell proposed the nomination of Lord Dudley Stuart, seconded by Mr. Cassel.

Mr. Lloyd Jones then moved, and Mr. Williams seconded, the nomination of Mr. Robert Owen.

Each of the candidates having addressed the assembly,

Mr. Salmons called for a show of hands, which he declared to be in favour of Sir B. Hall and Mr. Sergeant Shee.

A poll was then demanded on the part of Lord D. Stuart and Sir J. Hamilton.

At the final close of the poll yesterday, the numbers were:—

Stuart	..	..	..	..	.. 5122
Hall	..	..	..	..	.. 5005
Hamilton	..	..	..	..	.. 4515
Shee	..	..	..	..	.. 4214

FINSBURY.

The election for this borough commenced so early as nine o'clock on Wednesday, at which hour Mr. Wakley, accompanied by a few friends, presented himself before about a hundred people whose curiosity was strong enough to make them form a little crowd in front of the hustings, which had been erected on Islington-green.

The usual formalities having been observed, Valentine Knight, Esq., proposed Thomas Slingsby Duncombe, Esq. Charles Sturgeon, Esq., seconded the nomination.

James Titmarsh, Esq., nominated Mr. Wakley.—John Maclaren, Esq., seconded the nomination.

No other candidate being proposed, the returning officer declared Messrs. Duncombe and Wakley members for Finsbury, amidst cheering, at a quarter to nine o'clock.

Mr. Wakley, in returning thanks, expressed his regret at the absence of Mr. T. Duncombe from severe indisposition. Mr. Duncombe had been suffering severely for some time; it had been seen by all his friends in the House of Commons, and they also saw that he had sacrificed his health by the great exertions he had made in the cause of the people. (Cheers.) Tommy Duncombe was one of the most gallant men in the House of Commons (cheers, and laughter); and as long as the electors of Finsbury chose that he (Mr. Wakley) should represent them in Parliament, he trusted that he should always have Mr. Duncombe by his side. (Cheers.) He (Mr. Wakley) felt grateful for the manner in which their names had been proposed, and the manner in which they had been received, and although there was very little excitement it was

merely because they had no opponent. Where was Sam Warren? (A laugh.) He was a very soft lad, and never had been a candidate at all. He only wrote to the electors of Finsbury to say that he was not a candidate; but he (Mr. Walley) challenged him, and he would be accused of cowardice if he did not come forward and lay his pretensions before the constituency upon another occasion. What was Sam Warren?—a sort of writer for the magazines. He did not suppose that Mr Sam knew a dose of rhubarb from a dose of salts, yet he wrote what he was pleased to call "The Diary of a Physician." He was also the author of "Ten Thousand a Year," not the possessor of it. Now if he (Mr. Walley) had any abilities at all, why did he not write and put them forth in his profession? He suspected that the attempt he had made upon the borough was dictated by feelings of private resentment against him (Mr. Walley). They might all recollect that, during the last year a poor fellow-creature had lost his life from the flesh being torn from his back, while a surgeon was looking on, but who failed in his duty, and never once felt the pulse of the victim: the name of that surgeon was Warren; he believed he was brother to Sam. (A laugh.) Upon that occasion, he disclaimed his duty to the satisfaction of the English public; but, for so doing, he had been most atrociously libelled. Mr. Wakley then referred to the City election, eulogised the public conduct of Lord John Russell, and proceeded to refer to his own exertions in Parliament, in behalf of Radical Reform.

Mr. Armstrong returned thanks on behalf of Mr. Duncombe, and read a letter from an M.D., stating that that gentleman was labouring under an attack of bronchitis, and that it would be dangerous to his life to appear on the hustings.

On the motion of Mr. Wakley, a vote of thanks was awarded to the returning officer, and the election was at an end.

LAMBETH.

The nomination for Lambeth took place on Thursday at Kennington Common. Laurence Redhead, Esq., proposed Mr. R. Hawes, jun., and Mr. Corrie seconded the nomination.

Mr. Carlisle nominated Mr. Tennyson d'Eyncourt. The nomination was seconded by W. F. Hardy, Esq.

Mr. Corderoy proposed Mr. Charles Pearson. Mr. Dunnton seconded the nomination.

Mr. Daniels proposed Mr. Gurney. Mr. Shaw seconded the nomination.

Mr. Hawes, Mr. Tennyson d'Eyncourt, and Mr. Pearson having spoken,

A person of Arch Clubs addressed the electors, by proposing *himself* as a fit and proper person, amidst a tumult and uproar rarely witnessed even at a contested election.

A procession of men, supposed to be of Mr. Clubb's committee, appeared, one of them carrying the shells of lobsters, another party were engaged on the common carrying a young donkey, as they said, to the poll, as another candidate for Lambeth.

The show of hands was then taken, when the returning officer declared the show to be in favour of the Right Hon. C. T. D'Eyncourt and Charles Pearson. Subsequently Mr Pearson asked whether the returning officer did not think he had the largest show of hands.

The Returning Officer replied—Certainly; and that he had made the declaration supposing that Mr. D'Eyncourt, as the former member, should be declared first.

A poll was then demanded by Mr. Hawes.

At the final close of the poll yesterday the numbers were—

Pearson	4595
D'Eyncourt	3662
Hawes	3348

TOWER HAMLETS.

The nomination of candidates for the Tower Hamlets took place on Thursday, on Stepney Green. Shortly before twelve o'clock Sir William Clay and Mr. George Thompson appeared on the platform. General Fox arrived at twelve o'clock.

Mr. Simpson nominated Sir William Clay; and Mr. Laurence seconded the nomination.

Sir C. N. Buxton proposed Major-General Fox; Mr. Martin seconded the nomination.

Mr. Morley then came forward to propose Mr. George Thompson; Mr. Fry seconded the nomination.

The candidates having addressed the electors,

The Returning Officer called for a show of hands.

About one-third held up their hands for Sir William Clay, about a fourth for General Fox, and a great many hands for Mr George Thompson.

The Returning Officer then declared, amidst loud cheers, that the show of hands was in favour of Mr. Thompson and Sir William Clay.

A poll was then demanded on behalf of General Fox.

At the final close of the poll yesterday, the numbers were—

Thompson	7143
Clay	3774
Fox	2714

GREENWICH.

The nomination for Greenwich also took place on Thursday.

Dr. Rivers nominated Admiral Dundas—Mr. J. Warde seconded the motion, and congratulated the electors upon the opportunity now afforded them of re-electing so useful a member.

Mr. Hayorft then proposed Mr. Barnard.—Mr. Joly seconded the nomination.

Mr. Lewis David proposed Mr. Salomons, who, though a new candidate, was no stranger to any one present. Mr. Jones seconded the nomination.

Mr. Morgan nominated Mr. Samuel Kidd. Mr. Floyd seconded the nomination.

After speeches from the several candidates a show of hands was demanded, and having been declared, by a considerable majority, in favour of Mr Salomons and Mr. Kidd, a poll was demanded on the part of Admiral Dundas and Mr. Barnard.

At the close of the poll yesterday, the numbers were :—

Dundas	2465
Barnard	1424
Salomons	1248

IRELAND.

THE ELECTIONS.

DUBLIN UNIVERSITY ELECTION.—This promises to be a close and interesting contest. The candidates are Messrs. Hamilton and Shaw (the late members), Professor M'Cullach, and Mr. Napier, a Conservative barrister.

CITY AND COUNTY OF DUBLIN.—There will be no contest for the city or county of Dublin, and in both the late members will be re elected. The city Sheriff, Mr. George Rose, has received the writ, and will probably fix Monday next for the election

BELFAST.—The candidates for the borough of Belfast are reduced to three—namely, Lord John Chichester, one of the present members (High Tory); Mr. Sheriff Duffers, Moderate Conservative, and a Presbyterian); and Mr. Robert James Tennant (Whig).

DUNDALK.—The borough of Dundalk appears to be a peculiar object of attraction for the speculators in Parliamentary seats. In addition to Messrs. M'Tavish and M'Calliagh, a third claimant has entered the arena, in the person of a Mr. David Doud, of Edinburgh, a Repealer.

CONVICTIONS FOR MURDER.—Two men, named John Ryan (Rody) and M'chae. Ryan (Cooter), have been capitally convicted at Clonmel assizes, of the murder of sub-constable Crawley. It appeared that the policeman was travelling on an outside car, on the 31st of January last, with Mr. Wray, one of the pay clerks under the Board of Works, and another policeman, when they were fired at by a party of five men, two of whom were the prisoners, whose object evidently was to rob them of a sum of money which he was then conveying under guard of the two policemen to a certain site of the public works, for the purpose of distribution amongst the labouring poor. Mr. Justice Perrin passed sentence, ordering both the prisoners to be executed on Friday, the 24th of September.

THE SQUADRON OF EXERCISE.—This squadron put to sea on Tuesday. They have received from Sir C. Napier the following rendezvous: Cork, Cape Finisterre, Cape Clear, Lisbon, Cape St. Vincent, Gibraltar. They are to cruise and be at sea about four months. The *Undaunted* will be substituted for the *Dragon*, and the *Stromboli* for the *Amphion*, as they are not ready. The *Iris*, 26, is to be sent to Chatham to be paid off. The squadron was seen in Christchurch Bay on Thursday. The sight was a beautiful one, and the calmness of the weather left the vessels for a long time within view.

PLOUGHING WITH ELEPHANTS.—In No. 949 of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS we have a fine illustration of the method of ploughing with elephants lately introduced into the East Indies; at the same time that we illustrated the plough made for this purpose, by Messrs. Ransom and May, of Ipswich. In confirmation of this novel employment of the elephant, we find in the *Farmers' Times, and Royal Agricultural Society's Reporter*, a letter from Leonard Wray, at Singapore, pointing to the elephant, when kindly broken, as "an excellent draught animal, admirably adapted for the prompt and other agricultural implements, obeying every word that is addressed to him, and withstanding, with philosophic self-denial, the strong temptation afforded by the young canes, which surround him, when ploughing our cane-fields." Mr. Wray recommends to the West India planters elephants, to be bought at Ceylon and Bombay, at from £10 to £20 each, young and active, yet tame and domesticated; and he mentions one in his possession, only five years old, which ploughs every day, and can perform better work between the cane rows than could be obtained from forty able-bodied Chinese labourers, with hoes.

THE POPULATION OF PARIS.—The quinquennial census of Paris has just been published. The population was 1,053,897 —viz., 543,492 males, and 510,655 females. The increase over the year 1841, is 118 686; and over 1836, 154,884. In the whole number of men there are 55,460 National Guards, which is not quite 10 per cent. In 1836, the number of National Guards was 18 per cent of the whole population.

RESPITE OF A CONDEMNED CONVICT.—A letter from the Home Office has been received by the Governor of the convict gaol, Stafford, stating that the execution of J. Wilsmore, who was condemned at the last assize for the murder of Fanny, an old man, at Rochford, had been "respited until further signification of her Majesty's pleasure." The extension of the Royal clemency was cautiously communicated to the culprit, soon after the information was received by the Chaplain, and Governor; and, as no hope of mercy had been before held out to him, he was much affected by the grateful intelligence.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

There is nothing of particular note from France this week. The Chamber of Deputies has virtually finished the business of the session, and there is but little to do in the Chamber of Peers.

Last Saturday the King and Queen of the French, and most of the members of their family, as well as the King and Queen of the Belgians, proceeded to Malmaison, and commemorated their sojourney on, Queen Maria Christina, on the occasion of her *fête*. At six o'clock the Duke and Duchess de Montpensier arrived, and dined with the Queen, and stayed until half-past nine.

King Leopold and his consort left Paris on Monday, on their return to Brussels, where they have arrived.

The *Union Monarchique* announces that Count Brasson has been definitively appointed Ambassador to Naples, the King of the Two Sicilies having at last written a most gracious letter to assure the French Government that the choice of M. Bresson was nowise disagreeable to him.

In the Chamber of Deputies, the bill authorising the loan of 350,000,000f. has been passed by 305 to 39; and the Chamber has taken up the Budget of Receipts, the last work generally of the Session.

M. Pellapra was tried yesterday week before the Chamber of Peers. The evidence adduced did not add any circumstance of interest to those already known in connection with official corruption in France. It is, however, a singular fact, and one which accounts for M. Teste's confidence that he would not be found guilty, that but for the accidental circumstance of M. Teste having afterwards asked M. Pellapra to invest the money for him, M. Teste would never have been convicted. There were no witnesses called either for the prosecution or defence. M. Delangle, the Procureur-General, called upon the Court to make a severe example of a man who, after having accumulated 2800,000 in the public service, still continued to add to his ill-gained wealth by corrupting the servants of the Crown. M. Chaix d'Est Ange, who appeared for the defence, made a very powerful speech, but merely for the purpose of showing that his client did not originate the plan of corrupting the Minister, and that the part he took in the whole transaction was a very limited and secondary one. The Court decided that the punishment of M. Pellapra should be the same as that of General Cubières and M. Parmentier—namely, civil degradation, a fine of 10,000 francs, and a share of the expenses of process. In the course of an hour after the termination of the trial, the fine, &c., was paid, and M. Pellapra was set at liberty; immediately afterwards M. Pellapra sent a sum of 10,000f. to the Prefect of Police, to be employed in liberating prisoners for debt belonging to the labouring classes.

The thermometer was as high as 38 4-10 degrees (above 101 of Fahrenheit) at Toulouse, on the 16th and 17th, being the greatest heat remarked there for the last twelve years. At Lyons the thermometer marked 88 degrees.

SWITZERLAND.

Letters from Geneva state that, as soon as the news reached Lausanne of the resolution of the Diet in favour of the dissolution of the Sonderbund (Catholic League), the Patriotic Society of that town published a proclamation highly approving of the resolution, and calling on the inhabitants to enrol themselves as volunteers in the *corps francs*, for the purpose of supporting the Diet. The Council of State upon this immediately met, and adopted a resolution for the dissolution of the Patriotic Society, and on the following day issued an ordinance to that effect. The ordinance produced an immense sensation throughout Switzerland, and the authorities were consequently compelled to disavow the ordinance; but the Prefect, M. Meyzare, who signed it, was neither dismissed nor interfered with.

A curious affair has occurred at Berne, and has caused a good deal of laughter at the expense of M. Bois le Comte, the French Minister in Switzerland. M. Jenni, the editor of the Swiss *Charivari*, took it into his head to decorate his dog with the insignia of the Legion of Honour. M. Bois le Comte chose to take the matter up very seriously, and sent an angry letter to the President of the Executive Council of Berne, demanding that such should be taken against M. Jenni.

The Government of Berne replied to the Ambassador:—"I. That it could not proceed against M. Jenni *ex officio*, as the law did not give it any power to do so. 2. That the affair in question did not regard the Grand Council, inasmuch as M. Jenni had not as yet taken the oath, and that his election was impugned; that besides, the regulations of the Grand Council did not authorise any measure of discipline to be taken relative to its members in matters which concerned their private life. 3. That if the Count de Bois le Comte considered himself wronged, he could apply for redress to the courts of law." Hereupon the dog was seen following M. Jenni with two crosses suspended from its collar, one of which the Ambassador pretends was a cross of the Legion of Honour. The dog had, in fact, attached to his collar the pieces of tin, which more or less resembled crosses.

According to later advices the President of the Swiss Diet, M. Ochsenbein, has made the *amende honorable* to M. Bois le Comte.

BELGIUM

The new Belgian Ministry is not yet definitively formed, but it appears from the Brussels papers that it will be composed as follows

Interior—M. Charles Rogier.	Finances—M. Laurent Veydt.
Justice—M. H. de Brouckere.	Public Works—M. d'Huffschmidt.
Foreign Affairs—Count Leihon.	War—General Chazal.

SPAIN.

The Queen has left Madrid for La Granja. Her Majesty, on her departure, gave orders that no one should be allowed to occupy apartments at the Palace in her absence. It appears that the King, on his return to Madrid, insisted on being furnished with a copy of the Royal decree, which forbade his taking up his residence in the Palace, and that General Cordova having complied with his desire he returned in the evening to the Prado.

Much attention is still devoted by the journals to the quarrel between the Queen and her husband. In justification of the conduct of the Queen, the *Heraldo* organ, *El Correo*, has an article of some length, from a passage of which we may conclude that a reconciliation between their Majesties is now considered scarcely possible.

Her Majesty amuses herself at La Granja in driving about the country in company with Count de Santa Colonna and General Rosde Olano, while the King devotes himself to billiards at the Prado.

PORTUGAL.

Lisbon letters to the 19th instant state that tranquillity had been restored in that city.

The Junta of Faro had submitted to the Queen. Whatever was in occupation of that town, and a *Te Deum* had been sung for the change. The Spanish troops were to retire immediately from the entire of Portugal, with the exception of two brigades which would remain at Oporto till the close of the two months assigned by the protocol

Cordova and thirty officers had arrived at Lisbon from Oporto, to pay their respects to the Queen, and had been received with great distinction.

An expedition of English and French steamers had been sent to Madeira and the Azores, to require their submission; and the English steamer the *Terrible* had been despatched to Angola, to bring back the prisoners of Torres Vedras.

Marshal Saldanha was at Braga, establishing order in the northern provinces.

The Government had ordered the forts and batteries of Oporto to be dismantled, and the artillery and munitions of war are about being shipped to Lisbon.

ITALY.

Letters from Rome contain an account of the detection of a conspiracy on the part of what are termed the Jesuitico-Austro-Lamburschinian party. The 17th instant having been fixed for the *fête* of the amnesty, there was to have been a grand display of fireworks on the Square of the Popolo. It had been arranged by the conspirators to take advantage of this circumstance to excite commotion, and it was proposed on for the occasion that every means were several officers of the army, to charge upon the people. These officers were to exclaim "The soldiers are being assassinated!" and this was to be the pretext for the troops to fire. It is added that fifty malefactors were to be let out of prison just before the discharge of the fireworks, and that they were to have been armed with daggers, in order to throw them at the arms of the Pope on the square, and at the feet of soldiers, so as to make it appear that the latter were the first to fire on the people. The infantry and cavalry were then to charge, and amid the horror of the massacre the conspirators were to overpower the friends of the Pope, and get possession of the city. The conspiracy was discovered on the 16th, and the preparations for the *fête* of the amnesty were immediately countermanded. Cardinal Ferruti, the new Secretary of State, in whom the friends of Pius IX. place great hopes, arrived at Rome on the 16th, and his first act was to dismiss from office and banish M. Grassellni, the Governor of Rome, who is said to be the soul of the Austrian party. He was allowed only twenty-four hours for his preparations; but, fearing that he would be stoned to death by the people, he fled to Naples two hours after the notice of his banishment.

Capital: Muzzarelli, Bertoli, and others, had been arrested, and important papers were found upon them. Colonel Ferruti and the brother of Capital made their escape just as they were on the point of being arrested. Bredda's servants were found busy burning his papers, but some of them were seized. On the 18th the National Guard of Rome were on duty, but the military of all classes fraternised with them and excused themselves for the part which it was understood they were to have played on the 17th, by stating that they were not responsible for the treason of their chiefs, and could not, of course, know the motives of their orders. It is said, that, when the plot was revealed to the Pope, he exclaimed, "The hour of benediction is past, and that of malediction to punishment is come."

Letters from Bologna, of the 20th instant, state, that the conspiracy discovered at Rome had ramifications in the provinces. On the 17th, the day it was to explode, two battalions of Austrian troops, of 800 men each, followed by five pieces of artillery, with lighted matches, entered Ferrara, a city of the Pope's dominions, in the citadel of which the Austrians maintain a garrison. The soldiers had their muskets loaded, their bayonets fixed, and wore green bows in their caps. Their behaviour was most insulting, and they affected all the airs

THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.

The *Britannia* has arrived, with New York papers to the 15th instant. They, however, contain but little news of interest, either in regard to the United States or to Mexico. The 4th of July had, as usual, been celebrated throughout the Union unani. In the same style that the 4th of June used to be celebrated in this country about the beginning of the present century. There was an accident and riots in abundance.

The business of the country continued to be flourishing. The grain harvests promised unprecedented abundance. In the Southern states the harvest completed, and the crops were proved above the average

The Chinese junk *Keying*, and the French steam-ship *Poursuivante* had arrived at New York.

EPITOME OF NEWS.—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The Manchester Unity of Oddfellows has received an addition [illegible] persons of no less a personage than Lord Dudley Coutts Stuart. It is said that a medal is to be struck commemorative of the event.

A few mornings ago, as two officers of the law were conducting an unfortunate debtor along the Rue Bernard du Bois, at Marseilles, to prison, he suddenly took a dagger which he had concealed about him, and plunging it into his breast dropped down dead.

On the 29nn ult. a disastrous fire broke out at Kasan, in Russia, which entirely destroyed 106 houses and two churches. The [illegible] £4000 to be distributed among the persons whose property was [illegible] 21,000 roubles towards the expense of reconstructing the houses.

George Wilson, Esq., late Chairman of the League, has been elected Chairman of the Manchester and Leeds Railway Company.

A pension of £1500 a-year reverts to the Crown by the death of A. C. Lynch, Esq., late Master in Chancery, and ex-M.P. for the town of Galway.

The most fearful mortality is at this time raging in several parts of Galicia. In one district, where, during the first six months of 1846, the deaths amounted to 1234, they have this year, during the corresponding period, mounted to 8188. This is the result of the distress which has prevailed, and still prevails to an extraordinary degree, in Galicia

A Hull paper states that an association has been formed in that town for the purpose of "keeping journeymen shoemakers honest."

Lord Robert Grosvenor having resigned the Treasurership of her Majesty's Household, is succeeded by Lord Marcus Hill, whose office of Comptroller is filled up by the appointment of the Hon. W. Lascelles.

The Earl of Dalhousie has been recommended to the Court of Directors of the East India Company as Governor-General of India, and Sir Henry Pottinger has been proposed for the Governorship of Madras

Accounts from the fair of Frankfort-on-the-Oder state that the general results as regarded manufactures, was not so satisfactory as could be wished. The quantity of goods on offer was 78,000 cwt., being a less quantity than at the corresponding period of last year. In cloth goods business was brisk, but the quotations were not remunerative to makers. Cotton goods were only in request for the finer qualities. Silk and mixed silk and cotton manufactures were rather quiet.

A remarkable horticultural feat has been performed by the gardener of Lady Rolle, who has succeeded in ripening pine apples in the open air, in Devonshire. After the fruit was set, in May last, the pots containing the plants were placed in a trench, which was sheltered by banks from cold winds and covered with charred hay; and so successfully did these expedients counteract the cold, that the pine apples are said to have been of excellent quality.

The *Augsburg Gazette* states that on the 8th June a terrible combat took place between a Russian division, commanded by General Lepski, and the mountaineers, under the orders of Mohammed Jube. Nearly 5000 fell on the field, neither party claiming the victory. The Circassians are greatly in want of powder, paying, it is said, 300 Turkish piastres the pound for it.

A German paper mentions, in a letter from New York, that Mr. Vespasian Ellis has succeeded in concluding a treaty with the Republic of Venezuela for eighteen years, by which the United States have acquired the exclusive right of navigating with steam-boats the rivers Orinoco and Apure.

An Agricultural Congress has just been held at Stockholm. It consists of 420 members, and held twenty sittings, at all of which the King was present. On the 12th inst. the members of the Congress dined together, and the King, Queen, and Prince Royal took part in the banquet.

We are sorry to learn, by letters from Glasgow, that Dr. Wardlaw is in a precarious state of health. The opinion of his medical attendants is that any excitement—writing or preaching, or even discharging the ordinary pastoral duties—would endanger his life.

Last week a well-dressed man, supposed to be a Frenchman, threw himself under the wheels of a train on the Belgian Railway near Tubize, and was killed instantaneously. No paper was discovered on him to say who he was, but some money was found in his pocket.

By an Act of Parliament passed in the late Session, which will take effect from the 1st of August, the present restricted weight of letters by the post of 16oz. will be removed, and the Commissioners of the Treasury are empowered to fix the maximum weight of letters to be sent by the post, in order to prevent packets of an unwieldy bulk or of an inconvenient form being transmitted.

The estate of the late Joseph Bonaparte, in America, has been sold for 20,500 dollars to Mr. Thomas Richards, of Philadelphia. The buildings alone originally cost more than 60,000 dollars; the paintings and statues were on the average sold under half price. The only painting that has been sent to Europe is "Napoleon's Expedition Over the Alps," by David, for which the proprietor asked 6000 dollars

A few days since one of the finest oaks in Roughham-park was felled, having been purchased to form the stern of a man of war. The ponderous load was placed on three trucks over the Eastern Union and Eastern Counties Railways to London. Its weight is nine tons. The timber is without a flaw, and is probably one of the noblest trees ever produced in Suffolk, being the growth of upwards of 150 years.

We learn from Naples that some indications of an approaching eruption of Mount Etna have been given. The Neapolitan Government has appointed three members of the Royal Academy to set out for Sicily, in order to visit the crater and make their report.

The *Frankfort Journal* states that negotiations are now going on which will have the effect of putting an end to all doubt as to the right of successors of the family of Duke William of Brunswick.

The Government of Bavaria has just decided that Jews may exercise the profession of Advocates in that country. Till now there has only been one Jew in all the kingdom permitted to act as an Advocate.

The number of passengers between London and Boulogne during the week ending 25th of July, was 2439. The passengers exceed in number those of the previous week by 403, and also exceed, by 230, the number of the corresponding week last year.

It may be stated as an instance of the increased value of land at Gravesend, that a Jury on Saturday last awarded £6300 for about seven acres, situated to the east of the town, that sum being about six times its value 20 years ago

A letter from Montreal, dated July 15 says: "Ministers have maintained a majority varying from two to seven. They have introduced a College Bill, by which it is proposed to distribute an endowment amounting to £.,6000 a year among four Colleges—one for each of those sects—Episcopalians, Presbyterians, Wesleyans, and Roman Catholics."

A letter from Ulm, dated July 18 says:—"Thanks be to God, the dearth is over. In our last market corn was again at its normal price. At Vilshofen and Deggradorf, and many other places, the prices have sunk, and this general decline must influence the markets at Augsburg and Munich."

Journal des Débats announces the death, at the village of Batgoolie, near Paris, of General Bruno de Sailly, the last survivor of the generals of the army of Egypt.

Bits of paper, an inch and a half square, have been dropped in several of the great railway stations, purporting to be gratuitous orders for pit stalls at Her Majesty's Theatre. These pretended orders bear a forged signature. Measures have been taken with the police to detect the perpetrators.

The Canada papers state that the weather had been excessively hot; thermometer 96 to 98 : 40 to 50 during the night for four hours at the sheds, and some deaths in town. The medical men object to the removal to Boucherville Island, and other accommodations are to be provided above the town.

A Parliamentary return delivered on Wednesday, shows that in 1845 the Trinity House received as tolls for lighthouses £186,968, or deducting expenses of collection £179,987, and expended in maintaining lighthouses £51,163, leaving £124,837 of the money received from the shipowners.

On Tuesday the first conviction under the new act, took place at Manchester. Messrs. Ogden and Sons were fined 20s. each, for several instances in which persons had been employed in their factory for more than eleven hours on the 9th inst.

There is now in bloom at the shrubbery at Horswell, Kingsbridge, the seat of W. R. Ilbert, Esq., a plant of the Phormium tenax, or New Zealand flax, which is a rare occurrence in England.

The *Suffolk Herald* states that Earl Jermyn was seized with English cholera on Sunday last, and was for some time in an alarming condition, but that he is now much better.

The will of the late Baron Rokeby, who died at Naples on the 7th of April last, was made in 1840, by which he has bequeathed to his brother, the Hon. Spencer Dudley Montagu, £4000 in addition to all other provisions, and has devised to his brother, the Right Hon. Henry Baron Rokeby, all his real estates in the counties of Durham, York, Northumberland, and Cambridge, and in the City of London or elsewhere; and has also left to him the residue of his personal property

The last advices from America are very cheering in reference to the supplies of grain and flour which we may expect; and, as prices are declining on the other side of the Atlantic, our supplies will not be so costly. Indeed, a good harvest here will soon relieve us of the necessity of importing, much more.

There has been a rumour in Paris that Austria and France will, in the affairs of Switzerland, act the part which Austria and the Northern Powers have acted in the affairs of Poland, and that, in the event of intervention, an attempt will be made to partition the Republic.

The portion of the Caledonian Railway extending between Carlisle and Beattock will be opened in August next, probably about the end of the month.

Several of the metropolitan parishes have issued notices that, in consequence of the prevalence of the small-pox at the present season, [illegible] vaccinators will comply with the provisions of the Act of Parliament 7th and 8th Victoria, respecting the vaccination and the penalties attending thereon.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND.

1ST PRIZE SHORT HORNS. 1ST PRIZE HEREFORDS.

We have, this week, engraved Portraits of some of the finest Animals, for which Prizes were awarded by the Royal Agricultural Society, at their late meeting at Northampton. The following are the details, the from the official Prize List:—

First Group.—Short Horns and Herefords.

Class 1.—Bulls calved previously to January 1, 1845.—First prize of £50, awarded to Mr. John Parkinson, of Ley-fields, near Newark, Nottingham, a 4 years 11 months, and 3 days old short-horned bull, bred by Mr. Thomas Lax, of Ravensworth, near Richmond, Yorkshire.

Class 1.—Bulls calved previously to January 1, 1845. First prize of £50 awarded to Mr. Samuel Aston, of Lynch-court, near Leominster, Hereford, a 3 year and 6 months old Hereford bull, bred by himself.

Second Group.—Short Horns and Devons.

Class 2.—Bulls calved since January 1, 1845.—First prize of £20 awarded to Mr. William Smith, of West Rasen, near Market Rasen, Lincolnshire, a 2 years and 6 months old short-horned bull, bred by Mr. Thomas Lax, of Ravensworth, York.

Class 1.—Bulls calved previous to January 1, 1845. First prize of £50 awarded to Mr. Thomas Bond, of Bishop's Lydiard, near Taunton, Somerset, a 3

1ST PRIZE (SECOND CLASS) SHORT HORNS. 1ST PRIZE DEVON.

PRIZES AWARDED AT NORTHAMPTON, 1847.

DRAWN BY HARRISON WEIR.

1ST PRIZE STALLION.

years and 6 months old Devon Bull, bred by Mr. [illegible] Merson, of North Moulton, Devon

Third Group.—Horses and South Down Sheep.

Class 1.—Stallions for Agricultural Purposes.—First prize of £40 awarded to Mr. F. T. Bryan, of Knossington, Leicestershire, near Oakham, Rutland, a cart stallion, 4 years old, bred by Mr. R. Brown, of Elsworth, Cambridgeshire.

1ST PRIZE. SOUTH DOWNS. 2ND PRIZE.

Class 1.—Shearling [illegible].—First prize of £40 awarded to Mr. Jonas Webb, of Babraham, near Cambridge, a South Down ram, 16 months old, bred by himself.

Second prize of £15 awarded to Mr. Jonas Webb, of Babraham, near Cambridge, a South Down ram, [illegible]

Class 4.—Mares and Foals for Agricultural Purposes.—The First prize of £20 awarded to Mr. G. Townshend, of Sapcote, near Hinckley, Leicester a cart mare and foal; sire of foal belonged to Mr. Hipwell, Swinford, Lutterworth, Leicestershire.

Second prize of £10 awarded to Mr. A. Chibnall, of Bromham, near Bedford, a cart mare and foal; sire of foal belonged to himself.

1ST. MARES AND FOALS. 2ND.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, August 1)—Ninth Sunday after Trinity. Lammas Day.
MONDAY, 2 The Sun rises at 4h. 27m.; is due East at 7h. 5m.; and sets at 7h. 44m.
TUESDAY, 3. The Moon enters her Third Quarter at 1h. 59m. p.m.
WEDNESDAY, 4.—Saturn rises at 8h. 49m. p m., near the S.E. by S. point of the horizon
THURSDAY, 5 —Oyster Season begins. Mars rises at 10h. 9m. p.m., near the E. by N.
FRIDAY, 6.—Transfiguration of Our Lord. Prince Alfred born, 1844.
SATURDAY, 7 Name of Jesus. Jupiter rises at 1h. 26m. a.m., near the N.E point of the horizon.
Venus may still be seen near the West horizon, till towards nine o'clock in the evenings, and she is of a crescent form when seen through a good telescope.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 7

Sunday		Monday		Tuesday		Wednesday		Thursday		Friday		Saturday	
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
4 35	5 20	5 45	6 10	6 35	7 0	7 25	7 50	8 15	8 40	9 5	9 30	9 55	10 20
10	11	0 11	0 49										

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*Justitia.*"—*Yours is a Jury affair—depending upon the nature of the contract rather than any abstract statute. Propose to the farmer that he shall pay one-half the trespass, and you the other; but don't go to law, unless you would rather pay a hundred shillings on the pound than twenty.*

"*Bryan O'Lynn.*"—*Do you mean the Trades Cup handicap, as at present constituted? There was a Chester Cup a couple of centuries ago.*

"*B. P.*"—*Received.*

"*G. W.*"—*The College for Civil Engineers, at Putney, is open to the public. The incidental expenses do not exceed the stipulated sum of £130, by more than £5 or £6 per annum. There are no extras. Letters addressed to the Principal, with enquiries into particulars, will be sure to receive a prompt and explicit reply.*

"*A Widower*"—*No enactment has passed the Legislature which legalises the marriage with a deceased wife's sister.*

"*A Subscriber.*"—*No husband can adopt the supporters of his wife's family. A motto may be assumed at pleasure.*

"*Trio.*"—*We do not know the surname of Prince Albert—nor if he have one at all.*

"*Constant Reader and Admirer*"—*A letter for the Editor of "Burke's Peerage and Baronetage" should be addressed to "Mr. Burke, care of Mr. Colburn, 13, Great Marlborough-street, London."*

"*Constant Subscriber.*"—*It is not usual to put the Cross of a Companion of the Bath on a coat of arms.*

"*Constant Reader.*"—*The arms in question may possibly be obtained by an application at the Heralds' Office, Dublin Castle; or by a reference to the "Heraldic Calendar," published by William Skeys, A.M., Registrar of the College of Arms, Ireland.*

"*T. G.*"*Clapping Norton, is thanked for the correction.*

"*Kent,*" *Bath. Try Spanish without a Master. Apply to Dulau and Co., Foreign booksellers, Soho-square.*

"*A Birmingham Native*" *is thanked.*

"*An Irishman,*" *Islington.*—*Apply to Mr. Mitchell, bookseller, Old Bond-street.*

"*J. S.,*" *Worthing We do not understand the question.*

"*Peter,*"—*Address Scratton-street, Piccadilly*

"*A.*"—*Fossil Human Bones have been found at Guadaloupe, in the West Indies, and, in 1845, Dr. Lund, the Danish Geologist, stated that he had found a quantity of Human Bones in the fossil state, on the province of Minas Geraes, in Brazil.*

"*J. H. W.*" *South Wales.*—"*Spoonfuls*" *is used by Arbuthnot, a sound English writer.*

"*A Subscriber,*" *Cheapside, is thanked; but, the account of the burning of the steamer Londonderry, on July 1, did not reach us in time for illustration.*

"*J. N. S.*" *letter is an improvement*

"*P. H.*" *Mrs Jordan died at St Cloud, near Paris, July 3, 1816.*

"*A. B.*" *We are not aware of Prince, the Weaver Poet, be still alive.*

"*T. H. C.*" *Honiton. We do not recommend any Lotteries, Foreign or [illegible], the latter are altogether illegal.*

"*J. T.*" *Wells, may obtain the requisite information by application at the Stock in question The declaration can only be a matter of form.*

P. A." *Manchester.*—"*D.*" *will be liable.*

"*G. W. T.,*" *Newport. We have not room.*

"*G.,*" *Cheltenham. Apply to Mr Thomas, Pinch-lane, Cornhill.*

"*A. P. G.*"—*The construction of the sentence is correct.*

"*J. T. A*" *The Sketch has been returned.*

"*Inthall*" *should take his "old Farthing" to Mr. Webster, Coin-dealer,* 17, *Great Russell-street, Covent Garden.*

"*An Admirer of Albert Smith's Writings,*" *Liverpool, will perceive by his account of his late perilous Balloon Descent, that he received no injury in the catastrophe. (See our Journal for July 10.)*

"*C. C.,*" *and "J. M. E"* *Mille Jenny Lind will sing at Brighton, Manchester, and Liverpool, after the close of the Season at Her Majesty's Theatre.*

"*G. P.*"—*Tamberwell Old Church was burnt early in 1842.*

"*R. G. B.*" *Newcastle.*—*The name is Ibbetson.*

"*J. L.*" *Featham Cross The Great Western Railway was partly opened in 1838.*

"*Peguenado.*" *The cost of a Special Train on the Great Western Railway is 7s. per mile.*

"*A Subscriber,*" *Tunbridge Wells, may, probably, obtain the information at Chelsea Hospital.*

"*M. W.*" *Worcester. Address Brompton-square, near London.*

"*Salopensis.*"—*Her Majesty's Theatre is expected to close in about a fortnight.*

"*An Inquirer.*" *For the origin of wearing Weathcocks, see Walker's "Elements Liturgica," page* 11.

"*W. L.,*" *Llandovery. The charge for supplying our Journal is 26s. per year, payable in advance.*

"*R. K. J.,*" *near Manchester.*—*To fix chalk or pencil drawings, pour skimmed milk, (entirely free from cream), into a shallow vessel, lay the drawing upon the milk, and then place it on blotting-paper, in an inclined position to drain and dry.*

"*J. G. H.*" *We regret that we have not room for the Title Machine*

"*J. R. G.*" *St. Helen's.*—*The address of Mr. C. Stephenson, the Engineer,* is 24, *Great George-street.*

"*A. D.,*" *Milton street.*—*We do not know.*

"*A. B.*" *Malvern.*—*The current Coins of Sweden and Norway are Gold Ducats, and Silver Rix Dollars: in Turkey, Gold and Silver Piastres: in Egypt, Piastres*

"*Verbus*" *had better consult any History of England.*

"*J. B. T.,*" *Southampton. Apply to a perfumer.*

"*A Constant Subscriber.*"—*We cannot spare as to either of the Institutions in question.*

"*Stocktonicus.*" *In Mirage, the accent is on the second syllable.*

THE ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.—Next week, we shall illustrate the very interesting Meeting of the Institute at Norwich, in a series of Engravings of the most attractive object exhibited on the occasion.

*** Reviews of several New Books are in type, but are unavoidably deferred.

BOOKS RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK

The Dawn of Love.—Bartlett's Chart of British Ornithology.—Hand-Book to Oxford.—Poems and Songs. By Francis Davis, the Belfast Man.—Men, Women, and Books. By Leigh Hunt.—Russell. By G. R. P. James. 3 vols.—History of Mary Ann Wellington. By the Rev. Richard Cobbold.—Directory of the Consulate and the Empire. Vol. VII.—My Dream Book. By Sophia Isehn.—Modern Agricultural Improvements. By Cuthbert W. Johnson.—Schneider's German Dictionary.—May's Companion Book to Stratford-upon-Avon.

MUSIC. The Student's Piano Forte Companion. By C. B Dussek.—My Home, my Happy Home.—To the Chase, to the Chase Away.—Lanier's Gallant Quadrilles.—The Buffalo Hunters. The Rose Quadrilles.—Un Souvenir des Alps. By Ricardo Linter. - A Musical Service. By C. E. Stephens.

Outlines of the History of Ireland.

BACK NUMBERS.

All Numbers of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, one month old, will, in future, be considered "Back Numbers," and be charged each sixpence extra.

The Back Numbers are now reprinted; and any single Number from the commencement may be had by remitting One Shilling to the Office, or to any Bookseller or News-agent.

The Volumes and Parts will be charged the same as usual, viz., Volumes, 18s.; Parts, 2s. 6d.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 31, 1847.

THE immediate plunge made by the Government into the Elections, with no "breathing time" allowed between the end of the old Parliament and the beginning of the new, seems to indicate some intention of a short Session before January. It may be well to be prepared for all emergencies; the Irish difficulties springing from the failure of the potato crop may not be over, though, at present, the general aspect of things is favourable.

The Queen's Speech was a tolerably dexterous production: there were many failures to be passed over lightly, and the few measures passed were expedients of a direful necessity; nevertheless, the Revenue being in a satisfactory state; the settlement of affairs in Portugal—for a time, at least; and the usual friendly assurances from Foreign Powers, furnished matter enough for the Address, without the appearance of being driven to include matters too trifling. The Speaker's harangue referred more plainly to the abandoned measures, but with hope they are cast forth only as seed for the future.

One of the Election Addresses of the week that has a more than usual bearing on the coming Parliament is Lord George Bentinck's address to the electors of Lynn. It is almost as long as Sir Robert Peel's elaborate letter, but not so convincing. The noble Lord attempts to prove that the first famine was only a cry, got up for a purpose. This is a reckless assertion to go to the country with; in 1846, came the first warnings of that calamity for which the abrogation of the Corn Laws was meant to prepare. It does credit to Sir Robert Peel's prescience that he saw in the earlier signs of the disaster, that tendency to spread and increase, which was afterwards so terribly realised. He took his measures accordingly, and no one can say what misery the months so gained, averted. All the attempts to prove the late Premier took an unwarranted step in 1846, only leave on the reader's mind the impression that Sir Robert Peel saw first, and saw farther than Lord George Bentinck, the approach and the extent of one of the greatest calamities of modern times. The noble Lord seems rather more successful in treating the policy of the Bank Charter Bill, as to which there seems a growing opinion that a relaxing power might be added to it with advantage.

THE Hastings intelligence, which speaks for itself, has rendered the week comparatively barren of interest in other directions. Parliament is closed, and all the leading men, of both parties, are engaged in making "their calling and election sure." The commentator is driven back on foreign news, which is varied, if not exciting. The prosecutions of Teste, Cubières, and Pellapra, have closed with the conviction of all the accused, leaving the public persuaded that more remains to be discovered in others who have been luckier in concealing their guilt.

The quarrel between the Queen of Spain and her husband continues to deepen in intensity. He has stayed so long out of the Palace, that now her Majesty thinks he may as well never come back to it. He attempted to take possession of the Royal apartments the other day, during her absence, and a Royal order forthwith expelled him!

The Pope has experienced a check in his work of improvement, and all he had done was nearly destroyed by a plot, luckily discovered in time, intended to produce a reaction. He has been forced, for self-defence, to harsh measures. One high official was ordered to quit Rome immediately, and many arrests have taken place. The victory is so far with him; but Austria will leave no means untried to embarrass him.

THE East India Company has confirmed the grant of a pension to Sir Robert Pollock; it is gratifying to see a great public body a vast power, in fact, thus acknowledging its obligations to those who serve it faithfully. In an Empire like India, won and held by the sword, military skill and courage are the very bulwarks of our authority; and the soldier naturally stands more prominently forward there than in more settled States, which have no apprehension from the wild hordes of warlike races on their frontier. While the Government of India is doing an act of justice to one of its warriors, could it not make that act perfect and complete, by extending a like generous acknowledgment to Sir Harry Smith, whose merits the whole nation is proud to recognise? It is understood that his laurels are nearly all he has earned in the profession of which he is the ornament; except when political offices are joined with military command, the soldier does not find the "gorgeous East" very ready to pour its gold into his lap; hard working, and often hard fighting, against formidable foes, in a climate even more to be dreaded than they, are mostly all that falls to the soldier, unless he has interest to be made a "political agent," or "resident," or whatever the office may be called. Sir Harry Smith never directed his talents into this path, and, consequently, wears the honours won by the sword unaccompanied by the emoluments of less desert and note have gained by the pen.

The Indian Government should remedy this error of Fortune, and rectify her caprice; they are not required to make his means equal to his renown—that would task even their Exchequer; but the very least they can do would be to make the disproportion between his merit and his reward less glaring. As an act of policy, it would be wise in itself; and it would be quite in accordance with the opinion of the nation, which would be decidedly favourable to it.

THE WEATHER.

The weather during the past week has been that of the average of the season. The wind has been light and variable in direction, the sky has been somewhat more than one half clouded, and the temperature, day by day, has been very uniform.

The following are some particulars of each day: Friday, the sky was about one half covered with cumuli, circrostrati, and scud, from 7h. A.M., till 7h. P M. At other times it was cloudless. The direction of the wind was variable. The average temperature of the day was 61°. The highest and lowest thermometrical readings on grass were 111° and 37° respectively. Saturday, the sky was chiefly cloudless till 9h. A.M., and it was principally cloudy after that time. The direction of the wind was N. and N.E., and it was very light. The average temperature of the day was 59½°. The extreme thermometrical readings on grass were 46° and 126°. Sunday, the sky was mostly covered by cloud in the forenoon, and less so after noon. The direction of the wind was N. The average temperature of the day was 62°. The extreme readings on grass were 40° and 96°. Monday, the sky was alternately clear and partially cloudy throughout the day. The direction of the wind was N. The average temperature of the day was 62½° The extreme readings on grass were 42° and 131°. Wednesday, the sky was principal y cloudy throughout the day, being chiefly covered with a thin cirrostratus. The direction of the wind was W.S.W. The average temperature of the day was 60°. The extreme thermometrical readings on grass were 33° and 137°. Thursday, the sky was principally cloudy till 9 A.M., and chiefly cloudless after that time till the evening, but hazy. The air was in slight motion from the west. The average temperature of the day was 58°. The highest reading on grass was 136°. The average temperature of the week was 62°.

Friday,	July 23 the highest during the day was	70 deg.,	and the lowest was 48 deg.
Saturday,	July 24	74	45
Sunday,	July 25	70½	54½
Monday,	July 26	69½	51½
Tuesday,	July 27	78	45½
Wednesday,	July 28	69½	53
Thursday,	July 29	80	58

Blackheath, Friday, July 30, 1847. J. G.

ABERGAVENNY, NOTTINGHAM, BOSTON, AND EASTERN JUNCTION RAILWAY.—A very numerous and highly respectable meeting of the Yorkshire Shareholders in this undertaking, convened by circular, was held at the Scarborough Hotel, Leeds, on Tuesday last. Robert Barr, Esq., having been called to the Chair, and Mr. Wilkinson, one of a deputation from the London Shareholder's Committee, having addressed the meeting, the following resolutions were unanimously agreed to:—That having considered the proceedings and resolutions of the meeting of shareholders, held in London on the 13th of July inst., and the present position of the affairs of the undertaking, this meeting concurs in the opinion expressed in those resolutions, and will heartily co-operate with the London Shareholders in the object which they are seeking to carry into execution. That Mr. Barr, Mr. Jennins, and Mr. Rogers, or any two of them, be a deputation from the meeting to the general meeting of the Shareholders, to be held at Nottingham, 24th August, to act on behalf of the Yorkshire Shareholders, in such manner as the deputation may think fit; and, for that purpose, the Shareholders be requested to transmit to any of them all proxy votes.—A meeting of the Lancashire Shareholders in the above Company was held at Manchester on Thursday last, Thomas Roberts, Esq., in the chair, at which resolutions, approving the policy of the London Shareholders' Committee, were unanimously adopted, and a Committee, consisting of Messrs. Langworthy, Pettigrew, Roberts, &c. &c., were appointed to correspond with the London Committee, &c.

THE NEW PARLIAMENT.

MEMBERS RETURNED.

The following Members have been already returned for the New Parliament, several of them without opposition:

ABINGDON Sir F. Thesiger.
ASHBURTON —Colonel Matheson
ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE.—Mr C. Hindley.
ANDOVER.—Mr. Coles, Mr. Cubitt
AYLESBURY.—Mr Deering, Lord Nugent.
ARUNDEL. The Earl of Arundel and Surrey.
BEVERLEY. J. Townley, S. L. Fox
BIRMINGHAM.—Scholefield, Muntz
BRIGHTON Pechell, Hervey
BRISTOL.— Hon. H. F. Berkeley, P. Miles.
BUCKINGHAM BOROUGH.—The Marquis of Chandos, Colonel John Hall.
BODMIN.—Wyld, Lacy
BRADFORD.—Busfield, Thompson
BURY (LANCASHIRE). R. Walker.
BATH.—Lord Ashley, Lord Duncan.
BARNSTAPLE.—Bruning, Bertenee
BERWICK.—M. Forster, J. C Benton.
BLACKBURN.—Mr. Hornby, Mr. Pilkington.
BOLTON.—Bowring, W. Bolling.
BAIDGENORTH.—Mr. Whitmore, Sr R. Pigot. Sir J. Easthope rejected.
BRIDGEWATER. C. K. Tynte, H. Broadwood.
BRIDPORT.—Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Cockrane.
CALNE. Earl Shelburne.
CAMBRIDGE (TOWN).—Adair, Campbell.
CANTERBURY.—Conyngham, Smythe.
CARDIFF, &c.—Dr. J. Nicholl.
CHATHAM.—Mr. Byng.
CHESTER.—Sir J Jervis, Earl of Grosvenor.
CHIPPENHAM.—J. Neeld, Captain Boldero.
CIRENCESTER.—Captain D Harris.
CLITHEROE.—Mr. Wilson.
CIRENCESTER.—Lord Villiers, William Cripps, Esq.
COCKERMOUTH.—Aglionby, Horsman.
COLCHESTER South, Harbottle.
COVENTRY.—Mr. Turner, Mr. Ellice.
CARLISLE.—Hodgson, Dixon.
CARMARTHENSHIRE —Hughes
CHELTENHAM Sir W. Jones.
COCKERMOUTH.—Aglionby, Horsman
CRICKLADE.—J. Neeld, J. L. Goddard.
DARTMOUTH.—Mr. Moffat.
DENBIGH.—Mr. West.
DEVIZES. Mr. Ludlow Bruges, Mr. Hussage.
DORCHESTER. Mr. D. Damer, Mr. Sturt.
DOVER. Rice, Clerke.
DUDLEY.—J. Benbow.
DROITWICH.—Sir J. Pakington.
DURHAM.—Grunger, Spearman.
EAST RETFORD and EASTLAW. Hon. R. Duncombe, Lord Galway.
EDINBURGH.—Cowan, Craig
EVESHAM.—Lord H. Hill, Mr. Willoughby.
EXETER. E. Divett, Esq., Sir J. T. B. Duckworth.
EYE. Sir F. Kerrison
FINSBURY. T. S. Duncombe, T. Wakley.
FROME.—The Hon. R. E. Boyle
GATESHEAD.—Mr. Hutt.
GLOUCESTER.—Captain M. F. F. Berkeley, H. F. Hope
GRANTHAM.—G. E Welby, F. J. Tollemache
GREENWICH.—Dundas, Barnard.
GRIMSBY Heneage
GUILDFORD.—Mr. Mangles, Mr. Currie.
HASTINGS.—R. Holland, M. Briscoe.
HALIFAX.—Mr. Wood, Mr. Edwards.
HERTFORD. Lord Mahon, Hon. W. F. Cowper.
HONITON.—Sir J. W. Hogg, Joseph Locke, Esq.
HORSHAM. Mr. Jervis
HULL. Baines, Clay.
HAVWICH. Bagshaw, Attwood.
HUDDERSFIELD. Mandfield
HUNTINGDON.—Col. J. Peel, T. Baring.
IPSWICH. Cobbold, Adair.
KIDDERMINSTER.—R. Gedsem.
KENDAL. Sir E. C. Glyn.
KNARESBOROUGH.—Lascelles, Lawson.
LAUNCESTON.—Admiral Bowles.
LUDLOW.—Clive, Sa.way.
LYME-REGIS.—Addy.
LYMINGTON. Stewart, Keppell.
LYNN REGIS.—Lord George Bentinck, Lord Jocelyn.
LAMBETH.—Pearson, D'Eyncourt,
LEEDS. Mc. Heckell, Mr. Marshall.
LEICESTER.—Mr. Walmsley, Mr. Gardner
LEOMINSTER G Arkwright, Henry Barkly.
LEWES. Mr. Fitzroy, Mr. Lewes.
LICHFIELD. Lord A. Paget, Lord Anson.
LIVERPOOL.—Mr. Birch, Mr. Cardwell.
LONDON. Lord Russell, Baron Rothschild, Mr. Pattison, Mr. Masterman.
MAIDSTONE.—Mr. Hope, Mr. Dodd.
MALMESBURY.—Mr. Howard.
MALTON.—Mr. J. E. Denison, Mr. J. W. Childers.
MANCHESTER.—Mr. Gibson, Mr. Bright.
MARLBOROUGH. —Lord Ernest Bruce, Mr. H. Baring.
MARYLEBONE.—Stuart, Hall.
MERTHYR TYDVILL. Sir J. J. Guest.
MIDHURST Walpole.
MONMOUTH. R. J. Blewitt.
MORPETH. Captain Howard.
NEWARK.—Sutton, Stuart.
NEWPORT (Isle of Wight) Plowden, Martin.
NORTHALLERTON. Mr. Wrightson.
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.—Ord, Headlam.
NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME.—Mr. Jackson, Mr. Christy.
NORTHAMPTON.—Mr. Smith, Mr. Currie.
NORWICH.—Lord Douro, Mr. Peto.
NOTTINGHAM.—Mr. Walter, Jun., and Mr. Fesrgus O'Connor are returned.

The unsuccessful candidates were Sir J. Hobhouse and Mr. Gisborne

OXFORD, CITY.—Langston and Wood.
OLDHAM.—Fox, Dunnell.
PETERSFIELD. —Sir W. G. H. Joliffe.
PRESTON.—Strickland, Greenfell
PONTEFRACT Martin, Milnes.
POOLE.—Robinson, Phillips
PLYMOUTH.—Lord Ecrington, Palmer.
PETERBOROUGH. Lord Milton, Cavendish.
PORTSMOUTH. Hon. F. T. Baring, Sir G. F. Staunton.
RIPGATE.—T. S. Cocks
RICHMOND (YORKSHIRE).—Mr Rich, Mr. Wyvill, jun.
RIPON.—Sir James Graham, the Hon. Edward Lascelles.
READING.—Pigott, Talfourd.
ROCHDALE.—Mr. S. Crawford.
RYE.—Curteis.
SALFORD. Brotherton.
SALISBURY.—Chaplin, Wall.
SHREWSBURY.—Baldock, Sidney.
STAFFORD.—Urquhart, Sidney.
STROUD.—G. F. Scrope, W. H. Stannton.
SWANSEA. —Vivian.
SCARBOROUGH.—Sir J. R. V. Johnstone, the Earl of Mulgrave.
SHEFFIELD.—Mr. Parker, Mr. Ward.
SHOREHAM.—Sir C. Burrell, G. Goring.
SOUTHWARK.—Sir W. Molesworth, Alderman Humphery.
ST. ALBANS.—G. W. J. Repton, A. Raphael.
STOKE-UPON-TRENT.—Mr. Copeland, Mr. Ricardo.
TAMWORTH.—Sir R. Peel, Yates Peel.
TAUNTON.—Labouchere, Colebrooke.
TEWKESBURY.—Mr. Martin, Mr. Brown.
THETFORD. Hon. W. B. Baring, Earl of Euston.
TOWER HAMLETS.—Thompson, Clay.
TYNEMOUTH. Mr. Grey
TOTNES. Seymour, Baldwin
WAREHAM Sir W. A. B Drax.
WELLS. Blakemore, Haytor.
WESTBURY.—Wilson.
WHITBY. R. Stephenson.
WINCHESTER. Carter, East.
WORCESTER. Ricardo, Bickford.
WAKEFIELD.—Mr. Saunders.
WALSALL.—Mr. Littleton.
WARRINGTON. G. Greenall
WARWICK. Mr. Douglas, Mr. Collins
WENLOCK Hon C. Forester, Mr. Gaskill.
WESTMINSTER.—Sir Do Lacy Evans, Mr. Lushington
WHITEHAVEN.—Mr H. C. Hildyard.
WIGAN.—Colonel J. Lindsay, H. A Thickness.
WINDSOR.—Colonel Reid, Lord Arthur Lennox.
WOLVERHAMPTON. Mr. Villiers, Mr. Thornseley.
WOODSTOCK.—Marquis of Blandford.
WYCOMBE.—G. H Dashwood, M. T. Smith.
YARMOUTH.—Lord A. Lennox, Cooper
YORK, CITY.—R. H. Yorke, J. G. Smyth.

STATE OF POLLS ON THURSDAY.

ABINGDON.

Sir F. Thesiger	153
General Caulfield	151

AYLESBURY.

Mr. Deering	687
Lord Nu sat	620
Mr. Clayton	546

BATH.

Lord Ashley	1987
Lord Duncan	1968
Mr. Roebuck	1120

BARNSTAPLE.

Bremridge	468
Fortescue	390
Hodgson	353

BERWICK.

M. Forster	207
J. C. Renton	192
W. H. Miller	51

BLACKBURN.

Hornby	638
Pilkington	547
Hargrave	373
Roberts	67

BOLTON.

Bolling	710
Bowring	649
Brooks	638

BRIDGENORTH.

Mr. T. C. Whitmore	612
Sir R Pigot	368
Sir J. Easthope	368

BRIDGEWATER.

Tynte	388
Broadwood	247
Gamble	189

BRIDPORT.

Cochrane	274
Mitchell	267
Paire	222
Martin	11

COVENTRY.

Mr. E. Ellice	2663
Mr. Turner	1539
Mr. Williams	1436

EVESHAM.

Lord Marcus Hill	193
Sir W. Willoughby	173
Sir R. Howard	129

GUILDFORD.

Currie	336
Mangles	242
Tanrlow	184

HALIFAX.

Edwards	511
Wood, Sir C.	507
Miall	349
Jones	280

HASTINGS.

Holland	422
Brisco	406
Warre	367
Robertson	347

HORSHAM.

Jervis	164
Fitzgerald	155

HULL.

Baines	2168
Clay	2135
Brown	1705

LANCASTER.

Gregson	724
Green	721
Salisbury	691

LEEDS.

Beckett	2526
Marshall	2181
Sturge	1980

LEICESTER.

Walmsley	1647
Gardner	1602
Parker	1403

LEWES.

Hon. H. Fitzroy	459
Mr. R. Perfect	403
Mr. Godfrey Hudson	206
Lord Henry Lofius	140

LINCOLN.

Colonel Sibthorp	599
C. Seeley	520
Sir E. B. Lytton	437
W. R. Collett	277

LIVERPOOL.

Cardwell	5481
Birch	4882
Mackworth	3089
Manners	2413

NEWCASTLE.

W. Jackson, ...	568
S Christy, ...	570
Lord Brackley	522
Greig	101

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

Ord	2194
Headlam	2068
Hodgson	1880

NORWICH.

Pete	2414
Douro	1723
Parry	1646

NORTHAMPTON.

Smith	641
Carris	896
Humfrey	632
Bayford	614
Epps	139

NOTTINGHAM.

Mr. Walter	1830
Mr. O'Connor	1340
Mr. Gisborne	1030
Sir John Hobhouse	974

PLYMOUTH.

Ebrington	864
Calmady	698
Palmer	777

SHEFFIELD.

Parker	1124
Ward	1104
Clark	328

SHREWSBURY.

R. A. Slaney	774
C. H. Baldock	768
G. Tomline	739

STOKE-UPON-TRENT.

Ricardo	956
Copeland	870
Healy	381

WALSALL.

The Hon. E. R. Littleton	389
C. Forster	282
W. H. Cooke	124

WAKEFIELD.

Saunders	392
Alexander	358

WARRINGTON.

Greenall	227
Allcard	226

WARWICK.

Collins	443
H. Roberts	407

YARMOUTH.

Lennox	332
Cooper	311
Hunnbold	739
Goldsmid	700

POLLS ON FRIDAY (YESTERDAY).

BEWDLEY.

This election has arrived at a most critical point. The votes polled for the two rival candidates, Mr. Ireland (Conservative) and Sir T. E. Winnington (Liberal), are exactly equal. Add to this the fact, that all the votes except four are polled, and that those four are two of each party, and you will perceive the extraordinary position in which the election is placed. It may be that the Mayor will have to give the casting vote.

Townsley	491
Fox	440
Goldsmid	341

BIRMINGHAM.

Scholefield	2792
Munts	2777
Spooner	2295
Allen	90

BODMIN.

Wyld	297
Lacy	259
Spry	117

BRADFORD.

Busfield	935
Colonel Thompson	924
Wickham	869
Hardy	814

BRIGHTON.

Pechell	1571
Hervey	1238
Cuningham	893

BRISTOL

Berkeley	4398
Miles	2600
Fripp	2469
Pallatt	160

CAMBRIDGE (UNIVERSITY).

Law	988
Fielding	765
Goulburn	679
Lefevre	490

CAMBRIDGE TOWN.

Adair	815
Campbell	734
Sutton	468

CANTERBURY.

Conyngham	786
Smythe	761
Vance	696
Clinton	616

CARLISLE.

Hodgson	460
Dixon	459
Howard	419

CHELTENHAM.

Sir W. Jones	1023
Hon. C. Berkeley	910

COLCHESTER.

Smyth	677
Harcastle	595
Sanderson	539

DOVER.

Rice	1104
Clerke	935
Prinsep	894

DURHAM (CITY).

Grainger	598
Spearman	523
Wood	450

EDINBURGH.

Cowan	2053
Craig	1834
Macaulay	1477
Blackburn	980

HARWICH.

Bateshaw	213
Attwood	184
Knight	65
Hill	2

TOTNESS.

Seymour	260
Baldwin	154
Ricardo	153

WESTBURY.

Wilson	170
Higgins	149

WINCHESTER.

Carter	366
East	246
Escott	245

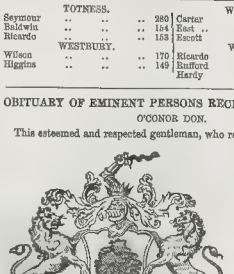
WORCESTER.

Ricardo	1164
Rufford	1142
Hardy	925

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED

O'CONOR DON.

This esteemed and respected gentleman, who represented the county of Roscommon in Parliament, and held office as one of the Lords of the Treasury, died, deeply lamented, on Wednesday night, the 21st instant, at his residence in Jermyn-street, St. James's, of disease of the heart. The Royal House of O'Conor, of which O'Conor Don was the chief, held for a long series of generations the sovereignty of Connaught, and was at one time invested with that of all Ireland. Tordhelbach O'Conor

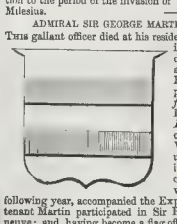


was received as supreme king in 1136, and reigned twenty years. He died in 1156, leaving two sons, Roderick, the last monarch of Ireland, and Cathal Croibh Derg, ancestor of the late O'Conor Don. In the time of Elizabeth, Sir Hugh O'Conor Don, of Ballintobber, submitted to the English Government, compounded with Lord Deputy Perrot for all his estates, and was knighted by Robert, Earl of Essex. In the Tyrone war he joined the Queen's forces, and commanded the horse at the famous battle of the Curlieus. Sir Hugh was the first knight of the shire returned to Parliament by the county of Roscommon. With him may be said to have expired the greatness and power of the O'Conors. What remained of their ancient Royal inheritance, little escaped the political spoliation and religious persecution of Cromwell and William. Major Owen O'Conor, of Balanagare, followed the fortunes of Charles the Second, and, eventually, died a prisoner, in the Castle of Chester, in the year 1692, while his nephew and heir, Denis O'Conor, was involved in the troubles and misfortunes which seemed, at that period, the common lot of all who professed the Catholic religion; he survived, however, to improve considerably his estate, and left, at his decease, a fair property to his son, Charles O'Conor, of Belanagare, a learned and distinguished antiquary, whose two eldest grandsons were Owen O'Conor Don (father of the gentleman whose decease we are recording) and Dr. Charles O'Conor, the accomplished author of "Rerum Hibernicarum Scriptores," "Columbanus' Letters," &c. &c.

The late O'Conor Don was born in May, 1794, and married, in August, 1824, Mary, daughter of Maurice Blake, Esq., of Tomes Hill, county Mayo, by whom he leaves two sons and five daughters. The singular title of "Don," which he bore, as Chief of the House of O'Conor, is derived, by some antiquaries, from Tirlagh O'Conor, King of Connaught, surnamed "Don," or The Dark, a potent warrior against the English, in the time of Richard the Second, but others carry up the adoption of the designation to the period of the invasion of Ireland by Prince Don, the son of Milesius.

ADMIRAL SIR GEORGE MARTIN, G.C.B., AND G.C.M.G., &c.

This gallant officer died at his residence in Berkeley-square, on the 28th inst., aged 82. At the period of his decease he was Admiral of the Fleet, and Vice-Admiral of the United Kingdom. Sir George Martin was present, as Midshipman of the *Suffolk*, in Rodney's actions in the West Indies, in 1780; he commanded the *Irresistible*, at the Defeat of the Spanish fleet off Cape St. Vincent, in 1797. In 1800, he had under his orders the force employed in the blockade of Malta, which he conducted with the greatest perseverance and success; and, in the following year, accompanied the Expedition to Egypt. In 1805, Lieutenant Martin participated in Sir Robert Calder's action with Villeneuve; and, having become a flag-officer in 1807, commanded the naval force employed on the coast of Sicily. At the blockade of Toulon, in 1809, he rendered essential service to the Commander-in-Chief, Lord Collingwood: the following year he was promoted to the rank of Vice-Admiral; and, during the latter part of the Peninsular War, commanded the naval force employed at Lisbon.



In 1814 Admiral Martin received the honour of Knighthood; the following year was made a K.C.B.: and in 1821 obtained the Grand Cross. Besides these distinctions, Sir George had a medal for his services at the battle of St. Vincent, and in 1811 received the Grand Cross of the Order of St. Januarius.

Sir George Martin, who was son of the late Captain William Martin, R.N., by Arabella, his wife, daughter of Sir William Rowley, of Tendring Hall; married first, in 1804, Harriet, sister of Admiral Bentinck; and second, in 1815, Arabella, daughter of William Locke, Esq., of Norbury Park, Surrey.

SIR DAVID POLLOCK.

This gentleman was the eldest of those three brothers whose success in life has been as remarkable as it was meritorious. Through their talents, industry, and perseverance, the name of Pollock is now rendered famous both in arms and in law. Sir David Pollock was born in 1780: he received his education at Edinburgh College. He was called to the bar, by the Honourable Society of the Middle Temple, the 28th Jan., 1805, and had, for many years, a prosperous practice on the Home Circuit; he also obtained considerable business in the Insolvent Debtors' Court, and in Parliamentary Committees. He was a Queen's Counsel, a Bencher of the Middle Temple, and Recorder of Maidstone, Tenterden, and Dymchurch.

A few years ago, he was appointed a Commissioner of the Insolvent Court, and in 1846 he was made Chief Justice of Bombay, and received the honour of Knighthood. His death occurred at Bombay, in May last. Sir David, as is well known, leaves among his surviving brothers Sir Frederick Pollock, the present Chief Baron of the Exchequer, and Sir George Pollock, one of the heroes of the late war in India. Sir David had a numerous family of his own; two of his sons are eminent solicitors, and one of them, we believe, has a legal appointment at Bombay.

JOHN WALTER, ESQ.

We regret to have to record the death of John Walter, Esq., of Bearwood, in the county of Berks, the principal proprietor of the *Times* newspaper. The immediate cause of Mr. Walter's death was cancer in the face, which made its first appearance rather more than a twelvemonth since; and although he was attended by the first medical aid in the country, the disorder was too deeply rooted to be eradicated. The lamented gentleman died at his residence in Printing-house Square, at a quarter before two o'clock on Wednesday morning, in the seventy-first year of his age. (Next week we shall present our readers with a Portrait of Mr. Walter, and a Memoir of his eventful life.)

DEATH OF ADMIRAL ERSKINE DOUGLAS.—This venerable naval commander died on Sunday last, at his residence, Sparrows, near Watford, at the advanced age of eighty-seven, and after a service of nearly seventy-nine years.

COSSACK, THE WINNER OF THE DERBY.—A faithful and beautifully-executed portrait of this fine animal is just published by Mr. Moore, of St. Martin's-lane, the well-known publisher of sporting pictures, and is certainly a valuable addition, as a work of art, to the previous "Winners of the Derby."

INCREASE OF THE INCOME-TAX.—The *Standard* of Thursday says—"It is designed at the meeting of the new Parliament to propose an augmentation of the Property and Income-Tax to five per cent. Of this the public may be assured, and the design will explain what has been hinted in some of the hustings speeches of the ministerial candidates."

POSTSCRIPT.

GOODWOOD RACES.—FRIDAY.

Match, 50 sovs, half a mile.—The Widow received forfeit from Outpost.

Match, 50 sovs, T.Y.C.—Bowstring beat Sloth.

Holywell Stakes of 10 sovs each. T.Y.C.

Lord Eglinton's De Witt	
Duke of Richmond's Hornpipe	1
	2

Six ran.

Sweepstakes of 300 sovs each for two-yr-olds.

Mr. Mostyn's Surplice	1
Mr. Herbert's Hope	2
Lord Glasgow's Clark of the Council	3

The Mostyn Plate.

Brown Bess	1
Sister to Arkwright	2
Tippet	3

The Nassau Stakes of 50 sovs each.

Clementina	1
Slander	2
Cosachia	3

Sweepstakes of 10 sovs each. T.Y.C.

Bowstring	1
Awkward	2
Christopher	3

The Chesterfield Cup, by 30 Subs, of 15 sovs each.

Mr. Rolt's Collingwood	1
Mr. Irwin's Fairlot	2
Mr. Robertson's Blackbird	3

Fifteen ran.

SHAKESPEARE'S BIRTH-PLACE.—The Commissioners of Woods and Forests have signified their willingness to become conservators of the birth-place of Shakspeare if purchased for preservation. The Stratford-on-Avon Committee, who have this object in view, have already received the promise of very distinguished patronage.

DEATH OF MR. EATON.—Mr. Eaton, late M.P. for Cambridgeshire, died at his seat, Stetchworth Park, on Tuesday last.

ETON AND WESTMINSTER BOAT-RACE.—This interesting event came off on Thursday evening in the presence of a vast concourse of spectators, both on the banks and on the river. The distance selected for the contest was from Barker's rails, Mortlake, to Putney bridge, and at a quarter to seven o'clock the rival crews appeared at the station. Both crews started at the same instant; for a second or advance, and then they were one and one, at an immense speed. They continued at a most rattling pace, and after rowing about two hundred yards, the Etonians began to draw gradually away. The Westminster party put on a fine spurt, but their opponents went further in a trance, maintained it all the way, gradually leaving their adversaries more astern, and won by one minute five seconds, accomplishing the distance, nearly five miles, in twenty-six minutes.

CRICKET. THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS' MATCHES.—The first of these annual matches was commenced at Lords', on Wednesday, and was that between Harrow and Eton Colleges. The affair was brought to a conclusion on Thursday, and terminated in favour of the former, who won in one innings, by twenty-four runs.

FIRE NEAR KEW.—Yesterday morning, about six o'clock, a fire broke out at a boat-builder's at Strand-on-the-Green, near Kew, on the Middlesex side of the Thames. The family had barely time to escape by a back window. Four houses were burned down; the property was insured for about £600.

COUNTRY NEWS.

RETURN OF SIR R. PEEL AND HIS BROTHER FOR TAMWORTH.

The election for Tamworth took place on Wednesday. Mr. Bramall proposed Sir R. Peel, and the nomination was seconded by Mr. Robinson.

Major Bamford proposed Mr. William Yates Peel, and Mr. Farmer seconded the nomination.

Sir R. Peel then made a long speech to the electors, which resembled in substance the address he recently issued to them. In referring to the principles by which he was actuated, the right hon. Baronet said—"Gentlemen, I stand here with the proud consciousness that I have done my duty to my constituents, and to the people of this country—(cheers); that I have had no objects of a personal nature in any of the measures I have proposed. I have been ready to sacrifice power and party connections—I have been ready to endure unjust calumny and reproaches—I have been ready to do this rather than abandon my public duty, and neglect the interests committed to my charge. What have been my public purposes?—have I departed from them? I am a loyal and devoted subject of the Queen. I wish to see every privilege of the monarchy preserved. Have I done anything to encroach on those powers? I wish to see the power of the Crown upheld, and to see loyalty and affectionate devotion displayed towards the Sovereign of this country, which it would be unjustifiable, indeed, if we did not manifest towards the Sovereign who now rules over this country. (Cheers.) Well, gentlemen, I wish to see the Church maintained in all its legitimate influence. I wish to see the Church gaining upon dissent; but I wish to see it gaining upon dissent by extending its ministrations among the people. I do not want to see the Church supported by unjust laws, injuriously affecting those who dissent from its doctrines. I think it perfectly compatible with affectionate attachment to the Church to consult the feelings, and do justice to the rights of those who dissent from her doctrines. These are the objects of true Conservative policy which I wish to uphold. I wish to see the House of Lords in possession of all its just authority. I attach the utmost importance to the maintenance of an hereditary nobility. I believe the aristocracy of this country have done as much at least to vindicate the liberties of England as any class in it, and I believe it would be utterly destructive of that mixed constitution under which we live if the House of Lords ceased to exercise its influence. I wish to discourage the desire for democratic change in the House of Commons. I do not wish to see a democratic body acting in discord with the Throne and the House of Lords."

Sir R. Peel then enumerated the advantages which had been conferred upon the country while he was in power, and defended himself from the attacks made upon him.

After pointing out the advantages of what he termed a liberal system of commercial policy, the right hon. gentleman concluded by saying, "If some military tyrant shall again try to enunciate the false policy of military glory, and disturb the peace of the world for the gratification of his own corrupt ambition, then I hope an enlightened people, flourishing by the interchanges of their own products with the products of other countries—seeing in war but the discouragement of civilisation, the interruption of industry, and the destruction of kindly feelings—I hope that a rational, and intelligent, and powerful people, will rebuke that military tyrant, and refuse to see their wives made widows, and their fathers left without children, and children mourning their fathers, not for the defence of nations against aggression, but for the gratification of those corrupt feelings which are engendered by mere military ambition. And the way to give that power and that influence to public opinion is to remove restrictions on commercial intercourse, and to encourage that interchange of commodities which is the soul and foundation of commerce; to obtain the political and social good of increased revenue, but with it the inestimable moral good of peace confirmed, morals promoted, national prejudices extinguished, the absurd doctrine of hereditary animosity scattered to the winds; to see the people happy and contented under equal laws, enjoying the benefits of their industry, and seeing other nations dealing and trafficking with them in the equal enjoyment of those blessings which we ourselves know how to respect." The right hon. Baronet concluded amidst loud cheering.

Mr. W. Yates Peel then addressed the electors.

No other candidate having been proposed, the Mayor declared the Right Hon. Sir R. Peel, Bart., and the Right Hon. W. Yates Peel, duly elected.

LORD GEORGE BENTINCK AND THE PROTECTIONISTS.

Lord George Bentinck has issued an address to the electors of King's Lynn. It is almost as lengthy as that of Sir Robert Peel; and, indeed, it seems chiefly intended to combat the arguments and professions made by the right hon. Baronet in his recent manifesto to the electors of Tamworth. Lord George indulges in some strictures upon those who "have violated every political principle," maintains his own consistency, and denounces Sir Robert Peel as the Minister "who, by his pernicious example, too well taught a large body of his adherents that to obtain and to keep political power, under false pretences, was nothing worse than a 'pious fraud.'"

THE MURDER AT CHESTERFIELD.

At Derby on Tuesday, *Anthony Lount*, aged 26, was charged before Lord Denman, with having feloniously received, aided, and comforted John Platts, after he (John Platts) had killed one George Collis.

The prisoner pleaded not guilty

Mr. Humfrey and Mr. Mellon were for the prosecution. Mr. Miller for the defence.

The trial of Platts, at the last Assizes, was given in our paper at the time, when he was convicted and executed for the murder. The prisoner was charged as an accessory after the fact. The facts may be shortly recapitulated. The murder of Collis was in December, 1845, for which Platts suffered. The discovery of the murder took place in August, 1846. On Sunday, the 7th of December, Collis and Platts had made an agreement to meet a person, but Collis was never seen after that day, and it was supposed he had gone to Manchester. Nine months after the body was found in a cesspool in a yard of Mr. Bunting's, and, from parts of a handkerchief, garters, &c., clearly identified to be that of Collis. Circumstances made it clear Platts was concerned in the murder, for which he was afterwards executed. On the Monday night, between ten and eleven, three persons were seen carrying a bundle. It was sworn those persons were Platts, the prisoner, and a third party; the question being whether Lount really was one of the persons there that night, and if so, whether he was cognisant the bundle he was assisting to carry was that of a murdered man.

The jury returned a verdict of "Not Guilty."

RAILWAY TO NEWMARKET.—The works on the line from Chesterford to Newmarket are rapidly approaching completion, and it will be opened for traffic in September next.

HUMOURS OF AN ELECTION.

CANDIDATE

ARRIVAL OF THE CANDIDATES.

CANDIDATE.

ARRIVAL OF CANDIDATES BY RAILROAD.

Hurrah! hurrah! along the brave lines
The candidates rapidly thunder along!
The sun of July on their gay banners shines,
And the special trains whistle their merriest song.
At the terminus—oh! what a scene will be there!
The burghers all lustily roaring their glee.
For, True Blue or Yellow,
Their clays well they mellow—
Election's pure freedom seems glorious to me!

CANVASSING IN THE COUNTRY

Most courtier-like the Candidate
Has enter'd—say a Crispin's shop:
With humblest bow begins to state
His claims and views—Imperial Fop!
He buys a turnip for five pound!
Repeals the tax on malt and hop.
Alas! another year goes round—
From seeds of promise, what a crop!
The country—the country rears many a clown,
But is it eclipsed not by city and town?

CANVASSING IN TOWN.

Hurrah! for our own "*little village!*"
It ever has given the cue,
To the efforts of Commerce and tillage,
To *Freedom* in every view.
And the Citizen Canvasser carries
Diogenes' lamp! Is it true?
Go! ask your Lord Georges and Harries
Which sort bears the bell and the blue.
Still—brothers! all brothers! in city or plain
The banner of Britain should never know stain.

COUNTRY CANVASSING.

TOWN CANVASSING.

In what a condescending way,
A visit to the Town they pay,
And with a patronising air,
Kiss Tom Fitzwaddle's son and heir.

And swear he's quite a "duck," a "dear"—
Pourquoi? Because Tom has a vote;
If not, a set of brutes would be
Poor Tom, and all his progeny!

With sweet, conciliating air,
To Hodge's hut they next repair,
And try the old and "artful dodge"
On Mister and on Mistress Hodge;
Declaring if they win the day,
The farmer shall have naught to pay,
And vow they'll have the duty taken
Off butter, poultry, eggs, and bacon.
But Mrs. H., you may perceive,
Is laughing at them in her sleeve;
And tells her husband not to vote,
Unless he gets a ten-pound note.
Her politics appear to be
Merg'd in three letters—L. S. D.

THE COMMITTEE-ROOM.

To take a peep we next presume
Into the "Chief Committee Room,"
Where bottles rang'd along the table,
And noise that would out-babble Babel,
Afford sufficient indication
That Father Mathew's exhortation
'Bout drinking water—in this City—
Is thrown away on this Committee.

No battle-field, where spear and shield
Had done their work, could e'er be prounder

VOTE FOR METHUSELAH AND THE ANCIENT INSTITUTIONS
PLUMP FOR SIR JOHN METHUSELAH
POPULAR PRINCIPLES VERSUS LIBERAL OPINIONS
NO POPERY NO MAYNOOTH GRANT NO MORE CONCESSIONS
BRITISH LION
VOTE FOR THE PRINCIPLES

ELECTION COMMITTEE-ROOM.

HUMOURS OF AN ELECTION.

THE SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATE.

Than that famed room, where hundreds come
And peal the shout of triumph louder.
The placards boldly pace the town,
High in Committee Rooms are seen;

Oh! let us stereotype it down,
The cry of all is "COUNTRY! QUKE N!"
Still, ever let our contests be
For the *Land* of the lovely, brave, and free.

TO THE HUSTINGS.

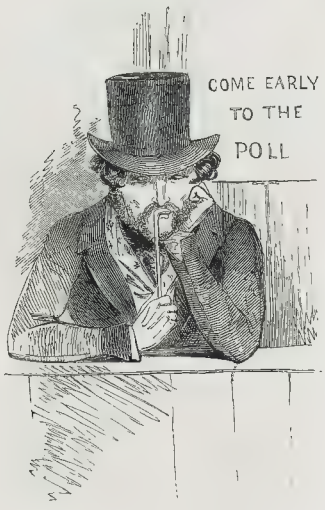
Now turn we to the hustings, where
We tremble for the man who dare
Give bold expression to his wishes,
And vote against the "loaves and fishes."
For be the candidate a *Jew*,
Or Turk, or Gentile, *entre nous*,
Provided that he has the *tin*,
'Tis ten to one that he'll get in.
For see, from "John o'Groats" to Dover,
There's not a man when "half seas over"
Cares (conscientiously) a pin
Which of the rival parties win.

THE SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATE.

The struggle o'er, the battle won,
Then comes the hour for mirth and fun.
The victor, with becoming pride,
Begirds the sabre to his side,
And promises (so most men do
But pie-crust like, they break them too),
"Henceforth 't shall be his proud endeavour
To guard their 'vested rights' for ever."
Here echo faintly answers—"Never."

THE UNSUCCESSFUL CANDIDATE.

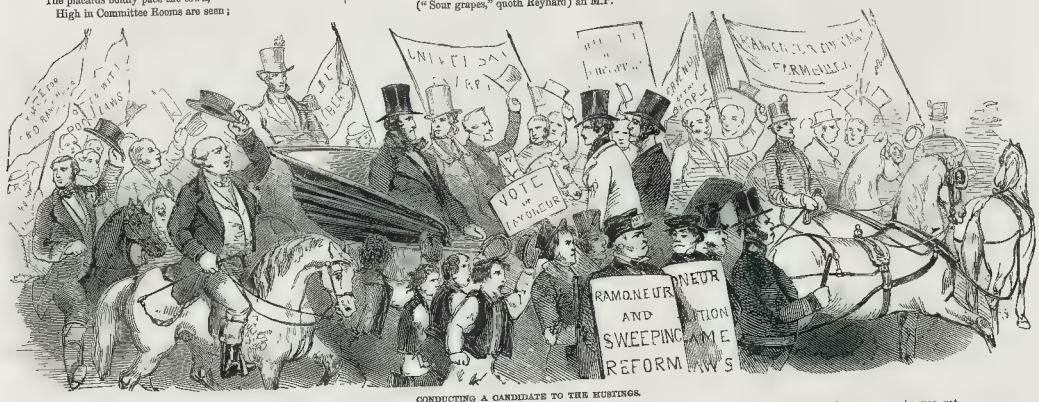
Joyous and festive is the shout
Of him that's in—but he that's *out*,
Returns (tho' not *returned* himself)
A wiser, yet a poorer elf,
And tells his "country cousins" how
He ne'er knew happiness till now;
That, all his views of greatness o'er,
He'll never seek for honours more,
Nor would he give one fig to be
("Sour grapes," quoth Reynard) an M.P.



THE UNSUCCESSFUL CANDIDATE.

THE CANVASSER.

With what a servile, cringing mien,
The "canvasser for votes" is seen;



CONDUCTING A CANDIDATE TO THE HUSTINGS.

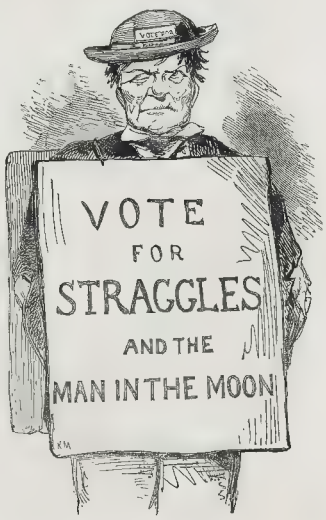
For your "sweet breath" a suppliant now,
He'll tell you when—and where—and how—

THE CANVASSER.

He'll make your fortune: insincere
The "word of promise to the ear,"

"THE INDEPENDENT VOTER."

He's sure to keep—your vote once got,
And meet him—faith he *knows you not!*



THE BOARDMAN.

MEETING OF THE BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION, AT WARWICK.

(Concluded from Page 55 of our Journal of last week.)

THE chief event of Thursday was the meeting of the [illegible] of Stratford [illegible] Shakspeare [illegible] Warwick [illegible] the Camden [illegible] was [illegible] greatly [illegible], much speaking followed, but the only result of the meeting was the passing of a resolution for the co-operation of the Archæological Association and the Shakspearean Club in the great object of the day.

FRIDAY.

This morning, a few papers were read; after which the members of the Association left Warwick by railway for Coventry, and proceeded from thence to Coombe Abbey, the seat of the Earl of Craven, about four miles from the town. [illegible] Queen of Bohemia, passed many years, and it was hence, when she was but very young, that the attempt to carry her off was made by the conspirators of the Gunpowder Plot. The [illegible] is rich in portraits of the Stuart family; and there are some fine Rembrandts.

On their return to Coventry, the members of the Association inspected St. Michael's, [illegible] feet high: the interior has a carved oak roof, [illegible] novelty was however [illegible] It represents the Last Judgment, [illegible] with the Apostles [illegible], and, [illegible] careful restoration, in a very perfect state. From the Church the party went to St. Mary's Hall, one of the richest vestiges of the 15th century, with carved oak roof, minstrel gallery, armoury, tapestry, &c. Bablake Hospital, Grey Friars, and other fine old timber houses, were also inspected.

In the evening, the members returned to Warwick, and gave a *conversazione* and ball, which was fully attended by the principal families of the neighbourhood.

SATURDAY.

The Council and members of the Association held their closing meeting this morning at the County Hall, when Mr Pettigrew officiated as Chairman. [illegible] for the magnificent hospitality with which they had been entertained during their visit. Thanks were given to the Treasurer, the Chairman, and to the Honorary Secretaries, Mr. Roach Smith and Mr. Crofton Croker, upon whom the labour and fatigue of arranging the affairs of the congress [illegible].

The Association, shortly after, took leave of Warwick for Coventry, where they [illegible] Astley Castle [illegible] and Arbury Park, the seat of Mr. Newdegate, M.P. Astley is [illegible] externally, but has a plain interior: here are preserved the chair and table of the father of Lady Jane Grey. Near the castle moat is the village church, with tabernacled seats, [illegible] The park has some majestic cedars, and cascades and sylvan scenery, of great beauty. Mr. Newdegate received the archæologists, and led the through the house and grounds; after which the party partook of a sumptuous *dinner* [illegible] Mr Pettigrew proposed the health of Mr Newdegate and his family [illegible] preserved and protected. [illegible] many splendid [illegible].

MUSIC.

AMATEUR MUSICAL SOCIETY.—The prospectus for the season 1848, has been issued. The meetings will take place for the future, at the Hanover-square Rooms, [illegible] Mr Henry Leslie is [illegible] Secretary, [illegible].

CONCERT AT NORTHAMPTON [illegible] Morning Concert [illegible], Mlle. Alboni, Mme. Corbari, and Signor Tagliafico, from the Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden, having been engaged. Mdlle. Alboni was rapturously encored in Rossini's "Una voce," and in Donizetti's Tyrolienne, from "Betly," [illegible] John Parry received encores in his "London Season" and "Lalla Rookh." Mr. Lindsay Sloper was the accompanyist. He played two pianoforte pieces, by Benedict, with great brilliancy.

PARIS.—[illegible] statements [illegible] MM. Duponchel and [illegible] the Académie Royale de Musique; but, as the Directors themselves are in a state of the greatest uncertainty as to their engagements, [illegible].

GERMANY.—Benedict's "Crusaders" has been produced with great success at Prague. It will also be given in Stuttgardt and Vienna, conducted by the composer. Mdme. Streckl Heinefetter has appeared [illegible] at the Bonn Beethoven Festival, has been singing at Kœnigsberg, in the "Fille du Regiment," "Les Diamans de la Coronne," "Don Juan," &c., with much *éclat*. The season at the Italian Opera in Vienna has closed, after eighty performances in three months; twenty-eight of which were devoted to Donizetti's works, twenty-four to Rossini, twenty-two to Verdi, three to Ricci, and three to Salvi. [illegible] Mdme. Hayes [illegible], Mdme. Bordeze nine, and Maria Corridori, seven. The tenor, Ivanoff, sang thirty-two times; Varese, the baritone, forty; Colini, ditto, thirty-two; Colzolari, basso, twenty-seven; and Mirate, tenor, nineteen. Alboni is expected in Vienna in October.

ITALY.—[illegible] August [illegible] the tenor, and Derivis, the basso, will sing. Mdlle. Fanny Elssler has re-appeared at Padua, after her triumphs at the Royal Italian Opera, in London. She was enthusiastically greeted. Marini, the great basso, is engaged for Florence, up to March, 1848, after his London engagement is terminated.

FASHIONS FOR AUGUST.

(From "Berger's Ladies' Gazette of Fashion.")

THE sudden change of the weather to excessive heat has caused unusual variety in Fashions, new materials of the lightest kinds have been introduced for [illegible].

CHAPEAUX AND CAPOTES of the lightest materials are greatly in favour [illegible] a *fanchon* of black lace, graffed on each side by a sprig of roses. We observe also that an intermixture of materials, as, for instance, *chapeaux*, composed of alternate bands of lace and ribbon, or fancy straw [illegible] covered with lace, increase in favour. The newest style of decoration for them is a wreath of foliage, intermingled with small flowers of the colour of the crape.

ROBES.—The pelisse form is still most in favour. Silks divide the vogue with lighter materials for promenade dress; the latter are, however, in a majority [illegible] laid aside. We may cite, among the lightest kind, those adopted in simple *negligé*: those are muslin *mantelets*, embroidered *au crochet*, in small running patterns; they are trimmed with *volants*, festooned round the border, or, if necessary, to render them more dressy, the *volants* are edged with Valenciennes [illegible] short, square, and of moderate width: it is embroidered in feather-stitch, and rendered quite a half-length by a row of broad lace. The *visite*, and the *mantelet-visite*, may be composed of lace, muslin, or tarlatane: the two latter always embroidered, or trimmed with lace, and all may be lined with [illegible] crape, but the lining is not indispensable.

EVENING DRESSES of embroidered tarlatane are most in vogue. The corsage, moderately low, and disposed alternately in folds and *colonnettes* of embroidery; the sleeves *à l'Aspasia*; they are moderately wide, and, descending below the elbow, are open towards the lower part, but partially closed by silk buttons, placed at regular distances, so as partially to display the arm: a wreath is lightly embroidered on each side of the opening. There are two skirts, [illegible].

[illegible]

COLOURS the same, excepting that [illegible] and white have increased in vogue.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

THE GOODWOOD MEETING.

So falls it out
That what we have, we prize not to the worth
Whiles we enjoy it; but being lack'd and lost,
[illegible]
SHAKSPEARE.

HATH princely Goodwood [illegible] indeed in the wane? Forbid it "chivalry of this bright age" we soliloquised, as reclining among the cushions of a South Western express carriage we guided our spirit to meditation and our flesh to a speed that would have mocked proud Juliet's fiery-footed steeds, even with "such a waggoner as Phœbus." Our point was that [illegible] may it have a thousand such each more brilliant than that which went before.

The Course at Goodwood was laid out by the late Duke in 1802, on that portion of the heights of the Park called "Harroway." In May of that year the first Race-stand was erected; and in 1830 the present one was built. To the especial energy and experience of the matter he took in hand, displayed by Lord George Bentinck while in the youth of his turf career, the racing attained, both in quality and quantity, a station previously unknown to any course in the kingdom. [illegible] places in Christendom, perhaps Chichester was the [illegible] race week. They asked you what they pleased, those Sussex *Shylocks*; and, as there was nothing for it but to fast or pay them their price, the consequence is [illegible] the Brighton and [illegible] the Isle of Wight—at all the watering-places on the coast between Southampton and Brighton, at all the towns and villages within reach of the lines of rail [illegible] the problem that constitutes the opening paragraph of this paper—with such fortune as will be found in the sequel.

Tuesday last was an especial sample of golden summer weather, [illegible] however, brilliant the spirits that you brought to the scene. We won't go into a speculation as to the cause of this undesirable dulness, but proceed to observe another characteristic of the day, and, as it shall prove, of the meeting, quite as obvious, though by no means equally to be regretted. This was that men had "no speculation in their eyes"—or hearts or mouths—for betting was little more [illegible] "I thought fit to say you hadn't a tooth in your head?" "But how would you prove it?" asked the maccaroni. "By knocking them all down your throat," replied the Captain. That's the method [illegible] Red Hart winning in a common canter: they called in Phœbus to witness he would win the St. Leger. The Lavant again fell to the lot of the Goodwood stable, with Nectar. The £300 Sweepstakes for Four-year-olds [illegible] the Ham Stakes [illegible] magnificent colt, Surplice, one of the finest two-year-olds ever seen—in his points the ditto of his mother Crucifix. [illegible] Club Stakes were won by Camera Obscura—or her jockey—some said the latter; and with the race for the Innkeepers' Plate, it will be seen, the list concluded. It was *all* running—from the moment the first bell sounded [illegible] there cannot be a doubt.

WEDNESDAY.

The weather was delicious, the bill of fare prodigious, but the attendance far from brilliant. Business, too, was "weary, stale, flat, and unprofitable." Your leg might mouth him never so energetically, echo had "no effects," neither had [illegible] treatment of the sport. The Goodwood Produce Stakes were walked over for by Red Hart; and then Hydrangea won the Goodwood Stakes, in what is called a canter on the turf. To this succeeded the Stewards' Cup—a very fine race won by the Cur by a head [illegible] walked over for.

The Members' Plate, Clarendon won in a canter, and then the Cowdroy Stakes gave us one of the most magnificent contests ever seen on a course—won by the King of Kildare, beating the Daughter of Toscar—a brilliant wind up to the day's sport. Stultz was scratched for all his engagements, in consequence of falling lame; his noble owner stood to win £15,000 on him for the stakes. His judgment in horse racing may be measured from this fact barring it was *all* guess work. Just before the stakes were started for, he said, in the ring—"Hydrangea will win, and Lothario will break down;" and so it was.

THURSDAY.

Thursday was a Cup day, indeed. It was as hot as [illegible] Calcutta. [illegible] Chichester—whither tens of thousands were [illegible] mouth was as bad as it could be: no human [illegible] It is a great scandal that railway [illegible] accommodation.

[illegible] young John Day made his return *debut* on the turf; the only remark one cannot help making upon it being, that poor Alfred Day had his virtue for its own reward: he has always gone straight on—it was hard on the first opportunity that he went straight off. The opening event, a 25 sovs Sweepstakes, Nectar walked over for. [illegible] by a length: time five minutes two seconds.

Mastiff then walked over for the 200 sovs Sweepstakes for two-year-olds: the filly out of Corinne won the Duke of Richmond's Plate. And the following three were telegraphed for the Racing Stakes—infinitely the most important [illegible] Red Hart; with the three leading jockeys of the day on them, viz, [illegible] Marson, and Nat. The pace was terrific, the trio coming every inch as [illegible] With what Leger effect we shall [illegible] see anon.

It has been a splendid anniversary of the greatest turf gala, probably, that ever existed.

GOODWOOD RACES.—TUESDAY.

The Craven Stakes of 10 sovs each, with 50 added; three-yr-olds, 7st; four, 8st 4lb; five, 8st 10lb; six and aged, 8st 12lb. One mile and three-quarters. (Three Subs.)

Mr. Mostyn's Wilderness, 4 yrs .. (Nat) 1
Duke of Richmond's Outpost, 3 yrs .. .. (Kitchener) 2
Mr. [illegible] Zuska, 4 yrs .. (Crouch) beaten

The Gratwicke Stakes of [illegible] sovs each, h ft, for three-yr-olds, colts, 8st 10lb; fillies, 8st [illegible]; the second to receive 200 sovs out of the stakes, and the third to save his stake. Mile and a half. (Fifty Subs.)

Duke of [illegible] Red Hart .. .. (F. Butler) 1
Mr. [illegible] .. .. (Nat) 2
Sir R. [illegible] Montpensier .. (Templeman) 3

The Lavant Stakes of 50 sovs each, 30 ft, for two-yr-olds, colts, 8st 7lb; fillies, 8st 3lb. The winner of the Chesterfield or July Stakes, or any two-yr-old stake at Ascot, to carry 5lb extra. The second to save his stake. Half a mile. (Fourteen Subs.)

Duke of Richmond's Nectar, 8st 3lb .. .. (F. Butler) 1
Lord Eglintoun's De Witt, 8st 7lb .. .. (J. Marson) 2
Lord Exeter's Tippet, 8st 3lb .. .. .. (W. Abdale) 3

Sweepstakes of 300 sovs each, h ft, for four-yr-olds, colts, 8st 7lb, fillies, 8st 2lb; the second to save his stake. Queen's Plate Course, about three miles five furlongs. ([illegible] Subs.)

Mr. Mostyn's [illegible] .. (Nat) 1
Mr. [illegible] .. .. (F. Butler) 2
Lord Exeter's St. Demetri .. .. .. (W. Abdale) 3

The Ham Stakes of 100 sovs each, h ft, for two-yr-olds; colts, 8st 10lb; fillies, 8st 7lb; the second to receive 200 sovs out of the stakes. T.Y.C. (43 Subs.)

Mr. Mostyn's Surplice .. .. .. (Nat) 1
Mr. [illegible] .. (Templeman) 2
Mr. John Day's Anglia .. .. (A. Day) 3

Sweepstakes of 10 sovs each, with 50 added. One mile. (15 Subs.)

Mr. [illegible], 7st 7lb .. (S. Mann) 1
Mr. [illegible] .. (H. Bell) 2
Mr. Gully's Clarendon, 3 yrs, 6st 9lb .. .. (Donaldson) 3

The Drawing-room Stakes of 25 sovs each, with a bonus by an independent subscription of 10 sovs each, for three year-olds, colts, 8st 7lb; fillies, 8st 2lb; the second to receive 100 sovs out of the stakes, and the winner to pay 25 sovs to the judge. R. S. C. Twenty-nine subs to the stakes, and eighteen to the bonus.

Mr. Gully's Mathematician .. .. .. (A. Day) 1
Sir R. W. Bulkeley's Montpensier .. .. (Templeman) 2
Mr. Mostyn's [illegible] .. (Nat) 3
Duke of [illegible] .. (F. Butler) 4

The Goodwood Club Stakes of [illegible] sovs each, to be ridden by members of the [illegible] Craven Stakes Course. (10 Subs.)

Mr. Mostyn's [illegible] Camera Obscura, 4 yrs [illegible] .. (Capt. Pettat) 1
Count Batthyany's Master Stephen, 5 yrs, 10st 4lb .. (Owner) 2
Mr. Gratwicke's Lady Cecilia, 4 yrs, 10st 9lb .. (Capt. Williams) 3

The Innkeeper's Plate of 50 Sovs, added to a Sweepstakes of 5 sovs each; two-yr-olds 5st 7lb, three, 7st 9lb, four, 8st [illegible], five, 8st 11lb, six and aged, 9st. The winner to be sold for 100 sovs, if demanded, &c. T.Y.C. ([illegible] Subs.)

Mr. [illegible] .. (Sly) 1
Mr. C. [illegible] by The Nob, 3 yrs .. (Whitehouse) 2
Mr. Osbaldeston's f by Lanercost, 2 yrs .. (Charlton) 3

WEDNESDAY.

Goodwood Stakes of [illegible] sovs each, [illegible] if declared, &c. The winner of the [illegible] Stakes, or Tradesman's Cup, at Liverpool July Meeting, [illegible] any two of these stakes, 7lb extra, the second to receive 100 sovs out of the stakes. New Cup Course. ([illegible] Subs., 49 of whom declared.)

Lord Exeter's Hydrangea, 6st 10lb .. (J. Sharp) 1
Lord Eglintoun's [illegible], 7st [illegible] .. (Prince) 2

Stewards' Cup [illegible] sovs, added to a handicap sweepstakes of 5 sovs each. T.Y.C. (25 Subs.)

Mr. Bell's The Cur, 7st 11lb .. (Whitehouse) 1
Mr. Bell's [illegible], 7st 9lb .. (Pettit) 2

Queen's Plate of [illegible] gs, for three yr-olds, 7st 4lb; four, 9st 2lb; five, 9st 13lb; six and aged, [illegible]. About three miles and five furlongs.

Mr. Mostyn's Camera Obscura .. (Nat) 1
Lord Chesterfield's f by Don John, out of Game Lass .. (J. Sharp) 2
Mr. T. Bell's Spectator .. ..(F. Bell) 3

Stand Plate of 50 sovs, added to a sweepstakes of 5 sovs each; for 3 yr-olds, 7st; four, 8st; five, 8st 9lb; six and aged, 8st 12lb. One mile. (6 Subs.)

Mr. Mostyn's Wilderness .. ..walked over

Members' Plate of [illegible], with [illegible] added; the second to receive 10 sovs from the stakes; [illegible]; four, 8st [illegible]; five, 9st; six, and aged, 9st 4lb; the winner to be sold for [illegible] sovs, if demanded, &c. Once round.

Mr. Gully's Clarendon, 3 yrs .. .. (A. Day) 1
Mr. [illegible] Mr. Newman, 3 yrs .. (Wakefield) 2
Mr. Gratwicke's Lady Cecilia, 4 yrs .. (H. Bell) 3

Cowdray Stakes of [illegible] sovs each, for two-yr-olds, 6st 7lb; three, 8st 9lb; four, 9st 7lb; five, and upwards, 9st 12lb; mares allowed 3lbs. The winner to be sold for £150, &c. T.Y.C. (3 Subs.)

Mr. Irwin's King of Kildare, 4 yrs .. ..(Hornsby, Jun.) 1
Mr. Mostyn's Daughter of Toscar, 2 yrs .. .. (Kitchener) 2
Lord Chesterfield's b f by Don John, 3 yrs .. .. (Nat) 3

THURSDAY.

THE GOODWOOD CUP

of £300, the second to receive £100, and the third £50.

Hero .. 1
Eryx .. 2
Halo .. 3
Wolfdog .. 4

Nine ran. Won by a length.

Sweepstakes of 25 sovs each. T.Y.C.

Nectar .. walked over.

Sweepstakes of 100 sovs each. New Mile.

Quicksand .. 1
King of Morven .. 2
Mirmillo .. 3

Won by half a length.

Sweepstakes of 200 sovs each. T.Y.C.

Lola Montez .. 1
Astræa .. 2
Miss Orbell .. 3

Six ran.

The Molecombe Stakes of 50 sovs each, &c.

Glendower .. 1
Nectar .. 2
Vexation .. 3

The Racing Stakes

Planet .. 1
Van Tromp .. 2
Red Hart .. 3

THE REGATTA AT RYDE.

Hurrah! for the sea—the wild, the free!
And the life a mariner leads;
What joy of earth can match his mirth
That o'er the blue wave speeds!
Oh! the bliss to feel the gallant keel
Through the white foam cleave its way,
As [illegible] wide,
And [illegible] gay.

Surely this apostrophe [illegible] shall quarrel with its philosophy. If we call the sea the [illegible] of nature shall we be gainsaid. She is the element that supplies man with a type of eternity—with the lesson beyond all price. . . .

[illegible]
Assyria, Greece, Rome, Carthage, what are they?
Thy waters [illegible] were free,
[illegible]
[illegible] best now.

And appealing, with a yet more still small voice by the waters address us a household sages.

The world of London—of the "twice two thousand" on whom life has lavished [illegible] has deserted for a space, dispersing its [illegible] far and near [illegible] present purpose has a less serious tone, though haply it shall help to as wholesome a result; it is the province of a healthy spirit to "find good in everything." . .

On Wednesday last the pleasant waters of the Solent gave early token of some accountable pageant, whereof they should be the especial scene. That fairest of bays, which spreads [illegible] Western waters [illegible] Sovereign, and [illegible] may safely count upon a long career of popular favour and success. Its Regatta especially distinguished by its Royal patroness—was arranged so as to fall

during the Queen's residence at Osborne—thus "stealing and giving odour" —from and to that auspicious occasion. In the present season it was arranged to commence on the 28th instant—at the instance of her Majesty, and assuredly a lovelier day there could not have been seen for such an occasion. There was a gallant wholesail breeze from the W. N. W., a bright sunshine, and one of those buoyant atmospheres—the more heart-stirring that they are the exceptions in our climate. The experimental fleet had sailed the preceding noon, so that there was not a ship at Spithead, except the *Iris*—about to sail for the river, to pay off—why and wherefore, the Admiralty can tell—*we* can only make a shrewd guess. Thus the noble roadstead was cleared for the naumachia—which was to have commenced at half-past ten, but which actually began at eleven to the instant. Long before the hour, the sweet town of Ryde was filled with holiday company. Our first visit was to the R.V.Y.C. House, one of the most elegant structures of the kind extant. It is not quite completed, but enough has been done to show what it will be. All the furniture, [illegible] so that the Club will very soon possess a marine [illegible] to enjoy it. Her Majesty, having accompanied the Experimental Fleet a part of its voyage on Tuesday, was to-day also afloat; and having visited the *Caledonia*, just come out of harbour with the intention of joining the fleet in Torbay, returned in the *Fairy* to Ryde, and lay to off the pier-head for a short time; then, setting on again the Royal tender, stood as if for Southampton Water, and returned to Osborne. But this is—as fitting, however anticipating the order of the arrangements. The Royal visit was paid about five P.M.; the sailing began, as promised, at eleven A.M. The following were the yachts entered, but the *Brilliant* was drawn just before the match commenced:—

ROYAL VICTORIA PURSE OF 100 GUINEAS. SECOND PRIZE [illegible]

FOR SCHOONERS BELONGING TO ANY ROYAL YACHT CLUB. TIME RACE

Yacht.	Tons.	Owners.	Flag.
Anaconda	101	Sir C. Ibbotson, Bart.	Yellow, blue, yellow, vertical.
Bianca	31	Marquis of Blandford	Black flag with cross bones.
Dolphin	217	F Parkins, Esq	Blue burgee, with crown in centre.
Magic	86	Viscount Chetwynd	Blue flag, yellow chevron, with three white stars.

Course—Round the Wight.

In consequence of the point from which the wind set, the course was out to the westward—and home, of course, by the Nab. It is not our purpose to give the logs of the wager vessels. It will be enough for us to say that the *Dolphin* led to Cowes Roads, with the *Anaconda* very hard upon her—the last in company through the Needles; and, at the back of the island, the tug of war lying between these two and the *Magic*—father and son piloting the first and last; and, very probably—we speak guardedly—making common cause against the *Anaconda*. The *Brilliant* sailed about an hour afterwards, on a cruise by herself, round the island, shaping her outward course eastwards by Spithead

At five o'clock the wager schooners were seen rounding the land, and standing over for Portsmouth Harbour. The *Anaconda* was the weathermost, with the *Dolphin* next her, then the *Magic*, while the little *Bianca* was creeping in shore, and making the most of the dead water. Here, perhaps, the handling of some of them was not the best in the world; but, be that as it may, as they stood over from the mainland on their last board, the match was one of the most interesting ever seen. It was impossible to give even a respectable guess as to the winner, for it was a time race—Acker's scale—and they were all within apparently equal main and chance. The *Anaconda* was the first to round the winning vessel, followed by her antagonists in this order—as we made it; but the Committee are, no doubt, more accurate.—

The Anaconda	6 h 25 secs P.M.
The Dolphin	6 , 28 "
The Magic	6 , 31 "
The Bianca	6 , 43 "

At the conclusion of the match, a consultation was held on board the Committee vessel, when it was ultimately deemed that the *Bianca*, on her allowance of time, was the winner by [illegible] [illegible] for it was [illegible] triumphant defeat [illegible] But he's no stoic [illegible] the best hearted fellows alive, though he may quarrel with us for saying what we know [illegible] As the Second Class sailed at [illegible] on their course subsequently while they were sailing—having been reduced one round instead of two—they finished before the schooners arrived. The following went.

PRIZE £50 CUP.

FOR CUTTERS OF ANY ROYAL YACHT CLUB, ABOVE 31 TONS AND UNDER 50 TONS.

To start at Noon precisely.

Yacht	Tons	Owners	Flag
Gadfly	35	G. S Harcourt, Esq.	Burgee, yellow, red, horizontal
Cygnet	35	H. Lambton, Esq	Blue flag with ram's head
Eclipse	43½	J. P Wyckham, Esq.	Blue, black and white centre
Aurora	42	Le Marchant Thomas, Esq.	Red
Princess Olga	35	Thomas Rutherfoord, Esq	White, crossed blue

Course—From the starting vessel, to the westward of the two Red Buoys off the Brambles, round the Calshot Light Vessel, from thence round the Nab Light Vessel, leaving both on the starboard hand. Course twice round.

At starting, the *Princess Olga* "got in irons," as Jacks says—never stirred in the van at all—and was badly beaten. The *Eclipse*—by her pilot's mistake, or, as he affirms, by the mistake of the officer of the sailing committee, from whom he had his orders—did not round what is called the Peel buoy—the westernmost of the two on the Brambles—and so she was distanced. But the *Cygnet* had, unquestionably, the best of the match from start to finish, and won brilliantly by four minutes—the *Aurora* being second.

Our limits only permit us to add that a better day's sport was never known here—or anywhere else. The schooners made the circuit of the island in seven hours and twenty-four minutes—the best time on record. Every spot that commanded a view of the matches was crowded.

R. V. Y. C. House, Ryde, Wednesday Evening, Seven, P.M.

CHERBOURG REGATTA.—This regatta will take place on Monday next, August 2d. Two cups will be given to English yachts; one to vessels above 32 tons, another to vessels from 15 to 32 tons. The sailing regulations will be framed according to the rules of the English Yacht Clubs, and one member of each club will be asked to assist the French Committee.

CRICKET.—MARYLEBONE CLUB AND GROUND v. SURREY. This extraordinary match, which occupied Thursday and Friday, was not brought to its conclusion until Saturday evening—Surrey being beaten by nine runs.

KENT v. ENGLAND. The match was terminated on Tuesday afternoon, in favour of Kent, by seven wickets.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

IMPROVEMENTS AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.—On Monday, the occupiers of the houses in Buckingham-row, opposite the private entrance to Buckingham Palace, Pimlico, received notice from the Commissioners of Woods and Forests to quit their premises forthwith, the ground being required for the enlargement and improvement of the Palace. The new wing fronting St. James's Park is rapidly approaching completion.

FIRE AT THE WANDSWORTH DISTILLERY. -A fire broke out on Monday afternoon on the premises known as "the Wandsworth Distillery," the property of Mr. D. Watney. The exertions of the neighbours assisted materially in preventing the spread of the flames and in preserving the immense property. The premises are very extensive, covering nearly seven acres of ground. The flames broke out in the most dangerous part of them—viz., the still-house. It had become necessary to examine the still, and the spirit which it contained had been washed off about half-past two o'clock. On opening the "man-hole" a great quantity of gas rushed out, and came in contact with a lighted candle held by a man who stood at some yards' distance. Ignition and explosion were the immediate consequences; the man, whose name is Kearney, was rendered insensible for a few minutes, but received no injury. It will cost about £5000 to restore the property damaged. Mr. Watney is insured.

GERMAN HOSPITAL.—A public meeting, most numerously and respectably attended, was held at the Hanover-square Rooms, on Monday, to establish a Society, called West-End Auxiliary Society, in aid of the German Hospital at Dalston; John Pike, Esq., of Burlington-street, in the chair. Several resolutions were adopted, formally establishing the Society, fixing the rules, and appointing the usual officers; and eventually the sum of £110 was subscribed.

ANOTHER FALL IN THE PRICE OF BREAD.—Several bakers in Southwark, Whitechapel, Westminster, &c., reduced the price of the 4lb. loaf to 7d., and even 6½d., of very good quality; household bread 6d. the loaf. The high-price bakers are still charging 8d. and 8½d. for what they call the best wheaten bread. A great fall is expected next week in the trade, in consequence of the great supplies and decline of prices in Mark-lane.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS IN THE METROPOLIS.—The following are the numbers of births and deaths in the metropolis for the week ending July 24—births, 1210; deaths, 905;

THE PEACE SOCIETY have issued an address to the electors of Great Britain, earnestly calling upon them to "support no man who will not support Peace;" and "not to vote for any man who lives by the War system, or whose interests favour its continuance." The society quote in aid of their appeal the startling facts that the War Estimates of the present year are upwards of twenty millions, and that out of every twenty shillings paid in taxation, seventeen shillings and sixpence goes to pay or provide for War!

SIR HARRY SMITH.—There is no truth whatever in the report that Sir Harry Smith has returned to England, in possession of a large fortune. The gallant General has three times declined offering himself as a candidate for a seat in Parliament, on the distinct avowal that he cannot afford to remain in England. The fact is, that, in the absence of pension or grant from either Government or the East India Directors, his income is limited to his pay as Colonel of a regiment; the emoluments of which, we understand, he is not entitled to receive till July, 1849.

PARLIAMENTARY CONVEYANCE. -The Lords and Commons have been talking about changing the way in which bills are brought from one house to the other. At present the Deputy Usher of the Black Rod in the Lords, says—"My Lords, a message from the House of Commons." The Lord Chancellor mumbles, "My Lords, is it your pleasure that the messengers be called in? Call in the messengers." And, thereupon, the highest legal functionary of the realm takes up the Great Seal, which looks very like an embroidered carpet bag, and trots down to the bar, where he receives the bill, makes three bows to the messengers, and trots back again to the woolsack. And this process is repeated with every bill. In future, however, the business will be managed thus:—Deputy Usher: "My Lords, a parcels' delivery cart with a lot of bills from the Commons."—Lord Chancellor: "Are they all carriage paid?" Deputy Usher: "They are, my Lord."—Lord Chancellor: "Very well. Take 'em in, and give the driver something to drink."—*The Man in the Moon for August.*

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*S. B.*" *will perceive we have lost no time, but availed ourselves at once of his acceptable budget.*

"*Muff*" *Problem No. 183 cannot be solved in the manner you suggest. With regard to Enigmas 182 and 183, we agree with you.*

"*G. A. H*" *Quite right.*

"*S. B.*," *Birmingham.—The price of the "Chess-Player's Handbook" is 5s [illegible] it can be got through any bookseller in Birmingham.*

"*E. G. D*" *See our solution this week*

"*Abacus.*" *You have discovered the key to the celebrated Indian Problem.*

"*Discipulus.*"—"*Sopracitta.*"—"*Senex.*"—*Enigmas 179 and 181 are quite free from error. The solution of the former is—1. Q B P one; 2. K to Q B 5th; 3 B to B 7th—mate: and of the latter—1. B to K sq; 2. R to Kt sq; 3 R to Kt 3d; 4. R to K Kt 5th doubled check and mate.*

"*R. F. H*," *Moorshedabad, Bengal.—Your communication dated May 27th has safely come to hand, and will be acknowledged in full by post, immediately.*

"*Spectator.*"—"*Felix.*"—"*Subscriber.*"—*The Match betwixt Messrs. Harrwitz and Medley is on the point of its termination; the score after the last sitting being—*

HARRWITZ .... 10 MEDLEY .... 7 DRAWN 0

We purpose giving some of the best-contested games

"*C. H. S.*," *New York.—Received with thanks, and replied to by letter. The packet dispatched ten days since will probably reach you before this does*

"*D. C.*," *Glasgow The whole eight shall have attention when we are little less pressed by similar communications.*

"*S.*," *Enfield, and* "*J. D. C.*," *Clifton.—They shall be examined and reported on next week.*

"*Œdipus.*"—*Mr. Alexander's stupendous collection of Problems, two thousand in number! may be obtained at Barthe's and Lowell, the foreign booksellers, of Great Marlborough-street, Oxford-street. The other work is out of print.*

"*Lex.*" *Mr. Cochrane is now a member of the Calcutta Bar, and still occasionally enjoys his favourite recreation.*

"*R. B.*" *You must buy the whole volume of the "Chess Player's Chronicle," which contains the games in the celebrated French Match. They are all given in Volume V., of which single numbers are not procurable.*

"*Nemo.*"—*Study the endings of games in the "Hand-book" just published. You will then soon master the difficulty spoken of*

Solutions by "*G. A. H.*," "*Carioca*," *Newark;* "*F. G.*," "*J. N. S.*," "*G. P.*," "*N. H.*," "*Wimple*," "*Jonathan*," "*F. G. N.*," "*P. Simple*," "*Nym*," "*Brutonian*," *are correct*

*** The Enigmas and Games are unavoidably omitted this week

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM No. 183.

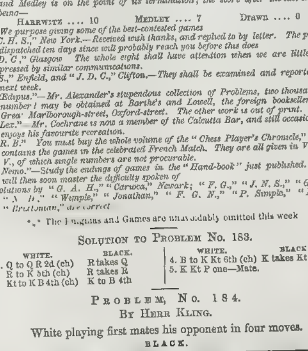
WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK
1. Q to Q R 2d (ch)	R takes Q	4. B to K Kt 6th (ch)	K takes Kt
2 R to K 5th (ch)	R takes R	5. K Kt P one—Mate.	
3 Kt to K B 4th (ch)	K to B 4th		

PROBLEM, No. 184.

BY HERR KLING.

White playing first mates his opponent in four moves.

BLACK.



WHITE.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

VISIT OF HER MAJESTY AND PRINCE ALBERT TO THE "ST. VINCENT."

Soon after ten o'clock on Tuesday morning, her Majesty, Prince Albert, the Royal children, and suite, embarked from Osborne grounds in the *Victoria and Albert* yacht; she ran up to Spithead with the standard flying, and when off Ryde salutes were fired from the squadron and the platform guns.

The *St. Vincent*, *Howe*, *Queen*, and *Vengeance* had unmoored at nine o'clock; and as soon as the yacht approached the signal was made for sailing The *Howe*, being the headmost ship, then made sail. The Royal barge was hoisted out, and her Majesty and Prince Albert having stepped into it, were rowed on board the *St. Vincent*, steered by Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence. Her Majesty and the Prince were received at the entering port by Rear-Admiral Sir Charles Napier and Captain Milne, and after a brief introduction of the officers, her Majesty and the Prince repaired to the poop of the *St. Vincent*, and the signal was then made for the squadron to make sail. The wind being very light, the *Avenger* was ordered to take the *St Vincent* in tow, but before that could be done the breeze freshened, and a heavy press of sail being made on her, she began to move quickly through Spithead; the *Vengeance* came next, and afterwards the *Queen*, but from their swiftness they were compelled to shorten sail to their topsails, to enable them to keep their signaled distance. The steamers *Avenger*, *Victoria and Albert*, *Stromboli*, and *Vixen*, with the *Fairy* and *Undine*, kept astern of the *St. Vincent*, and near the *Vengeance*. The wind continuing to increase, the *St Vincent* made good way, and did not shorten sail until about three miles to the southward of the Nab Light, when the signal was made for the Royal yacht to close. The *St. Vincent* then rounded to, and the barge being brought alongside, her Majesty, the Prince and suite left, and were soon re-conveyed to the yacht. After her Majesty had left, the signal was made for the ships to salute in succession, which was done, beginning with the *St Vincent*, *Vengeance*, *Queen*, and ending with the *Howe*, this ship at the time being about four miles ahead of the squadron. On the termination of this parting salute the Royal yacht bore up for Bembridge Ledge, steering down Channel, and at ten minutes after two o'clock the Royal Standard was lost sight of from the Platform Battery. The yacht was followed by the *Fairy* and *Undine*, and a great number of yachts and other vessels. The squadron, under Sir Charles Napier's command, stood to the southward, to get the ebb tide down Channel, and proceeded to Torbay.

Her Majesty and the Prince were on board the *St. Vincent* for upwards of an hour, all the time under sail; and it is stated that this is the first instance of her Majesty's honouring any Admiral with her presence in a ship of the line, when under way. The day and wind were highly favourable, and at Spithead and the adjacent anchorages a great number of vessels and boats, crowded with ladies and gentlemen, were sailing to and fro.

The Royal yacht returned to Cowes about seven o'clock.

THE COURT AT OSBORNE HOUSE

The Queen and Prince Albert, and the Royal Family, returned to Osborne House on Saturday last.

The Queen and Prince Albert, and the ladies and gentlemen of the Court, attended Divine service on Sunday, in Whippingham Church.

On Tuesday her Majesty went to Spithead, to witness the departure of the Channel Fleet.

The Queen Dowager and suite arrived on Wednesday afternoon, on a visit to her Majesty and Prince Albert, at Osborne. The Queen and her Royal Consort walked early in the pleasure-grounds and plantations of Osborne. The Royal children took their accustomed exercise on the beach in the forenoon.

THE PORTUGUESE MINISTER.—The Queen of Portugal has raised Baron de Moncorvo, her Minister at this Court, to the dignity of Viscount of the same title, of Torre de Moncorvo.

LORD MELBOURNE. Viscount Melbourne, on Monday morning, left town for Melbourne Hall, Derbyshire, where the noble Viscount will shortly entertain a select circle of friends.

FESTIVITIES AT GOODWOOD.—The brilliant hospitalities annually dispensed by the Duke and Duchess of Richmond, at Goodwood, commenced on Monday evening, a circle of between sixty and seventy guests, including his Imperial Highness Prince Peter of Oldenburg, his Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar, and a great many leading members of the nobility, joining the dinner party.

THE ROYAL VISIT TO SCOTLAND.—The following are the steam-vessels which have been ordered to rendezvous in Cowes Roads, for the purpose of conveying the Royal yacht *Victoria and Albert* on her voyage to Scotland with the Queen and Prince Albert on board:—The *Black Eagle*, the *Garland*, the *Fairy*, and the *Undine*.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE DUNDEE AND PERTH RAILWAY.—A very serious accident took place on the Dundee and Perth Railway on Thursday afternoon (last week) About five miles from Dundee, one of the lines of railway had sunk considerably, and on the train arriving at that place the engine ran off the rails, and the luggage-waggon (which was next after the engine), together with two passenger carriages, was, by the force of the concussion, broken into pieces; indeed, the two passenger-carriages were pitched into the luggage-carriage. One person, named Cargill, a farmer, from the neighbourhood of Newcastle, is dead. Another person, named Stobin, lies quite insensible, and no hopes are entertained of his recovery. Six other persons were hurt more or less seriously. The Dundee and Perth line was opened little more than two months ago. So far as can be learned no blame can be attached to the engine-driver or to any of the company's servants.

AWFULLY SUDDEN DEATH AT HALIFAX.—A meeting of the Liberal electors of Halifax was held on Monday evening in the Odd Fellows' Hall, for the purpose of hearing the Right Hon. Sir Charles Wood, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, explain his sentiments as one of the candidates Mr. Jonathan Ackroyd addressed the electors. He adverted to the dismissal of Mr. Protheroe, and said that "his dismissal was matter of deep and sincere regret. (Hear, hear.) He has voted for the removal of ignorance, and for the enlightenment of your children, and so far from that being a ground of disapproval, I say it will be a strong reason why an enlightened constituency should support him, and afford him their further approval. (Loud disapprobation and confusion.) I have been identified with the voluntary system more than half a century, and I trust I have not been an idle spectator of it; I see the importance of enlightening the minds of the rising generation, and how those that are to be most benefited by this measure can rise up in opposition to its supporters is one of the greatest anomalies that I ever knew. (Great confusion.) Mr. Ackroyd here became greatly excited, and exclaimed, 'Is it not to enlighten your children's minds, and if so, why do you object to it?" He then sank with his face upon the table, and in an instant after fell into the arms of the gentlemen immediately behind him. It was found that he had been attacked with a fit, and he was at once conveyed into the open air by order of the medical gentlemen present. Here he was attended by Drs Alexander and Inglis, and Mr. Hodson, Mr. Smith, and Mr Lister, who bled him, and adopted the usual remedies; but, we regret to add without success, as life soon became extinct. Mr Ackroyd, who was between his fiftieth and sixtieth year, was the most extensive manufacturer in the West Riding of Yorkshire, and the leading politician of the borough of Halifax.

STEAM-BOAT COLLISION.—On Tuesday, another collision, attended with the loss of a leg to one of the passengers, took place near the Rosherville Pier, between the *Sapphire*, Diamond Company's packet, and the *Sons of the Thames* steam-packet, plying between London and Sheerness, and touching at that pier. It appears that the two boats on their way down and approaching the pier, about twelve o'clock, were competing each to reach it first. The *Sapphire* was the outer boat, and she endeavoured to get ahead and to cross the other's bow so as to anticipate her reaching the pier. The paddle-boxes of both came first in contact, but the *Sapphire* being the most powerful of the two, the *Sons of the Thames* was compelled to give way a little. The trial of strength and celerity continued, and the *Sapphire*, as they closed the pier, gained about half a length ahead of her competitor, and then made an attempt to turn her bow and cut her off from the pier barge, which both were fast approaching. In this bold attempt, the paddle-box of the *Sapphire* came in collision with the bow of the *Sons of the Thames* with a terrible shock, and both vessels became entangled with each other. The damage done to either was, however, of trifling import; but, unfortunately, not so the injury done to a gentleman of the name of Catlin, of Chandos-street, Bedford-street, who was on the fore deck of the *Sons of the Thames*. When the first contact of the vessels took place, Mr. Catlin advised his wife and a friend of his, who were with him, to move aft, as he feared some bad work would be the result of the struggle of the vessels to anticipate each other in reaching the pier. They did as he advised, and he was preparing to follow them, when the second collision took place, and he was thrown prostrate, something at the same moment coming in contact with and breaking his leg below the knee, and crushing the foot and ankle bones to splinters. On Mr. Catlin's arrival at Gravesend, it was found necessary to amputate his leg a little below the knee.

THE DAGENHAM MURDER.—Sergeant Parsons, formerly of the K division, and for whose apprehension a reward had been offered by Government (he being concerned in the charge of perjury at the inquest on the murdered man Clarke, conjointly with two constables of the K division named Hickton and Kimpton), has been apprehended. He was taken into custody in Lincolnshire.

FIRE IN THE NEW KENT-ROAD.—On Wednesday night, about eleven o'clock, a fire broke out upon the premises of Mr. Prince, toy-dealer, at No. 8, Providence-buildings, New Kent-road The discovery was made by constable M 107, who after some time succeeded in arousing the inmates. The flames were extinguished before twelve o'clock, but not until the premises were burned out, and the whole of the stock in trade, furniture, and other effects consumed.

ANOTHER ACCIDENT FROM FIREARMS.—On Tuesday morning, a young lady, daughter to Mr. Leseureur, of Sloane street, Chelsea, was joking with her brother in the garden, when the latter, who had brought a fowling-piece with him to clean, presented it at her, and, touching the trigger, the discharge entered the young lady's neck and face. Medical assistance being obtained, it was found that the charge was chiefly small shot. Though the injuries are serious, fatal consequences are not anticipated; it is, however, thought that the sight of the right eye is entirely gone.

MILITARY OUTRAGE AT CHATHAM. An affray took place on the Military-road, Chatham, on Sunday evening, between large parties of the 62d and 10th Regiments. The quarrel arose in the first instance between a corporal of the 62d and a private of the 10th, in consequence, it is supposed, of some heart-burning between the two corps. It is computed that not less than from 800 to 1000 men were at one time engaged in this conflict; and we regret to state that one poor fellow of the name of Allison, a private in the 60th Rifles, whilst on duty at the main guard, was knocked down by the rush of the soldiers from the barracks to join in the affray, and his skull so severely fractured that he is since dead. To add to the catastrophe, the poor fellow leaves a wife and four children, and in a month's time he would have been entitled to his discharge, with a pension. Several other soldiers were also severely wounded. The affray was only suppressed by the arrival of several strong piquets, aided by the civil power. The 62d left the barracks on Tuesday morning, *en route* for Maidstone, to proceed from thence by the rail to Winchester, to join head-quarters

CURIOUS AND FATAL ACCIDENT. -On Wednesday, Mr. Bedford held an inquest at the White Hart, Little Windmill-street, Haymarket, on the body of Jane Yeo, aged twenty, who died from the effects of an accident of an almost unprecedented nature. The deceased, it appeared, was dancing across the room, amusing her sister, when, falling over a box, her throat came in contact with a wash-hand basin on the floor, and broke it. One of the pieces of it entered her throat, and inflicted a fatal wound. Verdict, "Accidental Death."

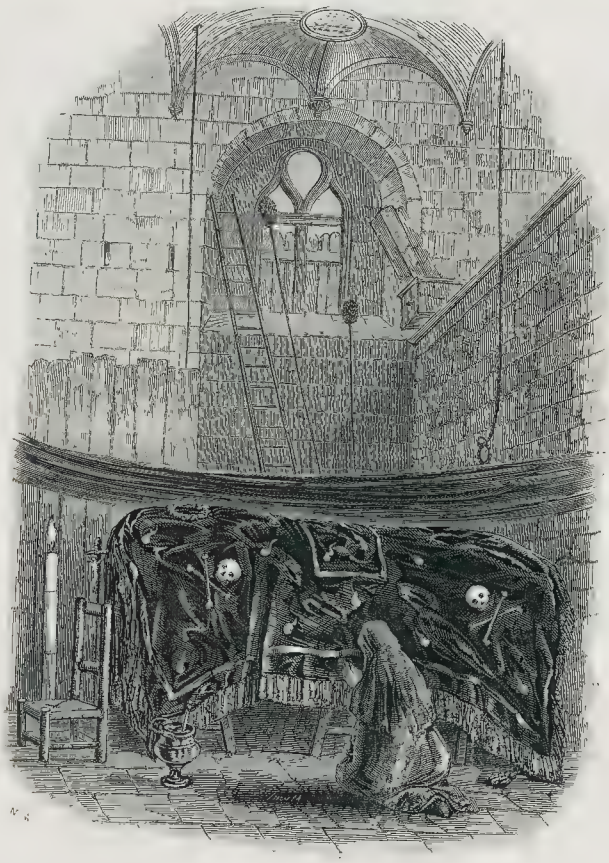
ATTEMPTED MURDER.—An infamous attempt to destroy a whole family was made on Wednesday morning. A waterman, named Maxwell, with his wife and family, residing in Love-lane, Rotherhithe, retired to bed at the usual hour on Tuesday night, but soon afterwards Maxwell was aroused by a noise in the lower part of the building. He got up, and, smelling fire, he went back and informed his wife that he thought the house was in flames, at the same time telling her to get up and arouse the other inmates. On reaching the foot of the stairs, a young man struck him over the head with a heavy hatchet, so as to knock him down. The family, hearing the scuffle, ran down to learn the cause, and the villain made off. In the confusion, the residents forgot the outbreak of fire, and it was not until a dense body of smoke issued from one of the lower rooms, that they became aware that the place had been fired. On examination, they found that a bottle of spirits of turpentine had been set on fire in the cupboard, and that the flames were extending. Happily, they were soon extinguished. Inspectors Froad and Hornsby, of the M division, have despatched constables to look after a person suspected. Maxwell lies in a very precarious state.

MR. O'CONNELL'S REMAINS.

THE remains of Mr. O'Connell arrived at Havre, *viâ* Paris, on Thursday the 22nd inst. They were conveyed from Genoa, overland, in a *fourgon*, or hearse; and on reaching Havre were deposited in the Church of Notre Dâme. It had been contemplated by M. Herval, the Vicar, and some of the authorities of the town, that the body should be received in a manner commensurate with the character of the deceased, and with the interest which the public would feel; also, that a grand mass should be celebrated. This proposition was, however, overruled by the family and friends, who were anxious that everything should be conducted as quietly and unostentatiously as possible. Accordingly, the coffin was not deposited in the *chapelle ardente* which had been prepared for its reception, but in one of the *caveaux* of the Church of Notre Dâme, which is used as a belfry. Here the coffin, covered with a large black velvet pall, was placed beneath a drapery of black cloth, in the form shown in our Illustration, sketched by a Correspondent who witnessed the scene. The emblems upon the pall, and the tears with which it is sprinkled, are of silver: on one side was placed a silver flagon of holy water, with the customary sprinkler; at the foot of the coffin, a crucifix; and the kneeling nun was one of the many visitors to the remains of the Liberator. The number was very considerable; and many expressed their sympathy in tears and prayers. The Coffin bears a silver plate, of oval form, with the following inscription:—

DANIEL O'CONNELL HIBERNIÆ LIBERATOR
AD LIMINA APOSTOLOR. PERGENS
DIE XV MAII AN. MDCCCXLVII.
GENUÆ OBDORMIVIT IN DOMINO
ANNOS NATUS SEPTUAGINTA TRES.
R. I. P.

Owing to the illness of Mr. Daniel O'Connell, who, with his brother, the Rev. Dr. Miley; the valet, Duggan, accompanied the remains, they halted at Havre, until Saturday night, when the party, with the melancholy charge, embarked on board the *Express*, a new steam-ship belonging to the South-Western Steam Navigation Company. The quai was crowded with spectators when the vessel, with colours half-mast



MR O'CONNELL'S REMAINS IN THE CHURCH OF NOTRE DAME, AT HAVRE.

high, took its departure. The voyage from Havre to Southampton was performed in the short space of seven and a quarter hours; and, it is due to Captain Paul to acknowledge his attention and urbanity to all on board the ship, which, for speed, beauty, and accommodation is unsurpassed.

At Southampton, the coffin was placed in the hearse, on a railway-train, attended as before, and arrived in town on Sunday evening. The remains were immediately removed in the *fourgon* to the Euston-square Hotel, where they remained until Monday morning, when, attended by Mr. Daniel O'Connell; Dr. Miley; his valet, Duggan, and about eight Irish gentlemen, including two Roman Catholic clergymen, they were placed upon one of the carriage-trucks of the eleven o'clock direct train for Liverpool. Mr. D. O'Connell, Dr. Miley, and Duggan accompanied the body to Liverpool, where the remains were to be removed to one of the City of Dublin Steam-packet Company's first-class boats, for conveyance across the Channel to Dublin.

BARON ROTHSCHILD.

THE Baron Lionel de Rothschild, and his brother, are the eminent representatives of the Rothschild family in London. Succeeding to their father, the celebrated Nathan Mayer Rothschild, in 1836, their names have since been before the public, not only as the members of a firm whose dealings both in Europe and Asia are of the most extensive character; but also as munificent patrons of art.

The Baron, now one of the representatives of the City of London in Parliament, is the eldest son of Nathan Mayer Rothschild; he passed much of his early life in Frankfort; and married one of his cousins, a daughter of Baron Anselm, the banker, of the above city. The Baron Rothschild is now in the prime of life, and is a worthy representative of his father in all that relates to the interests and charities of the Jewish nation.

The founder of the Rothschild family was Mayer Anselm, the son of a Jew tradesman in humble circumstances, in Frankfort: he was intended to be a Rabbi; but, after the death of his parents, engaged in business as a money-changer: for many years he superintended a house in this business, at Hanover; he, subsequently, founded one on his own account at Frankfort, and rapidly gained connexion and credit by his punctuality and honourable dealing. It was this quality that gave him the chance which led to his amassing an enormous fortune. He was the agent of the Elector of Hesse Cassel, and had in his possession a large sum of money, the private property of the Prince, at the time Frankfort was taken by the French troops in the Revolutionary War. This trust Rothschild preserved, at great risk and loss to his own funds; when peace was restored he gave it back to the Prince, who had looked on it as lost in the wreck of the times. It is said that

BARON ROTHSCHILD.

Rothschild had the advantage of afterwards using this money for some years, at a low rate of interest; and this laid the foundation of one of the largest accumulations of capital that ever came into the hands of a private individual. Mayer Rothschild died at Frankfort, universally respected, in 1812. He left five sons: Anselm, at Frankfort; Solomon, at Berlin and Vienna; Nathan Mayer (the father of the Baron Lionel) at London; Charles, at Naples; and James, at Paris. They carried on the business of bankers and loan contractors for many years with the greatest success, all having a peculiar talent for business. They acted as agents in each of the large cities of Europe, and kept each other constantly informed of the position of affairs, and the rates of exchange: they shared the profits equally. They were all raised to honourable posts by the States of Hesse Cassel and Austria; by the latter power they were presented with patents of nobility, and made Barons of the Empire.

TUSSACK GRASS.

THIS gigantic grass (*Dactylis cespitosa*) has recently been introduced into this country by Sir James Clark, and the officers of the Antarctic voyage. A fine specimen may be seen in the Royal Botanic Gardens of Kew.

The Tussack grows to the height of six and seven feet on the Falkland Islands; and Sir William Hooker, in his "Popular Guide to Kew Gardens" (just published), considers this to be, unquestionably, one of the most valuable agricultural grasses yet known; and, having braved the droughts and cold of England for two entire years, there is no question that it may with care and patience, be naturalised. Sir William adds: It is well worthy of attention, at the present time, that the wild west coast of Ireland would exactly suit this grass. It is of slow growth, and slower to form its great tussocks, whence is derived the name given where wild cattle find shelter. The young shoots are sweet and nutritious, and, in the Falklands, are eaten boiled, like asparagus, by the better sort of people. It is related by the present Governor of the Islands, that two runaway sailors for a long time subsisted on the growing shoots of this grass.

TUSSACK GRASS AT THE ROYAL BOTANIC GARDENS, AT KEW.

A full history of the Tussack will be found in Sir William Hooker's "Notes on the Botany of the Antarctic Voyage;" and the "Flora Antarctica" of *Dr. Hooker*; and in the more recently published "Voyage of the *Erebus* and *Terror*," by Sir J. C. Ross, R.N

NEW CHURCH OF ST. SIMON ZELOTES, BETHNAL-GREEN.

NEW CHURCH OF ST. SIMON ZELOTES, BETHNAL-GREEN.

THIS exceedingly neat little Church, just completed at Bethnal Green, is an excellent specimen of what may be achieved in Church-building, in point of design, at a very moderate cost.

The Church is divided into a nave, lighted by windows in the clerestory; with aisles, and a chancel. At the junction of the nave with the chancel, rises a boldly-designed bell turret, above the gable of which is a small cross. The windows throughout the building are well designed, in keeping with the style of architecture adopted—that of the Early Decorated; and the east window is especially good. The porch to the northern door is of massive appearance: the buttresses are quite plain in character.

The Church is built of Kentish rag-stone; the dressings, windows, &c., being of Bath stone. Mr. Ferrey is the architect; and the builders are Messrs. Holland.

The Church will hold 950 persons, all the seats being free. The Rev. Mr. Guyon is the Incumbent.

DEATH OF THE HONOURABLE AND REVEREND GEORGE SPENCER. We regret to learn that accounts have been received of Mr. Spencer's death, from fever, caught in the discharge of his duties as a priest. The deceased was brother to the present, as well as to the late Earl Spencer, and was in his forty-eighth year.

THE THEATRES.

HER MAJESTY'S.

The great object of attraction is still Verdi's new opera, possessing, as it does, so much additional interest from the fact of its being one of the first operas ever written for our Anglo-Italian stage. We hope, however, it will not be the last, and that, the example once set, will be frequently followed. It redounds greatly to the credit of the management that this important step in art should have been taken in a season which all prophesied would be one of extraordinary difficulties for Her Majesty's Theatre, and which, on the contrary, will have been one of the most brilliant in its annals. Such performances as that of the "Masnadieri," a

MDLLE. JENNY LIND. SIG. LABLACHE.

VERDI'S NEW OPERA "I MASNADIERI," AT HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—SCENE VI.

new opera by the first Italian composer, performed under his superintendence, by such artists as [illegible] and Lablache, [illegible] the theatre has been [illegible] calculated to raise the character of the British nation for an enlightened and magnificent patronage of the fine arts.

To proceed to Verdi's opera [illegible] perfect and adequate idea the [illegible] mentioned. A [illegible] which begins every part of the [illegible] immediate prominence, while the orchestra and chorus seem as if inspired by one spirit, and work together in perfection. Nothing could be better done. The [illegible] work of pieces which would make an [illegible] other [illegible] written, gives great advantage to its favour. Critics have already pronounced

SIG. GARDONI. MDLLE. JENNY LIND. SIG. LABLACHE.

VERDI'S "I MASNADIERI"—SCENE LAST.

the two first acts of the opera to be the best, and this is undoubtedly the case. The situations themselves in the commencement are more dramatic, and give more scope for the composer's genius; and the last acts have rather too much of the robber's choruses, and present too little perhaps of her who is still the great magnet of attraction, Jenny Lind. The choruses, with the exception of one fine one in the third act, possess less merit than any other part of the opera. The rugged effect of the male voices in unison, which, in the "Lombardi," was a novelty, and was a decidedly dramatic and characteristic one, becomes some what monotonous by repetition; and Verdi must seek for other effects if he would avoid the charge of mannerism. A chorus of female voices, in part, would be a

[illegible] We must also find [illegible] a violoncello solo [illegible]

[illegible] first aria, which is exceedingly d[illegible]ured by him with a force and energy in which we have no hardly recognises the tender melancholy voice and style of the admirable young artist; the two airs of Amalia, "Lo Sguardo avea," and "Carco vive;" the finale of the first act, the duet between Jenny Lind and Coletti, which is more remarkable in a dramatic point of view, however, and as a display of genius on the part of these artists, than in any other respect; and the duet of Gardoni and Lablache, which is beautiful, and beautifully performed, and which many consider the gem of the opera. In two situations in *Carlo's* address to the setting vow, and in *Francesco's* scorn—such prominent points in Schiller's tragedy, Verdi has not reached the height of the poet's idea. Perhaps this was impossible, and that these scenes are inflated for musical adaptation. It is, however, almost impossible to give a correct judgment of an opera like "I Masnadieri," without a longer study, and greater number of opportunities of hearing it than we have yet enjoyed—the proof that being that almost all the critics who heard it the second time thought more highly of it than they did the first night of performance; and this has been the case with every one of Verdi's compositions, which have grown into popularity by degrees, and the style of which is gradually supplanting that of works now branded by the new musical school as "*rococo*." The only thing to be hoped is, that the rising school of music will keep clear of those exaggerations and mannerisms which at last proved the ruin of the former one. But this is, perhaps, too much to expect.

There is so much to be said and remarked, on a new opera, that we have dwelled particularising its performance almost too long for our allotted space. Let it [illegible]s, therefore, at present to say, that those who have not heard it can hardly imagine the beautiful effect of the union of voices such as that of Jenny Lind, Lablache, Lind and Coletti, Gardoni and Lablache, &c. They completely fill the ear with their beauty and fulness, and leave an impression hard to be forgotten.

Lablache as the old Bohemian noble, is splendid, as he always is. Each from his majesty appearance, his glorious voice, and his noble pathetic acting. Gardoni in voice, in look, in manner, is admirably suited to the most conspicuous character of *Carlo*, and Coletti plays with great talent, a part most discreditable—that of the atrocious villain, *Francesco*. The music is excellently suited to his voice. One fault only can we find with this otherwise admirable artist; it is a manner he has of observing his words, which has been sound hollow and sepulchral, which in certain situations has a most beautiful effect; the constant habit, however, of such a production of voice would to us be regretted, and even now it occasionally impairs the effect his magnificent organ and his admirable taste produce.

As for Jenny Lind, the effect she creates is what it could not fail to be. Her acting, her exquisite perception of the character, her delicious execution of music within [illegible] suspect, rather with a view to its performance by *prima donne* of a less extended compass of voice, and therefore not embracing her higher notes, but to which she gives an inexpressible charm; all this would afford matter for a long dissertation, into which our space will not allow us to enter.

Verdi's new opera "I Masnadieri" was repeated on Thursday to a house crowded in every part, and went off with increased *éclat* and applause. Jenny Lind's execution of the splendid aria "Carlo vive" was received with thunders of applause, and was encored, and the charming duetting in the third act, "Ma un ti di pace," between Lind and Gardoni, obtained the same honour. The other pieces favourably received were as successful on this occasion as on the other representations of the opera. The choruses went admirably. Verdi was advertised to conduct, but Balfe was the conductor of the evening. The principal artistes were received several times, and bouquets innumerable were thrown to the Swedish nonpareil.

The ballet of "Le Jugements de Paris" concluded the entertainments, in which the unrivalled "Pas de Déesses" was danced by Taglioni, Carlotti, and Rosati, who were each applauded to the echo in their variations.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

Mozart's "Nozze di [illegible]ro," with its magnificent cast, was repea ed on Saturday and Tuesday, the houses on both occasions being remarkably full On the last mentioned evening, it w as a complete overflow, numbers being unable to obtain admission into the pit, two amphitheatres, and gallery, whilst the [illegible] chairs were placed in the passages for amateurs determined not to lose the anticipated treat. The lady-like and interesting demeanour of Adelina Patti, Steffanoni in the *Countess*, has won universal admiration, whilst her clever interpretation of the two airs, "Porgi amor" and "Dove Sono" (Sarret's delicious oboe obligato in the latter ought not to be overlooked), has raised her also on an accomplish musicle of every school. Her duo with Grisi, "Sull' aria," has been nightly encored with rapture. The *Susa* is the most natural and unaffected *Susanna* we have ever seen—naïve and vivacious—and the Spanish cavatina sung delightfully; combined with her rich luscious tones, he entire performance of Grisi was quite racy and piquant. Her duo with Tamburini, "Crudel perche," was another certain encore. The Italian, Signor *Mercuriali*, was a good *Almaviva*, and Madame Belinzi, who gained much applause with Grisi in the duo, "Via resti servita." *Cherubino's* pranks have been charmingly represented by Alboni, in the manner of whose singing too much cannot be said. The cavatina "Non so piu cosa son cosa sepeta," has been encored every evening. Alboni's animal spirits seem to have a revel in the frolics of the Page. Her by play throughout was most ex hilarating; the *Marcellina* of Mdlle. Dotti was exceedingly clever, and that of Vedetta" the malicious quaintness of Lavia's *Basilio*, with the restored tenor aria and the introduced gardener *Antonio* of Polonini—contributed to the beauty of the whole; whilst the polished *Count* of Tamburini still preserves its inimitable characteristics

Casati's new ballet of "La Rosière," so charmingly sustained by the mimic power and graceful dancing of Mdlle Pocci, has been one of the greatest choregraphic hits of the season. Her marvellous feats on the *pointes* are universally applauded.

There are now only eight more subscription nights, the two Thursdays, August 12 and 19, being therein included. On Saturday, the 21st, the season terminates. Mr. Bea.e, the director, is, however, uncasing in his exertions. In addition to Rosalvi's "Lucia di Lamermoor," produced on Thursday night, it is intended to mount the "Donna del Lago" with great splendour, and Signor Grisi, Alboni, Mario, the new tenor; Tagliafico, Lavia, Polinini, and Marini, being included in the cast.

The "Gazza Ladra" was thus sustained. *Ninetta*, Madame Grisi; *Lucia* (the farmer's wife), Madame Le Hon; *Fernando Villabella* (a captain in the army), Signor Tagliafico; *Giannetto* (his son), Signor Mario; *Pippo* (a country lad), Mdlle. Alboni. *Ismaele Villobella*, (the father of *Ninetta*), Signor Tamburini; *Jacco* (the Jew pedlar), Signor Lavia. *Giorgio*, Signor Polonini; *Antonio* (Polonini; and *Gottardo* (the magistrate), Signor Marini. Every amateur is, of course, aware that the interesting story of "The Maid and the Magpie" supplied to Rossini the libretto for one of his most celebrated operas, the "Gazza Ladra," which was produced at Milan, in the spring of 1817. Its success was enormous, and it soon became not only European, but universal. The "Di placer" is as familiar all over the world as the "Di tanti palpiti!"

The enthusiasm of an audience was never more strongly evinced than at Thursday's execution. The house was crowded in every part by a lash onable audience, amongst whom we recognised the splendid amateur the Earl of Westmoreland, now on leave of absence from his diplomatic duties at Berlin; the Marchioness of Douro; Lord Dalhousie, the future Governor-General of India, and the Countess Dalhousie, Sir A. Barnard, the Earl of Munster, Lord A Lennox, H. Baring Esq., M.P., &c. The overture electrified the house, and the measure was rapturous. Grisi was called for after "Di placer." Alboni was encored in "Tocchiam," with fervour. The cavatina "Non temer," by Tamburini, and Marini, was also given twice. Marini was greatly cheered and called for, for his opening air, "Il mio piano" In the second act Alboni had the signal honour of receiving an encore for the slow movement in the duo, "Eben per mia memoria." For sentiment and pathos this bit of Alboni's cabaletta is perfection. Tamburini, whose acting and singing of the veteran soldier are equally admirable, gave the cavatina, "Oh! cara memoria," very finely. He looked the picture of Napoleon, in his making up. The trio concluded with the finale quintour, "Che abisso," went splendidly. The excitement during the last scene, the procession to the place of execution, was immense, so beautifully did Grisi sing and enact *Ninetta*, and Alboni the faithful friend, *Pippo*. The curtain fell amidst repeated rounds of applause for this superb interpretation. Grisi, Alboni, Tamburini, and Marini were called on the stage, the fair vocalists receiving a plentiful floral shower. The only drawback was Mario's hoarseness; a cabaletta was made for the tenor at the beginning of the evening, and he omitted the a.r, "Vieni fra queste braccia," but sang in all the concerted pieces. The "Gazza Ladra," from the completeness of the cast and the perfection of the *ensemble*, may be pronounced to be another great hit.

SADLER'S WELLS

The amiable and accomplished vocalist, Miss Rainforth, has commenced the anxieties of managerial responsibility, at this establishment, for a limited number of nights, until the legitimate drama resumes its sway, under Mr Phelps's direction. Bellini's "Somnambula" was the opening opera on Monday, Miss Rainforth being the *Amina*, Miss Rebecca Isaacs *Lisa*, Mr. Allen *Elvino*, Mr. Borrani the *Count*, and Mr. H. Horncastle the *Alcone*. Mr. Tully conducted the orchestra and the chorus department was well selected. The house was quite full, and the numerous amateurs proved that they were as enthusiastic for southern music as the most rapturous West-end *dilettanti*. The execution seemed to gratify the audience in every respect, and the encores and ovations were such as must have highly gratified the hearts of the executants. We wish the fair manager every success in her undertaking.

PRINCESS'

It is smart work to produce two successful pieces in one week, yet the new farce of "Early Closing, or, a Night at the Casino," is the second piece brought out by Messrs. Angus Reach and Hamilton within six days, "Fleur de Lys," which was notiled last week, having been produced on Saturday, and favourably received. It is quite a treat at this house, after the style of vapid translations with which the theatre has been deluged, to get something like an original farce on a home subject; and "Early Closing" assuredly is. *Miss Jemima Deckerbird* (Miss Emma Stanley) is a species of English grisette a collarmaker in the employ of *Mr. Linenhall* (Mr. Granby), a silk mercer, with whose head shopman, *Mr. Standgyll* (Mr. Cowell), the young lady is in love. But *Mr. Linenhall* is a sly old fox, and wishes to establish a flirtation with the fair employée. She is, however, true to her admirer; and the two lay their heads together, with a view to aid of *Mrs. Linenhall* (Mrs. Fosbrook), to play the old man a trick There is to be a Bal Masqué at the Casino, and *Miss Deckerbird* persuades *Mr. Linenhall* to take her there; all the others going, as well as *Mr. Velcetpall* (Mr. Compton), an auctioneer, who is to play cavalier to *Mrs. Linenhall*. At the Casino, *Mr Linenhall* gets in a row, and when taken by the police, gives his name as *Standgyll*, which brings about a smart burlesque of the celebrated scene in "Don Cæsar de Bazan," wherein the hero mocks the King of Spain. All is here "blown;" and *Mr. Linenhall* has a disagreeable session read to him the audience at the same time foreseeing that he will be subjected to further punishment in the "Candlemas" Court. They will reserve at home. The piece was very well played. Mr. Compton, as the undertaker, was delicious; it was just one of those dry quaint character parts in which he is inimitable. His dreary lungs alone denote the undertaker. Miss Stanley, Miss Cleveland, and Mr. Granby are as two *decorateurs*; and the other ladies and gentlemen exerted themselves to the utmost, and kept the audience lively, in spite of the lateness of the hour, which, to a less amusing piece, would have been certain condemnation. The general applause of the house ratified the complete success of "Early Closing," which we shall be mistaken, if it do not prove a money-drawing and effective bagatelle.

ADELPHI.

Mr. Stirling Coyne is the happiest of farce writers for the Adelphi. He understands the taste of the audience so well, and knows so thoroughly in what elements to place his *dramatis personæ* to the best advantage, that a uniform success a vails his productions And it is a success of the most genuine kind. Every sally and applause are so continuous and hearty that nobody has any time to reflect on probabilities or truth. The audience are literally falling due, in whole scenes, to ferociously awkward predicament: the greater his distress the higher our grafification seemed, until we get so exhausted, that, did not our practised dramatist know well how to drop the curtain always at the right moment, we should barely have strength left to cheer its fall, or acknowledge the announcement of its repetition every evening until further notice "How to Settle Accounts with your Landlords" is the broadest of broad farces—one that it is positively cruel to produce this weather in the hottest of hot theatres, into such convulsions are the audience thrown. We despair of telling the plot, for the absurd situations come so closely upon one another that it is impossible to follow them. All we can inform the reader that *Mr. Whittington Weigets* (Mr. Wright) is an aspiring tailor who formerly owed his young landroas, *Mary White* (Miss Woolgar), a small account. He intended to liquidate by marrying her. But, with an increase of luck, he forgets his old flame, and aspiring to theatrical acquaintances, establishes a flirtation with an opera dancer, *Mademoiselle Clara Bonnet* (Miss S. Hardy). But *Mary*, in a fury at such a slight, appears at supper about to come off, plays him a trick. She dresses up a dummy as herself, and pretends to commit suicide in the water-butt—so unnerving *Whittington*, that he takes his place at the supper table in man's clothes. The last event by this is explained; and a hair-dresser at the opera, *Jacob Brown* (Mr Munyard), assists in bringing about a satisfactory *denouement*. This sketch gives but a faint notion of the fun by which the audience are each moment shaken to pieces with laughter. Mr. Wright's dreadful terror and agonising expedients are well seconded by Miss Woolgar's archness and mischief-making expression: and the other ladies and gentlemen partake of the epidemic, and go their utmost to keep the piece moving. It is scarcely necessary to say that the farce is unequivocally successful; and that those unfortunate mortals who are puzzled just at present how to settle their accounts with their landlords, will find an opportunity of learning for many evenings to come—much longer, for certain, than she will take to wait.

SURREY ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.

Taking advantage of a popular topic, the proprietor of this charming *al fresco* resort has added a great attraction to those already noticed by us, in the shape of an exact model of Shakspeare's birth-place at Stratford-upon-Avon, from sketches and admeasurements kindly furnished by Mr. Fairholt, a gentleman better known to the public as "Alfred Crowquill." The elevation is exactly on the same scale as the original, and nothing can exceed the minuteness of the copy, down to the smallest particulars. There are the old broken foot pavement of Harley-street, in front of the house, is carefully reproduced, as well as the irregular flags which form the floor of the butcher's shop, which the actor will recollect. Even the very identical stone which forms the step over the open window "The immortal Shakspeare was born in this house" is reproduced, with the old faded yellow letters on the black ground, in a manner actually surprising. The roof is thatched with straw, and the panes of glass is old and discoloured; the timbers blackened and worm-eaten—not imitated, but really so; and the patches of brick-work cleverly preserved. Indeed, to those who cannot go to Stratford, and who have not seen the original on Avon, we recommend a visit to the Surrey Zoological Gardens; and they will have a most perfect idea of the interesting old building in which our great poet is said to have first seen the light. Even the interior has been copied, and some the e ago we gave a sketch of the Shakspeare house, and it would merely be a reproduction of that view. It was a great feature in the attractions, and was surrounded at all hours by crowds of visitors.

Mr. Ty.er has it in contemplation, we believe, to hold a Fancy Fair at his Shakspeare House, the proceeds of which will go towards a fund for purchasing the original house, and converting it into a National Property. If such an undertaking, and the present fine weather ought to be taken advantage of, as the grounds are confident, might be raised; and every one assisting at the fête might have something to show for their generosity in the shape of the monument, in plaster, or likenesses; views, and cheap editions of Shakspeare's works, would have a ready sale, and return at the same time a good profit.

Several of the members of the late Sadler's Wells company have been playing at the Surrey during the last week or two, performing the legitimate drama very creditably, and, considering all things, to tolerable houses. It is a kind of after-season for the theatre, and under the management of Mr. Kerschner.

THE MARKETS.

Corn Exchange, Friday).—An increased supply of English wheat has been received up to our market this week, it having amounted to 32,0 quarters To-day the stands were fully supplied with samples, several of which were the refuse of [illegible]nday, owing to which the influence of fine weather for the ripening of the corn, a very large [illegible] demand for [illegible] at which of home produce was extensively heavy, and to [illegible] cted sales, and to the quotations of Friday in no part quarter last week was realised. But the transactions were so limited that prices were almost nominal. In foreign wheat next to nothing was doing, and, in the few sales recorded, the rates declined quite 2s per quarter. Most of the cargoes now arriving are going into granary. Grinding barley was la 2s per quarter cheaper, and malting 1s dearer. The supply arriving was very moderate. The malt trade was dull, and the rates had a downward tendency. Oats and peas were lower to [illegible]

[illegible] Wheat, 3810; barley, 40; malt, 4340; oats, 250 Irish; Wheat [illegible] 2s malting barley, 2os 6s to 28s; [illegible] 15,790 [illegible]

[illegible] 2s; ditto white, 27s to 28s; ditto white, 23s to 26s; Norfolk and Scotch [illegible] 2s malting barley, 20s 6s to 28s; [illegible] 2s; grinding barley, 18s to 20s; [illegible] 2s; malt, 50s to 55s; Kingston and Ware, 56s to 58s; [illegible] 2s; oats, 15s to 17s; potato ditto, 16s to 23s; Youghal and Cork, black, —s to —s; ditto [illegible] 26s; 14s to 16s; ditto ditto, —s to —s; ditto ditto, 20s to 24s; [illegible] 2s; beans, [illegible] 2s; tick wheat, —s to —s, boilers, 30s to 32s; per quarter Town-made flour, 48s to 50s, ditto per sack, 27s to 28s; Yorkshire ditto, 23s to 25s per [illegible] Foreign—a large [illegible] wheat, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; barley, —s to —s; beans, —s to —s; and peas, —s to —s per quarter. Town-made flour, 45s to 46s; ditto per sack, 25s to 26s per barrel.

The Seed Market.—Several parcels of new canaryseed and rapeseed have been on offer this week. The former have sold at from 38s to 40s per cwt; the latter, £30 to £39 per last. In old seeds, as well as cakes, a little [illegible] has occurred [illegible]

Linseed, English, sowing, 56s to 60s; Baltic, crushing, 46s to 48s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 44s to 46s. Hempseed, 34s to 36s per quarter. Coriander, 18s to 21s per cwt. Brown mustard, 9s to 10s; white ditto, 7s to 8s; tares, 38s to 40s per bushel. English [illegible] £71 to £73 per last of ten quarters. Linseed cakes, English, £13 to £13 10s; [illegible] 2s £10 to £10 10s; Mediterranean and Odessa, £9 10s to £9 [illegible] Canary, 60s to 62s; rapeseed, English Clover-seed, red, — to —; extra, —s to —; white, —s to —; [illegible] 60 to —. Foreign, [illegible] 2s 40s per cwt for [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, COVENT-GARDEN.—LAST NIGHT BUT ONE.

The Nobility, Subscribers, and the Public are respectfully informed that the LAST EXTRA NIGHT will take place on THURSDAY NEXT, AUGUST 5th, on which occasion a GRAND OPERA will be performed, in which the following eminent artistes will appear:—Mlle. Grisi, Mme. Castellan, Mlle. Adolphine Nissen, Mlle. Steffanoni, Mlle. Corbari, Sig. Mario, Sig. Marini, Sig. Ronconi, Sig. Tamburini, and Sig. Lablache.

To conclude with a popular BALLET. The principal characters by Mdlle. Taglioni, Mlle. Fanny Cerito, Mlle. Desmoulins, Mlle. Duvernay, Mlle. Carlotta Grisi, Mlle. Adeline Plunkett, Mlle. Rosati, Mlle. Guy, Mlle. Lucile Grahn, Mlle. Rosa Taglioni, Mlle. Matilde, Mlle. Coste, and supported by a numerous corps de ballet.

Tickets, Stalls, and Boxes, to be obtained at the Box-office (in the theatre), Bow-street, and at Messrs. Cramer, Addison, and Beale, 201, Regent-street.

Doors will be opened at Half-past Seven, and the performance commence at eight o'clock precisely.

OVERFLOWED NIGHTLY at ASTLEY'S AMPHITHEATRE, to witness the Grand Spectacle of Lord Byron's MAZEPPA; or, The Wild Horse of the Desert—In consequence of the numerous applications at the Box-office daily, it is with pleasure announced for SIX MORE NIGHTS; when it must positively conclude for the Grand Spectacle, which will be produced on MONDAY, the 9th of AUGUST, written by Mr. Maclaren, entitled the PRINCE OF CYPRUS; or, The Vow of the Element; with three Incidents. Among the visitors were many of our highest aristocracy. Mr. L. Nathan, of Castle-street, has been appointed contractor. The entire of the arrangements are under the superintendence of the celebrated Tom Matthews, late of Drury Lane Theatre. Tickets, 1s., 2s., ladies', 2s. 6d.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—

COLLINS'S ODE on the PASSIONS will be recited by Mr. J. RUSSELL, with illustrations in a Series of DRAWINGS, suggested by some of the effects of the Magic Lantern, at a Selected Morning Lecture by Dr. Woods, on the Mornings of Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, and on the Evenings of Tuesday and Thursday, at Eight o'clock. The LECTURES on NATURAL PHILOSOPHY will comprise the Subject of the ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS, as CHEMICAL LECTURES by Dr. M. Noad, Esq., on Tuesday, Thursday, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. The beautiful OPTICAL EFFECTS include the last DISSOLVING VIEWS, DIVING BELL and DIVER, with EXPERIMENTS, &c.

Admission, 1s.; Schools, Half-Price.

WALHALLA, late Miss Linwood's Gallery, Leicester-square. RETURN of MADAME WATSON from her Provincial Engagements and Revival of the WHITE MARBLE STATUES.—Madame Warton will have the honour of appearing every Morning and Evening on a splendid New Stage in Each Apartment, in consequence of the numerous applications for revival of the inimitable White Marble Statue Groupings, they will be produced, with additional Poses Plastiques, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at the Noon, in the Novel Cameos. Light by Mr G. Southby, of the Royal Surrey Zoological Gardens. On Monday, July 26, they will be executed, embracing the strength of the company. Morning Performances at Three o'Clock; Evening, at Half-past Eight. Stalls, 3s.; Reserved Seats, 2s.; Promenade, 1s.

JERUSALEM AS IT IS.—NOW EXHIBITING, at the EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly, EDWIN SMITH'S New and Original MODEL OF JERUSALEM AS IT IS; measuring nearly 150 square feet, enlarged from the Model executed by command of her Majesty Queen Adelaide, and presented by her to the late King, and a member of the Nobility and Corps. Open from Ten in the Morning till Nine at Night and a member of the Nobility and Corps. Open from Ten in the Morning till Nine at Night and a member of the Nobility and Corps. Open from Ten in the Morning till Nine at Night and a member of the Nobility and Corps. Open from Ten in the Morning till Nine at Night and Admittance, 1s.; Children, Half-Price. A Description at the commencement of every hour Printed Description and Key, 6d.

ELEGANCE and ECONOMY in PAPER-HANGINGS.—French Satins, 2s. 6d. per piece; Flock, 6d. per yard; 20,000 pieces in Stock. Panel Decorations, Borders, or Ink, as cheap as other Papers. Terms, Cash. Established 20 years by CROSBY, 22, Lowther Arcade. N.B.—Three doors from the Strand entrance.

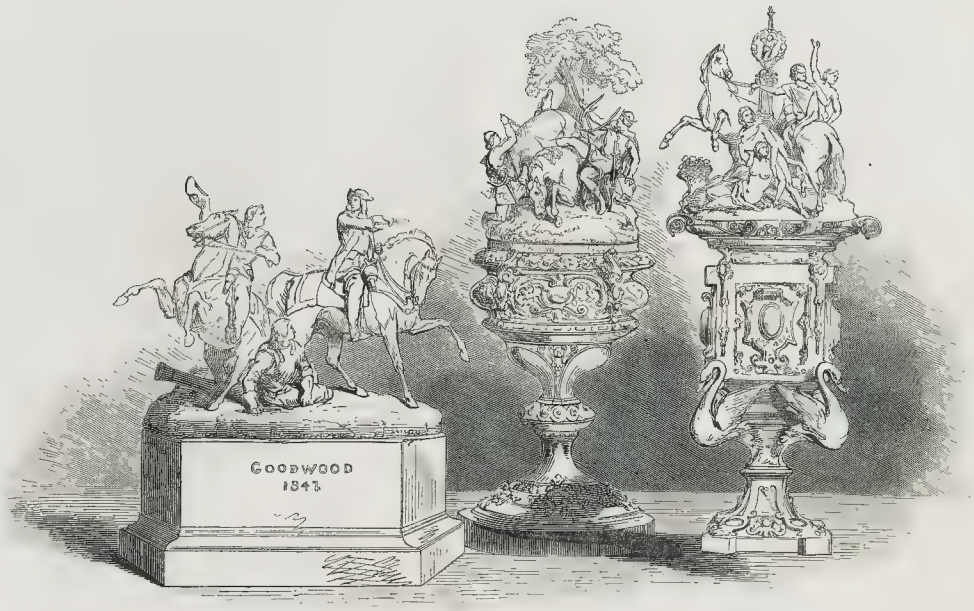
SHIRTS.—WHITELOCK and SON, 166, Strand, solicit the attention of Gentlemen to the Shirts they supply from 30s. to 42s. each. They are made in the Corsair or Sailor-row style, have Linen fronts and Long-cloth, with fine Linen Backs, Cuffs, and are superior to those usually sold at 8s. 6d.; also, all Pure Linen, 10s. 6d., usual price 14s. 6d. One and a sample, by upon receipt of the measure, and 1s., as part payment of postage. The measure required is the neck, chest, and wrist, tight.

PATRONS of NICOLL'S REGISTERED PALETOT.—His Royal Highness Prince Albert, the Royal Highness Prince George of Cambridge, the Royal Highness Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar, his Grace the Duke of Wellington, and the several Royal visitors to the British Court, with almost every Foreign Nobleman, have given this costume the best test of the satisfactory qualities of this fashionable overcoat in the constant removal of this high patronage.

TROUSERS!—A good fit in this garment can be seldom obtained. S. GRAVES, fashionable Trousers-maker and Tailor, 3, High Holborn, is determined to effect it, and is desirous to assert, without fear of contradiction, that in many years experience and study, is studied to assert, without fear of contradiction, that in many years experience and study, is studied to assert, without fear of contradiction, that no man sit gentlemen with this garment better than any other person for stooping, sitting, walking, private or public, or riding. A well-assorted Stock of the newest designs to select from.—S. GRAVES, 3, High Holborn.

BERDOE'S LIGHT OVER-COAT, for the SUMMER intended also, in warm weather, in lieu of an under-coat.) The WATERPROOF PALLIUM possesses especial claims to the attention of the Equestrian Classes, in consequence of its graceful appearance, well-known coolness, and tendency to prevent cold, continue (UNLIKE BY ANY MERELY CLAM-TRAP PRETENSIONS), to sustain its established reputation, as being the most convenient, economical, and permanently popular Garment ever introduced. An extensive assortment kept to select from, or made to order at a day's notice. A particular style of the above made expressly for CAPTAIN BERDOE, Tailor and Patentee, 69, Cornhill (north side).

PROTOBOLIC HATS.—JOHNSON and Co., 173, Regent-street, corner of Vigo-street, Hatters to her Majesty and the Royal Family, Patentees for the sale of their Waterproof and Air Conductors in Hats.—The invention of the Hats which is placed on the Crown of the Hat, giving free exit to heat and perspiration, and of a grooved space for the forming a series of small Tubules in the back part of the Hat, are fully known by which air is admitted into the crown of the hat by the perforations 20. See Book, Price 2s. 6d., usual price 3s. 6d. The introduction of air



THE GOODWOOD PRIZE PLATE.

sculpturesque composition and beauty of ornament, we consider him never to have produced anything superior to these Cups. They have been exquisitely manufactured by Messrs. Garrard, of the Haymarket.

The Third Prize is from a design by Mr. Frank Howard, modeled by Mr. Alfred Brown, and manufactured by Messrs. Hunt and Roskill, of Bond-street. It is not a Cup, but a group of Statuettes, representing Charles Lennox, Duke of Richmond, acting as Aide-de-Camp to William the Third, at the memorable Siege of Namur, in the year 1695. The Duke, after this service, became one of the Lords of the Bedchamber to George the First, and died at Goodwood, on May 27, 1723. The choice of the above incident in the life of an ancestor of the present noble owner of Goodwood, is peculiarly felicitous, for to his Grace's liberality are the public indebted for the sports there. The Group is spirited, life like throughout, and is a very fine specimen of this class of composition. The portraiture, character, and costume are excellent; the King, whose horse is comparatively quiet, is giving his final orders to the Duke of Richmond, whose steed impatiently struggles to carry the noble rider on his mission.

THE STARTING TELEGRAPH.

THIS most useful and simple addition to the practical *matériel of* the Turf, is the invention of Cornelius Stovin, Esq., of the South Western Railway, a gentleman of great experience in the application of signals to the general purposes of locomotion. In the present instance, he has adapted the system to racing—and there cannot be a doubt about its success.

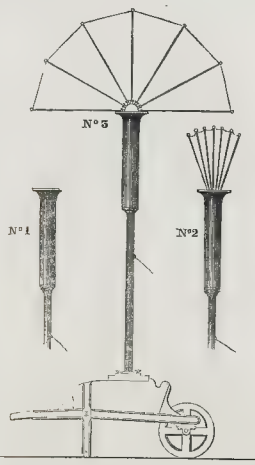


FIG. 1. FIG. 3. FIG. 2.

THE STARTING TELEGRAPH.

Our Sketches—for which we are indebted to the courtesy of the inventor—represent, first, the machine as it is seen when out of work—a tube of brass, affixed to a wheelbarrow, for the better facility of moving it from place to place. The second Sketch shows the descent of the fan into the tube, when the spring which supports it is withdrawn. The third Sketch represents the fan—set—previous to the start. It is placed a hundred yards or so in front of the person employed to start the horses. From the spring supporting the rod from which the fan branches, a thin line passes to the starter. The jockeys look to this fan alone for the signal to go; so long as it remains up, they must keep behind the post. When the starter is satisfied with the order of his field, he draws the line, and, in consequence of a heavy weight being attached to the rod, the fan collapses and falls into the tube instantly.

Such is the mere outline of the principle, a most ingenious and welcome addition to the improvements in the business of the Turf, which the last few years have introduced. It will be seen that this invention made its *début* this week at Goodwood.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR AUGUST.

THE extreme heat of the last few days has literally driven nearly all the *beau monde* out of Paris. Every post-chaise has been put in requisition for this migration of fashion, which has been so general that we can but recollect the most brilliant *toilettes*.

Among the light materials, recommended by their coolness and fineness, is the Grenadine, or silk gauze, which has the suppleness and elasticity of silk, without its substance. Amidst these indispensable summer materials are many novelties, as *Mousselinette, la toille fille de Marie*, &c.; most of which are printed with elegant patterns.

The form of the robe has varied with the great heat of the season; and the high *corsages* have been lowered in the bosom, and even to the breast; the sleeves are necessarily short; and in town, net is worn over the arms; or long and large sleeves of lace, tulle, or worked muslin, are worn.

These light robes have five or six deep *volants*; but the silk robes have fewer *volants*, which are sometimes cut upon the bias.

Richly embroidered *mantelets* of silk, muslin, and lace, are in high request; and lace shawls of magnificent design are in great favour.

The *chapeaux* are of *paille de riz* and *d'Italie*.

The costumes we have selected for illustration are a robe of India muslin, with a double jupe, richly embroidered; in the cap are worn spring flowers. The other costume is a chapeau of *paille d'Italie*; lace mantelet; and robe of silk gauze, trimmed with a deep single *volant*.

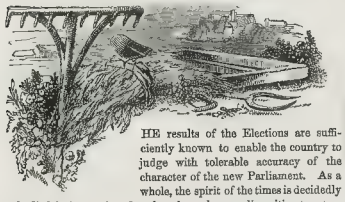
PARIS FASHIONS FOR AUGUST.

LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLE, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, JULY 31, 1847.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 275.—Vol. XI.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, AUGUST 7, 1847. [Sixpence.

THE NEW PARLIAMENT.



THE results of the Elections are sufficiently known to enable the country to judge with tolerable accuracy of the character of the new Parliament. As a whole, the spirit of the times is decidedly embodied in it; nowhere has there been shown a disposition to retrograde. Personal and individual changes there have been, but the new men come in under the same principles as their predecessors, or perhaps with opinions a little freer and more advanced. The Whigs, up to the close of the Borough Elections, had secured a majority of about three to one compared with that party of neutrals which has taken the name of Peelite, and who, in action, will certainly oftener be found by the side of the Liberals than against them. The Protectionists, unless they make up their numbers in the counties, are dead beaten: their numbers, ranging between sixty and eighty, can make no stand by themselves in favour of the "reaction" promised by Lord George Bentinck. If the hatreds of the old Parliament are carried over into the new one, the Peelites and the Protectionists will stand aloof scowling at each other, divided—

Like cliffs that have been torn asunder—

a whole ocean of grudges and recollections, fraught with the bitterness that always accompanies the quarrels of allies and friends. The accidents of policy or debate may throw them together in action, without combining them; but even then the Whigs, with the large infusion of Radicalism the Election has given them, will be more than equal to the emergency. In the new Parliament Lord John Russell will have the materials for a strong Government, if he uses the chance wisely, and does not throw it away or fritter it down to division, distrust, and weakness. He is now more than a Minister "on sufferance" and the forbearance of foes.

The predominance the appeal to the hustings has given to the Liberals as a party, is a fair and just tribute to the success of their principles. They were beaten at the last General Election; but time and circumstances avenged them, and forced their opponents to do even more than the Whigs proposed to effect. It is well that the founders of a policy should have the reward of being the instruments of carrying it into effect. There is a justice which dictates the rendering to every man his own, which it is gratifying to find operating in the mind of a whole nation. The people have, in fact, at this Election reversed their decision of 1841, and said practically, We were wrong in rejecting you and your opinions then; we give you power and office now as an atonement.

But, though this is the result of the Elections to the Whig party as a body, in some individual cases there has been shown a most discreditable amount of caprice or ingratitude. Personal piques, or petty jealousies, have overborne the memory of many years of constant and efficient service; nay, qualities that are in some cases public virtues, are resented, and have been visited on their possessor, as though they were defects or crimes. Bath has disgraced itself by rejecting Mr. Roebuck for Lord Ashley; it has withdrawn its confidence from the man who for fifteen years has battled for the cause of progress in every branch of policy, whose eloquence and ability are universally acknowledged, whose honesty has never been questioned, for one of the rawest recruits of Liberalism; one of the band who never thought independently on the great commercial questions of the day till his Leader made it safe and popular to do so. However useful these "convertites" may have been to the country, by taking themselves out of the way of improvement, and turning from being impeders to helpers, we do not greatly respect them; and when they make their tardy wisdom, and their enlightenment that comes so late and so suspiciously, the ground of preference over abler and better men, who began their career with the knowledge which the renegades of the Protectionist creed have only gained at the end of one, we confess we lose our equanimity. We hold in contempt all time-servers and opportune converts, the ready adherents of the winning side, who come so readily in to share the prizes of victory, without ever having struck a blow in the long and arduous struggle. To see these self-sufficient praters of an adopted creed, of the very alphabet of which they were, two years ago, either naturally or wilfully ignorant, dispossessing the veterans of freedom of thought and commerce of their places, and that by the aid of the popular voice, is an exhibition that casts a stain on the very system of Representation itself. Is there no need of men who will point out the errors and short comings of Ministries, though composed of those with whom they, in the main, agree? Are eloquence, ability, and the moral courage to use both for the public alone, such ordinary qualities, that a constituency can afford to throw them aside like common things? Is an energetic advocacy of popular rights in every phase, social and political, exercised with a sternness and disregard of official quietude and convenience that almost revived the traditions of the functions of the Tribunes of Roman history, well exchanged for aristocratic amiabilities, and opinions only recently diluted into liberality? Bath is answerable for the vacancy left in the foremost rank of debaters in the House of Commons, for Lord Ashley, with his position, rank, and popularity, might have easily found a Peelite constituency elsewhere.

There have been other instances of fickleness in the electors; Mr. Macaulay, the most brilliant of modern historical and political writers, bold in announcing principles, and unswerving in his adherence to them, is rejected at Edinburgh for no perceptible rea-

THE MIDDLESEX ELECTION—THE HUSTINGS AT BRENTFORD AT THE NOMINATION ON WEDNESDAY.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

son. Something has been stated about personal demeanour and a want of gracious manners, which might be obstacles to success in a drawing-room, but have little to do with public questions; or, perhaps he would not promise impossibilities, and give up to a locality the powers that were "meant for mankind."

It is for the sake of the people themselves we regret to see intellect and abilities unsupported by the popular voice, over which mere rank and wealth have such an easy influence will weigh as down. Is it not plain which is the weaker side when a Sibthorp, a mere privileged buffoon, laughed at and pitied, can command a constituency where a Bulwer, whose works are translated into all the tongues of Europe, is rejected? These things lower us in the eyes of the world, and furnish Despotism with an argument against the representative system that need not be furnished it.

Rank and property are not eminently represented, and in some cases, reputation and long services have been so ill requited, that it is comparatively satisfactory to meet with a few instances of selections which may rank as compensations. The election of Col. Peyronnet Thompson is one of them; he may be called the father of Free Trade, for he is certainly the oldest of the living writers and advocates of it; years before some of the recent "Free Trade" candidates were born—long ere Lord John Russell and the Whigs were converted even to the "Fixed Duty" theory—years and years before Cobden spoke, or the League was formed, or a famine falling on millions compelled Sir Robert Peel to think, and thinking, to obey them both, Col. Thompson was at work, denouncing an unnatural system, and exposing its mischievous effects, with a clearness, eloquence, and humour, to which we can find no parallel in the productions of any tariff-monger. He is one of the thinkers of the age, one of that class of minds that impress themselves on their generation, and, if blessed with long life, see their theories developed into practice. They are the unacknowledged legislators of the world, and it is right they should have their place, from which only the want of wealth, rank, and pliability of manner and principles to suit the hour, exclude them. The author of the "Political Exercise" has been the instructor of all our statesmen; it is right he should sit with them, that they may be becomingly humble in the presence of their Mentor. In the new Parliament, the veteran politician, with his grey hair and lofty brow, will appear like a seer of the past, in the midst of a younger race, who are fulfilling his predictions.

Mr. Macgregor is another of the men on whose great knowledge statesmen have built reputation—who have been the real preparers of the facts and arguments that have converted Senates. He can now thanks to the electors of Glasgow—speak for himself. Mr. Macculloch should have been by his side.

More visibly active workers in the cause have also found their reward. The triumphs of the public assembly have been remembered beyond the hour of excitement; and

> Action, utterance, and the power of speech,
> To move men's minds—

the gift of eloquence, in short, have placed George Thompson and Mr. W. J. Fox in Parliament. Many shake their heads, and talk of want of "standing," and "weight in society," and other things, indicating dissatisfaction and distrust. They forget that in all free states eloquence alone is power: those who spend the best years of their lives in mastering the orators of antiquity ought not to be surprised at the influence gained by the same talent, even with the most respectful acknowledgment of the superiority of the classics. Both everybody makes, as a matter of course, but of which we are sometimes dubious. Demosthenes did but persuade and excite, and the moderns do the same in a community far less impressionable. If character is to be strictly inquired into, the scrutiny must be imposed on all, or it would be an oppressive hypocrisy; and, if imposed, it would vacate many a titled seat and throw out many an influential man." Qualities above good public integrity must be tested by time: dependence on professional exertions is never objected to the lawyers and military and naval officers who abound in the House: why should it to others? There is no reason why the unestated and talented men elected by the people in the few cases that are exceptions to the rule should not be as honest and independent representatives as the scores of needy scions of nobility, whom the people choose from such merits, or from any talents whatever, either for speaking or anything else. Is there anything particularly dignified in such squabbles about a tailor's bill as that which edified the public the other day, between those territorial magnates the Berkeleys? Oldham and the Tower Hamlets are not likely to produce anything half as contemptible. There is no fear for the "dignity" of the new Parliament from the new importations, though there is some danger of their not bearing out the expectations formed of them by the public—a matter which may very safely be left to themselves and the future.

COUNTRY NEWS.

COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

MIDDLESEX.

The election for the metropolitan county commenced on Wednesday, at the accustomed hustings, Brentford Butts, Brentford. There, with roads across the narrow streets, rustics bearing green boughs, the softer sex adorned with the favours of the respective candidates; and, ever and anon, and from various corners, the reassuring discords of rival bands, were more animation than harmony to the scene. The crowd assembled about the hustings was tremendous, and it was with difficulty that Lord Robert Grosvenor and Mr. R. Osborne, with their respective cavalcades, got to the platform.

Mr. W. Paynter proposed Colonel Thomas Wood, and Mr. John Davis seconded the nomination.

Mr. W. Sturge nominated Lord Robert Grosvenor. The nomination was seconded by Mr. Hanbury.

Sir W. Molesworth proposed Mr Osborne. Mr. Hall seconded the nomination.

Colonel Wood then came forward, and was greeted with mingled cheers and hisses. He maintained, that he had not gone to Parliament pledged to protection. When they were visited with that dire calamity [illegible], and did they mean to say that it was not then necessary to bring an undivided mind to the full consideration of the whole subject? Was it not then necessary to relieve the industry of the country, and to afford the means of supplying the wants of the country by the only resources left, viz., the produce of the land? He would now ask them whether he had not also been true to his pledges with respect to the Established Church? He highly approved of the principles of Sir R. Peel, and of his measures in relation to the Church of England. He thought that his plan of appropriating the surplus of collegiate contributions, and which were not necessary for their maintenance, in order to the increase of small livings, and to supplying additional wants in destitute places, which he carried out by a measure passed in 1843, for the creation of 218 new livings in places where before the people were destitute of religious instructors, was of the greatest advantage to the best interests of the Church of this country. (Cheers.) Then, with respect to the interests of the working classes, he had the pleasure of voting with Sir Robert Peel for the reduction of the duties on coffee, sugar, timber, cheese, butter, lard, hams, and for the abolition of all minor duties of customs, which, instead of affording any revenue, only impeded the commerce of the country, to the amount of 700 or 800 articles, the duties upon which had now been all swept away. (Cheers.) He was indeed, therefore, to ask whether this opposition really arose from the ingratitude of the Free-Traders? He never expected to receive from them any confirmation of the course which he had adopted; but he did expect from the enlightened, the liberal, and the intelligent of the working classes of Middlesex, a warm approval of the course which he had adopted, and a full acquittal of the charge of political apostacy. (Cheers and hisses.)

Lord R. Grosvenor said he had been advised by some of his friends, who were getting a little impatient, to content himself with saying, "More I am; nobody has attacked me for anything I may have done; I stand now precisely as I did before." (Cheers.) But such a course would have been respectful to [illegible] (Hear, Hear.) He stood in the position of the hero of the "Seasons [illegible] although neither of his competitors died the other, neither, he believed, had any objection to him. A. had made some professions the last time he had the honour of meeting his constituents, he would now call their attention to the manner in which he had fulfilled them. He had stated that he was a Free-Trader. (Loud cheers.) He had since supported all the reductions in Customs, with which the present Government were so ably following in the steps of their predecessors. He had had the pleasure of voting for the Committee to inquire into the operation of the Navigation Laws; and, although he would not take any step injurious to our commercial marine, there were many anomalies in the law [illegible] ting it which he should wish to see removed. He was anxious for a reduction in the duty on tobacco, the luxury of the poor; but he did not hope for a repeal of the Malt-Tax. He hoped that a long time would not elapse before the Window-Tax was repealed, as such repeal would be one of the most efficient "Health of Towns Bills" that could be proposed. (Hear, and cheers.) He would [illegible] to the sweating man, and would tell them how he had come for the [illegible] valuable member of the community. He had voted for the limitation of [illegible] of labour in factories—(hear, hear)—and also for a limitation in the term of the soldier's enlistment. (Cheers.)

Mr. R. Osborne, the new candidate, then came forward, and was received with lively demonstrations of welcome. He said "Fellow-citizens, electors, and nonelectors of the great county of Middlesex, you have honoured me in the animated and eloquent address of my noble friend Lord Robert Grosvenor, and you will have remarked that he commenced that address by likening himself to a high-wayman prosecuted by two lads—*Polly* and *Lucy*. (A laugh.) I hope that on this occasion I may be the political *Polly*, because you who have read the play will recollect, that in the end she was united to *Macheath*. (Cheers and laughter.) In any event, if I cannot claim myself in the sporting circle, I trust you will give it to me as being, according to my noble friend, one of the softer sex—(laughter)—and when I assure you that during the whole contest I shall use no acerbity, no reproach, that no private aspersion shall be cast by me, that I mean to conduct my election solely on public grounds, I trust that I shall disarm even my opponents, and that they will grant me that bearing which my friends have conceded to them. No man entertains a higher respect for my gallant opponent, Colonel Wood, than the individual who stands before you. I know him to be a good, I believe him to be an amiable man; but, while I am bound to respect the hereditary successor of the sons of Middlesex, I am not called upon to approve the re-election of the late member for Middlesex, however qualified he may be to represent those ancestral virtues which we have been informed are hereditary in his family. I do not know why he has ceased visiting us in Parliament as has a right to claim your sympathy, or to ask you again to return him as your member. I do not mean to make use of any hard words. I do not believe that Col. Wood was a political apostate, but I am prepared with the fullest proof—(laughter)—that he did not give that free play to his ability you have seen to day. ("Oh!")

and that he was content to trust his political conscience to the keeping of Sir R. Peel. (Laughter.) Pardon me, I adjure the word apostate. No doubt that, like many members of Parliament, the gallant Colonel never examined the subject; for, if he had, he could not have let himself be elected in 1837 pledged to carry protection. (Col. Wood: "I did.") Then, but I believe there are many unfortunate farmers who, through some obscurity of style in the gallant Colonel perhaps through his not bringing his papers in his pocket, as he has done to-day—went away from the hustings with the impression that he was in Parliament as has a right to claim your sympathy, or to ask you again to return him as your member. I do not mean to make use of any hard words. I do not believe that Col. Wood was a political apostate, but I am prepared with the fullest proof—(laughter) —that he did not give that free play to his ability you have seen to day

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRANCE.

The French papers do not notice any event of political importance this week, with the exception of a vague intimation of a probable change of Ministry. According to the *Patrie*, a new Cabinet is about to be formed, either by M Guizot or M. Duchatel; but, on the other hand, the *Commerce* professes to know that the two Ministers just named, and their colleagues, MM. Dumon and Hebert, have determined to make common cause together

The Paris papers of Tuesday are taken up with the speeches of Count Montalembert and M. Guizot in the Chamber of Peers. The noble Count, following the precedent established by Lord Lyndhurst, and followed by Lord Brougham, rested the discussion of the question in a speech which he not inaptly called a "funeral oration." He showed, or essayed to show, that nothing had been done in the way of legislation, notwithstanding the promises held out by Ministers in their hustings speeches, while, in lieu thereof, corruption had become the order of the day. M. Guizot replied in a speech of considerable length, acknowledging that many measures had not been carried, owing to the difficulties attending a new Parliament and unexpected divisions of parties. Yet he contended that several important acts had been studied and matured, and would become, at no distant period, the law of the land—such measures, in fact, as education reform, prison discipline, the tariff bill, postage and salt bills. As regarded corruption, he denied that it was at all practised in the way alleged. The same charges were habitually made in other countries—those familiar with the proceedings of "Tom Jones" knew how Sheriffs managed elections in England—and, turning to America, it should be recollected that even Washington had been accused of having sold his country to England. Count Montalembert observed that the difference between France and England lay in this—that while corruption was practised in the latter country, as in every other, yet that the Government and men high placed were free from all suspicion; while in France it was the Government that corrupted, and its instrument was the budget.

In the sitting of the Chamber of Peers, of the same day, M. Guizot was again under the necessity of ascending the tribune, in consequence of some questions from M. de Flavigny, on the affairs of Switzerland and of Italy. The French Minister denied that the French Government had any intention whatever of interfering in the internal affairs of Switzerland, and of abetting foreign intervention. "If war, however, be right," he said, "to be prepared for the future, as Radicalism would soon be supplanted in Switzerland by Communism, if the present movement were allowed to continue unrepressed."

SPAIN.

There is nothing of consequence from Spain this week. Her Majesty still remained at La Granja.

The Madrid papers represent the dispute between the King and Queen to be daily increasing. The *Faro* says, that orders have been given not to allow any servant at the Palace to obey the King's orders, except by the express authority of her Majesty.

A Carlist conspiracy has been detected at Saragossa, and a large depôt of arms has been discovered. The Carlist bands in the mountainous parts of Catalonia appear to be on the increase.

The Madrid *Gazette* publishes a Royal ordinance revoking the order, issued by the Government on the 14th and 23rd of last March, against the exportation of corn. All agricultural produce can now be exported on the same terms as previous to the prohibition.

PORTUGAL.

We have Lisbon news to the 29th ult. Rumours prevailed of an approaching change of Ministry.

The Duke of Saldanha had dissolved and dispersed his army of operations, and he himself had departed on a tour through the two northern provinces, to superintend the re-establishment of the legitimate authorities, and to restore confidence among the people. He was expected in Lisbon on the 31st ult., the anniversary of the swearing to the charter.

All the officers of the insurgent army have been removed from active service by a Royal decree. Some persons impeding the installation of the new authorities at Ruivaes, in Minho, were killed, and others wounded, by the military. A report had reached Lisbon that the Algarve battalion killed three persons, and committed other outrages, on their arrival at Faro.

The Spanish troops were, on the 30th ult., still in possession of Oporto, but were daily leaving, three battalions, it was said, being about to re-enter Spain. The conduct of the Spanish soldiers was excellent, and rendered them popular. The batteries about the town were being dismantled, for the purpose. It was supposed, of weakening the place in anticipation of future outbreaks. General Concha, the Spanish commander, had left Oporto on the 27th, for the frontier.

The commercial news at Oporto was not important. A large supply of manufactured goods was looked for, but orders from the provinces were coming in slowly, so little was the confidence which people placed in the future conduct of the Government. The liberty of the press was still in abeyance, and likely to continue so.

ITALY.

We have accounts from Bologna and other parts of Italy, to the 23rd ult. The people remained tranquil, up to the date of the last advices, at Ferrara, Forli, Bologna, and Ravenna. But, more extensive reinforcements of the Austrian troops were announced to be on the march

A letter from Ferrara, dated the 21st ult., says that the Austrian troops which arrived there were adopting measures to goad the population to a tumult. On the 19th, some Austrian soldiers insulted the portrait of Pius IX., and tried to provoke a quarrel with the citizens of the Spanish Square. Others outraged a lady in the streets, and stopped the carriage of a physician (Dr. Zacchetti) who was visiting his patients. It was said that the Austrian commander had orders to attack the population without mercy, on the manifestation of the slightest disorder. The National Guard, however, continued to be enrolled, and was regularly drilled in the square of Prospero.

Agents of Austria, as was supposed, were employed to excite disorder at Bologna, during the anniversary of the amnesty. A Corsican, named Crisbna, began to utter exclamations against Pius IX. The people were exasperated, but contented themselves with conducting the man in charge of the police. Austrian emissaries are running through Romagna, stimulating the people to disorder.

The *Cologne Gazette* has the following from Vienna, of the 27th ult:—"The demonstrations in favour of Italy continue. A large quantity of artillery and ammunition has been sent off from this place and from Gratz."

The *Gazette du Midi*, of the 1st instant, mentions that it was reported on the Marseilles Exchange that an attempt had been made against the Pope's life. This *Gazette*, however, discredits the accuracy of the rumour.

SWITZERLAND.

The news from Switzerland is still rather important. On the 29th ult., the Popular Association, an association which extends all over Switzerland, held its first meeting at Berne, and made a strong demonstration in favour of the resolution recently adopted by the Diet for the dissolution of the Catholic alliance. The association, which is now for the first time established, has two objects in view, the first of which is to assist the Diet in dissolving the Sonderbund and expelling the Jesuits, and the other to carry such reforms in the institutions of the Confederation as may be thought necessary. The association declares that it is determined to carry these objects by legal means, and by legal means only; and it particularly recommends to its members to make use of their powers of persuasion for that purpose.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

We have received Cape papers to the 19th of May, but there is very little in them worth notice

Sir H. E. Young had entered on his duties as Lieutenant-Governor of the Eastern District. The great attendance to the progress of the eastern districts has been, hitherto, their remoteness from the seat of Government, and great hopes are entertained from this new appointment

The Lieutenant-Governor had arrived at Graham's Town from his visit to his Excellency Sir Henry Pottinger at Fort Peddie.

Since Sir George Berkeley has assumed the command of the troops in Kaffirland all has remained quiet, and the whole country to the Buffalo was abandoned by the enemy.

There is no intelligence from the front, except the capture of ten spans of oxen from Colonel Van der Meulen's camp, at the Buffalo mouth. It is supposed that these were taken by friendly Kaffirs.

MEXICO AND THE WEST INDIES.

The *Avon* steamer arrived on Thursday at Southampton with the West India Mail

The accounts brought by this vessel from the city of Mexico are to the 29th of June, at which date Santa Anna, taking advantage of General Scott's delay in advancing from Puebla, where the American leader still remained, had assembled in assembling an army of 15,000 men, which were already equipped and advantageously posted for the defence of the capital. As the American forces, 10,000 strong, were preparing to move forwards, a battle was looked for at El Penon. The result of this engagement would influence the Mexicans, either to sustain the contest or negotiate a peace, but, pending the issue, no arrangement was expected, though a communication from the Cabinet at Washington had been received by the Mexican Government, intimating that Mr. Twiste, who accompanied the American army, was empowered to treat upon amicable terms. "No surrender" was the condition upon which Santa Anna was permitted to hold power, and he appeared determined to take the chances of another fight. The Mmistry had been remodelled, by the appointment of General Alcorta, as Minister of War; Don Domingo Ybarra to the Department of Foreign Affairs, and Don Ignacio Romero as Minister of Justice. Rondero remained at the head of the Finance Department. A forced loan of a million dollars had been levied, from which foreigners were not exempt. According to the despatches, Vera Cruz was in a state of the most awful destruction from the ravages of disease, and it was made by the American Government public its determination of hostilities.

The disorders were continuing to feel the effects of the Mexican climate. Several deaths had taken place.

At Vera Cruz the fever was raging dreadfully, especially in the American army; there were between six and seven hundred in the hospitals, or church converted into hospitals. By the medical reports, twenty died daily; however, rumour said between twenty-five and thirty daily.

The accounts from the West Indian colonies are not quite so favourable, the weather having recently been rather dry for the young canes. This will, however, have little or no influence on the crop of sugar for the present season, whatever it may have upon that of the ensuing year

THE OVERLAND INDIA MAIL.

In part of our impression last week, we announced the arrival of the Overland Bombay Mail. The dates are—Bombay, June 19; Calcutta, June 10; Delhi, June 8. There is no intelligence of later date than that which we published on the arrival of the last Calcutta mail.

The most point of political importance is the state of Hyderabad, in the Deccan. Violence and bloodshed were the order of the day there. The troops of the Rohillas, whom General Fraser had unfortunately to induce to leave the Nizam's country, were returning by degrees to it. They were implicated in several gang robberies, and ordered to be deported. They came near the encampment, quarrelled amongst themselves, when Russeh-ood-Dowlah Khan was killed; his assassin was cut to pieces.

The summary of the *Bombay Times* notices, as one of the most remarkable events of the month, a further reduction of our army, which, for the first time within these eight years, promises to make our income equal to our expenditure. By reductions which had occurred since March last, sanctioned under 40,000 troops had been struck off the strength of the army—effecting a saving of about £300,000. Leaving us about £30,000 in all, or 70,000 more on our muster roll than we possessed from 1831 to 1838. Six regiments of the Royal army, whose service, it is supposed, can be dispensed with, are now to be sent home. This will save us from £230,000 to £300,000 a year more, or considerably above £500,000 on the whole reduction; leaving us still 64,000 men above our former peace establishment.

The Goomsoor country is again in a blaze from end to end; the sacrifice of human beings, for a length of time past a stop to under our late system, is now to be again practised; and villages are being burnt and plundered in all directions; and this at a time when we have only one native regiment in the district. The Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief continues at Simla. Lord Hardinge will return to Calcutta in October, and leave for England early next year. Everything continues tranquil in the Punjaub, the only alteration in our arrangements that has been made being the dispersion of the troops formerly stationed at the cantonments of Lahore, when Runeels-sool-Khan was killed; his assasin was cut to pieces.

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The following are some particulars of each day:—Friday, the sky was chiefly free from cloud during the morning, and mostly covered by cloud during the afternoon. The direction of the wind was S.W.; the average temperature of the day was 69°; the extreme thermometrical readings on grass were 43° and 125°. Saturday, the sky was principally free from cloud throughout the day; the direction of the wind was W.S.W.; the average temperature of the day was 68°; the extreme thermometrical readings on grass were 42° and 123°. Sunday, the sky was principally cloudless; the wind was light and from the S.W. The day was hot; its average temperature was 70°; the nights of Saturday and of Sunday were cold; during the latter, the thermometer sank to 49°, whilst during the afternoon of Sunday the reading was above 80° for some hours. The extreme thermometrical readings on grass during the day were 40° and 146°. Monday, the sky was partially covered, by cumuli till 8 A.M., and cloudless from that time till towards 6 P.M., at which time the sky became suddenly covered by black clouds, and there were appearances of a storm, but none occurred; a few drops only of rain fell; the direction of the wind was W.S.W. till towards 6 P.M.; at this time it suddenly veered to the N., and the temperature fell rapidly. The average temperature of the day was 67°; the extreme thermometrical readings on grass were 40° and 140°. Tuesday, the day was principally cloudless, yet, at times, there were detached cumulus clouds scattered about the sky; the night was clear; the direction of the wind was N.; the average temperature of the day was 69½°; the extreme thermometrical readings on grass were 32° and 132°. Wednesday, the sky, early in the morning, was cloudless, and its appearance afterwards was variable; the direction of the wind was S.W.; the temperature in the morning was as low as 40°; at 6h A.M. it was only 42°, this increased to 67° by 9h A.M.; the average temperature of the day was 77½°; the extreme thermometrical readings on grass were 39° and 125°. Thursday, with the exception of a few trifling breaks in the clouds, the sky was covered throughout the day, which was cull; the direction of the wind was W.; there were occasional slight showers of rain; the average temperature of the day was 61½°; and that of the week was 69½.

The average temperature of the month of July was 68½°. The depth of rain fallen during the month of July was seven-tenths of an inch only.

The extreme thermometrical readings each day were:—

Friday,	July 30, the highest during the day was	78	deg., and the lowest was	57½ deg.
Saturday,	July 31	.....	83	 58
Sunday,	Aug. 1	.....	88	 58
Monday,	Aug. 2	.....	88	 59
Tuesday,	Aug. 3	.....	74½	 55
Wednesday,	Aug. 4	.....	74½	..... 45½
Thursday,	Aug. 5	.....	70½	..... 42½

Blackheath, Friday, August 6, 1847. J. G.

ON THE WEATHER

DURING THE QUARTER ENDING JUNE 30, 1847.

The Report of the Registrar-General, for the past quarter, contains, as usual, the results of meteorological observations, made at many different places in England. These have been systematically examined, reduced, and discussed, by Mr. Glaisher, of the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the hygrometrical results being deduced from the observations, by the use of his own hygrometrical tables.

In Mr. Glaisher's remarks upon the weather he says that the cold weather which prevailed during the whole of the preceding quarter continued, with slight exceptions, till the end of the first week in May. On the 9th of May a period of warm weather set in; and, from that day till June 7th, the average excess of daily temperature above that of the season was rather more than 5°, and that the average temperature of every day between June 7 and the end of the quarter, was less than the average of the season. Mr. Glaisher remarks that the period from May 9 to June 7 was very remarkable, on account of its great heat, and particularly so on Sunday, May 23, and on Friday, May 28. (See remarks on the weather of those days in our paper.) On those days the temperature rose higher at Greenwich than any on record as occurring in the month of May; and, from the numbers contained in the Report, such seems to have been the case at all places inland, and south of the Thames. On the 28th the thermometer readings were from 80° to 87°. Mr. Glaisher says he believes there is no example on record of such high readings in the month of May

The mean temperature of the quarter, at Greenwich, was 53° 2, which is 2° *below* that of the corresponding quarter of 1846; 1° 3 *above* that of 1845; 1° 8 *below* that of 1844; and 0° 2 above that of the quarter for twenty-five years. The mean temperature at all the places situated some distance from the sea and south of Durham, was nearly the same as at Greenwich, except those situated in the counties of Cornwall and Devonshire. In our paper of May 15, 1847, will be found an extract from the Registrar General's Report upon the previous quarter, that all places situated in those counties were much warmer than other places in January, February, and March; and it would seem that in April they were the warmest; in May they were nearly the same; and in June they were colder than in other places. Mr. Glaisher accounts for this alleviation of the winter's cold, and lowering of the summer's heat, as follows:—In winter, when the sea or other water is warmer than the land, a portion of heat from the surface of the water, which, being cooled by being thus brought into contact with the cold air, sank, and made room for the warmer portion beneath, whilst the vapour formed was taken up and carried off by the wind, the pressure of the atmosphere, and is of the utmost importance with reference to barometrical variations.

The pressure of the atmosphere at Greenwich was less than that in the corresponding quarter of the preceding years.

The weight of water suspended in the air was, in April, such as to balance more than a quarter of an inch of the mercurial column; and in June more than seven-tenths of an inch, and it would seem from the report that the increased weight of water in the summer months almost exactly equals the loss of weight of air which takes place in the same months.

The hygrometrical state of the air was less than that of the corresponding quarter in the three preceding years.

The sky was rather more clouded than usual: the horizontal movement of the air was about 800 miles weekly.

The highest and lowest readings of the thermometer in the air, at the height of four feet above the ground, in England, during the quarter, were 81° and 19° respectively. The highest reading of a thermometer, with its bulb placed in the full rays of the sun, and protected from lateral wind striking it, was 114° 8; the highest reading on grass was nearly the same, 150°, and the lowest reading was 14°; the lowest reading on flax on grass was 8° 3.

In April, the reading of the thermometer on grass, was below 32° on twenty-one nights; in May, on seven nights; and in June, on two nights.

We have not room to insert more of this valuable report, but we strongly recommend the meteorological part of it to all persons at all engaged in meteorological researches.

We cannot help remarking, however, that a great step has been made in advance in meteorology, if we can correctly, from the simple readings of two thermometers, the one with a wetened bulb, determine so correctly the amount of water mixed with the air and determine so accurately its effect upon barometer readings as would seem to be the case in this report

We observe that some valuable instructions for making and registers of meteorological observations are appended to the report.

SUDDEN DEATH.—As J. Pilcher, Esq., of Crabble, was returning from the polling booth at Charlton, after giving his vote at the Dover election, yesterday week, he was seen to stagger in crossing a field, and instantly fell and expired.

THE LATE J. WALTER, ESQ.

On Wednesday, the 28th ult., John Walter, Esq., of Hearwood, Berks, died at his town residence, Printing House-square. He was, during a long life, the conductor of the *Times* newspaper, which, by his energy and perseverance, has attained a rank and influence unexampled in the history of journalism; an influence, indeed, impossible, except in a country of free institutions and great commercial wealth. Its growth has kept pace with the requirements of the age, till, in its crowded columns, may be found something that appeals to or interests every rank in life. It is a necessity, an actual instrument indispensable for carrying on or joining in the business of the day; it connects London and the empire at large with the remotest parts of the world, by a perfect chain of intelligence. It is almost a State in itself, with a home and foreign department, its ambassadors and agents apprised of every movement in its information, it frequently anticipates the statesman, and places the public on a level with Courts and Cabinets, the sole employers of "intelligencers" in former days. It more than realises, for facts, that "Staple of News" devised by the fancy of Ben Jonson, for factions, to meet the craving appetite of the public "for some new thing." Such a fabric could be reared by no ordinary effort, and no common mind.

Mr. Walter acted undeviatingly on two principles from the beginning of his management: he never permitted any Government to obtain the slightest control over his journal, by the acceptation of that assistance which a Government, before the means of communication were so perfect, could more frequently give, and which was therefore more valuable; and he sought out and drew to his service the ablest writers and contributors in their several departments, by liberal remuneration. The result was a perfect journal—bold and untrammelled in its opinions, full and extensive as an organ of news; the two merits combined, commanded its great circulation, which only acted as an incentive to greater efforts. It is more difficult to sustain a course of prosperity than to begin it; but success never abated the energy or slackened the enterprise of the conductor of the *Times*. That success was not the work of a day; on the contrary, it appears, from the memoir of Mr. Walter, given in the *Times* of Thursday week, that he had to struggle with all the opposition that the Governments of the first decade of the present century—which were by no means scrupulous as to what they did could offer him. He refused their aid, offered for his support; and they persecuted his family and endeavoured to destroy his property. In 1810, Mr. Walter has denounced the conductors and editors of the daily press, as a body; and this drew forth an article which narrates some of the early struggles of Mr. Walter with his powerful opponents. It says:—

"The joint proprietor and exclusive manager of this paper became so in the beginning of the year 1803, and from that date it is that he undertakes to justify the independent spirit with which it has been conducted. On his commencing his business, he gave his conscientious and disinterested support to the existing Administration—that of Lord Sidmouth. The paper continued that support of the men in power, but without suffering them to repay its partiality by contributions calculated to produce any reduction whatsoever in the expense of managing the concern; because, by such admission, the editor was conscious he should have sacrificed the right of condemning any act which he might esteem detrimental to the public welfare. This Ministry was dissolved in the spring of 1804, when the places of Lord Sidmouth, Lord St. Vincent, &c, were supplied by Mr. Pitt, Lord Melville, &c. It was not long before the Catamaran expedition was undertaken by Lord Melville; and again, at a subsequent period, his Lordship's practices in the Navy Department were brought to light by the Tenth Report of the commissioners of Naval Inquiry. The Minister's father held at that time, and had held for eighteen years before, the situation of printer to the Customs. The editor knew the disposition of the man whose conduct he found himself obliged to condemn; yet he never refrained a moment, on that account, from speaking of the Catamaran expedition as it merited, or from bestowing on the practices disclosed in the Tenth Report the terms of reprobation with which they were greeted by the general sense of the country. The result was as he had apprehended. Without the slightest cause of public complaint, his family was deprived of the business, which had been so long discharged by it, of printing for the Customs a business which was performed by contract, and which, he will venture to say, was executed with an economy and a precision that have not since been exceeded. The Government advertisements were at the same time withdrawn."

The next Government offered to restore the contract; but, after some correspondence, it was refused, the Ministry seeming to attach some condition to the grant. After this the Government used all its authority to stop the couriers and delay the correspondence of the journal. "First, in relation to the war of 1805, the editor's packages from abroad were always stopped by Government at the outports, while those for the Ministerial journals were allowed to pass. The foreign articles were always asked by a Government officer at Gravesend, if they had papers for the *Times*. These, when acknowledged, were as regularly stopped.

The Gravesend officer, on being spoken to on the subject, replied, that he would transmit to the editor his papers with the same punctuality as he did those addressed to the publishers of the journals just alluded to, but that he was not allowed. This led to a complaint at the Home Secretary's office, where the editor after repeated delays, was informed, by the Under Secretary, that the matter did not rest with him, but that it was, even then, in discussion, whether Government should throw the whole open, or reserve an exclusive channel for the favoured journals; yet was the editor informed that he might receive his foreign papers an hour from Government. This, of course, implying the expectation of a corresponding favour from him in the spirit and tone of his publication, was firmly rejected. In consequence, he suffered for a time (by the loss or delay of important packets) for this resolution to maintain, at all hazards, his independence." Mr. Walter, however, persevered, and, "among other acts of his fairly exertions for the press, may be mentioned his successful competition for priority of intelligence with the Government during the European war, which (to mention a single instance) enabled the journal to announce the capitulation of Flushing forty-eight hours before the news had arrived through any other channel; and the extinction of what before his time had been an invariable practice with the General Post-office, strange as it may now appear—the withholding information of foreign intelligence, and the public sale of foreign papers for the benefit of the Lombard-street officials."

But the greatest change wrought by Mr. Walter was one that is as rare in the history of the world, an improvement in importance second only to the invention of printing itself. He was the first who applied the power of steam to the operations of the Press. The circulation of the *Times* became more than could be supplied by hand labour, and a more rapid process was imperatively wanted. In the memoir before quoted gives an interesting account of the first attempt and the final achievements:—

"Early in the year 1804 an ingenious compositor, named Thomas Martyn, had invented a self-acting machine for working the press, and had produced a model which satisfied Mr. Walter of the feasibility of the scheme. Being satisfied with the invention, he made considerable progress towards the completion of his work, in the course of which he was exposed to much personal danger from the hostility of the pressmen, who vowed vengeance against the man whose ingenious threatened destruction to their craft. To such a height was their opposition carried, that it was found necessary to introduce the various places or the machine into the premises with the utmost possible secrecy, while Martyn was obliged to shelter himself under various disguises in order to escape their fury. Mr. Walter, however, was not yet permitted to reap the fruits of his enterprise. On the very eve of success he was doomed to bitter disappointment. His means were exhausted in the attempt, and his father, who had hitherto assisted him, became disheartened, and refused him any further aid. The project was therefore for the time abandoned.

"Mr. Walter, however, was not the man to be deterred from what he had once resolved to do. He gave his mind incessantly to the subject, and carried aid from all quarters, with his usual munificence. In the year 1814, he was induced by a clerical friend, in whose judgment he confided, to make a fresh experiment; and, accordingly, the machinery of the available and ingenious Koenig, assisted by his young friend Bauer, was introduced into, indeed, at first the *Times* office, but into the adjoining premises, such caution being thought necessary, from the threatened violence of the pressmen. Here the work advanced, under the frequent inspection and advice of the friend alluded to. At one period these two able mechanics suspended their anxious toil, and left the premises in disgust. After the lapse, however, of about three days, the same gentleman discovered their retreat, indicted them to return, shamed them, to their surprise, their difficulty conquered, and the work still in progress. The night on which this curious machine was first brought into use in its new abode was one of great anxiety and even alarm. The suspicious pressmen had surrounded the premises, and the most ominous mutterings might suspend their employment—"destruction to him and his traps." They were directed to wait for expected news from the Continent. It was about six o'clock in the forenoon when Mr. Walter went into the press-room, and astonished its occupants by telling them that 'the *Times* was already printed by steam! That, if they attempted violence, there was a force ready to suppress it; but that, if they remained peaceable, no wages should be continued to every one of them till similar employment could be procured'—a promise which was, no doubt, faithfully performed; and, having so said, he distributed several copies among them. Thus was this most hazardous enterprise undertaken and successfully carried through, and printing by steam on an almost gigantic scale given to the world.'

The *Times* of the 28th of November, 1814, was the first newspaper printed in England by steam. The use of the steam-press is now general; without it an efficient daily journal could not exist; and such has been the increase in the demand for newspapers, that a still greater speed than 5000 or 6000 an hour is now required, and will soon be effected.

The *Times* has also had several conflicts with individuals as well as Govern-

THE LATE JOHN WALTER, ESQ.—FROM A BUST AT BEARWOOD.

ments; the exposure of criminality is by no means a safe proceeding, and under the old Law of Libel was still more dangerous than it is at present. A few years ago, the journal destroyed a complicated and well-laid system of fraud that would have inflicted serious injury on the bankers of London and the Continent. An action of libel afterwards brought against the publisher by one of the parties implicated, failed, but involved the paper in heavy expenses. A public subscription was raised in the City to defray them, but the money was devoted by Mr. Walter to the foundation of a perpetual Scholarship in the City of London School. The circumstances of the case are recorded on a marble tablet in the Royal Exchange.

Mr Walter was returned to Parliament for the county of Berks, but resigned his seat in 1837. He was subsequently elected for Nottingham. His political life was distinguished by an uncompromising hostility to the New Poor Law; against it the influence of the *Times* has been steadily directed, and with immense effect. The attacks on it made Mr. Walter by no means a favourite with the last Government, and there was a marked hostility between him and Sir James Graham. It is difficult to prove such allegations, but it is said that the Ministry of that day were not above having recourse to sundry Parliamentary manœuvres, well known to election agents, to unseat the member for Nottingham; and it was at last effected.

Mr. Walter was not a party politician; he constantly advocated the interests and rights of the people, independently of all party considerations. He lived to see the beginning of the end of that system he had so long exposed. Towards the close of his life he heard of the breaking up and remodelling of the once powerful Commission, on the basis of responsibility; "and it was almost in his last hours that he was told there was scarcely a Parliamentary candidate who did not pledge himself to some extent against the inhumanities of that law against which for so many years he had waged a single-handed war. He died with the news of victory in his ear."

His devotion to the cause which by day and by night engrossed his interest and his powers, and never allowed him the needful repose, probably cost Mr. Walter not only his ease and his comfort, but his health and his life. His early perceived the dangerous character of the symptoms, which made their first appearance rather more than a twelvemonth since.

Early in the progress of the complaint, which was a cancer in the face, Mr Walter, for the sake of medical attendance, took up his abode at his residence in Printing-house-square, where, after many months of suffering, he expired at a quarter before two o'clock, A.M., on the 24th of July.

In the neighbourhood in which he resided, Mr. Walter was universally esteemed for the active part he took in ameliorating the condition of the poor; he contributed generously to their necessities. His private acts were quite in keeping with the powerful public advocacy of the cause he supported in public. The new church he built at his own cost at Bearwood, will ever be a monument of his munificence.

Mr. Walter died in the midst of the General Election, and the respect in which his memory is held, was shown by a circumstance almost without a parallel in Parliamentary history. The electors of Nottingham, on the day after his decease, without canvass or preparation, returned his son, Mr. J. Walter, to the House of Commons, by an immense majority.

BEARWOOD, NEAR READING.

ARRIVAL OF THE UNITED STATES FRIGATE, "MACEDONIAN," AT CORK, WITH PROVISIONS FOR THE DISTRESSED IRISH.

(Supposed to be spoken by one of the crew.)

"BROTHERS! although the ocean rolls between
Our homes, no ocean rolls between our hearts.
With suffering soul Columbia hath seen
Pale Erin's wretchedness; and soon her marts
Were crowded with her offerings of free,
Full, tearful aid. Swart Labour's horny hand
Gave his last dollar, or sent o'er the sea
'Bread stuffs,' the staff of life in scury land.
Hence comes the *Macedonian*—noble bark,
The smile of Heaven is 'lumining her sails,
Which wave like Mercy's wings o'er famine stark,
And heals the wound where Pestilence prevails.
Brothers in tongue, arts, bravery, and blood,
Let us be rivals strong—in doing good."

L.

THIS noble vessel arrived in the Cove on the 16th ult., after a fair voyage of twenty-seven days; and anchored at Hawbowline.

The *Macedonian* is a very large and beautiful frigate, carrying forty-four guns, when in commission, and upwards of 1700 tons; she is commanded by Commodore De Kay, Argentine Navy. The cargo, which consisted of corn-meal, Indian meal, rice, beans, and a quantity of clothing, has been generously contributed by the Middle States and Relief Committees of the inhabitants of Boston the contributions of the city of New York alone amounting the immense number of 1018 barrels of corn-meal! The cargo is estimated at from 60,000 to 80,000 dollars; half to be discharged at Hawbowline, and the remainder between Belfast and Glasgow. It was through the interest and so initiation of Commodore De Kay, that Congress granted the use of the *Macedonian* for her present mission of peace and charity; the gallant and philanthropic gentleman bearing all th expense of victualling, manning, loading, &c., amounting to something over £3000. An American journal, dated June 13, 1847, says:—"The brave and noble De Kay, with a liberality which entitles him to the gratitude of Ireland, and the admiration of the world, has carried out this magnificent undertaking at his own expense; and the cargo, commenced by the Corporation of New York, has been completed by the patriotic sense and good feeling of the citizens of Boston."

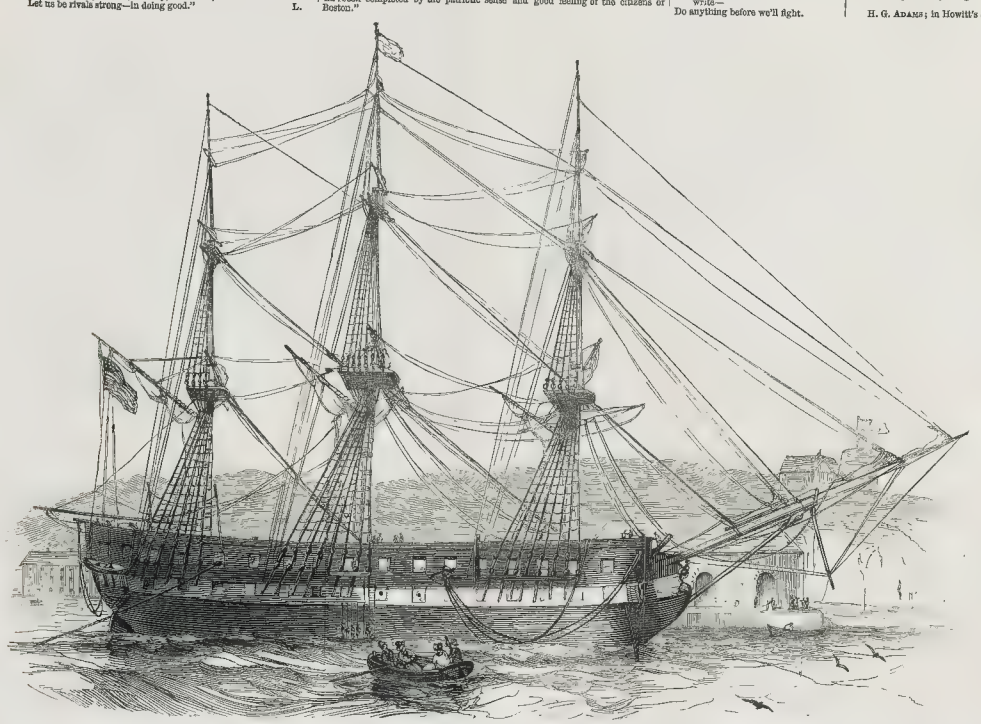
The *Macedonian* is a fine specimen of the naval architecture of the United States. she worked beautifully during her voyage, although six feet deeper than if she had in her armament. The white flag of the *Jamestown*, with a wreath of shamrock, and the rose and thistle in the centre, floated from the mainmast of the *Macedonian*, whilst the "star-spangled banner" waved from her mizen.

Nothing can exceed the gratitude of the citizens of Cork to the American people, for their practical and generous sympathy.

"Go back, thou messenger of good,
Freighted with words of brotherhood,
And say, if ever cause should move
Our hearts to thoughts of deadly strife,
With those who sent thee here in love,
When Famine walked abroad, and life
Withered beneath his touch, as grass
Wherethrough the scorching flames do pass—
We'll pause, reflect, and speak, and write—
Do anything before we'll fight.

Go, plough the intervening sea,
Shake loose thy canvas to the breeze
Thou link of unity between
Two kindred nations, that should ne'er
In hostile attitude have been;
It matters not whose flag ye bear!
Though warlike be thy look and name,
We care not; for henceforth thy fame
Is holy, as an ark wherein
The dove of peace may refuge wi . '

H. G. ADAMS; in Howitt's Journal



THE "MACEDONIAN," UNITED STATES FRIGATE, LADEN WITH PROVISIONS FOR THE DESTITUTE IRISH

THE BISHOP OF NORWICH, PRESIDENT OF THE INSTITUTE.

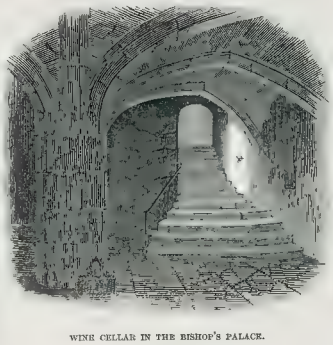
THURSDAY.

This morning, the Fourth Annual Meeting of the Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland commenced in St. Andrew's Hall, Norwich. The business of the meeting was opened by the Marquis of Northampton, who introduced the Bishop of Norwich, the new President, to his chair. The Bishop, in a very eloquent speech of nearly half an hour, enlarged upon the advantages to be derived from the careful study of antiquities, and the good that had been effected by the Archæological Institute. A vote of thanks to the late Chairman was next agreed to; and then the Rev. J. Hunter proceeded to read a learned and elaborate paper upon the subject of English topography. A vote of thanks to Mr. Hunter was moved by the Master of Trinity; and the proceedings terminated with an exhibition of the last of the Whifflers—two men, with swords, and dressed in antique dresses, performing a variety of evolutions in a picturesque and elegant style. When the members left St. Andrew's Hall, the Whifflers preceded the Bishop, the Marquis, and the Master of Trinity, and continued their pioneer evolutions among the mob of electors of the Marquis of Douro and Mr. Peto, till the members of the Institute were fairly out of sight of St. Andrew's Hall.

A large party of the Members of the Institute next left Norwich, on an excursion to Caistor Camp, returning in time to hear a paper read on "Norwich and the Venta Icenorum," a contribution by Mr. Hudson Gurney. In the evening, the Bishop of Norwich had a large dinner party at the Palace, to which the leading members of the Institute were invited.

FRIDAY.

To-day, the several Sections met:—the Historical Section (Henry Hallam, Esq., in the chair) in the court-room of the Guildhall; the Early and Medieval Section (the Marquis of Northampton in the chair) in the Council-room of the Guildhall; and the Architectural Section (the Master of Trinity in the chair) in the public library. The great feature of the day was Professor Willis's discourse on the Cathedral—his peripatetic supplement to his lecture delivered in the cathedral itself. On no occasion has Professor Willis been listened to with greater attention, and, though Norwich Cathedral is somewhat deficient in variety of interest, the Professor succeeded in explaining many of the obscurer points to the satisfaction of the Bishops and the Canons who heard him. In the Close, as all Norfolk readers will remember, is an interesting ruin, evidently a part of the monastic buildings attached to the Cathedral, but what particular part, has puzzled all our antiquaries. Professor Willis, however, has settled the point, it was a part of the Infirmary. Another interesting ruin, the early porch, in the Bishop's garden, was, Professor Willis observed, the porch of the great hall attached to the Palace.



WINE CELLAR IN THE BISHOP'S PALACE.

In the evening, there was a *conversazione* at the Palace, which was attended by upwards of three hundred ladies and gentlemen. The Bishop had liberally invited all who took part in the proceedings of the Institute, and a very interesting evening was spent: among the visitors were the Marquis of Northampton, the Master of Trinity, the Dean of Westminster, Mr. Bancroft, Sir Richard Westmacott, and all the leading men in the Institute. Amongst the ladies was Amelia Opie, the widow of the celebrated painter. The spacious apartments in the Palace were thrown open, and the visitors received by the Bishop, his lady, and daughters, in the great drawing room. This, though not an architecturally decorated apartment, is a noble room, and two sides of it have cases filled with the best of decorations—books. The furniture presents an assemblage of ancient and modern tastes, and, from the many fashions in style of carving, has a picturesque air. A noble window, of admirable design, has been introduced on one side of the apartment, by the good taste of the present Bishop, and it adds materially to the general appearance of the room. Several madrigals and glees were excellently sung by the choristers of the Cathedral, and, from some of the pieces being strictly antiquarian in point of date, the music was quite in keeping with the Archæological pursuits of most of the company.

The great features of the evening were the Kitchen and Cellars of the Palace—as their antiquity and character render them especial objects of interest; and they are highly prized by the Bishop. They were lighted up for the occasion, and as every one in the course of the evening visited the lower regions, it was amusing to see ladies in silks and satins, and gentlemen in full costume, prying into kitchen, cellar, and larder; examining the groined arches, brickwork, and modern innovations with scrupulous attention; and, indeed, we query whether so much company had ever visited the old vaulted rooms since they were built, and certainly never so talented an assemblage as swept along the different ways on Friday evening. One "bit," a great favourite of the Bishop's, was kept closed, on account of its small size and the inconvenient staircase in it. This was the Wine Cellar, represented in one of our illustrations, and which is of great character and effect. Its inconvenient staircase, and its not holding more than a dozen persons at a time, however, effectually excluded its being open as one of the "sights" of the evening.

SATURDAY.

This day was wholly engrossed by a pilgrimage to Walsingham and Binham Abbey, taking East Barsham Hall, and the Chapel at Houghton-in-the-Dale, in the way. At Walsingham, the Institute was most kindly received by the proprietor of the Priory and Wishing Wells, James Lee Warner, Esq., who had prepared a handsome champagne luncheon. At Binham, a second luncheon had

THE SILVER-GILT CORPORATION EWER, IN THE MUSEUM OF THE INSTITUTE.

KITCHEN IN THE BISHOP'S PALACE.

FELLOWS, IN THE MUSEUM OF THE INSTITUTE.

been provided by Mr. Richard England, to which a second section did ample justice.

MONDAY.

This day was completely taken up by a visit to Burgh Castle, the church at Yarmouth, Caistor Castle, and by a dinner at the Town Hall. Wherever the Institute has gone, the hospitality has been unbounded. Yesterday's excursion included three hearty luncheons—one from Mr. Green, the incumbent of Burgh; another from Mr. Everett, the tenant at Caistor; and a third from the Rev. Henry Mackenzie, the incumbent of the fine old church of St. Nicholas, Yarmouth. The ruins of Burgh were explained by the Rev. Charles Hartshorne; the church at Yarmouth, by Professor Willis; and Fastolfe's mansion at Caistor, by the Marquis of Northampton and Sir Richard Westmacott. The dinner, at six, in the Town Hall, and at which 130 sat down, included the Mayor of Yarmouth (who occupied the chair), the President of the Institute (the Bishop of Norwich), the American Minister (Mr. Bancroft), the Marquis of Northampton, Lord Braybrooke, Sir J. Bolleau (the munificent purchaser of the barren scarss of Burgh), Sir R. Westmacott, the Deans of Westminster and Hereford; Mr. Hallam, the historian; Mr. Milman, the poet; Professor Willis; Mr. Stanley, the biographer of Dr. Arnold; elected and rejected Members of Parliament, county candidates, and antiquaries of every class and description.

The dinner over, some of the company retired to Mr. Dawson Turner's; others to Mr. C. J. Palmer's Elizabethan house upon the quay (so well known by Shaw's illustration), where coffee was served, and conversation carried on till it was time to start.

We have abridged these details from the report of the meeting in the *Daily News*. We shall continue our account of the Congress next week, with additional illustrations.

One of the great attractions of the meeting has been the opening of a large and curious temporary museum, containing an assemblage of antiquities chiefly relating to Norfolk, contributed by the Lord Chancellor, the Lord Bedford, the Lady Suffield (quite an emptying of Blickling), Mr. Hudson Gurney, Sir John Boileau, Rev. James Bulwer, and others. One side of the great room at the Swan Inn is lined with a succession of glass-cases containing rings, cameos, gems, locks, keys, gloves, and a long et cetera of curiosities; while the other is hung with the richest embroidered hangings, and varied with partisans, halberds, and swords. One of the great curiosities is a case of chain mail, possibly a bauberk of the fourteenth century, found embedded in the chalk basin of the Seine, in the excavations for the Paris and Rouen Railway. The rowelled spurs remain embedded in the mass, a perfect coating of chain-mail surrounded by a spur. Another curiosity is the buff coat, under vest, and embroidered belt of Jacob Lord Astley, of Reading, sergeant-major of the forces under Charles I. The chimney of the room is most adroitly and completely concealed by the Jessica, Lorenzo, chimney-piece, formerly the chimney-piece in the sitting-room of the celebrated Sir Thomas Brown.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

The head-piece to our Illustrations this week, is composed of richly traceried Gothic panels from the Cathedral, containing within the centre panel a portrait of the Bishop of Norwich, beneath which are his armorial bearings; and in those on either side views of the Cathedral and of the Town Hall.

The Kitchen is a remarkably fine specimen of Gothic graining, springing from a central pillar, and is a truly interesting apartment. The fire-place, however, is sadly shorn of its original character; the modern range but ill assorting with the wide gaping chimney, up which, crawhile, rolled volumes of smoke from the huge piles of faggots blazing on the hearth. On one side of the fire-place, a small portion of the seat, which was usual on either hand of the fire-place, is still remaining; but all the other portions of the characteristic features of the chimney have been stopped up, to make the place suitable to modern requirements.

The Wine Cellar, which is entered from the Kitchen, is an excessively picturesque "bit." Like the Kitchen, the groining springs from a central pillar, and its whole character bespeaks its antiquity. So dark is the place, that a candle but just serves by its glimmering light to point out its architectural features.

Amongst the rarities left in the Museum of the Institute, the Ewer, of which we give a representation, is one of the most beautiful, and is a very fine work of art of the 16th century. It is of silver, gilt, and the subjects round the body, neck, and foot of the vessel, are groups of Tritons, mermaids, and sea nymphs, with dolphins, &c., all most beautifully wrought. The handle is of fine ontline, composed of a dolphin near the nock of the Ewer, then a winged figure, terminating in a graceful scroll, having a grotesque mask on it. The junction of the dolphin with the winged figure is very cleverly designed. The lip of the Ewer has been broken and not very skilfully repaired, giving an angular expression to that portion by no means agreeable to the eye. The Basin belonging to this Ewer is most exquisitely wrought with similar subjects of sea nymphs, Tritons, &c., and the workmanship is admirable. The Ewer and Basin are part of the plate belonging to the Corporation of Norwich, to which body they were presented, in the 16th century, by Lord Henry Howard.

The Bellows, which were contributed to the Museum of the Institute by Lord Stafford, are admirable both for design and for execution. They are of the date of the 17th century, and are supposed to be of Flemish workmanship.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, August 8.—Tenth Sunday after Trinity.

MONDAY, 9. Shooting stars.—The Sun rises at 4h. 38m.; is due East at 6h. 59m.; and sets at 7h. 20m.

TUESDAY, 10.—St. Lawrence. The Length of the Day is 14h. 51m.

WEDNESDAY, 11.—Dog Days end.—At 0h. 28m., a.m., New Moon.—Half Quarter.

THURSDAY, 12.—Grouse Shooting begins.—The day has decreased 1h. 49m. since the Longest Day

FRIDAY, 13.—Birth of Dowager Queen Adelaide, 1792.—Old Lammas Day.

SATURDAY, 14.—Saturn rises at 8h. 6m., p.m.; Mars rises at 9h. 39m., p.m.; and Jupiter, at 0h. 56m., a.m.

The nights of the 9th, 10th, and 11th of August are believed to be, by some persons, particularly distinguished by an unusual display of meteors, or shooting stars. It is doubtful whether these meteors take place within the limits of the Earth's atmosphere, or beyond it; or, in other words, whether they are from the Earth at the time of their appearance. This can be determined by two persons in different places noticing the time and place of the appearances, or of the disappearance, of the same meteor.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 14

Sunday		Monday		Tuesday		Wednesday		Friday		Saturday	
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
s 9	10	0	1	1	22	2	25	3	28	4	32

* * On Sunday the 8th, there will be no high tide during the morning

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*J. P. S.*"—*Manchester.*—*Provost, Sax. profust.* is the chief magistrate of a town, having the same functions as the Mayor of other cities. *Mayor is from the French Maire, Norm. Maëir, Mair, Meyre. The statement as to the relative use of London and Glasgow is, we believe, correct.*

"*F. B.*" *Probably*

"*Cantab*" *is thanked for the Sketch, which want of space prevents our inserting.*

"*X. X. X.*" *will find the veritable name of the author of the "Comic History of England," in its title-page.*

"*W. H.,*" *Watford, Dunsinny.*—*Received.*

"*G. S.*"—*The Index to Vol. X. of our Journal was given on July* 10.

"*Henrietta*" *is mistaken: no alteration has taken place.*

"*Sunday*" *will be entitled to vote.*

"*H.,*" *Bilston, can recover by summons, but cannot legally quit without notice.*

"*H. C.,*" *Swansea.*—*Address the letter to Dublin. The name is pronounced as spell*

"*H. R. R.*" *is thanked; but we had not room for the Sketch.*

"*Paul Dombey.*"—*Knightley's or Gleig's History of England is a good abridgment.*

"*Cumberland.*"—*On Nelson's arrival at Alexandria, August* 1, 1798, *he found the French fleet lying moored in the Bay of Aboukir, where the memorable "Battle of the Nile" commenced on August* 12

"*A Constant Subscriber,*" *Merthyr.*—*Programme is pronounced Program.*

"*J. G.,*" *Worthing, is assured that in the City, the fidelity of the Portraits of the Candidates, in our Journal of last week, was very generally recognised.*

"*J. H.,*" *Milton-street, is thanked; but we have room for the subject.*

"*A Chesterfield Subscriber.*"—*Normal Schools are those in which children are instructed in the elementary branches of education.*

"*R. I.,*" *may obtain the light green covers for our Journal, by order, of any bookseller.*

"*R. P.,*" *Jersey.*—*We are not aware of the conditions of the Prize Essay.*

"*A Lady,*" *Stoke Newington.*—*The Office of the Commissioners on Lunacy is* 19, *New-street, Spring-gardens.*

"*A Subscriber,*" *Teignmouth, is thanked; but, we cannot promise the Sketch insertion*

"*A Practical Potter.*"—*The Duke of Bedford's "Medici Vase" is, probably, at Woburn.*

"*A Reader,*" *Redruth.*—*Read "The Emigrant's Guide in Australia," published by Orr and Co*

"*Q. T. T.*" *will find a carefully drawn-up resumé of the History of English Carriages, by Mr. Fairholt, F.S.A., in Vol.* 106, 107, *and* 109 *of the "Art-Union Journal." Among the illustrations of this paper is a coach similar to the Duke's carriage, in Chapter* 2 *of Sir Walter Scott's "Old Mortality;" so that the description is correct enough.*

"*A Subscriber,*" *Woodbridge. The length of the London and Blackwall Railway is* 5¼ *miles*

"*J. B.,*" *Everton, Liverpool.*—*The reason why the public so generally believe that the variations of the weather depend upon the Moon, is their ready obedience to a bold assertion, not founded upon facts. Our reason for the contrary assertion is based entirely upon observations, and these properly reduced and discussed. At the Royal Observatory, at Greenwich, an uninterrupted series of meteorological observations have been taken with the best instruments, at every two hours, night and day, since the year* 1840. *These observations have been reduced and fully discussed at a very great expense of labour, indeed; and no connection has been found to have existed between the variable phases or positions of the Moon, and the variations of the weather.*—(*J. G.*)

"*W. B.*"—*T. H. Fielding's Treatise on Oil and Water-Colour Painting, published by Ackermann, Strand.*

"*A Three Months' Subscriber.*"—*The lines inscribed upon a board, placed on a tree in Richmond Park, we think, bear a signature. Mr. Brayley's new "History of Surrey" has not elucidated the matter, as we expected. The passage:*

"*England, with all thy faults I love thee still,—*
My country! and, while yet a nook is left,
Where English minds and manners may be found," *&c.*

is from the Tears of France, (or Book 2), *of Cowper's "Task," from which Byron has quoted it*

"*A First Subscriber,*" *Leeds, is thanked.*

"*J. F.,*" *Bradford. The most direct way to Wisconsin, in North America, (i.e., the nearest), is by landing at Philadelphia, or New York, and proceeding thence, in a straight line, to the south point of Lake Michigan, which bounds Wisconsin, on the east: but, others might prefer crossing some of the Lakes. Sir Richard Bonnycastle's last work on Canada is an excellent Emigration Guide.*

"*J. T.*"—*We cannot engrave the Picture in question. The Windsor Castle Illustrations still be resumed.*

"*T. W.,*" *Wordsley.*—*The Art-Union Print and Outline, for the present year, are not yet distributed.*

"*A Well-wisher*" *is thanked for the Sketch; but our own artist is busy at Dublin.*

"*A Constant Reader,*" *Stratford.*—*The person must wait on the Registrar.*

"*W. S.,*" *Devonshire.*—*We cannot give the information.*

"*E. B.*" *Finsbury-square.*—*Apply to Mr. Bell, bookseller, Fleet-street.*

"*S. V. C.,*" *Vauxhall.*—*We are not aware that the will of the founder of Guy's Hospital provides any medical education free of expense.*

"*A. A.,*" *Enfield.*—*Money in Savings' Banks can be bequeathed by Will, in the same form as other investments.*

"*J. H. B.,*" *Carmarthen,* is thanked for his *excellent Sketch of the Sea King.*

"*R. O. M.*"—*Dr. Faraday's address is the Royal Institution, Albemarle-street.*

"*A Subscriber,*" *Egremont, is recommended to read a capital paper on Vandyke, in the "Fraser's Magazine" for the present month.*

"*Gracchus.*" *Gwilt's "Encyclopædia of Architecture."*

"*J. F. S.*"—*Apply respecting permission to copy Pictures in the Dulwich Gallery, at either of the places where Tickets are obtainable.*

"*Ignoramus.*"—*Mdlle. Lind, it is expected, will sing six nights more, at Her Majesty's Theatre.*

CITY ELECTION.—*We cannot spare room for the letters explaining "the grounds upon which Mr. Payne allowed himself to be put in nomination."*

FUNERAL OBSEQUIES OF MR. O'CONNELL.—Next week we shall illustrate, in a Series of faithful Engravings, the last honours paid to the Remains of Mr. O'Connell, from Sketches by Mr. James Mahony.

BOOKS RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.

Haverstock. No. 1.—Sports, Pastimes, and Customs of London.—Geographical Progress by the Rev. T. Price.—Robinson Crusoe Illustrated.—Guide to the Isle of Wight.—Robertson's Guide to the Buxton Waters.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 7, 1847.

WERE Louis Philippe a younger man, we should not despair of seeing him once more a resident at Twickenham, as a private individual; but, as it is, he will probably die King of the French; his dynasty will last his time, and he may defer a convulsion till the reign of his successor; it was a former King of France, we believe, who said *après nous le deluge*. But much longer it will not be ere the face of affairs must change in France. The uneasy symptoms that precede a storm are becoming daily more visible. The total neglect of commercial and financial policy which the Government exhibits, while exhausting all its energies to some wretched diplomatic intrigue, is beginning to produce its consequences. The embarrassment of the public Revenue is but a reflex of the difficulties of the people. The accounts of the state of Paris are positively alarming; shops standing empty, establishments idle, acting at liberty a destitute population, irritated and ready for any outbreak; the Government overpowered with debt, and the most glaring proofs given that some of its members are destitute of common honesty; all this is fuel to the flames of discontent that are burning slowly but fiercely beneath the surface. All the forts of Paris and the expedients that place the people and the ruler in the position of open enemies will not save the dynasty if it do not act with more wisdom. The insatiable grasping of the King at all he can get for his family seems perfectly fatuous; thrones, dowers, alliances, engross his faculties, and in the meantime, the resources of the kingdom are shrinking and the springs of prosperity drying up. There is not a State in Europe that cannot show a better balance sheet than France; Prussia, Russia, Austria, all have their revenues tolerably well administered, and all are progressing. In the great development of railroads, that first element of the prosperity of modern states, they are all going a-head of France, who will soon be isolated and fettered from action by her material deficiencies. And all this is the result of seventeen years of peace and a Government of order and liberty! If order leads to insolvency and exhaustion, the sooner the policy is changed the better.

The celebration of the Fêtes of July this year was watched with all the precautions of a state of war: amusements were provided for the populace with one hand and cannon pointed at them with the other: musketry and *Mâts de Cocagne* were equally ready: a whole army was gathered into Paris and another round it: the police visited every gunsmith's shop and unscrewed the locks from all fowling-pieces and pistols—a piece of wisdom taught by the days of the Barricades and now used to prevent the chance of their recurrence. But what a wretched prospect is this scene of hatred and mistrust between the governing power and the governed: the rulers treat the people as a beast of prey to be hunted for the gain of flesh and fur; and the people are always ready to hunt the rulers if they get the chance. This is not civilisation, but barbarism using its forms: it is mere despotism in disguise, and despotism deprived of sagacity. There is not one Government of France during the present century to which the Administration of Louis Philippe does not furnish an unfavourable contrast. The sway of Napoleon and the Empire was not more costly, and it had triumphs and victories, in the midst of which the wonderful energy of the Emperor could still find time to attend to the material interests of the country. The Government of the Restoration was less costly, and not a whit more oppressive. The system of the Monarchy of July has resulted in the supremacy of military force, a girdle of fortresses, enormous revenues spent without effect, or absorbed or wasted; and, as to movement or progress, a total negation and apathy, a mere vulgar struggle to take all we can and keep all we get, without doing a single act in return. It is a sordid policy and will end in ruin.

THE Elections still continue to absorb public attention, though they present no very marked incidents. Lord Palmerston has given a long explanation of his foreign policy to the electors of Tiverton, in an easy and familiar style, that reminds one of the books said to be "adapted to the meanest capacity." It is worth noting that Lord Palmerston's inveterate foe, Mr. Urquhart, who thinks impeachment and beheading the slightest punishment due to the Foreign Secretary's enormities, has been returned to Parliament. Some sharp attacks may be anticipated; but we never knew hostile explanation of his foreign policy to the electors of Tiverton, in an easy and familiar style, that reminds one of the Lord. He invariably settles his opponents with a cool, easy air, peculiarly his own; and so will it be with Mr. Urquhart.

There has been an amusing Election at Wallingford, where the candidate had to surround himself with a body guard against the sheriff's officers; the dodging and manœuvring furnished a scene as extravagantly comic as a Haymarket farce, but of which the moral effect is very questionable. The Gloucestershire Election has brought out the family feud of the Berkeleys in a strong light; a constituency electing any one at the bidding of their master, and a candidate saying openly he would have voted on a great question, "but Earl Fitzhardinge would not let him," form a spectacle to wonder at beyond most wondering. Is there no power of disfranchising counties?

THE NEW PARLIAMENT.

[In our first impression last week we gave an accurate list of the members returned for the New Parliament up to the time of going to press, and in our late edition, the returns received up to Saturday evening were added. The elections for English cities and towns are now all concluded. The following is a perfect list of the returns. We have compiled them carefully from various sources, and made as accurate a calculation as possible of the opinions of each member. The general result of the elections for the 239 cities and boroughs of England and Wales, and two Universities, is, that of the members elected 146 are Conservatives and 154 Whigs.]

RETURNS FOR ENGLISH CITIES AND BOROUGHS.

	Prev.	Whig.	Peel.
Abingdon			
Sir P. Thesiger	..	0	.. 1
Andover			
J. H. Coles	..	1	.. 0
W. Dobbs	..	..	0 .. 1
Anglesea			
Lord G. Paget	..	0	.. 1
Arundel			
Earl of Arundel	..	0	.. 1
Ashburton			
Colonel Mathason	..	0	.. 1
Ashton-under-Lyne			
C. Hindley	..	0	.. 1
Aylesbury			
J. P. Dearing	..	1	.. 0
Lord Nugent	..	0	.. 1
Banbury			
H. W. Tancred	..	0	.. 1
Barnstaple			
John Babridge	..	1	.. 0
Hon. J. W. Fortescue	..	0	.. 1
Bath			
Lord Ashley	..	0	.. 0
Lord Duncan	..	0	.. 1
Beaumaris			
Lord G. A. P. Paget	..	1	.. 0
Bedford			
Sir M. Varney	..	0	.. 1
H. Wilson	..	1	.. 0
Berwick			
M. Forster ..	..	0	.. 1
J. G. Renton	..	0	.. 1
Beverley			
J. Towneley	..	0	.. 1
S. Lane Fox	..	0	.. 0
Bewdley			
W. Ireland	..	1	.. 0
Buckingham			
G. F. Muntz	..	0	.. 1
W. Scholefield	..	0	.. 1
Blackburn			
J. Hornby ..	..	0	.. 0
J. Pilkington	..	0	.. 1
Bodmin			
J. Wyld ..	..	0	.. 0
G. Bell ..	..	0	.. 1
Bolton			
W. Bolling	..	1	.. 0
Dr. Bowring	..	0	.. 1
Boston			
Sir J. Duke	..	0	.. 1
B. B. Cabbell	..	1	.. 0
Bradford			
W. Hustler ..	..	0	.. 1
W. P. Thompson	..	0	.. 1
Brecon			
J. E. Vaughan	..	1	.. 0
Bridgewater			
H. Broadwood	..	1	.. 0
C. K. Tynte	..	0	.. 1
Bridgnorth			
T. C. Whitmore	..	0	.. 0
Sir R. Pigot	..	1	.. 0
Bridport			
T. A. Mitchell	..	0	.. 1
B. Cochrane	..	0	.. 0
Brighton			
Capt. Pechell	..	0	.. 1
Lord A. Hervey	..	0	.. 0
Bristol			
P. H. Berkeley	..	0	.. 1
P. W. Miles	..	0	.. 1
Buckingham			
Marquis of Chandos	..	1	.. 0
Col. John Hall	..	1	.. 0
Bury			
H. Walker	..	0	.. 1
Bury St. Edmund's			
Earl Jermyn	..	0	.. 0
E. H. Bunbury	..	0	.. 1
Calne			
Earl of Shelburne	..	0	.. 1
Cambridge			
A. S. Ayde ..	..	0	.. 1
Hon. W. Campbell	..	1	.. 0
Cambridge University			
Hon. E. Law	..	1	.. 0
Right Hon. H. Goulburn	..	0	.. 0
Canterbury			
Lord A. Conyngham	..	0	.. 1
Hon. G. P. S. Smythe	..	0	.. 0
Cardiff			
P. Pryse ..	..	0	.. 1
Cardigan			
Dr. J. Nicholl ..	..	0	.. 0
Carlisle			
W. N. Hodgson ..	..	1	.. 0
J. Dixon ..	..	1	.. 0
Carmarthen			
D. Pugh ..	..	0	.. 1
Carnarvon			
W. R. Hughes ..	..	0	.. 1
Chatham			
G. R. Pryng ..	..	0	.. 1
Cheltenham			
Sir W. Jones ..	..	1	.. 0
Chester			
Sir J. Jervis ..	..	0	.. 1
Lord Grosvenor ..	..	0	.. 1
Chichester			
Lord H. G. Lennox	..	1	.. 0
J. A. Smith ..	..	0	.. 1
Chippenham			
Joseph Neeld ..	..	1	.. 0
Lord Edward Bruce	..	1	.. 0
Christchurch			
Hon. E. J. Harris	..	1	.. 0
Cirencester			
W. Cripps ..	..	1	.. 0
Viscount Villiers	..	0	.. 1
Clitheroe			
M. Wilson ..	..	0	.. 1
Cockermouth			
H. C. Mulcahy ..	..	0	.. 1
G. Howman ..	..	0	.. 1
Colchester			
J. A. Hardcastle ..	..	0	.. 1
Sir C. B. Smyth ..	..	1	.. 0
Coventry			
E. Ellis ..	..	0	.. 1
S. J. Turner ..	..	0	.. 1
Cricklade			
Lord Ashley ..	..	0	.. 1
A. Lethbridge ..	..	1	.. 0
Darlington			
Joseph Sadd ..	..	1	.. 0
A. Pease ..	..	1	.. 0
Dartmouth			
Sir P. H. Wrot..	..	0	.. 1
Derby			
Right Hon. E. Strutt	..	0	.. 1
Hon. G. H. Bower ..	..	0	.. 1
Devizes			
C. H. W. Hendegr..	..	1	.. 0
W. H. L. Bruges ..	..	0	.. 1
Devonport			
B. Bidwell ..	..	0	.. 1
J. Rowe ..	..	0	.. 1
Dorchester			
Hon. Col. D. Damer	..	0	.. 1
H. G. Bond, Esq. ..	..	1	.. 0
Dover			
E. B. Rice ..	..	0	.. 1
Sir G. Clark ..	..	0	.. 0
Droitwich			
Sir J. Pakington ..	..	1	.. 0
Dudley			
J. Boubow ..	..	0	.. 0
Durham City			
J. Bowlinger ..	..	0	.. 1
R. J. Chapman ..	..	0	.. 1
Evesham			
Lord M. Hill ..	..	0	.. 1
Hon. C. Willoughby	..	1	.. 0
Exeter			
Sir J. T. B. Duckworth	..	1	.. 0
S. Divett ..	..	0	.. 1
Eye			
Sir E. K. Tilson ..	..	1	.. 0
Finsbury			
T. S. Duncombe ..	..	0	.. 1
T. Wakley ..	..	0	.. 1
Flint			
Sir J. Hanmer ..	..	0	.. 1
Frome			
Hon. Mr. or Boyle ..	..	0	.. 1
Gatton			
W. Hutt ..	..	0	.. 1
Gloucester			
H. T. Hope ..	..	0	.. 0
M. P. Berkeley ..	..	0	.. 1
Grantham			
G. T. Welby ..	..	1	.. 0
H. J. T. Mackenzie	..	0	.. 0
Great Grimsby			
E. Heneage ..	..	0	.. 1
Greenwich			
Admiral Dundas..	..	0	.. 1
E. J. Barnard ..	..	0	.. 1

Brought Forward	Prev.	Whig.	Peel.
	21	62	22
Guilford			
H. Currie ..	..	1	.. 0
R. D. Mangles ..	..	0	.. 1
Halifax			
Sir C. Wood ..	..	0	.. 1
H. Edwards ..	..	1	.. 0
Harwich			
J. Attwood ..	..	0	.. 1
Bagshawe ..	..	0	.. 0
Hastings			
B. Holland ..	..	0	.. 1
M. Brisco ..	..	1	.. 0
Haverfordwest			
Evans ..	..	0	.. 1
Helston			
Sir R. H. Vyvyan..	..	1	.. 0
Hereford			
Sir R. Price ..	..	0	.. 1
Lord Clifford ..	..	0	.. 1
Hertford			
Lord Malton ..	..	0	.. 1
Hon. W. F. Cowper	..	0	.. 1
Honiton			
J. Locke ..	..	0	.. 1
Sir J. W. Hogg ..	..	0	.. 0
Horsham			
J. Jervis ..	..	0	.. 1
Huddersfield			
W. C. R. Stansfield	..	0	.. 1
Hull			
M. T. Baines ..	..	0	.. 1
J. Clay ..	..	0	.. 1
Huntingdon			
Col. J. Peel.. ..	..	0	.. 1
T. Baring ..	..	0	.. 0
Hythe			
E. D. Brockman ..	..	0	.. 1
Ipswich			
R. C. Cobbold ..	..	1	.. 0
H. K. Adair ..	..	0	.. 1
Kendal			
R. O. Glyn ..	..	0	.. 1
Kidderminster			
R. Godson ..	..	0	.. 0
King's Lynn			
Lord G. Bentinck	..	1	.. 0
Lord Jocelyn ..	..	0	.. 0
Knaresborough			
Hon. W. J. Lascelles	..	0	.. 0
Lawson ..	..	1	.. 0
Lambeth			
C. Pearson ..	..	0	.. 1
T. D. Eyncourt ..	..	0	.. 0
Launceston			
M. Gregson ..	..	0	.. 1
T. Greene ..	..	0	.. 1
Launceston			
Rear-Admiral Bowles ..	..	0	.. 0
Leeds			
W. Beckett ..	..	0	.. 0
J. G. Marshall ..	..	0	.. 1
Leicester			
Sir J. Walmsley ..	..	0	.. 1
Michael Gardner ..	..	0	.. 1
Lewes			
G. Arkwright ..	..	1	.. 0
H. Hack ..	..	0	.. 1
Lewes			
Hon. H. Fitzroy ..	..	0	.. 0
R. Perfect ..	..	0	.. 1
Lichfield			
Lord A. Paget ..	..	0	.. 1
Lord Anson ..	..	0	.. 1
Lincoln			
Colonel Ricbcrp.	..	0	.. 0
C. Seeley ..	..	0	.. 1
Liskeard			
C. Buller ..	..	0	.. 1
Liverpool			
E. Cardwell ..	..	0	.. 1
Sir T. Birch ..	..	0	.. 1
London			
Lord J. Russell ..	..	0	.. 1
J. Pattison ..	..	0	.. 1
Baron L. Rothschild	..	0	.. 1
J. Masterman ..	..	0	.. 1
Ludlow			
R. H. Clive ..	..	0	.. 0
Col. sir. Salway ..	..	0	.. 1
Lyme Regis			
T. S. Addy ..	..	0	.. 1
Lymington			
Colonel Keppel ..	..	0	.. 1
W. A. Mackinnan ..	..	0	.. 0
Macclesfield			
J. Brocklehurst ..	..	0	.. 1
J. Williams ..	..	0	.. 1
Maidstone			
A. J. B. Hope ..	..	1	.. 0
G. Dodd	..	1	.. 0
Malton			
D. Waddington ..	..	1	.. 0
T. B. Leonard ..	..	0	.. 1
Malmesbury			
J. K. Howard ..	..	0	.. 1
Marlow			
J. E. Denison ..	..	0	.. 1
J. W. Childers ..	..	0	.. 1
Manchester			
T. M. Gibson ..	..	0	.. 1
J. Bright	..	0	.. 1
Marlborough			
Lord Ernest Bruce	..	0	.. 0
Right Hon. H. B. Baring	..	0	.. 0
Marlow (Great)			
J. P. Williams ..	..	0	.. 1
Col. B. Knox ..	..	1	.. 0
Marylebone			
Lord Dudley Stuart	..	0	.. 1
Sir B. Hall ..	..	0	.. 1
Merthyr Tydvil			
Sir J. J. Guest ..	..	0	.. 1
Midhurst			
S. H. Walpole ..	..	1	.. 0
Monmouth			
R. J. Hewitt ..	..	0	.. 1
Montgomery			
Hon. R. Cholmondely	..	1	.. 0
Morpeth			
Hon. R. G. Howard	..	0	.. 1
Newark			
J. Smart	..	1	.. 0
M. Sutton	..	0	.. 1
Newcastle-under-Lyme			
W. Jackson ..	..	0	.. 1
J. Bailey	..	1	.. 0
Newcastle-upon-Tyne			
W. Ord	..	1	.. 0
T. M. Headlam ..	..	0	.. 1
Newport (Isle of Wight)			
W. H. Plowden ..	..	1	.. 0
W. Smith	..	0	.. 1
Northallerton			
W. B. Wrightson..	..	0	.. 1
Northampton			
R. V. Smith ..	..	0	.. 1
R. Currie	..	0	.. 1
Norwich			
Viscounts of Douro	..	0	.. 0
S. M. Peto ..	..	0	.. 1
Nottingham			
J. Walter ..	..	0	.. 1
F. O'Connor ..	..	0	.. 1
Oldham			
J. T. Fox	..	0	.. 0
J. Dunnett ..	..	0	.. 1
Oxford			
J. H. Langston ..	..	0	.. 1
W. P. Wood ..	..	0	.. 1
Oxford University			
Sir R. Inglis ..	..	1	.. 0
W. F. Hendricken ..	..	1	.. 0
Pembroke			
Sir J. Owen ..	..	1	.. 0
Penryn and Falmouth			
E. Magnay ..	..	0	.. 1
F. Maxwell ..	..	0	.. 1
Peterborough			
Hon. Brudenell ..	..	0	.. 1
W. Cavendish ..	..	0	.. 1
Petersfield			
Sir W. Gil Jolliffe	..	1	.. 0
Plymouth			
Lord Ebrington ..	..	1	.. 0
H. Labouch	..	1	.. 0
Pontefract			
E. Marsh	..	0	.. 1
R. M. Milnes ..	..	0	.. 1
Poole			
G. R. Hodgson ..	..	0	.. 1
S. R. Phillips ..	..	0	.. 1
Portsmouth			
F. T. Baring ..	..	1	.. 0
Sir G. Staunton ..	..	0	.. 1
Preston			
Sir G. Strickland..	..	0	.. 1
P. W. Grenfell ..	..	0	.. 0
	54	131	51
	31	63	22

	Prot.	Whig.	Prot.
Brought Forward	84	131	41
Madras			
Sir T H Lewis	0	.. 1 ..	0
Reading			
F Pigott	0	.. 1 ..	0
Sergeant Talfourd ..	0	.. 1 ..	0
Rutland			
T S Cocks	0	.. 0 ..	1
Retford (East)			
Hon A Dunsombe ..	1	.. 0 ..	0
Viscount Galway ..	1	.. 0 ..	0
Richmond (Yorkshire)			
H Bligh	0	.. 1 ..	0
M Wyvill	0	.. 1 ..	0
Ripon			
Hon R Lascelles ..	0	.. 0 ..	1
Sir C Graham	0	.. 1 ..	0
Rochdale			
S Crawford	0	.. 1 ..	0
Rochester			
R Bernal	0	.. 1 ..	0
T Hodges	0	.. 1 ..	0
Rye			
H B Curteis	0	.. 1 ..	0
Salford			
J Brotherton	0	.. 1 ..	0
Salisbury			
W J Chaplin	0	.. 1 ..	0
C B Wall	0	.. 1 ..	0
Sandwich			
Lord G Paget	0	.. 1 ..	0
C W Grenfell	0	.. 1 ..	0
Scarborough			
Sir J W Johnstone ..	0	.. 0 ..	1
Lord Mulgrave	0	.. 0 ..	1
Shaftesbury			
R B Sheridan	0	.. 1 ..	0
Sheffield			
J Parker	0	.. 1 ..	0
G Ward	0	.. 1 ..	0
Shoreham			
Sir C Burrell	1	.. 0 ..	0
G Goring	1	.. 0 ..	0
Shrewsbury			
E H Baldock	0	.. 0 ..	1
R A Slaney	0	.. 0 ..	1
Southampton			
A J E Cockburn ..	0	.. 1 ..	0
J M Weeks	0	.. 1 ..	0
South Shields			
J T Wawn	0	.. 1 ..	0
Scarborough			
Alderman Humphery ..	0	.. 1 ..	0
Sir W Molesworth ..	0	.. 1 ..	0
Stafford			
H Urquhart	1	.. 0 ..	0
Alderman Sidney ..	0	.. 1 ..	0
St Albans			
J Raphael	0	.. 1 ..	0
G W J Repton	1	.. 0 ..	0
Stamford			
Marquis of Granby ..	1	.. 0 ..	0
Sir H J O Harries ..	0	.. 1 ..	0
St Ives			
Lord W Paulett	0	.. 1 ..	0
Stockport			
R Gholden	0	.. 1 ..	0
J Heald	0	.. 1 ..	0
Stoke-upon-Trent			
W T Copeland	0	.. 0 ..	1
R L Ricardo	0	.. 0 ..	1
Stroud			
G P Scrope	0	.. 1 ..	0
W H Stanton	0	.. 1 ..	0
Sunderland			
B Barclay	1	.. 0 ..	0
G Hudson	0	.. 0 ..	1
Swansea			
J H Vivian	0	.. 1 ..	0
Tamworth			
Sir R Peel	0	.. 0 ..	1
W Y Peel	0	.. 0 ..	1
Taunton			
H Labouchere	0	.. 1 ..	0
Sir T Colebrooke ..	0	.. 1 ..	0
	63	155	60

	Prot.	Whig.	Prot.
Brought Forward	63	155	60
Tavistock			
W Russell	0	.. 1 ..	0
J S Trelawny	0	.. 1 ..	0
Tewkesbury			
C Mathe	0	.. 0 ..	1
H Brownrd	0	.. 1 ..	0
Thetford			
Hon W B Baring ..	0	.. 0 ..	1
The Earl of Euston ..	0	.. 1 ..	0
Tiverton			
J Ball	0	.. 1 ..	0
Tiverton			
Lord Palmerston ..	0	.. 1 ..	0
J Heathcote	0	.. 1 ..	0
Totnes			
Lord Seymour	0	.. 1 ..	0
G B Baldwin	0	.. 1 ..	0
Tower Hamlets			
G Thompson	0	.. 1 ..	0
Sir W Clay	0	.. 1 ..	0
Truro			
J E Vivian	0	.. 1 ..	0
E Turner	0	.. 1 ..	0
Tynemouth			
R Grey	0	.. 1 ..	0
Wakefield			
C Gaskara	0	.. 0 ..	1
Wallingford			
W B Backestone ..	1	.. 0 ..	0
Walsall			
R E Littleton	0	.. 1 ..	0
Wareham			
J S W Drax	0	.. 1 ..	0
Warrington			
G Greenall	1	.. 0 ..	0
Warwick			
W Collins	0	.. 1 ..	0
Sir G Douglas	1	.. 0 ..	0
Wells			
W G Hayter	0	.. 1 ..	0
R Blakemore	0	.. 0 ..	1
Wenlock			
C C Forester	1	.. 0 ..	0
J M Gaskell	0	.. 1 ..	0
Westbury			
J Pearse	0	.. 1 ..	0
Westminster			
De Lacy Evans	0	.. 1 ..	0
C Hallgarten	0	.. 1 ..	0
Weymouth			
Colonel Freestun ..	1	.. 0 ..	0
W D Christie	0	.. 1 ..	0
Whitby			
W G Hayter	0	.. 1 ..	0
R Blakemore	0	.. 0 ..	1
Wexford			
Colonel Lindsay ..	0	.. 0 ..	1
R A Tickborne	0	.. 0 ..	1
Wilton			
Viscount Somerton ..	0	.. 0 ..	1
Winchester			
B Carter	0	.. 1 ..	0
Sir J B Eady	0	.. 1 ..	0
Windsor			
Colonel Reid	0	.. 1 ..	0
Lord J Hay	0	.. 0 ..	1
Wolverhampton			
C Villiers	0	.. 1 ..	0
T Thornley	0	.. 1 ..	0
Woodstock			
Marquis of Blandford ..	1	.. 0 ..	0
Worcester			
H Rivardo	0	.. 1 ..	0
F Rufford	0	.. 1 ..	0
Wycombe			
G H Dashwood ..	0	.. 1 ..	0
M T Smith	0	.. 1 ..	0
Yarmouth			
Lord A Lennox	0	.. 1 ..	0
H Cospe	0	.. 1 ..	0
York			
H B Yorke	0	.. 1 ..	0
J G Smyth	0	.. 1 ..	0
	73	194	73

[There is a double return for Montgomery. The numbers were equal (389) for Cholmondeley and Pugh.]

COUNTY MEMBERS RETURNED.

BERKSHIRE.—Robert Palmer, Philip Fusey, and Viscount Barrington.
BERWICKSHIRE.—Hon. F. Scott.
BRECON.—Joseph Bailey.
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.—Rt. Hon. B. Disraeli, C. G. Dupre, Hon. C. C. Cavendish.
CARNARVONSHIRE.—Pennant.
CHESHIRE (NORTH).—W. T. Egerton, Hon. E. J. Stanley.
DERBYSHIRE (NORTH).—The Hon. G. Cavendish and Mr. Evans.
DERBYSHIRE (SOUTH).—E. M. Munday, Esq., and C. R. Colville, Esq.
DEVON (EAST).—Lord Courtenay and Sir J. Y. Buller.
DORSETSHIRE.—G. Bankes, F. K. Seymer, J. Floyer.
DURHAM (SOUTH).—Lord Harry Vane and J. Fetter, Esq.
FLINT COUNTY.—The Hon. E. M. Lloyd Mostyn.
GLAMORGANSHIRE.—C. R. M. Talbot, Lord Adare.
GLOUCESTERSHIRE (EAST).—Sir W. Codrington, Marquis of Worcester.
HAMPSHIRE (NORTH).—The Right Hon. Shaw Lefevre and Sir W. Heathcote.
HEREFORDSHIRE.—Sir H. Meux and Halsey and Brend.
HEREFORDSHIRE.—Messrs. Bailey, Lewis, and Haggitt.
KENT (EAST).—J. P. Plumptre, W. Deedes
LANCASHIRE (NORTH).—J. W. Patten and J. Heywood.
LANCASHIRE (SOUTH).—Hon. C. P. Villiers,* W. Brown.

* Returned also for Wolverhampton.

MEMBERS RETURNED FOR SCOTLAND.

ABERDEEN.—Capt. Fordyce.
BERWICKSHIRE.—The Hon. F. Scott.
DUMFRIES BURGHS.—W. Ewart.
DUMFRIESSHIRE.—Drumlanrig.
DUNDEE.—G. Duncan.
DUNFERMLINE BURGHS.—Smith
EDINBURGH.—Cowan, W. G. Craig.
FALKIRK BURGHS.—Lord Lincoln.
GLASGOW.—M'Gregor, Hastie.
GREENOCK.—Lord Molgund.
HADDINGTON.—Sir H. F. Davie.
KILMARNOCK, &c.—Bouverie.
KIRKALDY BURGHS.—Colonel Ferguson.
LANARKSHIRE.—W. Lockhart.
LEITH, &c.—Rutherfurd
PERTH.—F. Maule.
PAISLEY.—A. Hastie.
RENFREWSHIRE.—E. P. Bouverie.
ST ANDREWS, &c.—E. Ellice, Jun.
STIRLING BURGHS.—J. B. Smith.
WIGTOWN BURGHS.—Sir J. M'Taggart.

MEMBERS RETURNED FOR IRELAND.

ARMAGH.—Colonel Rawdon.
BANDON BOROUGH.—Viscount Bernard
CARRICKFERGUS.—Hon. Capt. Wellington Colton
CASHEL.—T. O'Brien
COLRAINE.—Sir H. Bruce.
DROGHEDA. Sir W. Somerville.
DUNGARVON.—Lord Northland.
ENNIS.—James O'Gorman Mahon.
ENNISKILLEN.—Hon. A. Cole.
GALWAY TOWN.—Blake and O'Flaherty.
KILKENNY. —J. O'Connell.
LONDONDERRY.—Sir R. Ferguson, Bart.
NEWRY.—Lord Newry, Lord Morne.
PORTARLINGTON.—Lieut.-Col. Dunne.
SLIGO.—Somers
TRALEE. Maurice O'Connell.
WEXFORD.—Devereux.

CLOSE OF POLLS.

We give the numbers at the close of the polls for the following places, as some of them were undecided last week, and as the exact decision will be looked to with interest:—

ABERDEEN.

Capt. Fordyce ..	918	Strutt	908
Col. Sykes ..	422	Gower	824

BEDFORD BOROUGH.

Sir H. Verney ..	453	M'Grath	228
H. Stewart ..	432		

Captain Polhill .. 392

BOSTON (LINCOLNSHIRE).

Duke	580		
Cabbell	466		
Wire	339		

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.

Law	1486		
Goulburn ..	1189		
Fielding ..	1147		
Lefevre	890		

DERBY.

Strutt	908		
Gower	824		
Ralkes	836		
M'Grath	228		

DROGHEDA.

WEDNESDAY (3 o'clock).

Sir W. Somerville.	161		
Murray	124		

DUBLIN UNIVERSITY.

WEDNESDAY (3 past 5).

Hamilton	220		
Napier	158		
Shaw	151		
M'Cullagh	109		

ST. IVES.

Lord Paulet ..	262		
Bortlwick ..	145		

EDINBURGH.

Cowan	2063		
Craig	1854		
Macaulay ..	1477		
Jeffrey	980		

OXFORD UNIVERSITY.

Inglis	1700		
Gladstone ..	997		
Round	824		

SUNDERLAND.

Hudson	870		
Barclay	643		
Wilkinson ..	568		

WEYMOUTH.

Christie	274		
Freestun	274		
Villiers	272		
Butt	271		

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

THE BRITISH MUSEUM.—On Monday, several cases of Assyrian sculpture, from the ruins of the city of Nineveh, were deposited in the gallery of antiquities at the British Museum. They were originally intended for the French Government, but, from a misunderstanding that arose between the collector and the French authorities, they were offered to the trustees of the British Museum, who became the purchasers; they are considered the finest specimens yet discovered. The Assyrian collection of sculptures and architectural remains is now nearly complete, and will be opened to the public in a few days.

FURTHER REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF BREAD. Nearly all the bakers in the metropolis have reduced the price of their bread 1d. per 4lb., or 9d. per 4lb. loaf. In the neighbourhood of Oxford-street and St. Giles's, many bakers are selling their bread as low as 6d. per 4lb

PUBLIC BATHS AND WASHHOUSES.—On Tuesday the Commissioners appointed to construct baths and washhouses for the labouring classes, commenced the erection of a spacious building for that purpose on a plot of ground granted by the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, in Grange-street, Leicester-square. Two hundred private baths for both sexes, a spacious washing room, with hot closets for drying, and steam apparatus for the supply of hot and cold water, are to be constructed, the estimated cost of these works being £5000, which will be paid on the inhabitants of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields. The water for the use of the establishment will be obtained from the Artesian wells supplying Trafalgar-square, and it is anticipated that these arrangements will not only be self-supporting, but will also yield a considerable profit to the parish

THE OYSTER SEASON.—On Wednesday morning, at six o'clock, the oyster season commenced at Billingsgate and Hungerford Markets, the boats being plentifully supply at both places of the article. At the former fish-market there were above thirty vessels, some of a large size, from Rochester, Whitstable, &c. There was a ready sale, the buyers being very numerous. The prices varied from 12s. to 22s. and upwards per bushel, according to the quality, the Chyne Rocks being those which realised the best sums. A large quantity was purchased to be sent to the country, the sale for them having greatly increased in the inland towns, owing to the rapid transit by railway communication.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS IN THE METROPOLIS. The number of births in the metropolis for the week ending July 24, was—Boys, 1,010; Females, 965; females, 699; total, 1924. Deaths—Males, 494; females, 470; total, 964.

IRELAND.

THE ELECTIONS.

DUBLIN.

The election for the city of Dublin took place on Monday amid the usual uproar on such occasions. At ten o'clock, George Roe, Esq., the High Sheriff, opened the court in Green's-court; and after the writ was read,

Hugh Barton, Esq., proposed Mr. Hume. On both members, Edward Grogan, Esq. Alexander Doyle, Esq., seconded the nomination.

Mr Gregory was then proposed by B. M. Tabuteau, Esq., and seconded by Joshua Porter, Esq.

The Rev. Tresham Gregy delivered a lengthy address, in the course of which he denounced Sir Robert Peel as the greatest traitor since Judas Iscariot, and Mr Gregory as a partisan and deceitful statesman. He concluded by proposing William Busfield Ferrand, Esq , amidst great cheers, hisses, and uproar.

Mr. Ferrand was seconded by Charles Hyndham, Esq , M.D.

Mr J. A. Curran (barrister), then rose to propose Mr. John Reynolds as a fit and proper representative for Dublin. The Repealers cheered lustily, while the Conservatives remained silent. The learned gentleman spoke at length in support of his friend. Mr. Peter Steven seconded the nomination

A poll was demanded, which commenced on Wednesday. The assessor, the Sheriff, and the contending candidates, met on Thursday morning for the purpose of deciding the objections made to the votes. A few on each side were settled, and at twelve o'clock all adjourned. Mr. Reynolds claims a considerable majority over both Mr Gregory and Mr. Grogan ; but these gentlemen appear to think that before the scrutiny proceeds much further he must be in a minority.

DUBLIN UNIVERSITY.

On Tuesday the election commenced. Mr. F. Shaw was proposed by the Rev. Dr. Wall, and seconded by Mr Sergeant Warren.—Mr. S. A. Hamilton was proposed by the Rev. Dr. Macdonnell, and seconded by Dr. Gayer, Q.C.—Mr. Professor M'Cullagh was proposed by Dr. M'Neece, and seconded by Mr. Whiteside, Q.C. —Mr. J. Napier, Q.C., was proposed by Mr. A. S. Hart, Junior Fellow, and seconded by the Rev. Mortimer O'Sullivan.—Mr. H. S. Kyle was proposed by Professor Longfield, and seconded by the Rev. H. B. Macartney.—Dr. Stanley (editor of the *Standard*) was proposed by Mr. Butt, Q.C., and seconded by the Rev. R. Murray, Dean of Ardagh

Mr Napier, Mr. Kyle, Dr. Gilfard, and Mr. Butt addressed the electors as candidates. The three last-named gentlemen declined going to the poll. The show of hands was declared to be in favour of Mr. M'Cullagh and Mr. Napier, and a poll was demanded on the part of Messrs. Shaw and Hamilton.

SIX O'CLOCK. THURSDAY EVENING.

At the close of this, the second day's poll, the numbers stood

Hamilton	230	Napier	230
Shaw..	225	M'Cullagh	169

COUNTY OF LIMERICK.—The most unexpected movement effected by the dissolution is the retirement from Parliament of Mr. Wm. Smith O'Brien. His letter of resignation appears in the *Limerick Reporter*, and it is now believed that the Conservative, Mr. Monsell, of Tervoe, will be returned through the influence, to a great measure, of the Roman Catholic priesthood.

ARRIVAL OF THE REMAINS OF O'CONNELL IN DUBLIN.—On Monday morning, vast crowds of persons assembled near the river, awaiting the appearance of the vessel bearing the remains of the late Mr. O'Connell. About twelve o'clock, one of the steamers of the City of Dublin Company, with the body on board, approached the mouth of the river, and took up her station near the Light-house, where she remained until half-past two o'clock, when she came up to the quay. About three, a hearse being in waiting, the coffin was landed and conveyed to the Roman Catholic Cathedral, in Marlborough-street, which was attended with difficulty, owing to the immense crowds.

TWO MORE MURDERS.—On the night of yesterday week a SERVANT MAN, in the employ of Mr. Jones, of Clinn Cottage, county Limerick, whilst riding home, was met by a gang of men upon the road, knocked off his horse, robbed, and murdered. On the morning of the same day a son of Mr. Richard White, of Abbeyville, county Tipperary, was shot dead, near Granaher, while making a seizure of cattle from a relative and namesake of his own.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

FATAL ACCIDENTS ON THE RIVER THAMES.

Last Saturday morning a sad accident occurred on the Thames, near Battersea-bridge. A party of five persons, named William Day, 7, Garden-row, College-street, Chelsea, Mary Eyles, a simple woman, of Queen-street; George Cox, a Chelsea pensioner, who resided near the College ; and James Ingram, who lived in the same neighbourhood ; and a youth named Charles Foke, living near Battersea-bridge, had been out to a party celebrating the Grand Regatta, in which one of their friends had won a prize. They got into a small sailing boat, sufficiently capacious to carry with safety from two to three persons. Whilst they were getting along the shore to the vessel, the young woman Ingram slipped down into the boat. As soon as the party had taken their seats in the boat, which was a young woman Foke, with the assistance of Mr. Davies, a coal-merchant, and a person named John Bull, and Jane Ingram were saved, but unfortunately Mary Eyles, who was seen clinging to Day and Cox, kept her hold of them so tight that they were unable to do anything to effect their escape, and all three sank together.

Another accident, attended with the loss of life, occurred on the river on Sunday evening, near the High-bridge, Mortlake. A wherry, containing four men and a woman, was capsized in the middle of the stream. The boat having shipped some water, the woman was baling it out, when the unbalanced herself and fell overboard. In their endeavours to save her, the men caused the boat to lean too much on her side, and they were upset. Two boats that were passing came to their assistance, and succeeded in saving two of the men, but the two others and the woman were drowned. The names of the parties lost are—W. Seager, Jane Seager (his sister), and Wm. Boulton ; respectively aged, eighteen, twenty, and two-and-twenty years.

EXTRAORDINARY CASE OF SUDDEN DEATH.—Yesterday evening week, as Miss Relsy Barry, aged only seventeen, daughter of Mr. George Barry, landlord of the White Horse Inn, Leeds Road, Halifax, was standing near a table conversing with a sister, she, without any previous complaint, suddenly fell to the floor a breathless corpse. On Saturday an inquest was held on her remains, and the Jury gave a verdict, "Died by the visitation of God." It is a singular circumstance that on the morning of the day on which she so awfully terminated her mortal earthly journey, she had gone into the garden, where she had a mound of earth shaped (curiously enough for the place) in form of a coffin, upon which she left, taken from her dress, a large black breast pin or brooch, which she placed in that part of the coffin mound where the breast plate is usually affixed, and left it there

TWO CHILDREN MURDERED BY THEIR FATHER.—Last Saturday morning a shocking murder was committed at Hulme, near Manchester, on two children, the one being about four years old, the other an infant of nine months old, by their father. The facts of the case seem to be these. The murderer is Joseph Speed, a man about thirty-four years of age, who has been accustomed to work in the factory, but has been out of employment for a long time past. About ten o'clock his wife went out, leaving him in charge of the two children. She was not long out, but on her return she found both the children lying under the bed with their throats cut, almost from ear to ear, and quite dead. On perceiving his wife approach, he made a most furious onslaught upon her with a heavy iron hammer. The wife, however, is still alive and sensible, but in far too dangerous a state to permit of being questioned. He then walked deliberately to the police-station in Great Jackson-street, and surrendered himself, and stated that he had just murdered his wife and two children. The unfortunate man seems to be labouring under some serious mental derangement, as he has always been a good husband and an affectionate father. An inquest was held on Monday, and at the close of the evidence a verdict of "Wilful murder" was returned against him.

POSTSCRIPT.

O'CONNELL'S FUNERAL.

The interment of Mr. O'Connell took place on Thursday. His remains were removed from the Roman Catholic church in Marlborough-street, Dublin, to the cemetery of Glasnevin. They were brought along a line of road which must be at the least eight Irish miles, and were made the leading attraction of a funeral procession, such as never before has been exhibited in Ireland. This procession was so arranged as to pass through the finest portions of the city, and to afford to the greatest advantage a view of that which was really a spectacle of what may be deemed "a nations lmourning;" for, wherever it passed, all business was suspended, the shops closed, and the windows occupied by those who seemed to take a deep interest in the scene before them. The enmity which hundreds had entertained against Mr. O'Connell appeared to have been forgotten; and the only recollection of him that predominated was that he had been possessed of pre-eminent talents, and had attracted towards his country a large portion of the regards and interest of Europe. This might be considered as the cause why his funeral procession was the most extraordinary exhibition that has ever taken place in Ireland. The mourners were to be reckoned by thousands; and more actually took part in the ceremonies of the day than there were persons to look upon them. There were various confraternities, many trade associations, the representatives of corporations from all parts of Ireland, Catholic clergymen, and Catholic Bishops from the most remote parts of the Kingdom; the Commissioners even of the smallest towns; the members of temperance societies, and, in addition to these testimonies of democratic, or Roman Catholic sympathy, there were to be seen the carriages even of persons connected with the Government and the law. It may be added that this procession, greater than the greatest of those political demonstrations in which the deceased so much delighted, passed off without the least disorder occurring to mar the solemnities of the day.

MONTROSE BURGHS.—The nomination of candidates for the Montrose burghs took place at Montrose on Wednesday, when the town was thrown into a state of great excitement, in consequence of an unexpected opposition to Mr. Hume. Provost Jamieson, of Montrose, nominated, and Provost Gibson, of Arbroath, seconded the nomination of Mr. Hume. Baillie Brevie, ship owner, seconded by Dr. Burnie, of Arbroath, nominated Mr. D. Greenhill, of Fearn. Mr. Hume's proposers based his claims to the suffrages of the constituency on the fact of his long-tried character and consistent conduct as the ablest advocate of popular rights. Mr. Greenhill's nominators objected to Mr. Hume chiefly because he would repeal the Navigation Laws, had not been charitable to local institutions, and afforded but little reason to hope that any of the district would "toast themselves at his seals" Mr. Hume defended his conduct. Mr. Greenhill addressed the meeting very briefly, and could scarcely obtain a hearing. The Sheriff then took a show of hands for the respective candidates, and declared that the choice had fallen on Mr. Hume. There were very few hands held up for Mr. Greenhill. The Sheriff then fixed the poll for Tuesday next.

THE SHAKSPEARE FUND.—A communication has been addressed to the committee of the Shaksperian Society, at Stratford-upon Avon, by command of Prince Albert, intimating that it is the intention of his Royal Highness to contribute a donation of £200 to the fund which it is proposed to raise for the purchase of Shakspeare's house. This munificent contribution has been rendered still more valuable to the committee by the assurance which accompanies it of the strong interest felt by his Royal Highness in the preservation, as national property, of a dwelling which is connected with the greatest name in English literature.

COLLISION ON THE THAMES. A collision took place on Wednesday morning, has occurred on board the Royal steamer, one of the Diamond Company's boats, and the *Star* steamer. The former of these two left Gravesend at Half-past seven o'clock, and was nearing the Pier at Rotherhithe, when she was run by the *Star*. The bulwarks of the *Pearl*, the cooking-houses, and paddle-box were injured, and the passengers thrown into a state of consternation, some of them in their attempt to escape the threatened danger being thrown down and trampled upon. It does not appear as yet, to whom the blame of this collision and the danger produced by it are to be attributed

FATAL EXPLOSION OF STEAM ON BOARD A FRENCH STEAMER A lamentable accident has occurred on board the Royal steamer the *Comte d'Eu*. This vessel quitted Havre on Monday for Cherbourg, where her machinery was to be inspected and tried by a special commission At about half-past six in the evening, when off Barfleur, part of one of her boilers gave way, and the boiling water rushed into the engine-room. Twenty men were victims of this accident. Seven of them had died when the account left, and thirteen were seriously injured. Of the seven who are dead, three were stokers, one an engineer, and three seamen. Of the thirteen wounded, four are stokers, one is an engineer, one a man employed to put up the machinery, and the rest seamen. The Minister of Marine has ordered an inquiry, at which the makers of the engine will be examined.

POLICE.

JOSEPH'S ADY'S CORRESPONDENCE.

Sir Peter Laurie waited upon the Lord Mayor at the Mansion House, on Tuesday, for the purpose, he said, of putting into his Lordship's possession a correspondence of which Joseph Ady was the principal party concerned, and the reading of which caused a great deal of laughter.

The Lord Mayor said he believed he had himself some letters on the subject of Mr. Ady's late endeavours to carry on the old game of inducing the public to pay him for false intelligence, and it would no doubt be exceedingly serviceable to the public to catch the gentleman in the midst of his operations.

Sir Peter Laurie said the new Post Office Act, some of the clauses of which appeared to have been suggested to the administration by the conduct of Joseph Ady, came into force on the 1st of August. In that Act there were three clauses of very great importance, by which power was given to compel the senders of rejected letters to pay the postage, the post office stamps to be evidence of letters being rejected ; and in proceedings for postage it was provided that the apparent hand-writing should be deemed to be the sender of a letter. The Act was lifted by the ingenuity of Joseph Ady, and he thought it necessary to call the attention of the public to the fact, in order that every means might be adopted to abate such a nuisance.

The first letter produced by Sir Peter Laurie was directed "To the Wife of ——, Esq., Moorhouse-street, Cavendish-square," and was as follows :—

Madam,—Your husband is embarked in an undertaking rendered illegal by various Acts of Parliament, subjecting him, parties and abettors, to severe liabilities and results. He may be dragged from his house any time of the day or night, to be confined in a felon's cell The police may enter your apartment, take possession of your money, jewels, and paraphernalia, and leave you to the tender mercies of the law. On receipt of 20s., I will point out the disease and the remedy.

JOSEPH ADY, Accountant, 3, York-street, Charlotte-street, Whitechapel

Sir Peter Laurie said that Mr. Ady having committed a mistake in supposing that the gentleman to whose house the letter was directed had a wife, the distress which such a communication might have occasioned if the conjecture had been correct did not occur. The next letter to which it was proper to draw his Lordship's attention was from Vienna. It was addressed to him by a gentleman to whom Mr. Ady had written, and was as follows :—

To the Right Hon. Sir Peter Laurie, Knight, Deputy Lord Mayor, London.

Vienna, July 17, 1847

SIR,—Pray excuse the liberty I take in addressing myself to you on a subject which interests me and my family very materially; and I should not have used your interference had I known where to write. The annexed letter is written and made use of your humble name. Mr Joseph Ady, the accountant, is a perfect stranger to me, consequently I hope he will not take it amiss my treating the veracity of his intelligence. Should you, however, find on inquiry the sum coming to me right, you will kindly pay him his demanded fee. An order by Messrs Rothschild, London, on their house here, I have signed me here, having returned from Hungary last October, in consequence of the ill-health of myself and family. The Rev. George Woods, Chaplain to the British Embassy, will give you every evidence of identity of respectability. I may look your honour will excuse the liberty I have herewith taken, I beg to subscribe myself

Your most obedient servant,
THOS. M. TATLOCK, 960, Alla Casse Wieden, Vienna.

Mr. Christopher Friezer, formerly of Finsbury-square, now of the Globe Life Assurance Office, of Mr. Randal Vance, of Hendon, are also give you the information of me. My declared lines to Mr. Ady authorise your honour to receive the amount. That the names of the parties (if such a name) could be divulged would greatly gratify our curiosity.

Copy of the letter of Mr. Joseph Ady, accountant, London.

"As you would that men shou d do to you, do you even so unto them." (Signed "Peter Laurie.") If your Lordship's magistrate is able to inform you of something to your advantage (value £100 and upwards), on receipt of 20s. by order on Whitechapel Post-office (as also equivalent for any expenses), I will make great exertions, to serve your honour's welfare, unless immediate attention is paid hereto; and should you find any difficulty, the Right Hon. Sir Peter Laurie, Knt., perpetual Deputy Lord Mayor of London, will see justice done you, and will thank you from a sincere, except postage, which you may pay both ways.

(Signed) JOSEPH ADY, Accountant,
Respectfully yours,

No. 5, York-street, Charlotte-street, quarter of a mile east of Whitechapel Church, London.
May 10, 1847.

The third letter to which Sir Peter Laurie alluded was directed to a gentleman at Cambridge-heath, near Hackney-road, informing him that the property which was to be had for twenty shillings amounted to £1000, and was the third communication which had been sent to him on the subject by Ady. The writer maintained that although he believed the statement to be without foundation, and that Sir Peter Laurie had never authorised any reference to be made to him on such a matter, still there were people who thought Mr. Ady could never have the audacity of acting in matters so important without the sanction of the honourable gentleman of whom so much mention had been made—that the reference was bold and wholly without disguise—and that if there were any deception practised, the most complete exposure ought to take place as speedily as possible.

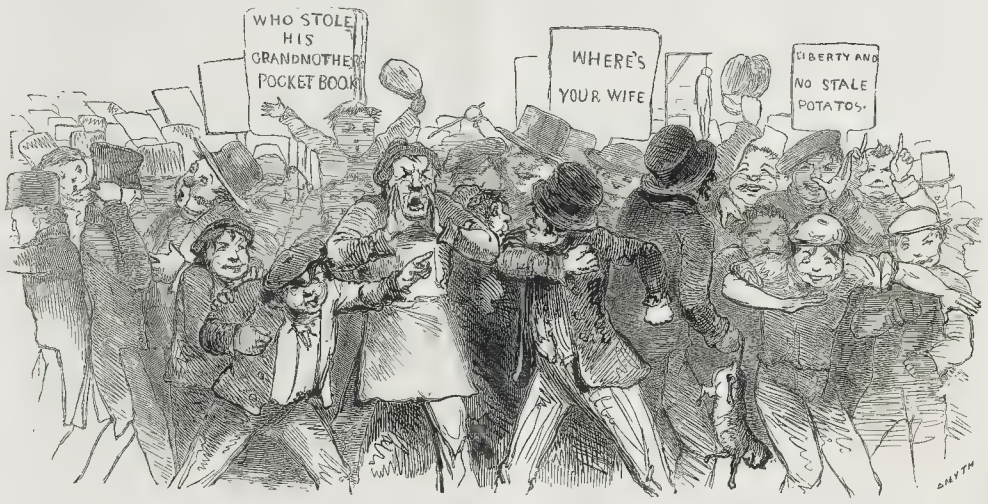
The Lord Mayor said there was no doubt of the active efforts of Joseph Ady, as the correspondence lately received at the Mansion-house amply testified ; and he evidence that the deceased was a laundress, and generally enjoyed most excellent health. On Friday evening (last week) she was engaged at a person's house, in St. Andrew's-road, and whilst in the act of ironing a dress she was suddenly seized with a fit. She was raised up by her mistress and placed in a chair, but was apparently in a lifeless state. Mr. Nolan, a surgeon, was called in, who at once pronounced life quite extinct. Death had probably arisen from an affection of the heart, resulting from natural causes. The Jury returned a verdict accordingly.

SUDDEN DEATH On Monday, Mr. Carter held an inquest at the George the Fourth Tavern, Newington, respecting the death of Rebecca Smith, aged forty-three years, residing at No. 12, Gray-street, Blackfriars-road. It appeared in evidence that the deceased was a laundress, and generally enjoyed most excellent health. On Friday evening (last week) she was engaged at a person's house, in St. Andrew's-road, and whilst in the act of ironing a dress she was suddenly seized with a fit. She was raised up by her mistress and placed in a chair, but was apparently in a lifeless state. Mr. Nolan, a surgeon, was called in, who at once pronounced life quite extinct. Death had probably arisen from an affection of the heart, resulting from natural causes. The Jury returned a verdict accordingly.

METROPOLITAN ELECTION SKETCHES.—BY KENNY MEADOWS.

THE LADY CANVASSER.

THE SHOW OF HANDS.



THE CROWD AT THE HUSTINGS.

THE LADY CANVASSER.—SHOW OF HANDS.

AIR.—*"Woman's Heart."*

A gallant Knight, whose hopes were bent,
To represent the shire,
Arrayed himself and forth he went
Their plumpers to desire.
But finding many did not choose,
A new attack he tries
With weapons no man could refuse,
And these were—Woman's Eyes!

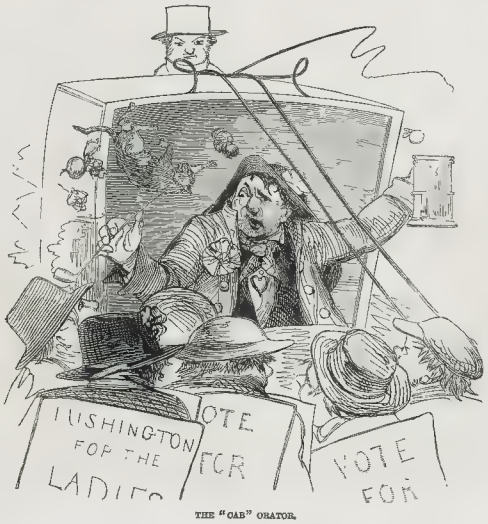
The nomination day arrives,
And all hold up their hands.
The opposition clearly thrives:
A poll he now demands.
Each lady bright takes up the fight,
And tough electors plies,
Until he finds he's made "all right,"
Returned by—Woman's Eyes!

THE HUSTINGS.—THE CAB ORATOR.

AIR.—*"The Four-Leaved Shamrock."*

I'll seek a four-wheeled cabriolet,
On which my form I'll rise,
And when I find a chance to speak,
Oh I how I'll tell them lies!
I will not waste my precious voice
On taxes or Bank gold;
But swear, if I should be their choice,
I'll do whate'er I'm told.
And thus I'll play the deluder's part,
And order beer around,
Till every fly, cab, coach, or cart,
Shall for my votes be bound!

To farmers I'll Protection give;
And to the mob, free corn;
I'll promise that the poor shall live
Like those to fortunes born;
And Education I'll defend,
Or strangle, as may suit;
And different creeds treat as a friend,
Or crush them like a brute!
And thus I'll play the deluder's part, &c.



THE "CAB" ORATOR.

THE POPULAR CANDIDATE.

AIR.—*"The Gipsy King."*

Oh! I am the popular man,
And where is another like me?
Just mention him now if you can,
So sure of becoming M.P.
Petitions I swear I am able
To bring to the foot of the throne;
If I can, they are laid on the table;
If I can't—why, I leave them alone!
(*Chorus*) For I am the Popular Man, ha! ha!
For I am the Popular Man.

VARIATION.—*"The Monks of Old."*

Many have told that M.P.s of old
Were a wonderful downy set;
But 'tis more true, that the Members new
Are a great deal downier yet:
For our word is chaff—in our sleeve we laugh—
And gammon them all, high and low;
But they laugh, ha! ha! and they quaff, ha! ha!
And cheer us, wherever we go.
(*Chorus*) For they laugh, ha! ha! and they quaff, ha! ha!
And cheer us wherever we go.

THE UNPOPULAR CANDIDATE.

AIR.—*"I Remember, I Remember."*

I remember, I remember,
How the poll-day flitted by.
And he, who's now the member,
Poll'd some hundreds more than I.
On my brow, on my brow, love,
Still smiles of hope I wore;
But I knew ther'd be a row, love,
When the polling was all o'er.
I remember, I remember,
How they swore till all was blue,
That I ne'er should be their member—
And it turn'd out they were true.

I remember, I remember,
How I thought about my bones,
And I look'd, with some misgiving,
On the cabbage-stalks and stones.

METROPOLITAN ELECTION SKETCHES.—BY KENNY MEADOWS.

THE POPULAR CANDIDATE.

And I came upon the hustings,
And exposed my shrinking form,
To the yells, and knocks, and thrustings
Of the people's pelting storm.

THE UNPOPULAR CANDIDATE.

I remember, I remember,
How unpopular was I;
And had it been November,
They'd have burnt me for a Guy!

ANNOUNCING THE POLL, AND THE BUTCHERS.

Air.—"*Wreath the Bowl.*"

Read the poll—
Let every soul,
In anxious waiting meet us.
Some say we've won,
And some we're done,
And both Committees cheat us.

THE MARROW-BONES AND CLEAVERS,

TOO LATE FOR THE POLL.—PAST FOUR O'CLOCK.

THANKING THE ELECTORS.

But, if we win,
We'll make a din
With bells, and bands, and clashing;
And, if we find
Our cause behind,
The hustings we'll be smashing.
So read the poll, &c.

There's no doubt
Our man's thrown out—
Voters are deceivers.

Clear the hall,
The butchers call,
With marrow-bones and cleavers.
Laugh he may
Who's gained the day
With those who elect him;
But, we'll try
Scrutiny,
And again reject him.
So read the poll, &c.

TOO LATE FOR THE POLL.—PAST FOUR O'CLOCK.

AIR.—"*Old Dan Tucker.*"

I went to open the other night,
To see the noise, and hear the sight;
The folks were running all about,
And said our member was thrown out.
Get out of the way—you've been dosing—
You're too late, the poll is closing

To register I was most willing,
But now my vote's not worth the shilling.
If ever I have to poll any more,
I wont delay till the clock goes four.
Get out of the way—you're out of luck, Sir,
You're too late—the hour has struck, Sir.

THE THEATRES.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

"La Gazza Ladra" was repeated on Saturday—the new theatre being fully and fashionably attended. Grisi was in superb voice, and acted the arduous character of *Ninetta* with untiring energy. It is one of her best parts, both vocally and histrionically. Her singing of the cavatina, "Di Piacer," is marked with the most exquisite fioriture; and, for intense pathos, nothing can be finer than her delivery of the prayer in the last scene. Alboni's *Pippo* has created as great a *furore* as her *Arsace*. Her delineation of the semi-bearded peasant-boy is charming. Joyous in the early scenes, the passion in the moments when his friend *Ninetta* is wrongfully accused, was touchingly depicted. The drinking-song, "Tocchiamo," a restored gem, was rapturously encored, as also her aria in the duo "Eben per memoria," as well as the andante with Grisi. Mario gave as much importance to *Gennaro* as the slight materials for the tenor would admit of. Tamburini's *Fernando* was splendid, and deserved the hearty plaudits bestowed upon him. In the trial scene, the parting between him and Grisi received the honour of a separate ovation. We have heard Marini in better voice than on Saturday. We understand that he was indisposed, and that it was doubtful up to the last moment whether he would be able to sing at all. His acting of the malicious *Podesta* is admirable. Tagliafico's *Fabrizio* was carefully performed, and his fine bass voice told well in the concerted pieces. Rossini's masterpiece will be repeated for the last time this season on Tuesday next.

Donizetti's "Maria di Rohan" was given on Tuesday night, for the purpose of affording Madame Ronconi another opportunity of trying her fortune in the principal part, her friends attributing her failure, on the first representation, to nervousness. Madame Ronconi, since her *début*, has been singing at concerts with great success; but, as we have had frequent occasion to remark, the qualities which will constitute a good room singer are very opposite to those required for the lyric drama. Madame Ronconi was well received, but we see no reason to modify our opinion as to her merits. We think that she ought to abandon the stage altogether; or, at all events, it is quite absurd for her to suppose that she can hold the rank of *prima donna* in the presence of London *dilettanti*. Her engagement has been a mistake, and a misfortune, and her unfavourable appearance an act of weakness on the part of the management. It was a great drawback to Ronconi's marvellous acting and singing of *Chevreuse*, not to have been sustained by a first-rate *Marie*, but still the house rang with the cheering bestowed on his powerful exertions, proclaimed by Charles Young, the celebrated tragedian, to be equal to the finest displays of a Kemble, a Cooke, or a Kean. Ronconi's last scene, when *Chevreuse* learns, as he supposes, his wife's dishonour, and watches the door through which he expects *Chalais*, the lover, to enter, is something stupendous in histrionic genius as well as vocal supremacy. Battini was the *Chalais*, but did not fill the gap left by Salvi's absence. Battini has a powerful *tenore* voice, but he will have to acquire a better method and more refinement before he can claim the first position as an artist. Alboni's *Armanda di Gondi* was most gracefully enacted. She received encores in both his airs—"Per non listare" and "Son leggero nell' amore." It was impossible for any audience to refuse greater rapture than at these two vocal triumphs of the popular Alboni! If Grisi were to play *Maria di Rohan* next season with Ronconi and Alboni, this opera, which is full of beautiful melody, and is a most soul stirring drama, would be certain of great success.

On Thursday next, Rossini's famous opera, "La Donna del Lago," will be produced, Grisi being the *Elena*; Madame Bellini, *Albina*; Alboni, *Malcolm Graeme*; Mario, *Jacas the Fifth*; Bettini, *Rodrigo*; and Tamburini, *Douglas*. In Barbi will be sung by Tagliafico, Polonini, Tulli, Lavia, Piacentini, &c. In addition to the usual orchestra, there will be a full military band, and some of our best harp players. The *mise en scène* will be on the grandest scale. The grand production will be the last of the lyric works brought out this season, which terminates on the 21st inst.

On Thursday night, the "Nozze di Figaro" was given for the fourth time. As usual on such Mozartian occasions, there was a brilliant attendance, and the enthusiasm of the audience was unbounded. The encores were for the overture, the "Non più andrai" so wonderful by Marini; the "Voi che sapete" so exquisitely rendered by Alboni; the duo "Crudel Perche," between Grisi and Tamburini, and the duo "Sull'aria" so charmingly interpreted by Steffanoni and Grisi. Grisi's *Susanna* is the perfection of vocal and dramatic art; her splendid organ was as fresh and vigorous at the close of the opera as at the beginning. Marini was quite mercurial in his movements; his *Figaro* has gained immensely since the first night, in animation—in short, he never has been equalled. Tamburini's *Count* has always been a remarkable performance, both for its *finesse* and polish. All the artists were quite at home in their parts, and played into each other's hands, as to constitute the most attractive *ensemble*, unprecedented in the recollection of the oldest Mozartian.

HAYMARKET.

On Saturday, Mr. Webster, the indefatigable lessee of this establishment, took his benefit, when the house was crowded to the ceiling. The performances commenced with "The Love Chase," "Popping the Question," and "The Invisible Prince." In addition to these entertainments, Mr. Chatterton's three youthful pupils played on the harp, John Parry sang two of his songs, and Mr. Webster and Miss Adelaide Addis danced a Bolero. Mr. Webster has had a brilliant night of the season, Mr. Webster delivered the farewell address, of much pith and point, in the course of which, after referring to the little Haymarket's arduous struggle of ten months, and thanking the company for "the state of the poll," the lessee said—

> Permit me to say, ladies and gentlemen, this is the only theatre in which, at the present moment, the legitimate drama has found a constant refuge. I have always pledged myself to that course, and it is for you to decide whether or not I have redeemed my pledges. Within seven months three original five-act comedies have been produced; and, throughout the season, there has been a rapid succession of comedietias, musical dramas, and revivals, all of which have been successful. We have not to record a single failure. I have had the gratification, also, of producing amongst the happiest instances of this season the return to the stage of your accomplished favourite, Mrs Nisbett. Nothing, indeed, has been left unattempted to render the productions of this house worthy of your patronage. Since last Christmas the outlay considerably more than £2000 have been expended on the authorship of new pieces, in addition to a general expenditure of upwards of £30,000. I have endeavoured to do my part, as far as the resources within my reach, and untiring zeal in the employment of them, could enable me. But, this, your vernacular stage, has a higher mission to perform—one which it may be said to be devoted to the pursuit of the English drama under difficulties. Two Italian Operas, French Plays, musical soirées, and ballooning, bear weather, and out-of-door amusements are formidable competitors. * * * * * *
>
> But, believing the drama to possess a permanent vitality which must outlive all depressing circumstances, I look forward confidently to the future. English comedy cannot perish it shall not, as long as I possess the power to establish it. Amongst the measures arranged for the next session, independent of the eminent members at present attached to my company, are engagements with artists of the highest talents, Miss Helen Faucit, Mr and Mrs. C. Kean, Mr Macready, Mr and Mrs Keeley, and others, including some new to these boards. Original plays by distinguished authors shall be early brought under your consideration, and it is hoped that, when the whole policy of our Establishment has become developed, we may safely rely confidently on your support.

The theatre will be re-opened towards the end of September.

"The Duchess" Theatre will close a season of chequered success this evening; and, on the 12th, will be re-opened for the benefit of the family of the late Mr Walton, the Assistant Stage-Manager; when Mrs. Butler, and the leading artists in town, have proffered their gratuitous aid

The Colosseum continues to be well attended, the public delighting to escape from the great oven of London to the *refreshancement* of its illuminated conservatories and cool grots, alternating with the artistic triumphs of its moon-lit panoramas, and its gas-lit colours of sculpture.

At Astley's, a new grand drama and fury legend is promised on Monday

Vauxhall has become once more fashionable; and the rank of the company on Thursday was of better description, of "the loyalty of the property."

At the Surrey Zoological Gardens, Shakspeare's House proves very attractive to thousands who cannot make the pilgrimage to Stratford.

Apropos of the Hanover-square Rooms, is announced for Friday evening next, at the Hanover-square Rooms, to concert means for the purchase of the property.

Rost, Williams, and Jones. A letter has been received from Hobart Town, by a person in Monmouth, from which the following is an extract, whence it will be seen they have uncontrolled liberty in Van Diemen's Land:—"I now the Chartists, Frost, Jones, and Williams, not one since. Williams is at New Norfolk, in good health, but unhappy; wants to get to England; he talked of opening a shop in the general line, if he does not bear favourable news soon from home. Jones is in partnership with a watchmaker named Duchesne, a Frenchman, at Launceston, far better off than ever he was in England; I saw him a few weeks since, extravagantly dressed. I believe Frost is living at Bagdad, some miles from here, with Geach and his wife. She keeps a very respectable boarding school there, in the name of Mrs. Foster. They have all very great indulgences."

OUR MAGAZINE COLUMN FOR AUGUST.

CHARACTER OF QUEEN MARY.

If we were to draw a faithful picture of this Princess, we need do nothing more than upset our inkstand over our paper, and cause the saturated manuscript to be transferred to our pages in one enormous black blot; for we are sure that no printer's type could furnish a type of the person whom we have the horribly black job of rendering down—or rather knocking down—to posterity. Those indefatigable readers who are desirous of having the appropriate epithets which Mary's character deserves, are requested to take down the dictionary, and, having selected from it all the adjectives expressive of badness that the language contains, place them in a string or a series of strings, before the name of Mary. To look for her virtues would require the aid of one of those solar microscopes which give visibility to the minutest atoms, and be particle, if any discovered, might be deposited in the mental eye without its being susceptible of anything having entered it. She seems to have possessed some sincerity; but this only gave a certain degree of vigour to her evil propensities. She was, perhaps, susceptible of some attachments, but so is a boa constrictor, though few would conceive it a privilege to be held in the firm embraces of that paragon of tenacity towards those with whom she is in contact itself. She had a certain vigour of mind, just as the tiger has a certain vigour of spring—a pabulist, the force of which her victims very frequently experienced. *The Comic History of England.*

AN IRISH ELECTION IN THE TIME OF THE FORTIES.

The ingenuity exhibited in some of these atrocities was extraordinary, and a proof that, in whatever qualities our people are deficient, natural intellect is certainly not among them. As the electors came in, and voted either for this person or that, they were assailed by hissings and execrations, or by cheerings and exclamations, from the respective mobs. But this was not all; ruffians were stationed among the friends of the popular candidate, with pieces of red and white chalk in their hands, who, as the electors passed out, took care to score their backs with either colour, in proportion to the political enormity of their crime. A score of white chalk, for instance, was a signal to that portion of the crowd that the person thus marked had voted [illegible] candidate, and deserved to be well beaten: whereas, the red mark intimated a still more fearful punishment—to wit, that the individual bearing it might have his brains knocked out, or be beaten to death.—*Dublin University Magazine.*

HERR FINCKERST.

Herr Finckerst was a professor of the pianoforte. Similar professors are not persons whose talents have been crowned by that title by any learned assembly: they give themselves their own degree, and print "Professor" on their cards, for the sufficient reason that they practise or play on an instrument. On the same principle, Mrs. Twigg, the mangling woman, who lived next door to Tom, in the Cut, was a professor of starch, because she professed to use Baker's Patent Mangle, although all the time she well knew that she didn't. *Cartwheeler Tadpole.*

HOW TO TELL A STORY THAT IS NO STORY.

If I was to be so bold as to offer my advice, I should tell it short. this way: "Once upon a time, when pigs were swine, and turkeys chewed tobacco, and little birds built their nests in old men's beards, a certain man had no hand wont cut a hunting. He thought he could shoot, but couldn't; for he fired at a carboo and missed it: was frightened to see the tracks of wild beasts instead of the same ones in the woods; after his supper made another hunted rare cooked; got the nightmare; fancied he saw three hungry wolves, woke up and found but one, and that was himself. Now, there is the hair and head, body and bones, and sum and substance, of your everlasting 'long story.'" *Fraser's Magazine.*

LIFE IN WAPPING.

There is an eastern district of the metropolis called Wapping. It is redolent with tar and oakum, and the multifarious stores of shipping. It is decidedly nautical in appearance, and possesses a character of its own, unique and unmistakable. The black dolls, with white and tinseled drapery, flaunt in majestic splendour from many an emporium of wife and strays, where anything may be purchased, from a penny whistle up to a mariner-boy or a distant lead-stripping. It is a district utterly unknown to fashionable life, save when they take the steamers to Rotterdam or Hamburg, or any other place of continental resort. The narrow winding streets are generally filled with sea-faring men, embrowned by foreign suns. Lascars troop about in scores, shivering and uncomfortable in their dingy calico clothing. Long variegated poles project from little dreary shops, and dance to the measure of lather and scrubbing brushes. Women, too, are prowling about, or, like spiders, awaiting in their boozing kens to entrap the unfortunate seaman on his return from a foreign cruise, and ease him of his hard earned cash. Dirk, too, of smaller age, makes his appearance in the shape of bonnets or caps, or of any vestige of feminine decency of thought or speech. The dram-shops are frequent, and full of dusky customers. Fleets of collars nestle on the shining backs of fellows, who are keeping time to the music, and the hum and the bustle of human industry give ceaseless evidence of unremitting toil *Dolman's Magazine.*

AN UNHAPPY HOME.

Amidst this opulence of comfort, there is something in the general air that is not well. Is it that the carpets and the cushions are too soft and noiseless, so that there is no more presence of existence? Is it that the chairs are too easy? Is it that the prints and pictures do not commemmorate great thoughts or deeds, or render nature in the poetry of landscape, hall, or hut, but are of one voluptuous cast—more shows of form and less of mind? Is it that the books, if such there be, have all their gold outside, and that the titles of the greater part qualify them to be companions of the prints and pictures? Is it that the completeness and the beauty of the place is the result of money, and not an affectation of humility, in some unimportant and inexpensive regard, which is as false as the face of the too truly painted portrait hanging yonder, or its original at breakfast in his easy chair below? Or is it that the fire, in the dearly bought coal, and crushed and ground of all here, there issues forth some subtle portion of himself, which gives a vague expression of himself to everything about him?—*Dombey and Son.*

NAPOLEON'S RETURN FROM ELBA.

Those who like to have a History-book in their room to speculate upon what might have happened in the world, but for the fatal occurrence of what actually did take place (a most puzzling, amusing, ingenious, and profitable kind of meditation), have no doubt often thought of the moment when the world's time Napoleon took to come back from Elba, and to let loose his eagle from Gulf San Juan to Notre Dame. The historians on our side tell us that the armies of the allied powers were already in France; and we cannot suppose that bear deaf at a moment's notice upon the Elban Emperor. The august jobbers assembled at Vienna, and carving out the kingdoms of Europe according to their wisdom, had each cause of quarrel among themselves as might have set the armies which had overcome Napoleon to fight against each other, but for the return of the object of unanimous hatred and fear. This Monarch had an army in full force because he had jobbed to himself Poland, and was determined to keep it: another had robbed half Saxony, and was bent upon maintaining his acquisition: Italy was the object of a third's solicitude. Each was protesting against the rapacity of the other; and could the Corsican but have waited in his prison until all these parties were by the ears, he might have returned and reigned unmolested. But what would have become of our story and all our friends, then? If all the drops in it were dried up, what would become of the sea?—*Vanity Fair.*

MR. STRAGGLES'S WHITE-BAIT DINNER.

Mr. Straggles commenced with water-*sauchée* (which at first he conceived to be flounder-broth), and all the parsley and butter in that preparation he ate, and the imposing waiter who came to change his plate, and said he preferred the same. But this the man would not allow by any means, and took it away with a grand-gratuitous air, observing that "Gentlemen always took fish after soup." He frowned scale: and in wonder at the pickles which nestled amidst the salmon cutlets: and in fear at the pyramid of whitebait which soon made its appearance. so much so, that he gravely put bunch to his eye, in the presence of mind. And then he watched Mr. Flitter closely,—how he slanted his plate with a wedge of bread, whilst he squeezed the lemon over the cayenne pepper,—how he helped himself twice to the brown bread and butter,—and how he ate them as voraciously. All this Mr. Straggles did, even to slapping one bit of brown bread and butter upon another, face to face, as carelessly as though he had done so for years. "Well, Straggles," said Flitter, "supper will be presently. What are they like?" "I can't make out," replied his friend "Baked curl-papers, I should say, were the nearest things to them. But the bread and butter's fractate." "More bait," ordered Mr. Flitter, and more bread and butter swelled bait: and the Badminton. Capital stuff it was, too. "I'll tell you how to make that," said that gentleman. "Pour out a bottle of Vin Ordinaire into a large dish, and put a whole wine-glass full of sugar and some sugar and some knobs of Wenham ice. Put a suspicion of your favourite liqueur, or a phantom of lemon-peel into it, and there you are. Ah!" The last expression accompanied a deep draught, which left the ingredients limited to perfection, as the devilled bait had made his throat all of a blaze. And upon this he put pale ale, finishing with champagne, which Mr. Flitter would order. "I don't seem to care much about anything more to eat," said Mr. Straggles, as he took the white-bait almost up to his throat. "Oh, but you must. Here are lovely peas: and duck too: or perhaps you'd like some of this ham." Mr. Straggles thought he would; it was less to eat. But it was so all the same obliged to have some more Badminton, and soon got very jolly indeed.—*Bentley's Miscellany.*

ACOSTIC BY LORD ELDON.

The following acrostic, addressed to the late Mr. Bliss, on his adornment of Brandon, is said to be the pen of Sir Harry Inglis, and not Lord Eldon:—

E-nchanted, I view the scene with surprise
D-oes not illusion deceive my wrapt eyes?
W-here are the sands, and where is the warren?
A-re not these scenes to my memory foreign?
H-abbits and conies were lords of the soil,
D-eep sedge made the rabbit-warren a toil;
B-ut now the smooth turnpike invites to proceed;
L-o, the warren is changed to a sweet verdant mead!
I-nstead of the furze like a noble ground,
S-ee a Palace adorns, and forests abound.
S-ee Bliss has created a Paradise round. *The Patrician.*

And these miserable animals are going to the Derby to morrow; and, if you are in town, you'll see hundreds more spending their substance, their eighteen shillings per week, in endeavouring to appear what they are not. Why don't they try not to be that which they appear?—egregious blockheads. The Derby never was intended for them. Racing is a treat to the Yorkshire tyke, to the happy rustic, the honest and industrious tradesman; and the Derby-day should be a happy holiday to millions; but phaetons, and cigars, and iced-champagne, and cutting whips, and cut-away coats, and betting-books, are not the things for tailors' apprentices and lawyers' clerks.—*Sporting Review.*

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

News has been received of the death of Capt. George Maclean, Governor of Cape Coast Castle, on the west coast of Africa. Capt. Maclean was the husband of Miss Landon, better known as L. E. L., whose unfortunate death some years since excited so much sympathy.

We are exceedingly happy to learn that the report of the Hon. and Rev. G. Spencer's death is premature.

During the week ending on Saturday last, the number of persons passing between England and France at the under-named places was—at Boulogne, 2326; at Calais, 467; total, 2793.

Accounts have been received at Constantinople of a complete victory having been gained at Dergui over the insurgents, in which more than 1200 Kurds were left on the field of battle.

A baker of Haxon, near Amesbury, Wiltshire, has engaged to supply a respectable farmer with flour for the use of his labourers at "1s." per gallon, from Michaelmas to Christmas next

Letters from Rumelia state that a very destructive fire had broken out at [illegible] (Rumelia), in the bazaar. Fortunately, there was not much wind at the time, and it was got under without other damage than the destruction of from 30 to 40 miserable old houses. In the bazaar, the depôt of jewellery, goods, and other merchandize, was very great, on account of the approaching fair of Ourounguiza, and the loss to the merchants must considerably exceed £400,000. Upwards of 600 houses and shops were destroyed during the three hours the fire raged.

Mr. Cobden arrived at Berlin last week, and was expected to remain for a few days, in order to acquire more minute information on the actual relations of the Zollverein. After that he intends to visit St. Petersburg, and, either on his journey thither or on his return, will visit the city of Hamburg. The Free-Traders of Berlin were about to give Mr. Cobden a grand entertainment.

There was a very violent hailstorm at Leipsic on the 18th ult., which did much damage. The storm travelled on, and committed the most fearful damage in many hamlets and villages. The ripe corn suffered considerable injury, and the oats were completely thrashed out by the hail, so that the people gathered them up with their hands. The hailstorm pursued its devastating course from Greisheim to Hugelheim. Fields and gardens are destroyed, the corn is beaten to the ground; the ears are thrashed out by the violence of the storm; fruit and leaves have been torn from their branches, and the vines are utterly destroyed. Potatoes have on the whole suffered least.

About three weeks ago a sailor at Constantinople was struck with apoplexy, and being pronounced dead by the surgeons, was put into a coffin, and on the following day taken to the burial ground for interment. On [illegible] there blood was seen to flow from the coffin from the incision made in his arm the preceding day in a vain attempt to bleed him. The coffin was opened, and the man was found alive, and with his eyes open. He died, however, in a few minutes afterwards.

The suit against the Great Western Railway Company by the sufferers on the Stoke Canon fire, by which a loss of between £6000 and £8000 was sustained, and the finest part of the village destroyed, has been compromised. The case stood for trial at Exeter during the present assizes, but the defendants have consented to pay half the damages sustained and the costs.

A shocking murder was committed in the Greco-Catholic Church, Vienna, on the 22nd ult., on the person of the clergyman there. He had gone out, as usual, early to read mass, and, not returning home at noon, search was made for him, when he was found, by the sexton, lying at the foot of the steps of the altar. Suspicion points to a certain Theador K., a native of Poland, a shoemaker of the church.

The late Duke of Northumberland's personal and funded property of which he died possessed within the province of Canterbury alone has been valued at £160,000, and the executors have paid to the Stamp-office the sum of £1100 on the probate

The *Prussian State Gazette* announces the discovery, in the library of the Ossolinski at Lemberg, of a fragment of the history of Trogus Pompeius. This manuscript, which treats of it yria and the war against the Dacians, has created considerable interest amongst the German philologists and geographers

On Monday, between eleven and twelve o'clock, the turf and fancy fair at Hastings-in-Sussex was discovered to be on fire. A body of police and a great number of persons were promptly on the spot, and succeeded in stopping the flames chiefly by clearing a space round the burning portion. As soon, parts were cut off in the same time it is supposed it had been set fire to wilfully.

Several successful experiments have been recently made in France on the etherisation of bees, so as to be able to take their honey whilst they are in a state of inaction, without the necessity of destroying their lives

A few days ago the Prussian Ambassador at the Court of Bavaria, on his return to Munich from the Franzenbrunn, discovered that during his absence his house had been robbed of plate, &c., to the value of 70,000f.

The Secretaryship of Hull, vacant by the resignation of Matthew Talbot Baines, Esq., M.P., has been conferred upon Thomas C. Granger, Esq., M.P. for Durham

John Ramsay, who has been several times examined at Clerkenwell, on a police-court, charged, on his own confession, with the wilful murder of Mr. H. Williams, was, on Tuesday, after an investigation of much of the evidence given on former occasions, fully committed for trial.

A vessel has arrived at Gravesend with an entire cargo of lobsters, from Bergen, in Norway, and has also brought three horses, an unusual article of import from that country

Letters from Athens, of the 20th ult., announce that the Greek Chambers were to meet on the 22nd inst., and that, although M. Coletti would have a majority of two-thirds in the Chamber of Deputies, there was a misgiving that he would not be able to maintain himself in office. One source of difficulty to him was the still unsettled relations between Greece and Turkey, added to which the Porte was not in the British Government was determined to exact the full amount of the interest of the debt now due, and the future instalments as they shall become due

The ship *Ellenborough*, which sailed on Monday for Calcutta and the Cape of Good Hope, took out upwards of £100,000 in specie on account of the Government. This shipment has most probably been rendered necessary by the expenses of the Kaffir war at the Cape.

A Court of Directors was held at the East India House, on Wednesday, when the Earl of Dalhousie was appointed Governor-General of India, and Major-General the Right Hon. Sir Henry Pottinger, Bart., G.C.B., Governor of Madras.

Accounts from Constantinople, of the 20th ult., announce the overthrow of Mehemet Ali Pacha, the brother-in-law of the Sultan, and Grand Admiral, who has been replaced by Halil Pacha, a supporter of the present Government. The ex-Admiral was accused of peculation to a great extent.

A few days ago a large meteor, in the form of a globe, with a long train of fire, was seen near Carlsbad. On the same day an aerolite fell at Canana, after an explosion like that of a cannon. The aerolite had the appearance of a mass of cast iron

A person named Felix Jarratt was charged before the magistrate at Hastings, on Sunday, with having given a bribe to Stephen Davies, a broker, at the late election in that town, for the purpose of inducing him to vote for Messrs. Brisco and Robertson. Instead, however, of voting as asked, Davies gave information of the alleged bribery, and Jarratt was arrested on a warrant. The case has been sent for trial to the assizes.

A slight shock of earthquake was felt last week at Aix, (France.) It was of a very short duration, and caused no damage.

The highest price at which American flour has been this year, was 54s per barrel, which is about 100 per cent above what it was last year. At present it is about 30s.

By an official document it is shown that in five years to 1826 there were 8267 persons convicted and executed, and 807 were executed; in the next five years, 7077 persons were convicted, and 324 executed; in the next, 3877, out of which 175 were executed; in the next, 767, out of which 44 were executed; and in the five years ending 1846, the convictions were 346, and the executions 36.

At Barnstaple, in Devonshire, on the announcement of the poll last week, there were three votes for Sir Bruce Chichester; a solitary one for the Duke of Cleveland (the announcement of which caused no little merriment) for Pope Pius the Ninth

Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton has just placed himself under the care of Dr. Edward Johnson, at the Hydropathic Establisement, Umberslade, near Birmingham.

Mr. A. Stafford O'Brien, the member for North Northamptonshire, has assumed the name of "Stafford," so as to be now Mr. Augustus Stafford.

A monster pleasure train from Edinburgh and Glasgow, the first that has ever taken place from Scotland to London, arrived on Wednesday at noon with upwards of 600 persons, who appeared greatly delighted with the trip.

It is stated in a letter from Cadiz that two piratical vessels have been fitted out at Tetuan, and are now cruising under command of a notorious pirate, named Maddu Ali.

From a Parliamentary document, printed within the last few days, it appears that in the two years ending on the 31st of December, 1844, the committals on criminal charges numbered 56,183, and in the two subsequent years 49,441—a thus showing a difference, in the two years, of 6,723 committals.

Some of the papers have given an account of the execution of a woman named Mary Milner, at Lincoln, yesterday week. The execution, however, did not take place. The unfortunate woman hung herself in her cell a few hours before the appointed time. An inquest was held on the body on the following day, and a verdict of *felo de se* was returned

A report has been in circulation in the City during the week, to the effect that, after all, Sir G. Larpent is a member for London, and not Mr. Masterman, there being an error in the poll-books.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*S. B.,*" *Hull.—In a work so restricted in size, there must needs be many omissions. Whether the one spoken of occurs we cannot say, not having a copy of the volume to refer to.*

"*W. A. C.*" *The Black King is in check, and he must be moved, or a man interposed, or the checking piece captured.*

"*Muff.*" *No correction will be made till a second edition is published, and all applications on the subject should be addressed to the publisher of the work.*

"*A Young Chess-Player.*" *We cannot understand the question. Send a diagram of the position alluded to.*

"*G. A. H.*" *Having resigned the game, Black cannot demand its renewal. That would be as bad as retracting a move.*

"*J. T.*" *Solutions of Enigmas 179 and 181 will be found in our last Number. Those of 174 and 175, both which positions we warrant to be correct, you must again endeavour to discover. No one can hope to make any figure as a Chess-player who "gives up" Problems three and four moves deep only*

"*B. O. T. C. H.*"—1. *There is no law to prevent a person fingering the squares while calculating his move, but it is a very bad habit, and one which should be got rid of as soon as possible.* 2. *Consult the new "Handbook."* 3. *While your opponent retains his hold of the piece, he is at liberty to play it to any square he chooses*

"*Carolus.*" *The Match between Mr. Harwicke and Mr. Medley has terminated in favour of the former, who won eleven games to his adversary's seven.*

"*J. C. T.*," *Midhurst.—Join the Brighton Chess Club. A note directed to the Honorary Secretary, Dr. Turner, 20, Regency-square, will obtain you the entrée.*

"*H——y G.*," *Hastings.—Lord Hervey and Captain Pechell, the two members for the town, are members of the Brighton Chess Club. Captain Kennedy is President. There is no Chess Club at Lewes.*

"*J. Mc. Combe.*" *You should address the Publisher, Mr. H. Bohn, of Covent-garden.*

"*S.,*" *Enfield. Give up all idea of composing Chess Problems until you have devoted two or three years to the study of the most famous masters in this department of the game. At present you have no conception of what constitutes a clever stratagem at Chess.*

"*Melo.*" *The pamphlet of Games between Messrs. Stanley and Rousseau, together with Volume 7 of the "Chess-Player's Chronicle," are obtainable at the Office of the latter.*

"*Druid.*"—*If published in a single volume, the Games and Problems given in the* ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS *during the last two years, would form a remarkably valuable collection of Chess curiosities*

"*Eboracum.*" *Hardly subtle enough for our column, yet not without promise. Try again, remembering*—"*Ars consummata celare artem videtur.*"

"*S.,*" *Dublin Chess Club.—The games shall have early publicity.*

"*Ove.*"—*Judging by the intelligence of your "criticisms and expositions," we should say no appellanon could be more appropriate than the one you have adopted.*

"*Phiz.*"—*The quarterly subscription to the "Chess-Player's Chronicle" is only* 4*s. 4d., postage included. We thank Mr. Horwitz the better player, but he has little time for practice, and is very deficient in nerve.*

"*A. B. C.*"—*We believe it is Mr. Lewis's intention to publish another edition of his "Second Series of Lessons," shortly.*

"*R. F. W.*"—*Mr. G. Perigal is the Honorary Secretary of the London Chess Club, and one of the most accomplished Chess-players of the day.*

"*M. R.*" *Your solution of the Indian Problem is right.*

Solutions by "G. A. H.," "Sopracliffe," "Phiz," "Dombey," "J. D. C.," "M. T.," "Templar," "Rugby," and "Eboracum," are correct.

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM NO. 184.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. B to Kt 6th	K to Kt 4th or (a)	3. Q to K 4th	P takes B
2. Q to K Kt 3d (ch)	K to R 3d or (b)	4. Q mates	

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1.	(a) P takes B	1.	(b) K to B 4th
2. Q to her 5th		2. K to Q 6th	P takes B
And mates next move.		3. Q mates	

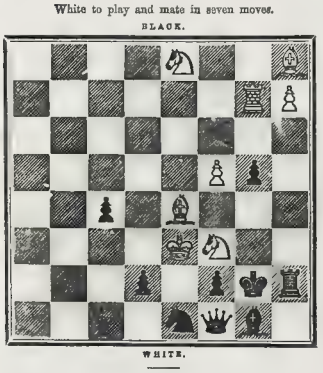
PROBLEM, NO. 185.

By HERR HANSTEIN.

(From the Berlin Schachzeitung.)

White to play and mate in seven moves.

BLACK.



WHITE.

CHESS IN GERMANY.

MR. HANSTEIN GIVES THE QUEEN'S ROOK TO A MEMBER OF THE BERLIN CHESS CIRCLE.

(Remove White's Q's R from the board),

WHITE (Mr. H.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)	WHITE (Mr. H.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)
1. K P two	K P two	17. B to Q 5th	P takes P
2. K B P two	P takes P	18. P takes P	B to K Kt 2d (b)
3. K B to Q B 4th	Q checks	19. P to K 6th	P takes P
4. K to B sq	K Kt P two	20. Q to her 3d -	K Kt to K 4th
5. Q Kt to B 3d	K Kt to K 2d (a)	21. R takes Kt	B takes R
6. Q P one	Q P one	22. Q to K Kt 6th (ch)	K to his 2d
7. K Kt to B 3d	Q to K R 4th	23. Q B takes P	B takes B
8. K R P two	Q B to K Kt 5th	24. Kt takes B	Kt to Q B 4th
9. K B to K 2d	K B P one	25. Q to K Kt 7th (ch)	K to Q 3d
10. K to his Kt sq	B takes Kt	26. B to K B 3d	Q to K Kt 4th
11. B takes B	Q to K Kt 3d	27. Kt to K 4th	Q to K 6th (ch)
12. P takes P	Q takes P	28. K to R 2d	Kt to K 5th (c)
13. Kt to K 2d	Kt to K Kt 3d	29. Q to K 7th (ch)	K to B 3d
14. Kt to K R 5th	Q to K B 3d	30. Q takes K P (ch)	K to Q Kt 4th
15. P one	Q to her sq	31. B takes Kt	Q to her R 4th
16. B takes Q Kt P	Q Kt to Q 2d	32. B to Q 3d (ch)	And wins.

(a) The accepted move at this stage is—5. K B to K Kt 3d

(b) B to Q B 4th (ch appears a better move

(c) Black should now have played K B to K sq.

CHESS IN AMERICA.

GAME BETWEEN TWO OF THE STRONGEST PLAYERS IN PHILADELPHIA.

(From Stanley's American Chess Magazine.

WHITE (Mr. T.)	BLACK (Mr V.)	WHITE (Mr. T.)	BLACK (Mr. D.)
1. K P two	K P two	15. K Kt to Q 4th	Q takes Q B
2. K B P two	P takes P	16. K B takes K B P	Q to K 3d
3. K B to Q B 4th	Q (ch)	17. K Kt to K 6th (ch)	K to Q B sq
4. K to B sq	K Kt P two	18. Q Kt to Q 5th	Q takes Q Kt P (a)
5. Q P two	Q P one	19. B takes Kt	Q Kt to B 3d (b)
6. Q Kt to B 3d	K B to Kt 2d	20. Q R to Kt sq	Q takes Q R P
7. K Kt to B 3d	Q to K 4th	21. Q Kt to K 7th, ch (c)	Kt takes Kt
8. K P one	P takes P	22. K Kt to Q B 5th (d)	B to Q 5th (ch)
9. Q Kt to Q b3th	K to Q sq	23. Q takes B (e)	Q takes B P (ch)
10. P takes P	Q B to Q 2d	24. K to his sq	Q takes R (ch)
11. K B P one	Q to K Kt 3d	25. K to Q 2d	Q to K B 4th
12. Q B to Q 3d	K R P one	26. Q takes R	Q to K Kt 4th (ch)
13. Q B to Q Kt 4th	K Kt P one	27. K to his 2nd	Q takes B
14. Q Kt takes Gambit P	Q to her Kt 3d (ch)	White wins.	

(a) Q to her 3rd would have been better play In that case, if White had been led to take the Q B P with either of his Knights he must have lost a piece.

(b) Had he taken the B with R, or the R with his Q, he would have been mated on the move.

(c) This sacrifice is well conceived.

(d) The attack looks formidable, but Black has still a wave of resource, which relieves him from all danger.

(e) He has no better move.

CHESS IN FRANCE.

GAME BETWEEN MR. KIESERITZKY AND M. DELANNOY,

The former playing another Game at the same time, and both Games without seeing the Chess-board.

WHITE (Mr. D.)	BLACK (Mr. K.)	WHITE (Mr. D.)	BLACK (Mr. K.)
1. K P two	K P two	25. Kt to K 3d 6th	B to K Kt 2d
2. Q P two	P takes P	26. Q Kt to K Kt 4th	B to K Kt 2d
3. K Kt to B 3d	Q B P two	27. K R P one	Q to K 2d
4. B to Q B 4th	Q Kt P two	28. Q Kt to K 3d	Q P one
5. K B to Q 5th (a)	Q Kt to B 3d	29. Q Kt to Q 5th	Q P one
6. Q B P one	P takes P	30. Q to her 2d	Q to her B 4th
7. Q Kt P takes P	Q R to Kt sq	31. Kt takes R	B takes K P
8. Castles	K Kt to B 3d	32. Q R to Q Kt sq	B takes K P
9. K Kt to K sq (b)	K B to K 2d	33. Q to K R 6th	Kt to K B sq
10. B to K Kt 5th	Castles	34. Kt to his 4th (d)	B to K Kt 2d
11. Q B takes K Kt	B takes B	35. Kt the K B P (ch)	K to Kt sq
12. K P one	K B to K 2d	36. Q to K B 4th	Q P one
13. Q Kt to Q 2d	Q B to Kt 3d	37. K to B sq	Q to K 2d (e)
14. Q Kt to K 4th	Q B to Kt 3d	38. Kt to K 5th (f)	B takes Kt
15. Q to her 3d	Q to her Kt sq	39. Q to K 4th	B takes Q B P
16. Q Kt to K Kt 3d	Kt to Q sq	40. K B P one	Q takes Q
17. Q Kt to B 5th	K R to K sq	41. R takes Q	R takes R
18. K R to K 4th	B takes B	42. P takes R	P to Q Kt 5th
19. Q takes B	Q to her Kt 2d	43. K to his 2d	Kt to K 3d
20. Q to her 3d (c)	Q B P one	44. K P one	Kt to Q 5th (ch)
21. Q to her B 2d	Kt to K 3d	45. K to his 3d	Kt to Q Kt 4th
22. R to K Kt 4th	K to R sq	46. K to his 4th	B to Q Kt 7th
23. Q R to K sq	B to K B sq	47. K to Q 5th	B to Q B 6th
24. K R to R 4th	K Kt P one		

And Black wins.

(a) He must obviously lose a piece by taking the Pawn.

(b) A good move. If Black now takes the B he would lose two pieces in return.

(c) White might now have gained a Pawn by taking the Bishop (ch), and then the Q B P

(d) This move loses the game

(e) All this is very cleverly conducted by the unseeing player.

(f) Disastrous as this is, he has no better way to prolong the game.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

(WITHERTO UNPUBLISHED.)

No. 188.—By HERR KLING.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
K at Q B 5th	K at his 4th	K at K B sq	Q 5th, and Q B 5th
B at K B 8th	P's at K R 6th, K B 5th, K 6th,	P's at K R 2d, K Kt 4th, & K B 2d	
Kt at K R 6th	White to play, and mate in four moves.		

No. 189.—By MR. S. BODEN.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
K at Q 6th	K at Q 6th	B at Q 2d	
Kt at Q B 4th	P's at K B 2d, K 3rd and 4th	P's at K B 5th, K 4th, Q 5th, Q Kt 2d & 3d	
B at Q sq	White, playing first, can mate in five moves.		

No. 190.—By the SAME.

(From an actual end game.)

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
K at Q R 2d	K at his Kt sq	Kt at K B 7th	Kt at Q 4th
R at K R sq	R at K B sq	and K 4th	P's at K B 2d, K Kt 2d, & K B 3d
R at Q Kt sq	R at K 2d	P at Q B 2d	
B at K R 8th	B at Q B 6th		

White to play, and mate in five moves.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Carry on, carry on; roof none, boys, none;
Hang her out on a flowing sail.
Gunnel is, gunnel is, for the race we'll win,
While the lad-bubbers go pale
Are frubbing at their paints, no, no,
For fear of the coming gale.

The metropolis has left town; a portion of it for the Continent; a part for their own good halls; many for the coast; some for the ocean itself. For these latter appropriate reception is made, according to their respective tastes. The merely miscellaneous, "after bathing in the sea," return to such attacks upon the enemy as watering places furnish means for, killing time, or fencing with it —anything to be rid on't. The yachting people are, especially, in their element; here cruising about, and discussing four luncheons a-day; there inwardly contending for such prizes as the various sea clubs offer to the emulation of the amateur mariner. These, passing strange to say, are more plentiful than champions. The last regatta of the Royal Thames Yacht Club was a failure, for lack of vessels to sail in it; and, many of the crack cups offered by the coast clubs have been turned over to next season, the entries for them not having filled. The apathy of the sailors for such contests is extraordinary; for, of all the soul-stirring things in the world, is sailing a match in a craft of which you are "all as one as a part." Compare a schooner-race, with a sparkling breeze, round the Wight, to a passage of book-making at Hyde-park Corner—nectar to the basest of bass swipes! To say nothing of the risk, imagine a man backing one horse against the field at these presents for the Leger, and then speaking of the Goodwin sands or the needles as points of peril.

Turning tail on Tattersall's and gulping down by anticipation the elixir of life which forms the atmosphere of the silver Solent—we bent our way for Gosport—what time the first letter in the of the South Western departed thitherward on the first day of this instant week. From Spithead to Cowes Castle was one fleet of yachts of all sorts, from all directions, and on all kinds of things intent. At Portsmouth there was a regatta afloat and a pleasure fair ashore; the latter indeed on South Sea Common where an amount of fun and frolic was under way, of which your inland districts have no idea. The sailing, it must be admitted, was not of a very high degree—so we pass over to Ryde, a place having a pier which carries its passengers out to sea—with this eminent advantage, that they run no hazard of discomposing their stomachs. It was as full as Drury-lane used to be on "Boxing" night. You were lucky if you found a table—or a place of one, at the Pier Hotel. We say you were lucky, for there you fell in with good cheer and agreeable gossip. You heard, perseverture, the last news from Russia—how the St. Petersburgh yachtsmen recently celebrated the Autocratical regatta whereat the noble schooner of the Czar—lately built and sent out by White, of Cowes, was beaten by the *Ranadeer*, a cutter that couldn't "move" at home. How at Chubourgh, the *Tremi* and the *Lily of Devon*—barks of high renown in their native waters—met for the Cup, and the latter was awarded the prize forsuntch as the former "fouil'd her whisker," and similar nonsense of magnitude knowledge. And on Wednesday you passed over to Southampton Water, whereupon the Southern Yacht Club that day opened their sports. The Earl of Cardigan had just been elected Commodore by acclamation; by some mischance, however, his flag did not brave the breeze, notwithstanding the Secretary took the trouble of carrying it all the way to Portsmouth to present it to its noble proprietor.

The Royal pier was a galaxy of beauty and fashion, and only for the ubiquitous Gent, who smoked the genuine Whitechapel cheroots, it would have been perfect. The Club House was gorgeous with bunting, as many-hued as the rainbow; and the flag-bedecked vessels in the rivers and the docks quietly added to the effect of the pageant.

The sailing was to have commenced in the forenoon, but it didn't—which, to be sure, is nothing new in the matter of yacht-sailing. There was "A Silver Tea Kettle and Stand," for schooners, of any tonnage, belonging to the Royal Southampton Yacht Club, which didn't fill —the match, not the tea-kettle; and a Silver Cup, for cutters not exceeding sixteen tons, O. M., which was similarly situated. The chief event of the day was the race for a Silver Cup, value £40, for cutters, of not less than thirty nor more than fifty tons. The *Eclipse*, *Hermione*, and *Dart*ng, started in the order aforesaid, with what is professionally termed "a soldier's wind;" a sky influence, whereby vessels are enabled to run both out and in again. This, as the breeze was lively, was a very animating contest, ending as the wager craft are placed.

The *Eclipse* thus won her maiden race, beating, by a minute and a half, the fastest boat—up to that time in our amateur marine. The *Hermione* has beaten the *Ariadne* squal main and chance—and was booked as the invincible. They said it was her first defeat; but hadn't she once before the worst of it—at Plymouth? Three also started for a Silver Salver, namely—the *Zuleika*, *Snake*, and *Little Harum*. The first of the trio was the victor, in a very dashing style. On time race, for a Piece of Plate, the *Don Juan* won, beating the *Enchantress* and the *Pet*; but for the most part the third vessels were only put in to fill according to the conditions. Which said, "three yachts or no race." The Regatta ball at the Club House in the evening—a very pretty affair—all streamers and ladies fair; and, though the second day dawned "heavily with clouds," and warned us to make our adieu, the water board was astir with demonstrations of a second gala.

BRIGHTON RACES. WEDNESDAY.

The Pavilion Stakes of 30 sovs each, 20 ft; for two yr old colts, 8st 7lb; and fillies, 8st 3lb; winners of a sweeps of 200 sovs value, 5lb extra; twice, 7lb extra. T.Y.C. (8 Subs.)

Mr. R. H. Neville's Dover	..	..	(J. Matson) 1
Duke of Richmond's Reflection	..	..	.. (Nat) 2
Count Bathyany's Egremont	..	..	.. (Mann) 3

The Brighton Stakes of 25 sovs each, 12 ft, and 5 only if declared, with 100 added; the second to save his stake. The Old Course, two miles. (26 Subs., 23 of whom declared.)

Lord Stradbroke's Lyncens, 4 yrs, 8st 7lb	..	..	(F. Butler) 1
Lord Chesterfield's f by Don John, out of Game Lass, 3 yrs, 7st 10lb			2
Sir J. Hawley's Vanity, 3 yrs, 7st 6lb	..	..	.. 3

The Town Plate of £50, added to a sweepstakes of 5 sovs each; for three-yr-olds, 7st 4lb; four, 8st 7lb; five, 9st 1lb; six and aged, 9st 4lb, &c.; the winner to be sold for £250, &c. Heats, the New Course

Mr. Gratwicke's Lady Cecilia, 4 yrs, 7st 12lb	..	(Nat)	2 1 1
Mr. G. Hobson's Chatham, 5 yrs, 9st 11lb	..	(Crouch)	1 3 2
Mr. Bond's Cast-off, 3 yrs, 6st 6lb	..	.. (Planner)	3 2 dis

The Marine Stakes of five Sovereigns each, with 40 added; three-yr-olds, 7st 5lb; four, 8st 5lb; five and upwards, 8st 12lb; the winner to be sold for £100, &c. Heats, one mile.

Mr. Shelley's Millwood, 3 yrs, 7st 5lb	..	.. (Mann)	1 1
Mr. G. Hobson's Blanacle, 4 yrs, 8st 5lb	..	..(Crouch)	4 2
Mr. Worley's Headsman, 4 yrs, 8st 4lb	..	.. (Sly)	2 3

THURSDAY.

The Selling Stakes of 15 sovs each, 5 ft, and 25 added, for two-yr-olds, 7st 8lb; three, 9st. The winner to be sold for £200, &c. T.Y.C. (4 Subs.)

Mr. Worley's Caversham, 2 yrs, 6st 9lb	..	(Hornsby, Jun.)	0 1
Duke of Richmond's Outpost, 3 yrs, 8st 4lb	..	(Nat)	0 2
Mr. Osbaldeston's b by Lanercost, out of Mountain Sylph's dam, 2 yrs, 6st 4lb	..	.. (Prince)	0 3
Her Majesty's Plate of One Hundred Guineas. Heats. Two miles.			
Lord Stradbroke's Lyncens, 4 yrs, 8st	..	.. (Butler)	1 1
Mr. Montyn's King of Morven, 3 yrs, 7st 3lb	..	(Kinclaner)	2 3
Mr. Elwes's Miss Ellis, 5 yrs, 9st 2lb	..	(A. Day)	3 3

The Tradesmen's Plate, by subs of £3 each, with 30 added; three-yr-olds, 7st 4lb; four, 8st 5lb; five, 8st 9lb, &c. Heats, One Mile. (10 Subs.)

Mr Meiklam's Duncan, 3 yrs	..	(Watkins)	0 0 1 1
Mr. Osbaldeston's Sis. to Sorolla, 3 yrs	..	.. (Prince)	3 1 0 2
Mr. Winch's Comedy, 3 yrs	..	(Gs. Brown)	1 0 0 3

The South Down Stakes of 10 sovs each, h ft, and 25 added; gentlemen riders. Heats, the New Course. (6 Subs.)

Mr. Elwes's Massender, 4 yrs, 11st 4lb	..	.. (Owner)	1
Mr. Hobson's Bunnacle, 4 yrs, 10st 4lb	..	..	2
Count Bathyany's Master Stephen, 5 yrs, 11st	..	..	3

Mr. Elwes's Massender, gentlemen riders. Mr. Matthew's Outcast, 10st 7lb (Mr. P. Rolt), beat Mr. Hobson's Craven, 11st.

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—The badness of the settling for Goodwood Races prevented any extensive betting on future events; indeed, it was with some difficulty that we gathered the following brief list of prices:

	KROH HANDICAP.		
4 to 1 agst Mathematician	8 to 1 agst Sir Martin	10 to 1 agst Grimston	
7 to 1 agst Lunatione	8 to 1 agst Jerry		
	ST. LEGER		
Even on Cossack	12 to 1 agst Van Tromp	20 to 1 agst Forcelopine	
7 to 2 agst Lord Eglinton's two (taken)	15 to 1 —— Planet (t)	1000 to 15 —— Red Hart (t)	
7 to 1 —— Eryx	15 to 1 —— Sir Martin	1000 to 15 —— Liberator (t)	

THAMES GRAND REGATTA.—SATURDAY, JULY 31.

On Saturday afternoon the river presented an extremely animated appearance, and thousands had assembled on the water, and the banks on either side, to witness the races, which came off as follow:—The Amateur Pair-oar Match, for the Presentation Silver Cups, was won by Messrs. Fothergill and Gregory, College of Civil Engineers.

The Tradesmen's Challenge Plate was won by the Lambeth Aquatic Club.

The Watermen's Scullers Match, for money prizes, was very spiritedly and severely contested. The first heat was won by R. Dowsden, the second by T. Coombes, and the final heat by R. Doubledee, who won by about ten lengths.

The Amateur Eight-oar Match, for the Gold Challenge Cup, value 130 guineas, was contested by the Thames Club and the Eton. It was evident in a very short time that the Etonians had no chance whatever. They were easily beaten by their more experienced competitors.

DOGGETT'S COAT AND BADGE.

The competitors for this race were, as usual, young watermen, whose term of apprenticeship had expired since the last year's race, and the distance, as usual, from the Swan, at London-bridge, to the Swan, at Chelsea, against tide. They came in in the following order:—

William H. Ellis, Westminster	..	..	.. 1
John H. Dewey, Rotherhithe	..	..	.. 2
J. H. Kane, Old Barge House	..	..	.. 3
Richard James Mee, Greenwich	..	..	.. 0
T. J. Williamson, Somer's Quay	..	..	.. 0
William Perry, Lambeth	..	..	.. 0

HAVRE REGATTA.

Havre Regatta took place yesterday week. The following races came off: -

The Pleasure Boats' Prize; an object of art; value 1000 francs, or £50; six competitors. Gained by the sloop *Horace Vernet*, belonging to Mr Car

The Second Course for Row Boats; five competitors; prize given by his Royal Highness the Prince de Joinville of 1000 francs. Gained by the *Carmar Delaware*, rowed by Butler, of Gosport. Every prize offered by the Prince has been won by the English.

Decked Sailing Boats; six competitors. Gained by the *Hirondelle*. Prize of 1000 francs, given by the town.

The Course for Amateurs; five competitors. Prizes given by the Society; objects of art; value 1100 francs. Won by *La Petite Rouge*. Patron, M. de Tourville.

Sailing Boats Not Decked; fifteen competitors. Won by English boat *Alarm*, belonging to John Main; value, 800 francs.

Whaling Boats; five competitors; prizes given by the Caen Steam-boat Company, 800 francs. Won by Butler, of Gosport, in the *Bernardine*, St. Pierre.

This closed the Regatta, in which, of *six* boats, the English gained *three*.

CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE THAMES.—The great contest, for the silver sculls, the symbol of championship amongst gentlemen amateurs, came off on Tuesday. The distance was, as usual, from Westminster-bridge to Putney; and the start was, as heretofore, caused the most lively interest, Mr. Walmsley being the favourite. The match was won by Mr. Walmsley, with great ease, by nearly half a mile. The umpire couched his decision on the race in the following words:—"The umpire, in deciding that Mr. Walmsley has won the silver sculls, remarks that he has highly to deprecate the conduct of his two accompanying boats, chiefly occasioned by watermen, who manifestly prejudiced the other competitors; further, the umpire has to protest against gentlemen rowing for the silver sculls taking their competitors' water too soon; and adds, that he awards the prize, not having seen any such intentional fouling as is mentioned in the articles."

CRICKET. KENT v. ENGLAND. This interesting match was on Wednesday brought to a conclusion, Kent winning by three wickets. The score stood thus: —England, 1st innings, 67; second, 184; total, 221. Kent, 1st innings, 171; second, 53; total, 224.

EXHIBITION OF DOMESTIC POULTRY, &c.,

AT THE GARDENS OF THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY, REGENT'S PARK.

It seems strange that so important a source of profit and food, as Domestic Poultry, should have been entirely overlooked, while science, wealth, and aristocratic influence, have long united all their resources to aid practical skill in perfecting the breeds of almost every other domestic animal. So long ago as 1835, France exported into England upward of 76 millions of eggs; and Ireland is beginning to learn how easily and advantageously she may supply the manufactories of Manchester, in which the albumen, the white of egg, is used to glaze cotton goods. From the port of Derry alone, the average export of eggs is 90 tons per week, during the season; these are collected at the rate of 3d. to 4d. per dozen from the peasantry, who may thus increase their comforts, or supply their necessities without at all interfering with their daily labour. So great is the effect of an improvement of the breed of fowl on the quality as well as quantity of the eggs, that the value of eggs in a district in Ireland has been raised 1d. per dozen by the distribution of the produce of a single Dorking hen.

The encouragement, and incentive to, and opportunities for, competition, which have been so beneficial to the breeds of other animals, have at length been supplied where so much needed, to the breeders of poultry, by the Zoological Society of London. This society annually prizes for Domestic Fowls, Bantams, Turkeys, Pigeons, Pheasants, Ducks and Geese; and for any gallinaceous birds, or water-fowl not hitherto bred in this country.

To increase the resources of domestic economy, and of commerce, by acclimatising and introducing among animals appropriated of old by man, others, at present unreclaimed, was one of the objects for which the Zoological Society was originally formed.

The Annual Show took place at the Gardens in the Regent's Park, last week. We have engraved the most striking Prizes

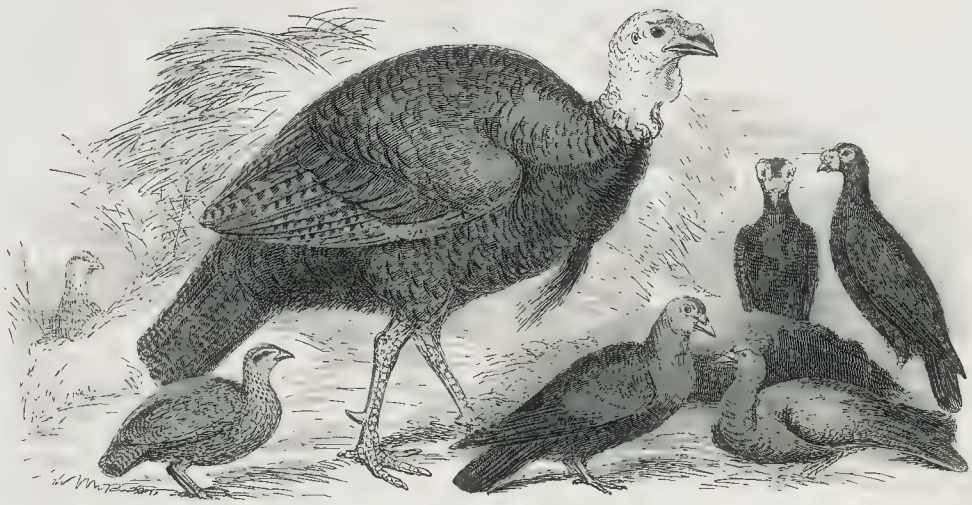
In Class 2, Mr. Sphyens exhibited a very remarkable Cambridge Turkey, a beautiful bird of immense size, which well deserved the first prize, which was awarded for it. Mr. Jamrach's large Spanish Runts, weighing 4½ lbs. each, and also prized, were very large specimens of the well-known and handsome breed. The show of Ducks was very good. Mr. Weston, of Oxford-road, Aylesbury, obtained a second prize by his excellent lot of Aylesbury Ducks; and a prize was also given for a very large Cayuga breed known as the Labrador Duck. A first prize was awarded for a very large and fine Goose from the Shannon, sent by Mr. Nolan, of Dublin. It is gratifying to find that the benefits of these exhibitions extend so directly to land, when the increasing of poultry as to secure a regularly important. In Class 8, no less than four kinds of Birds were shown, not hitherto bred in this country, three of which received first prizes. One was the wild American Turkey, bred by Mr. Thompson, of Knowsley, a splendid bird of excellent points and magnificent plumage. The judges considered that the domesticated breeds might be very advantageously crossed with this original stock; and if it be true that the wild birds are sometimes shot as much as 40 lbs. in weight, a report which there is in the English specimen exhibited everything to confirm, the introduction of this American bird must be most important. The Oronoco Geese to have been appreciated, and, as far as might be in so short a time, answered. For the most approved sorts, the Dorking, Surrey, Sussex, and Kent, formed a much larger part of this than of former Shows; and the improvement in size, quality, and purity of breed, formed from the judges a very decided expression of approbation. The present show has, too, an advantage gained over preceding ones—by being fixed later in the Season—in containing numerous lots of chickens of the present year. The coops exhibited by Mr. Spriggens, of Leadenhall Market, were remarkably fine, to one of which—perhaps the best lot shown of any sort—as no reward had been offered for birds of 1847, an extra first prize was awarded; and an extra second prize to Mr Baker, of Chelsea, for a lot of Dorking. The first and second prizes of the class containing Dorking, Surrey, Sussex, and Kent fowls, were obtained by two lots of splendid birds, bred by Mr. Lowry, of Cuckfield, Sussex. Only a second prize was awarded the Hamburg fowls, for a lot shown by Mr. Baker. The show of Spanish was not so good as usual. A second prize was given for Mr. Baker's black Polish, and a first prize for his very fine lot of Malays, the hens in which were highly com-

PRIZE POULTRY, ETC., AT THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY'S GARDENS.

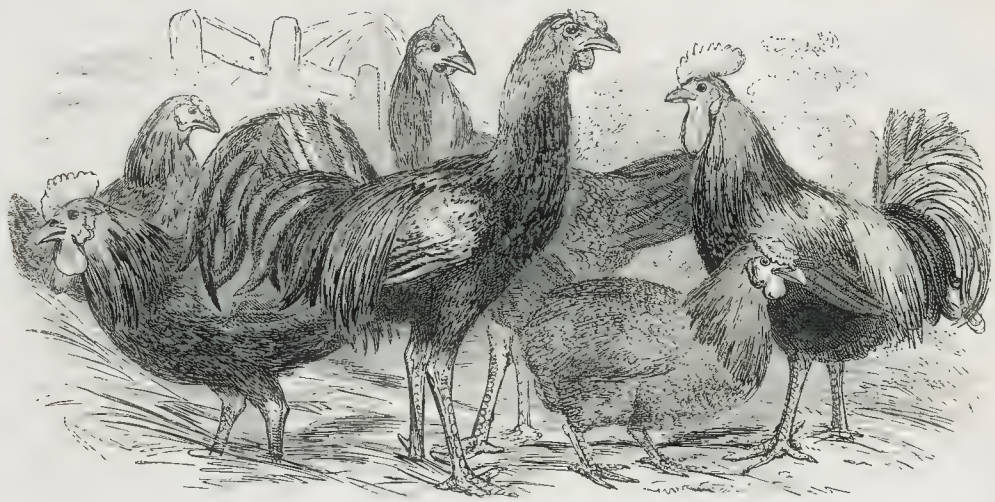
AYLESBURY DUCKS.—2ND PRIZE, MR. WESTON. IRISH GOOSE, FROM THE SHANNON.—1ST PRIZE, MR. NOLAN. ORONOCO GOOSE.—1ST PRIZE, MR. THOMPSON.

manded by the judges. No Bantams were exhibited which deserved a first prize; a second prize was given for Mr. Baker's lot of black.

We are happy to find that very nearly all the best birds in the show have been sold. Altogether, there appears much to congratulate the Society upon; not only from the present good arising, but from the promise of greater benefit in future years.



CLAPPERTON PARTRIDGES.—1ST PRIZE, MR. THOMPSON. WILD TURKEY.—1ST PRIZE, MR. THOMPSON. LEGHORN PIGEONS.—2ND PRIZE, MR. JAMRACH. BLACK CARRIER PIGEON.—1ST PRIZE, MR. J. ENAGGS.



KENT FOWLS.—1ST PRIZE, MR. SPRIGENS. MALAY FOWLS.—1ST PRIZE, MR. BAKER. OLD SUSSEX FOWLS.—1ST PRIZE, MR. LEWRY.

OYSTER DREDGING IN WHITSTABLE BAY.—DRAWN BY DUNCAN.

OYSTER DREDGING.

The excellence of the Oysters of Britain is of ancient celebrity. The old Roman epicure knew their value (Juvenal iv., 140), nor have they lost their fame in modern times.

THE DREDGE.

The London consumption of Oysters, at this day, is immense; and, Mr. Duncan has taken one of the great nurseries or feeding grounds for its supply, as the locality of the accompanying beautiful Illustration. The scene is an estuary of the Thames, known as Whitstable Bay, a few miles east of which lies the new watering-place, Herne Bay. The inhabitants of Whitstable are chiefly employed in the Oyster Fishery, which is regulated by laws made by a Company of Free Fishermen and Free Dredgermen. The practice is for each boat in the Fishery, according to its tonnage, to contribute a certain quota of Oysters to a boat stationed in the centre of the Bay, for their reception. The fish are taken by an iron dredge (*See the Engraving*), let down from the boat, whilst sailing; and before the dredge is hauled up, the boat lies to. In Whitstable Bay, round the rock called the "Pudding Pan," is a noted place for dredging; and here have been found many pieces of Roman pottery; thus carrying the mind's eye back to the days when poor Britain enjoyed but an *ostreal* fame.

The Oyster-Dredging season has just commenced; though this information may be superfluous to any one who traversed the streets of London on Wednesday, the 4th—"Oyster Day," as it is called in the calendar of Cockneydom.

MURDER AT GREENHITHE. On the evening of Saturday last, between seven and eight o'clock, Greenhithe was alarmed by the report that a man had been killed, which was very shortly found to be too true. The murdered man, it appears, had come across the water from Essex, harvesting, and in a state of intoxication lay down in the road to sleep, near the turning from Greenhithe to the London-road. Dawes, a contractor on the London and Rochester railroad, was riding to Dartford from Greenhithe; his horse, it is said, was frightened by the man lying in the road, and refused to pass, when it was put back by the rider, and high words ensued between the two men. Dawes attempted to ride over the other man, but failed in doing so, the horse refusing to proceed. Dawes then dismounted, and with the handle of his whip commenced beating the poor fellow on the ground, and after a very few blows (some say two or three) it was found the man was a corpse. Dawes then mounted his horse and galloped away, but was quickly followed by a mounted coast-guard officer, who was passing, and overtook him at Galley-hill, where he was taken into custody, and lodged in the lock-up at Dartford

"PASSAGE OF ARMS" AT WILLIS'S ROOMS.

This noble fencing *assaut* was given on Thursday week, in Willis's Rooms, St. James's, in the presence of a numerous and highly respectable company, by Signor Gandini, from Milan; and Monsieur Léon Gillemand, from Paris. Both these professors have shown themselves to be profound adepts in the noble art of Fencing. In all the attacks and defences, they maintained the steadiness, dignity, and distances required by the theoretical rules of the science. Signor Gandini developed a muscular energy far superior to his delicate appearance, and a rapidity in his movements really astonishing. Monsieur *Léon*, on the contrary, is a firmly-built man, and solid on his guard: he sustained all the attacks with great coolness, and showed himself worthy a competitor to his redoubted adversary.

There were several *assauts*, besides that depicted in our Illustration. The *bénéficiaires*, Mr. Shury (an excellent English Professor), and Messrs. Chapman and James Tenniel (amateurs), severally contended, and displayed peculiar science and skill in the use of the small sword. A sabre assault, between Mons. Léon and Signor Gandini, concluded the entertainment. We almost imagined ourselves to be really witnessing a duel. The sabres were not imitated, in the form of sticks, but were in solid wrought iron; and the "fendents and tranchants" followed each other, and were parried with remarkable celerity and skill by the two antagonists. The talent which Signor Gandini demonstrated in this assault has proved him worthy of the reputation of an excellent "Sabreur;" and of the post of instructor to the corps of officers of an Hungarian Regiment, to which he was attached during four years.

The room at Willis's was well adapted to the purpose; and Mr. G. Laurent's band, which was in attendance, played several appropriate pieces.

FRENCH JESTING. The French are so lively a people, that they jest upon everything: "Murder in jest," as *Hamlet* has it. Of two American missionaries destroyed by the savages, they say that they fulfilled their mission, and supplied the cannibals with Christian nourishment.

M. LEON GILLEMAND. SIG. GANDINI.

"PASSAGE OF ARMS," AT WILLIS'S ROOMS.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

THE REV. WHITWORTH RUSSELL.

THE gentleman was the fourth son of the late Sir Henry Russell, Bart., Chief Justice of Bengal. Mr. Russell, who was in holy orders, was born on the 17th September, 1795; he married, the 6th April, 1824, Frances, daughter of Vice Admiral Carpenter, by whom he leaves two sons and a daughter. Mr. Russell held the appointment of Inspector of Prisons for more than seventeen years, having been nominated to it by the Duke of Wellington. He was a man of great humanity, and took much interest in the welfare of criminals, particularly in the juvenile portion of them. His death has occurred under circumstances of the most melancholy nature. While visiting Milbank Prison, pursuant to the duties of his office, and while labouring under a fit of derangement, he committed suicide, by shooting himself, in the Boardroom of the jail. A Coroner's inquest has since brought in a verdict to that effect. The Rev. Mr. Russell's eldest brother is the present Sir Henry Russell, Bart., of Swallowfield Place, Berks; his second brother is Charles Russell, Esq., Chairman of the Great Western Railway Company, who lost his seat in Parliament for Reading at the late contested election there.

COLONEL NATHAN WILSON.

THIS gallant officer entered the British service in 1795, and rose through the different grades to that of Colonel in 1837; he served in 1799, with the 4th Light Dragoons, in the Mysore, and was at the battle of Malavilly, and the siege of Seringapatam; he was wounded at the latter place, at the famous battle of Assaye by a grape shot. He wore a medal for Seringapatam, and was a Knight Companion of the Hanoverian Order. Col. Wilson readied for many years past at Boulogne. The Colonel met his death in London, in consequence of being knocked down by a cabriolet, near the United Service Club: he expired at Islington on the 1st instant, aged sixty-eight.

DUKE ADAM OF WIRTEMBURG.

ADAM CHARLES WILLIAM STANISLAUS EUGENE PAUL LOUIS, a Prince of the Ducal Family of Wirtemburg, was born the 16th Jan. 1792; he was the son of Duke Louis by his first wife Mary, daughter of Prince Adam Czartorisky. Duke Adam was a Lieut.-General in the Russian service, and Aide-de-Camp to the Emperor: he died on the 27th ult. at Langenschwalbach, in Nassau.

RICHARD FOUNTAYNE WILSON, ESQ., OF MELTON, COUNTY YORK.

COLONEL FOUNTAYNE WILSON, whose death occurred at his seat at Melton, on the 24th ult., was probably the richest commoner in the empire. He possessed very extensive estates in Yorkshire, and inherited, besides, considerable landed property in several other counties, principally by the marriage of his father, Richard Wilson, Esq., with Elizabeth, daughter and co-heir of the Very Rev. John Fountayne, D.D., Dean of York, by Anne, his wife, only daughter of Charles Montagu, Esq., of Papplewick. The Melton estate came to the Fountaynes by the heiress of the Moncktons of that place.

The gentleman whose decease we are recording was grandson of Christopher Wilson, D.D., Bishop of Bristol, and great grandson of Dr. Edmund Gibson, Bishop of London. He was born in June, 1783, and had consequently just completed his sixty-fourth year. By Sophia, his wife, third daughter of George Osbaldeston, Esq., of Hutton Bushel, he leaves two surviving sons and several daughters. Andrew, the elder son, assumed, by Royal license, in 1826, the surname and arms of Mountagu only, in pursuance of the testamentary injunction of the Right Hon. Frederick Montagu, of Papplewick. Mr. Fountayne Wilson represented, for some time, the county of York in Parliament; served as its High Sheriff in 1807, and was Colonel of the First West Yorkshire Regiment of Militia.

RICHARD JEFFERSON EATON, ESQ., OF HETCHWORTH PARK, CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

CAPTAIN EATON died on the 27th ult., aged 46. He formerly represented the County of Cambridge in Parliament, and acted with the Conservative party. His father, Richard Eaton, Esq., was a banker at Newmarket, and possessed a good estate near that town.

Captain Eaton married, 26th Nov., 1830, Charlotte Elizabeth, second daughter of Henry John Conyers, Esq., of Copped Hall, Essex, and has left issue.

THE POTATO DISEASE.—EXTENSIVE DISAPPEARANCE OF APHIDES.

At various times I have had occasion to call the attention of the public to facts connected with this destructive disease of the potato, and, in the present instance, have to relate other circumstances connected with their natural history which cannot fail to gratify the people. The importance of bringing every fact before the agriculturist as it ceases to be apparent, if for it is upon a correct knowledge of the habits of these creatures that the farmer must estimate the probable damage when his crops are unfortunately attacked.

During the year the Aphis has not committed most serious damage. It has killed plants in some places to such an extent that not one pod is left; and even over large fields the crop will not nearly yield the seed sown. This insects continued to increase up to a certain date, then suddenly commenced the destruction of the plants on which they were located, took wing, and formed an army formidable from their numerical strength, which appeared completely to fill the atmosphere. The entire multitude assumed the winged state within a few days, and left nothing behind but their cast skins. The winged insects settled upon any palatable food. They died by thousands upon the beet-root, on which I have observed them feed in a former year. When they alighted, the destruction of the plants on which they were located, took wing, and formed an army formidable from their numerical strength, which appeared completely to fill the atmosphere. The entire multitude assumed the winged state within a few days, and left nothing behind but their cast skins. The winged insects settled upon any palatable food. They died by thousands upon the beet-root, on which I have observed them feed in a former year. When they alighted, the destruction of the plants in the ordinary manner, and sometimes killed the leaf of the plant, which exhibited dark, black blotches. They, however, were not doomed to remain long in this situation; they speedily died, and have not, in many cases, left a solitary individual to continue the brood. Those which alighted upon the outdoor cucumbers were singularly destructive. They settled upon the under surface of the leaves in great numbers, and fed upon the plant. Some of the attacked plants died from the injury they sustained; in others the leaf alone was damaged. I have been much interested in watching the destruction of the cucumber; for I have heard that during the two or three last years this plant has gone off in some mysterious manner for which the farmer could not account. In the instances which have come within my observation, every insect has perished, and but a few of the whole plants were destroyed, on account of the short duration of the attack.

The Bean Aphis also alighted upon scarlet runners, French beans, parsnips, onions, and various other plants this week. Great and large masses of dead winged insects may also be observed, although scarce one live insect exists.

The Aphis Vastator has also, in those districts which I have examined, become scarce. I do not know what has become of them all, but many have been devoured by ladybirds, some have been killed by ichneumons, others became unhealthy and perished. In proportion as the potato plant is strong and healthy, so does it resist the attack of this parasite. The puncture of the Aphis brace in some instances merely followed by a little black spot; in others by a large black blotch; and again, it may be followed by a more or less complete destruction of the entire plant. In every instance the leaves would wither and die, although they have now disappeared, it will be found that the leaves are apt to perish, and the dying potatoes may be frequently observed to be covered with a white down, which is really a beautiful appearance of the Botrytis Infestans. In consequence of these appearances following the attack of the Aphis, hasty investigators are sometimes led to the belief that the potato disease occurs without the insect—a delusion now highly prized by those who prefer the marvellous, and delight to speculate in aërial, comet, and cholera theories.

The early kinds of potatoes are now, in most instances, ripening to satisfaction, and the golden yellow colour of the foliage demonstrates that the leaf is performing its last functions, and that the tuber is being well filled with starch and other nutritive matters. The late kinds still look well, and scarce any insects now exist in many situations. Great numbers of large masses of dead winged insects may also be observed, although scarce one live insect exists.

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MUSICAL UNION, July 24, 1847.—Resolved—That the thanks of the Committee be tendered to Mr. Ella for the ability and judgment with which he has directed the performances at the Musical Union during the past season
(Signed) FALMOUTH (Chairman), A. P. Hayter, G. Cadogan, Saltoun, C. Clark, J. Clark, R. B. Phillips, A. F. Barnard, C. Stanforth, A. G. Legge, John Campbell, S. Shirley, Jr., Secretary. WESTMORELAND, Vice-President

BAKER'S PHEASANTRY, Beaufort-street, King's-road, Chelsea (by appointment to her Majesty and H. R. H. Prince Albert).—ORNAMENTAL WATERFOWL, consisting of Black and White Swans, Egyptian, Canada, China, Barnacle, Brent, and Laughing Geese, Shelducks, Pintail, Widgeon, Sargasso and Wiener Ducks, Bernicle, Call, Golden, Shovellers, Gold-eyed and Dun Diver, Carolina Ducks, &c., domesticated and ministered also Spanish, Dorking, China, Malay, Poland, Bantam, and Breaking Fowls, and all 3, Half-moon-passage, Gracechurch-street. White, Japan, Fleet, and Common Pigeons, and pure China Pigs.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS.—We beg to notify to all Rail-way Companies that having secured the services of Mr. [illegible] we shall be able to execute orders for Electric Telegraphs, with the least possible delay, and on the most reasonable terms. We shall be happy to communicate the principles on which we propose to carry out the system, and to demonstrate its efficiency, power, and simplicity, at the Model Rooms of the Company, and through a large number of instruments that can be brought into operation.
After what has already been said by us and others on the subject, it is quite unnecessary to enter into any detailed explanation of the principles of Electric Telegraphs. We shall therefore merely add, that the Electric Telegraph Company have purchased the Patent Rights of Messrs. Cooke and Wheatstone, and have secured the services of the latter gentleman.
By order of the Board of Directors,
FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF LADIES RESIDING IN THE COUNTRY.
KING AND SHEATH SEND PATTERNS Of all the NEW FRENCH SILKS, for Walking, Wedding, and Dinner Dresses, Free of Expense.
The Richest Satin Tuscs and Gros au bal, at 2s 6d per yard
The Richest Glace Silk Gros du Rhone, at 2s 6d, 2s 9d, 3s, 3s 6d, 4s, 4s 6d, 5s, 5s 6d, 6s, 7s 6d, 8s, 9s, 10s 6d, 12s 6d, 15s, 16s, 18s, 20s, 21s, 25s, 30s, 35s, 40s, 45s, 50s, 55s, 60s, 65s, 70s, 75s, 80s, 85s, 90s, 95s, 100s, 105s, 110s, 115s, 120s, 125s, 130s, 135s, 140s, 145s, 150s, 155s, 160s, 165s, 170s, 175s, 180s, 185s, 190s, 195s, 200s, 205s, 210s, 215s, 220s,

they have uniformly experienced at his hands, and of their estimation of his successful exertions.

The fund for the purchase of the Testimonial has been raised by a subscription, not exceeding two guineas each; and the design records the variety and combination of talent, by which Mr. Lumley's management has been characterized.

The base, which is triangular, is classically enriched with musical emblems. Above, seated on a rock, are the three figures of Melpomene, Thalia, and Terpsichore. From amidst this groupe sprugs a column ornamented by the bay-tree, dedicated to the Muses. Three bassi-relievi enrich the column; one representing the scene in "Norma," where the stern Druidical Priestess contemplates the death of her children; the second, a scene from the "Barber of Seville;" and, the other, the famed "Pas de Quatre." Around the summit of the column float three winged boys, bearing garlands of flowers, surmounted by a figure of Euterpe.

This is, unquestionably, one of the finest works of art ever executed in silver. The design is strictly classical, yet relieved from all severity. The proportions are truly beautiful; and the perfect execution adds to the reputation of the manufacturers, Messrs. Hunt and Roskell, of New Bond-street. The height of the Testimonial is 36 inches; and the weight 700 oz.

The Inscription is as follows:—

In record of the Zeal, Judgment, and Liberality,
Evinced in the Management of Her Majesty's Theatre,
This Testimonial is Presented
To B. LUMLEY, Esq.,
by
His Friends and Subscribers.
1846.

In the Subscription List are the Prince Lieven, the Prince Radzivil, the Prince Troubetskoy, the Count Ste. Aulaire, the Baron de Brumow, Count Gustavus Batthyany, the Chambellan de Berg, the Count Esterhazy, the Count de Jarnac, M. de Koudriaffsky, the Count de Laski, and the Baron de Nicolay. The Dukes of Wellington, Bedford, Cleveland, Devonshire, Leinster, and Somerset. The Marquises of Clanricarde, Donegal, Granby, Huntley, and Lansdowne. Earls Bective, Harrington, Kenmare, Lonsdale, and Pembroke. Viscounts Ranelagh, Somerton, and Templetown. Lords Aylmer, Ernest Bruce, Adolphus Fitzclarence, William Lennox, and Harry Vane. Also, Lieut.-Gen. Sir A. F. Barnard, the Hon. Spencer Cowper, the Hon. P. E. Freke, Sir John Guest, Bart., Sir Ralph Howard, Bart., Sir John Lowther, Bart., Sir H. Meux, Bart., the Hon. Col. Leicester Stanhope, Sir F. Shuckborough, Bart., the Hon. O. F. Tobler, Sir Henry Webb, Bart., Col. Sir H. Webster, Sir George Wombwell, Bart.; several Members of Parliament, and other distinguished frequenters of Her Majesty's Theatre.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

SUMMARY

OF THE SUBSCRIPTION SEASON.

LAST Tuesday and Thursday terminated the subscription season at Her Majesty's Theatre; the latter, when the "Figlia" was selected, being an additional performance given gratis to the subscribers, in consideration of the non-appearance of Mdlle. Lind on Saturday. On Tuesday, when the due number of subscription-nights had run out, the National Anthem was sung, and "La Sonnambula" performed, before, perhaps, the most crowded and enthusiastic audience that ever assembled on a "last night." The subscription season has closed in a manner worthy of its commencement, of the brilliant promises held out, of the liberal spirit which has marked it throughout, and of the indomitable energy of a management which has not only kept afloat in spite of unprecedented difficulties, but has actually achieved even more than had been previously deem when there were comparatively no impediments in the way. No season has, perhaps, presented so many interesting facts to record, novelties so numerous and so brilliant, triumphs so great—and, moreover, materials so rich to furnish forth a next year's campaign. In no season, too, have there been fewer of those disappointments and casualties which no previous precautions can avoid, and nothing could run more smoothly than the tide of good-fortune which has poured in. In addition to the immense attraction of the Swedish Nightingale, the director engaged in his *troupe* both lyrical and choregraphic artists nowhere surpassed, and produced novelty after novelty; winding up the whole with the great "fact" of the season's campaign, and the one that, perhaps, does him more credit than all the remainder, the engaging the first Italian composer to write an opera specially for our Anglo-Italian stage.

In fact, the only fault that could be found with the management of Her Majesty's Theatre this year is, that too much has been done. So great a number of first-rate artists have been engaged, that room could hardly be found for the due display of all. It was scarcely possible, for example, to find worthy parts for five *bassi* like Lablache, Coletti, Standigl, Superchi, and Bouché. Less than half the number have more than sufficed in previous seasons; and the consequence is, some of them have not been heard to the extent as we should have desired. Let us, however, as fully as our space will admit, review the doings of the season in due order. Amongst the novelties stands pre-eminent that which will render this season memorable in the annals of the Opera—the *début* of Mdlle. Lind. Immense and wholly unprecedented as is the sensation she produced, it is yet our conviction that her popularity has not reached its acme; and that, if she returns to this country, is yet in store for her to be more thoroughly understood and appreciated than she now is. The rich depth of thought, feeling, and sentiment, which she reveals in her acting as in her singing (for both with her are as one thing), is a mine more deep than any as yet she have been able to make. Her performance of characters of the more lofty and passionate cast has not been yet perfectly appreciated. Her *Norma* is a wonderful display of talent; in a dramatic point of view she could, perhaps, a more astonishing and admirable performance than that of any other of her parts, incomparable as she is in all.

The fair Swede has given her name to every species of article of toilette, and her fame has extended from the highest to the lowest classes of society. Let us add that no artist has ever enjoyed more signal tokens of Royal favour; and her excellent private character, the qualities of heart and mind the Swedish Nightingale is known to possess, added to her wonderful genius in her vocation, rendered her not unworthy of such distinction. Her Majesty hardly missed a single performance of Jenny Lind while in town; and gave an evident token of her appreciation of the genius of this wonderful artist, by commanding "Norma" to be performed on the night when she visited the theatre in state.

Amongst the *prime donne* of the season have been the graceful, sweet-voiced Castellan; Sanchioli, who, after appearing with a greatly improved voice and style at the beginning of the season, was taken with a dangerous illness, which robbed Her Majesty's Theatre of her services and Madame Montenegro—the latter a novelty on these boards. This artist made her *début* in "I Due Foscari," an opera in which, though unsuited to her voice, her excellent taste and style and spirited acting produced a fine effect. We regret that it has not been possible for Madame Montenegro to appear in a part where her fine middle tones could have been heard to greater advantage. She has enjoyed the highest reputation on the Continent. Her performance of paris demanding far more exertion than that of *Lucrezia Contarini*, have produced the greatest effect at Milan, at Rome, and at Vienna. She is evidently a woman of great dramatic genius: she has a noble presence and most ladylike manner; and, had there been less superfluity of talent, would have been a highly valuable acquisition to Her Majesty's Theatre.

This year has, besides, introduced to us a tenor and a baritone, who have enjoyed a success which has firmly established their popularity in England—Gardoni and Coletti. To the former—young, handsome, talented, possessed of a beautiful voice, and great feeling—is assured a brilliant career, to forward him in which his triumphant *début* in England will have not a little contributed. In "La Favorita," "La Sonnambula," the little part of *Raimbaut*, in "Robert le Diable," "I Lombardi," and in "I Masnadieri," he was especially admirable, in a dramatic as well as in a musical point of view. Coletti, who returned, after an absence of several years, immensely improved, is amongst the greatest of living baritones. In voice, perhaps, he excels them all. His finest display was in "I Due Foscari," in which he produced the most triumphant effect. Standigl, so well known in this country, appeared for the first time on the Italian operatic stage this season, and his admirable performance of *Enrique* in "Robert le Diable" worthily sustained the great reputation for dramatic and vocal talent he enjoys amongst us. Superchi was another novelty, and one who was likewise inevitably prevented by the great strength of the *troupe* from appearing so frequently as we could have wished. For taste, feeling, and thorough knowledge of the art of singing, he was surpassed by none of the other *bassi* or *baritone* of the company, while he added to these qualities much dramatic energy. His voice, though good, is not equal to his talent were it so, we could hardly point out a single living *baritone* who would take precedence of him. Bouché is another excellent and most useful addition to the company. We have somewhat inverted the due order of things by delaying mention of the *début* of Fraschini among the musical novelties of the season. This tenor who came to this country with a great reputation acquired at some of the most notoriously fastidious capitals of Europe, such as Vienna, has not the sweetness and tenderness of Gardoni; on the other hand, he has a fiery energy, much dramatic power, and great strength of voice. We suspect he does not give much, time to study, and he has got into certain bad habits in his production of voice, which somewhat impair the effect his undoubted talents would otherwise produce. In "I Due Foscari," he was admirable, this being a part which we believe he studied carefully, and which proved what he might effect if he chose to take the pains. It would be unjust not to mention likewise his performance of *Lucca*, the part in which he made his *début*, and which gained for him abroad the appellation of "Il Tenore della Maledizione." In the scene to which this singular nickname refers, he was always certain of a rapturous encore. We have not space to dilate on the performance of old established favourites like Lablache, who, besides, cannot be raised in public favour by any praise that could be bestowed on him. Perhaps no artist has ever gained such universal suffrage, and a good will besides from all parts, which almost amounts to a personal regard.

A greater number of new operas has been produced during the past year than n any previous one we remember. The season commenced with "La Favorite," which was new to the Italian stage here, though it had been given at the English theatres. The next novelty was Verdi's "Due Foscari," which was highly successful. After that, an Italian version of Meyerbeer's magnificent "Robert le Dia..le;" Donizetti's "Figlia," brought out to display Mdlle. Lind in one of her favourite comic parts; and last, not least, "I Masnadieri," a work written expressly for this stage by Verdi. All of them were eminently successful; and the two first, be it remarked, had not the *prestige* given to whatever she undertook by Mdlle. Lind, whose name alone sufficed to attract crowds.

Never was the ballet more magnificent than this year at Her Majesty's Theatre. As if the combination of Taglioni, Grahn, Carlotta Grisi, and Cerito had not been sufficient, two new *danseuse* made their appearance, who each obtained the most brilliant success, and one of whom, Rosati, remaining till the end of the season, was placed on a par with the four celebrated *ballerine* before mentioned. Rosati has a style of her own already a great merit; and for the elegance and precision of her execution of a succession of small rapid steps, she is unsurpassed. The young, almost child-like Marie Taglioni, gives, we think, even greater promise than Rosati. With care and practice, she may achieve the highest position in her art. The graceful Perrot, the agile St. Leon, and a new importation, Paul Taglioni, completed the choregraphic *troupe*.

The most striking chorographic productions of the season have been "Corrall," brought out at the commencement; "Thea," a charming composition, and one of the most effective of the kind produced for a long time; "Les Elémens," a new divertissement, combining Carlotta Grisi, Cerito, and Rosati; the "Pas de Quatre," which added to them Taglioni; the "Pas de Déesse," presenting the three last; and the "Sylphide," in which Taglioni won her brightest laurels; the latter was produced on Thursday for the last subscription night. In such a case as this facts are a sufficient eulogium, and let us add again that these exertions on the part of the management were gratuitous.

Notwithstanding the lateness of the season, the crowds that thronged Her Majesty's Theatre on Thursday, were as great as ever, attracted to hear the charming opera "La Figlia del Reggimento;" and Jenny Lind. The Swedish songstress was in splendid voice, and introduced on this occasion several novel and exquisite ornaments into the music of her *rôle*. The encores were as numerous as ever, and she was recalled five times during the evening. Gardoni and F. Lablache sung with their accustomed excellence. A "Pas de Deux" was danced by Rosati and Louis D'Or between the acts of the opera; and the second act of the beautiful ballet, "La Sylphide," with the charming Taglioni, concluded the entertainments.

TESTIMONIAL PRESENTED TO MR. LUMLEY, OF HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

MUSIC.

MR. GERHARD TAYLOR.—This extraordinary harpist gave an Evening Concert on Monday last, at the Hanover-square Rooms, principally for the purpose of making his talents known to the public, as it was too late in the season to make a profitable speculation. In various works, composed by himself, Gerhard Taylor proved that he was thoroughly master of every executive facility, and perhaps his wonderful execution tempts him to out-of-the-way feats not in character with the instrument. He displayed, however, so much feeling at times in his style, as to indicate that, in the legitimate resources afforded by the harp, he may take his place as one of the most accomplished players. Mr. H. S. May played pieces on the piano, and Miss Taylor and Miss Townsend were the vocalists.

THE GLOUCESTER MUSICAL FESTIVAL.—Great exertions are making to render this meeting attractive. The days of performance are fixed for the 21st, 22nd, and 23rd of September.

ACADEMIE ROYALE DE MUSIQUE IN PARIS.—M. Duponchel's stay in London was very brief. The only engagement that has transpired has been that of Cerito and M. St. Leon, her husband. Verdi, Roger (the tenor), and Mdme. Dorus Gras had returned from London to Paris.

LISZT.—The Sultan has given to this pianist the Order of Nischan Istchar, in brilliants. Liszt gave a morning performance in aid of the poor at Pera. An Armenian theatre has been started at Constantinople, at which pantomime pieces, founded on historical and biblical subjects, are played.

PESTH.—The new theatre was opened with the "Barber of Seville." It will contain 2000 persons. There are 92 private boxes and 400 stalls.

FINE ARTS.

STATUETTE OF JENNY LIND.

MR. SIMPSON, of Regent-street, has published an admirable statuette of Mademoiselle Jenny Lind, in "La Figlia del Reggimento," modelled in England by Monsieur Jeannest. It is by far the most successful likeness of the Swedish Nightingale that has yet been given to the public. The likeness is singularly correct, not being in any degree flattered; and the style of the entire figure very happily caught, even to the very feet. She is represented singing the famous *Rataplan* song, and imitating the roll on the drum, as she marches backwards and forwards across the stage. The figure is thirteen inches high, and the circular pedestal on which it stands about five, so that it is by no means too large for a chefionier or side-table. We do not at present remember any statuette of an *artiste* made and published in London; but we think were a series produced, as Dantan has done in Paris, they would command a ready sale. That the present clever cast will be bought eagerly, there can be little doubt; more especially as the original is now about to leave us, although, as we trust, only for a time.

BERTHE FEZE.—On Saturday last, the Park of Brumham Hall, Bedfordshire was the scene of great activity. A dinner of roast beef and plum pudding was served to upwards of 1200 poor of Brumham, Biddenham, and Stagsden, by the tenantry and other residents in those parishes, in commemoration of the Hon. George Rice Trevor taking possession of the Brumham estate, pursuant to a recent decision in the House of Lords. Triumphal arches were erected on the occasion, and the church bells rung, and flags waved throughout the day, which was, indeed, a joyous one for the village poor.

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THE HARVEST.

BLESSINGS are always welcomed, but never so warmly as after a period during which we have been deprived of them. The importance of an abundant Harvest is never so well appreciated as after the sufferings caused by a deficient one; it is the memory of last year, and the pressure of loans and taxation which sprung out of its scarcity, that make the accounts of the present abundant crops pouring in from all quarters so especially gratifying. And we receive the glad tidings of plenty from all zones, climes, and countries; our own valleys are rich with grain, now falling beneath the hand of the reaper; the fields of France, the wide plains of Germany, are waving with golden harvests; from Belgium, from Hungary, from Poland, from Russia, the same intelligence is brought, and it is heard with genuine rejoicing. The day has passed when the abundance of one land was considered the bane of another; and he would be a bold man who should venture to talk of the ruin preparing for England on the shores of the Baltic or the Black Sea, or the "Plains of Poland," as it was not unusual to talk some, and that not many, years ago. Certainly, the hustings which have just been so fertile of speeches, have seen no "Tamboff" terrors, have heard no dreadful pictures of the country perishing beneath cataracts of grain, of the "sun of England sinking for ever" behind pyramids of food, piled in ruinous superfluity on our shores by the hostile hands of "the Foreigner." Every age has its peculiar popular fear; once it was the "French King;" once it was the Spaniard; but, from the Peace downwards, nearly up to the present time, the dread of Englishmen has been "the Foreigner" in the abstract, who was supposed to be bent on our destruction, by over-feeding us with the surplus of his harvests. It is a singular fact that Englishmen are much more easily excited by some vague, imaginary terror, than a real danger. During the whole of the last war, when we were fighting against half Europe at land and sea, and when the modern Charlemagne devoted a power as great as that of Cæsar to our peculiar and special ruin, such a thing as doubting whether we could "compete with the Foreigner" was never heard of; we did compete with him in every way, and got the best of it.

The apprehension of the foreigner was never expressed till after some years of peace, and then we, who had contemplated fleets, and battalions, and parks of artillery, and hostile alliances with perfect coolness, thinking it very possible we might sink the fleets, and break the battalions, and spike the artillery, became panic-struck at the idea of being destroyed by competition in the produce of corn! The corn of the Ukraine and the fertility of Poland, we are certain, have caused more anxious thoughts among us than ever did Napoleon's bulletins of victory or his Berlin decrees. The alarm has had its day, and it is now seen that history presents no instance of a people ruined by too great abundance, whether purchased or its own, while it is full of the fatalities of scarcity. The spectacle of almost the whole world reduced by a mysterious disease in a single vegetable to anxiety as to the means of subsistence, is too awfully impressive not to silence all who speak with fear of abundance, or dare name it in the same breath with anything that hints misfortune.

There was a mistake in speaking in terms liable to be misunderstood of abundance. To appear to dread cheapness was, at least, expressing a fear of one of the results of plenty; and this was a perversion of an instinct of mankind which in all ages and nations has rejoiced at it, even as it rejoices at this moment with one accord over the entire earth. And we may rely on it, the instinctive feeling, of abundance being an unmixed good which we can trace through all generations from the earliest ages of the world, is a true and just sentiment; whole nations have based their policy on it, have made the gratitude it awakened the better part of their religion, have founded on it feasts, and days of celebration and sacrifice. Through all the countless laws, forms, solemnities, and festal rites, ascending through Paganism, with its adoration of Ceres and the "bounteous Pan," to the Jewish dispensation, in which the "promise" itself was that of dwelling in a land of plenty, a "land flowing with milk and honey," with its ritual full of sacrifices and offerings, like the "waving of the sheaf," and precepts of a kindred spirit with that which told the Israelite not to make "clean riddance of the corners of the field when thou reapest, neither to gather any gleaning of the harvest," but to "leave them to the poor and stranger"—every rite, whether Jewish or Pagan, is expressive of hope of increase, joy at the realization of that hope, or thankfulness for the blessing that comes hand in hand with it. Going still farther back into the recesses of time, we find the same spirit pervading the rites of Egypt. There the political importance of a plentiful harvest was fully recognised, at a very early period of the world's history, as it has been in every densely peopled country in all ages. The valley of the Nile was a land of fertility in the days of the Patriarchs, and the rise and fall of that mysterious river was the index and promise of abundance to the subjects of the Pharoahs, just as it is at the present hour to the Fellahs of Mehemet Ali. The dream that Joseph interpreted, the warning to provide against famine in the season of plenty, conveyed in the vision of the fat and lean kine, and the full and withered ears of corn, produced the earliest recorded legislation as to the supply of food. And so unvarying are the works of Nature, though all else changes, that the "Land of Egypt" is still a granary and storehouse from which nations draw their corn. The pale mechanic weaving in Man-

FUNERAL OF MR. O'CONNELL.—THE HEARSE.—(SEE PAGE 104.)

chester has an interest in the rise of the Nile, almost as direct as the Hebrew who toiled in the house of bondage before, has always been accompanied with festivity, rude it may be, but earnest and sincere, even when those who reap the harvest are not those who most enjoy it. In Italy and on the Rhine, the vintagers still sing as they bear the grapes to the wine-press, and even [illegible], where the toil of life is too serious a business to be [illegible] with pleasure, the usages of Harvest Home are not wholly forgotten.

There is nothing statesmen watch with so keen an interest as the prospects of the harvest. All other failures may be retrieved by gold or policy; but for a scarcity of food there is no human remedy. A battle lost, a negotiation broken, even a threatened invasion, are as nothing to this awful calamity. All the treasuries of all the States of Europe could not create a grain of corn. Fortunately, a famine equally severe over the whole world is of very rare occurrence—the difference of climates and seasons seems to render it improbable; and with the rapid means of communication men now possess, the abundance of one hemisphere can be brought in aid of the deficiency in the other. But still the toil necessary to convey the food of millions through a space of thousands of miles, is an awful one; and statesmen who have to study the effect of certain circumstances on whole masses of mankind, dread the great disturbance of that natural process by which a people is usually able to raise the food of the year, on the surface they inhabit, by their own industry. If they totally fail in doing so, then a struggle for existence is as inevitable in a nation as in a besieged town,—death is certain, unless there comes aid from without, as we have seen too distinctly proved during the past year in Ireland.

But this present sun of August shines upon a more hopeful state of things; over the whole surface of England we hear of plenteousness, of as fine a harvest as ever ripened on our thousand hills. We see again renewed that annual "miracle of the Divine mercy," when, in the beautiful language of Jeremy Taylor, "the circles of Heaven are bowed down to wrap us in a bosom of care and nourishment, and feel the truth of the promise, that "seed time and harvest shall not fail," but that

Spring shall plant
And Autumn garner in, unto the end.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The Paris papers of Wednesday state that a serious nature had broken out at Troyes, owing to the high price of bread; the troops were called out, and the cavalry had to charge to clear the streets.

The price of bread on the day following the riots was reduced five centimes the Kilog.

The Journals are chiefly engaged in commenting upon the recent dissolution of the French Chambers. Some of them, in reviewing the results of the Session, argue that it has been very barren of results, and that the Government had broken all its pledges.

During the discussion on the Loan Bill in the Chamber of Peers, some questions were put by Viscount Mortemar, in answer to which M. Dumon, the Minister of Finances, entered into some interesting explanations regarding the financial position and prospects of France. M. Dumon began by reminding the Chamber of the various loans and sums of money which had been voted by the Chambers in 1841. A loan of 450,000,000 was voted, the cost of the said works being calculated at 496,000,000; the surplus of 46,000,000, it was hoped, would be carried out of the receipts. In point of fact, that credit the [illegible] tions of Paris were completed, harbours deepened and improved, roads [illegible], and the general works of the country added to. In 1842, the Government asked the Chambers, by the same law, for certain fresh designs as [illegible] enormous, when the financial burthens of the country were regarded, voted a great network of railways. The Chamber did not feel any alarm at fixing the first credits necessary for those works at 250,000,000, as evident that so gigantic an undertaking as the execution of these railways could not be defrayed from the resources of the budget. As extraordinary funds were to be created, it was determined to use part of the revenue of the sinking fund for the carrying out of the railway scheme. Yet these reserves were not at the moment available. The politics events of 1840 had forced all Europe, France included, to extraordinary expenses; the budget of that year showed a deficit that of 1841 was in the same position; and a similar state of things was anticipated for 1842; and it was only in 1843 that it was expected to be able to use the reserves of the sinking fund in paying for the great works. It was not now possible to withdraw from or defend the determination come to to execute these works—the increasing prosperity of the country fully justified them. From 1816 to 1830 the increase of the indirect revenue of the State had amounted to about 9,000,000 a year. From 1830 to [illegible] the period when the great public works commenced, to 1846, the increase was very nearly 24,000,000 a-year. The hope of the Government to have the equilibrium [illegible] re'd at in 1843 was not realised: it was only in 1844 that this event took place, the deficit being then not more than 18,000f. The equilibrium was passed in 1845, as the receipts were then superior to the expenses by about 4,000,000 and a half. Matters were going on favourably, the reserves of the sinking fund being at last applied to defray the expenses of the public works, when, in 1846, there occurred the double misfortune of the inundations and of the scarcity of food; the year 1846 naturally presented a deficit, and, without doubt, 1847 would be in a similar position. This circumstance of course disarranged the combinations which had been established in 1842, that from 1843 the reserves of the sinking fund would be disposable; they could not be available now before 1849, perhaps 1850. It was evident that the system of resources established in 1842 ought to be altered by the new circumstances that had occurred. The deficits to be paid amounted to 945,000,000, and no doubt the reserves of the sinking fund could defray that amount, if sufficient time were allowed for the purpose. M. Dumon entered into some other calculations with a view to prove that the loan of 350,000,000 was indispensable, and then made a satisfactory statement respecting present prospects. The month of June, he said, showed an advance of 760,000f. over the corresponding period of last year; and the month of July, though not yet fully made up, presented an improvement of 1,200,000f. It was, therefore, allowable to again look for a return of that public prosperity which had never failed, since 1830, to be the result of the loans that had been passed. The Chamber might now like to know what were the sums to be paid by private industry in executing the great railway system of communication in France. That sum had been by some estimated at 1,000,000,000, but that sum was an exaggeration. The real amount was 1,209,000,000, from which must be deducted the capital of the Caisse Hypothécaire Company, which was now winding up its affairs. That would leave the whole sum of 1,047,000,000f. [illegible] sums had already been made up their capital, and were at work, which would [illegible] 585,000,000, the sum for the companies not yet having got together all [illegible] of that sum had been paid to the amount of 347,000,000f.; [illegible] sum still to be paid at 303,000,000. In conclusion, M. Dumon concluded [illegible] they succeeded in [illegible] the ordinary budget, they would be [illegible] capital of 124 to 7; the Budget of Expenses for 1848 was also [illegible] and thus virtually ended the session of 1847, which the Marquis de Boissy pronounced, amidst the clamour of his colleagues, a "calamitous and a prolonged" one.

The Chamber of Peers has voted the Paris and Lyons, the Montereau and Troyes, and the Versailles and Chartres Railroad bills, and rejected the Lyons and Avignon project of law. The Chamber having brought its business to a close on Saturday, the two Chambers met on Monday to hear the Royal ordinance read, [illegible] on of the session, and any ceremony beyond the reading of the ordinance by [illegible].

The *Journal des Chemins de Fer* announces that the Dieppe branch of the Havre Railroad will be completed in March, 1848.

The *Corsaire* has the following:—"We have to relate a fruit in these days. [illegible] Minister, M. Teste rendered great service to the trade by [illegible] [illegible] Sentiments to him, this person has remembered the kindness of M. [illegible] a moment when others thought they had a right to forget him. He has paid M. Teste's fine, and it was with difficulty he was forced to accept the money. The state of M. Teste is still alarming. The physicians are unable to check the flow of blood to the head."

We see by the Paris papers, that in spite of the result of a harvest abundant beyond any example in the memory of living man, a rise has taken place in the corn markets, which will occasion a corresponding rise in the price of bread for the last fortnight of August. This is ascribed to the facts that the dampness of the harvest have called every labourer from the fields, that the winds are hushed [illegible] did weather, and the sails no longer revolve, and that the waterwheels are dry and the wheels are stationary; in addition to all which, the municipality of Paris has intended against throwing into the market any portion of the reserve which it has in the public granaries.

The inauguration of the statue of the Duke of Orleans (1st Oct., took place on Sunday last, with great pomp).

SPAIN.

We have accounts from Madrid to the 30th inst., but they are unimportant [illegible] *Espanol* mentions that on the 28th of July, the anniversary of the raising [illegible] of Seville by Generals Espartero and Van Halen, a solemn *Te Deum* was [illegible] cathedral of that city, and prayers offered for the repose of the souls of the victims of the intestine dissensions of Spain. On the same day, at half-past eleven o'clock P.M., a violent shock of an earthquake was felt at Seville, but fortunately without producing any accident. The shock was experienced at the same moment at Badajoz.

About midnight, on the 30th ult., shocks of an earthquake were felt at Madrid. [illegible] shakings, which lasted about twenty-five seconds, were from north east to [illegible]-west, and were three in number. [illegible] houses took to be ringing, and [illegible] furnitures was deranged. At about one o'clock the next day there was a new shock of short duration, but which was sensibly felt. At a chocolate manufactory some bags of cocoa and sugar, which were placed in rows, fell down, and caused the people in the house to rush forth in alarm.

Some of the Madrid correspondents allude to a letter sent with great haste, by [illegible] letter, from Paris to the Queen, which the Duke of Glucksberg brought. It is necessary in person to deliver into her Majesty's hands [illegible] contents are not known, but the effect upon the young Queen was such that her Majesty is said to have declared her determination to abdicate the throne.

The Bayonne letters state that another horrible act of cruelty has been committed by the Carlists in Catalonia. On the evening of the 30th, a fire of musketry was heard from the town of Manresa, eleven leagues from Barcelona, and on the reserve the authorities of the former town discovered with consternation that a fruitful massacre had been committed by the faceless in the vicinity—fifteen corpses, two of them headless, and the remainder mangled with bayonet stabs, and pierced with bullets, lay upon the high road; they were recognised as the remains of the unfortunate soldiers of the Union regiment, who with Lieutenant Colonel Zavala were made prisoners on the 26th ult., at Llasuns, by the Montemolinist chief Calotras. General Zavala's lieutenants have shown no mercy to these faceless who fell into their hands; they have even shot boys of fourteen and fifteen for being found in company with the insurgents. The above facetious act is by no means a single act of retaliation on the part of the Carlists.

The *Phare des Pyrénées* states, that, in order to avenge the atrocity at Manresa, General Pavia caused, on the 31st ult., Don Manuel Herrera, and fifteen other Montemolinist insurgents, to be executed. These men had been made on the Queen's birth-day, at Tarragona, and General Pavia had sent to Madrid to demand that their lives should be spared.

PORTUGAL.

We have Lisbon letters of the 3rd inst. The Marquis of Saldanha had returned from Oporto, but had been received rather coldly by the Queen.

The suspension of the press ceased on the 31st ult., and the periodicals accordingly appeared on the following day.

No new Ministry has been formed, nor does there seem to be any prospect of it, as the Queen refuses to call the Cortes immediately, and no one will take office but upon that condition. The British Minister continues to claim the fulfilment of that article of the protocol, but it is evident that the Queen is determined not to convoke the Chambers until everything is put in train to destroy all freedom of election, and secure a Cortes, which, like the last, shall be completely at the beck of the Government.

A Portuguese steamer from Madeira had brought to Lisbon the gratifying intelligence that, on the 26th ult., shortly after the arrival of the allied squadron, the island returned to its allegiance, the Junta became dissolved, and the authority of the possession was placed in the hands of the English and French commanders, Captains Codrington and Deguels, who immediately resigned it to Senhor Ribeiro, the former civil governor.

Count Das Antas was still in Lisbon. He had obtained his passports, and was to have left by the last packet, but suddenly changed his determination, it is said, in consequence of an intimation which he received from the French Minister, Baron de Varenne.

The heat for some days in Lisbon had been excessive, and the thermometer had frequently stood at 100 degrees Fahrenheit in the shade. Fruit, as well as the various crops of this summer, is of unusual excellence.

ASSIZE INTELLIGENCE.

RAILWAY LIABILITIES.

A case was tried at Warwick, on Saturday last, London v. Dale, in which some further points were decided connected with railway liabilities. It was an action brought by the plaintiff, a civil engineer, against the defendant, an independent gentleman, residing at Cheltenham (the Chairman of the Provisional Committee of the projected Trent Valley Continuation Railway), to recover upwards of £750, for work and labour done and materials found.

The principal witness called was Mr. John Smith, solicitor, of Birmingham, who deposed that he was solicitor to the company, and that by order of the Provisional Committee, of which the defendant was Chairman, he had an interview in London with the plaintiff to take a survey of the line, at the rate of £30 per mile. The survey was made, and the maps duly prepared. Mr. Smith admitted that he had himself a bill against the defendant, and he had received a letter of demand against every member, the defendant amongst the rest.

Lord Denman, in summing up, thought the case an extremely clear one. The order was given by the defendant, who, as a small body, of which each member was equally liable. It was a fallacious idea to suppose that there was any particular Lordship in a plaintiff selecting any one particular individual as responsible for the debt which was contracted by the body at every person entering into such undertakings to see that his colleagues were equally competent and responsible with himself. The best way, in his opinion, for parties, when they found the undertaking had been embarked was unsuccessful, was to meet together and come to some equitable settlement; but if they did not do so, persons claiming against them had a perfect right to adopt any legal means for the enforcement of their claims. The plaintiff in this case could make any of the members of the committee who acted with him contribute to the loss which he sustained.

Verdict for the plaintiff for the full amount sought to be recovered.

CONVICTION FOR MURDER.

At Hertford-water, on Monday, *Morris Perry* was tried by the Lord Chief Justice Wilde for the wilful murder of John Bailey, at the parish of Bathampton somerset-shire, on the 28th of May last.

It appeared from the evidence of the witnesses on the part of the prosecution, that, at, on the evening of the 28th of May last, a number of men, principally labourers on the Wells, Somerset, and Weymouth Railway, now in the course of construction, which passes through the large forest of Bathampton, were drinking in the tap room of the George Inn public house in that parish, a quarrel took place between two men named Dainton and Potter, and they agreed to fight. They left the public house about seven o'clock, and went into an adjoining field called the Cow pen, accompanied by 60 or 70 people, where they commenced fighting. The prisoner Perry seconded Potter, and a man called Samuel Crowley (against [illegible] the Crowley had also featured a true bill for murder, but who was not in custody) seconded Dainton; a ring was formed, and several rounds fought, when a man named Thomas Smith, a constable, came into the field; he called out that he was a constable, and that they must give over fighting; upon that he was immediately knocked down, and severely beaten. Just at that time the deceased, John Bailey, came into the field, and went into the ring where the men were fighting, and put his hand on Perry's shoulder, and said, "You must stop his fighting; I am a constable, and cannot allow it; if you do not stop fighting, I must take you into custody." Perry said, "I don't care for you or any constable," and struck the deceased a violent blow, when he was kicked in the stomach by Perry, the prisoner. The deceased then said, "The Lord have mercy upon me in the midst of my sins," and immediately died. As to this part of the transaction there was no dispute. Several witnesses, including Crowley, who was called by the crown for the purpose of identification, then stated that Samuel Crowley struck the first blow, and others the prisoner. The night was a fine moonlight night, and quite light. The deceased was a very quiet and [illegible] man, and had been called from his supper on the [illegible] to stop the fighting.

The case for the prosecution having been closed,

Mr. Sanders addressed the Jury for the prisoner.

The Lord Chief Justice Wilde, in summing up, told the Jury that the principal question for their consideration was whether the prisoner was one of several persons assaulted together by the deceased, or whether he was [illegible] corrupted by the peace officers, had resolved to resist them, and prevent them by violent means from executing their duty in keeping the peace and stopping the fight. If he was, then he was guilty of unlawfully assembling the concourse, and would be guilty of the crime of murder; and this, although his might not be the hand which actually caused the death of the unfortunate deceased.

The Jury returned a verdict of Guilty.

Sentence of death was then passed in the usual form.

This case created intense interest, and lasted nearly eight hours.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE BIRMINGHAM AND GLOUCESTER RAILWAY.—On the night of yesterday week an accident, which has been attended with losses of life, occurred on the above line. It appears that as the mail train which arrives at Birmingham shortly after eleven o'clock, was travelling at a rapid pace, in a cutting near Lifford, the engine ran off the rails, dragging the tender and luggage van after it with great violence. It continued its course for several yards, ploughing up the earth on each side, and in consequence of the engine and machinery, but, unfortunately, until John Warburton, the engine-driver, was forced between the tender and the engine, and crushed to death, in a most awful manner. Watkinson, the luggage-guard, was dreadfully scalded, and otherwise injured. He was in the van attached to the tender, in charge of upwards of thirty parcels, many of considerable weight; and, although both ends of the van were smashed in, and myself thrown violently down amongst the goods, he escaped with slight injuries. A first-class carriage, attached to the tender, was partially thrown off the rails, but none of the passengers in that or any of the other carriages were hurt. An inquest has since been [illegible] ested two days. After a patient inquiry the Jury found the following [illegible] that the deceased, John Warburton, [illegible] which he was driving along the Bristol and Birmingham Railway running off the line; the same accident being caused by the engine itself being of much too heavy a description to be used on the present light road, at the rate at which it was travelling, and with the light train to which it was attached.'

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

A private letter from Constantinople of the 22nd ult. mentions that the Circassians had cut off the ears of a Russian General taken prisoner at Gorzobil, and sent them as a present to Count Woronzow.

Major-General Sir Harry Smith, the hero of Aliwal, has been appointed to succeed Sir Henry Pottinger as Governor of the Cape of Good Hope. Major-General Staveley succeeds Major-General D'Aguilar on the Staff at Hong Kong, and Sir Henry Pottinger is to be the new Governor of Madras.

The *Parisian Universal Gazette* publishes a Royal decree, not only strictly prohibiting all lotteries in Russia, but condemning all parties aiding or abetting in the sale of the tickets of foreign lotteries to pay a heavy fine.

The herring fishery in Scotland, which has been rather backward, has taken a sudden turn at Wick; in one day the extraordinary number of 20,000 barrels were landed.

Letters from Rome of the 29th ult. state that the Prince of Joinville arrived in that city on the 27th, and immediately afterwards took post route to the Pope. The Austrian troops, after having, contrary to treaty, occupied the town of Ferrara for three days, had retired within the citadel.

We have additional papers from the Cape of Good Hope to the 13th of June. Sir Henry Pottinger seems still to have many obstacles to overcome in order to get any satisfactory arrangement with the Kaffir chiefs; and, in the meanwhile, petty depredations are continued on the frontier, despite all the efforts made by the small garrisons occupying the blockhouses.

Accounts from New York have reached us via Havre to the 24th ult., but [illegible] do not contain any news of interest either regarding the Union or the war in Mexico.

A package has recently arrived from the West Coast of Africa, containing an African club, cap, and some other articles of a similar character, for presentation to the Queen.

Mr. M'Gregor has resigned his office as Principal Secretary of the Board of Trade, and his election to the representation of Glasgow, and will be replaced by Mr. John Shaw Lefevre, who in his turn will be succeeded by Mr. Porter.

The cholera is still raging in the Russian army; it has carried off General Kowalewski and Colonel Prince Orbelian. It is also said that the disease has made its appearance in the countries non-subject to the Russian command; but, according to official news from Berlin, we learn, that out of 60,000 inhabitants, the mortality was only six per day during the height of the cholera.

Mr. Thomas Duncombe, the Member for Finsbury, has been exceedingly ill with bronchitis, but we are glad to hear that he is now much better.

The *Swabian Mercury* of the 7th states that the Austrian Government are determined to make serious demonstrations against Radicalism both in Switzerland and in Italy. Twelve battalions of infantry have received orders to march forthwith. One battalion of infantry and several squadrons of cavalry had entered Ferrara.

The West Valley Railway, which is about twelve miles in length, was opened last week. The line is a continuation of the Bishop Auckland and Weardale Railway, which it joins near Witton-le-Wear, and extends by Wolsingham to Frosterley, a mile or two from Stanhope.

An opinion has been taken respecting the legality of the election [illegible] on Thursday, the 29th ultimo, and it is stated that the Mayor, the returning officer, on that occasion has committed a mistake. The votes were not taken in the way directed by the statute, the polling-booths were not properly placed, and the election, consequently, is null and void.

On Tuesday an Act of the late Parliament came into force, by which the attendance of a Master in Chancery at the public office is dispensed with, and the duties transferred to the Chancery Affidavit Office.

On Sunday, during the thunder-storm, as a man, his wife, and two children were driving a chaise in the neighbourhood of Highgate, a flash of lightning struck the horse and killed him instantly. The party were thrown from the chaise, but luckily escaped injury.

A fine sample of Jenny Lind potatoes, with *blue eyes*, were cried up with that name through the streets of Exeter last week, at 10d. per score.

The works on the North Staffordshire line are being rapidly pressed forward. It is said the Churnet Valley branch will be completed by October, 1848.

By a Parliamentary return just printed, it appears that to the 31st ult. £2,765,765 4s. 8d. was paid out of £1,636,761 13s. 3d. remained to be paid by the several railway companies having had purchase, sale, lease, or amalgamation bills before Parliament in the late Session.

The services of Dr. Lardner have been secured at length been called into requisition for the purposes of the press. The second edition of the *Manchester Times* of Saturday last contains a report of a public meeting supplied by the above means; being the first time that the electric telegraph has been made available for such a purpose.

The *Leicester Chronicle* states that after some of the voters, at the late election for that borough, had taken their coffee before proceeding to the poll-books, a reverend gentleman handed round in the room a tract on the corn question; it was no other than a golden sovereign, which had probably been considered as an excellent substitute for sugar by those who provided the coffee.

The general movement in the Board, in consequence of the exercising of the power to issue transport of corn and grain, was extremely active in 1846 as well as in the first six months of 1847:—1845, 15,933 ships; 1846, 18,710; difference in favour of 1846, 2765. First six months of 1846, 7173; 1847, 9911; difference in favour of first six months of 1847, 2737.

An Act was passed in the late Parliament to transfer the collection and the management of the duties in respect of stage carriages, hackney carriages, and railway passengers, from the Commissioners of Stamps and Taxes to the Commissioners of Excise. The duties mentioned, which from time immemorial have been collected by the office of stamps and taxes, are, on the 5th September next, to be collected by the Excise.

It was stated last week on the hustings at Darlington, that John Bowes, Esq., the former member, had spent the large sum of £30,000 in two contests for South Durham.

The Duke of Northumberland has presented to the Royal Surrey Zoological Gardens, three beautiful monkeys (Grivet, Cercopithecus grisco-viridis, which have been bred at Sion House. It is a rare occurrence that monkeys breed in a confined state, and these are most splendid specimens of the species. A consignment of animals, consisting of kangaroos, emus, black swans, &c., also arrived within the last week.

The Correctional Tribunal of Liege was engaged on the 30th and 31st ult., in trying the chief guard, Vantriest, the engineer, Mortuar, and the stoker, Lepiet, accused of being the cause of the accident on the Brussels railroad, to the Queen's special train, on May 10, at the Aux station, through which unfortunate the King's wife and son Alfred, the Queen of the Belgians and M. Carbonnel were seriously injured. After a long investigation, the whole of the accused were acquitted.

The friends of Mr. Hawes, in the Borough of Lambeth, are endeavouring to get up a "testimonial," to be presented to that gentleman, as a mark of their esteem for his public services.

There are now in the St. Katherine's Docks, the great quantity of 60,000 barrels of wheat and flour alone, awaiting quay-room to discharge; besides a large quantity of Indian corn-meal and corn.

The King of Denmark has conferred the Grand Cross of the Order of Dannebrog on Baron Berzelius, the celebrated chemist, to which dignity the order of Nordstjerne is attached; Retzius and Ekstrom, the Swedish physiologists, also received at the same time from his Majesty the cross of Chevalier of Dannebrog. The King of the Belgians has made the following fine example of the King of Denmark, by creating M. Ortlia an officer of the Civil Order of Leopold.

Mr. Andrew Dalziel, one of the eight gentlemen who originated the Manchester Anti-Corn-Law Association, out of which sprang the League, died at Manchester a few days since.

A letter from Athens states, on the authority of accounts from Constantinople, that the Russian Ambassador in that capital has, in accord with the British Ambassador, succeeded in obtaining the pardon of the Porte to the qualified concessions offered by M. Coletti in the affair of M. Musurus.

A brutal duel with knives took place on Sunday evening last, near the Dingle, Lancashire, between two Neapolitan sailors. Six of their comrades stood by as seconds, and none of them have been arrested. The combatants, who are frightfully gashed by each other's knives, are in separate hospitals in Liverpool.

On Monday the branch line of the Eastern Counties Railway from Cambridge to St. Ives and Huntingdon was completed, and having undergone the usual Government inspection, it is expected to be opened for public traffic on Tuesday.

During the week ending on Sunday last, the number of persons passing between England and France, was—At Boulogne, 2784; at Calais, 376; total, 316.

The Prince de Canino, son of Lucien Bonaparte, arrived on the 26th ult. at Stockholm. The Prince is come to the King of Sweden by his marriage with a niece of the Queen Dowager.

Letters have been received announcing a fearful collision at sea, by which the *Albatross*, belonging to Plymouth, was lost, and nearly all the crew sacrificed. The vessel which came in contact with the *Albatross* was a Spanish ship called the *Neptune*, bound for Port-au-Prince in the island of St. Domingo.

Mr. Cobden left Berlin on the 7th, on his way to St. Petersburgh, Moscow, Sweden, and the Hanse Towns. Owing to the abundant returns of the harvest, a considerable fall in the price of grain was expected.

The King of Hanover has offered to subscribe annually the sum of £50 to the Society of Friends of Foreigners in Distress.

In Switzerland the President of the Diet has announced the protest of the Diet against the separate league of the Cantons of Lucerne, Uri, Schwytz, Unterwald, Zug, Fribourg, and Valais. These cantons are warned to desist from their military preparations.

COUNTRY NEWS.

COUNTY ELECTIONS.

YORKSHIRE (WEST RIDING).—RETURN OF LORD MORPETH AND MR. CORDEN.

Saturday was the day appointed for the election at Wakefield, of members for the West Riding, with its million of inhabitants and its 30,000 electors. The proposition to nominate Mr. Cobden, announced at so late a period, was at first opposed by many to be scarce, if not in earnest, but it was soon perceived that his cause was espoused by men who meant anything but trifling, and who were working with vast spirit and energy. The news had spread over the whole of the county in the course of Friday, and there was a great deal of enthusiasm in the large towns.

Wakefield became very full on Friday night, but there was no sign of much exertion on the part of Mr. Denison's friends. On Saturday morning, however, the partisans of all the candidates mustered more strongly.

Mr. W. M. Milner nominated Lord Morpeth. Mr. Alderman Dunn, of Sheffield, was the noble Lord's seconder.

The Hon. E. Lascelles, M.P., in proposing Mr. Beckett Denison, said he felt it unnecessary to call the attention of the Freeholders to his parliamentary career. Mr. J. Rand, of Bradford, seconded the nomination of Mr. Denison.

Mr. Goodman (Mayor of Leeds) said he came forward to propose one of the most distinguished, one of the most celebrated men of the age—Mr. Cobden. (Loud and long cheering.) The West Riding was prepared to fight one of its celebrated fights—such as sealed the doom of slavery, and of the Test and Corporation Acts, and carried Catholic Emancipation, and the Reform Bill. (Cheers.) They had been told, indeed, that Mr Cobden was not known in the riding; where was there a man more known in the wide world? (Cheers.) His life had nearly been lost in the cause of the people, and in recovering his health he had passed his time in trying to spread the principles of Free-Trade amongst other nations.

Mr. W. Rand, of Bradford, seconded the nomination.

Lord Morpeth addressed the electors amid much enthusiasm. The noble Lord dwelt much upon the important rank held by the electors of the West Riding of Yorkshire. "Although," said the noble Lord, "I may have incurred some slight failures elsewhere, yet, as soon as I have been brought front to front with the West Riding constituency, and within the hearty ringing of West Riding cheers, I have regained the full measure of my stature, and have obtained a full warrant to speak, ay, even with authority, to all my countrymen. (Cheers.) I then venture here to tell them that I think one of their prominent dangers at the present hour is—I do not say their only danger—I do not say that there may not be even more—but one dangers which they ought to guard against—but one of their present dangers is a revival of religious bigotry. (Hear, hear.) I do not mean that we are in any danger of seeing bigotry re-illumining its extinct fires, or re-sharpening its blunted sword its weapons are not now of that coarse temper. (Hear, hear.) I do not expect to hear it even talking of coercive restrictions or arbitrary exclusions. It may now and then try to make a stand against a Jew (laughter and cheers); but these are rather rare exercises of its caprices. (Hear.) I do not either quarrel with persons who say, 'We will not endow.' I think that persons and denominations not endowed themselves have a positive right to object to any enlargement of the endowment we already have (cheers), though I may not think that Churchmen can insist upon the principle of absolute resistance to all further endowments with a very good grace. (Hear, hear.) However, I believe endowment is not now in even the remote contemplation of any person, or of any party. (Hear, hear.) But, then, I think it necessary, for my own consistency, to make some reservation when I hear it said that the State shall not endow (hear, hear)—when I hear it said, 'We will not be privy to promote or disseminate error—we will sanction nothing but the teaching of truth.' (Hear.) Why, gentlemen, 'truth' and 'error' what words, what mockeries, are those on the lips of such as us, and of all like us! Truth and error, which, perhaps, may escape the accurate discernment of even angelic natures—

'Of the tare and the wheat in these sedges and bares.'

I doubt whether, even if we could summon before us some bright inhabitant of the upper sphere, he might not be the foremost to tell us that no human hand made all his creatures to love Him, and none to comprehend Him (Hear.) At all events, man has been distinctly told that the sum of his religion consists in two points—the undeviating piety to his Maker, and unbounded love to his fellow-men. (Cheers.) And then, with respect to such a question as endowment, for instance, though I am not prepared to consent to any endowment of the Roman Catholic clergy—though I believe that no person or party is prepared to favour such a proposal, yet I must frankly say that bringing forward such a proposal would, in my humble judgment, be a folly—be an insanity—but it would not be a crime (hear.) and while I am upon this myself to object to such a proposal being made at the present time, or at any time which I conceive likely to occur, yet my objection does not rest, like that of many well-meaning and excellent people, upon religious grounds. Mr. Morpeth must dwell upon the necessity for some such measure as the Health of Towns Bill, and, in referring to Free-Trade, said—"If I ever gave a vote with the most unbounding assurance that it was a proper one to give, it was the vote I gave for the immediate abolition of the Corn Laws. (Cheers.) But I remember that it was after making the declaration that I was prepared to give that vote that I was elected for the West Riding in January, 1846; I remember that it was after giving that vote that I was re-elected for the West Riding in July, 1846, and upon both occasions without meeting a single opponent (cheers); there can, then, be no question what is the feeling of the West Riding upon the subject of Free-Trade (cheers); and I am flatter myself there can be no question either that on that subject I am in harmony with the West Riding" (Renewed cheers

Mr. E. B. Denison defended his conduct in regard to the Corn Laws, and said that, although he was in favour of protection, he thought a man would be a madman to propose the re-enactment of the old bill. (Cheers.) Years must elapse before the true and full efficacy of the late bill could be tested.

Mr. Bright spoke on behalf of Mr. Cobden. He said:—"I am proud to live in the country which has produced a man like him who has been proposed for your selection. (Applause.) Born of parents in your own walk of life, he has risen, by the vast majority here, he, by his own exertions, by his own ability, by his own honest following of honest convictions, has made himself what he is, and has become a great and most distinguished citizen of a country which is not bound to its own but as a citizen. (Hear, hear.) I have been a fellow-labourer with him for many years; and there are hundreds in this great meeting who have seconded his efforts, my efforts, and the efforts of every labourer in the great cause—the cause; and it is a proud thing now, at this general election, to see how firm a hold the principles of Free-Trade have taken upon the public mind of this country. (Cheers.) Every man who is unacquainted for his return to connection with the Anti Corn Law League almost every man who has solicited it, and some who have not solicited it—have been returned to Parliament on this occasion Mr. J. B. Smith, originally the chairman of the League, is returned for a Scotch borough. I have been returned for Manchester without opposition. (Cheers.) Colonel Thompson has been returned for Bradford. (Applause.) Mr Fox, the man whose eloquence in the Free-Trade cause will never be forgotten by those who heard him, has been returned for Oldham. (Cheers.) George Thompson, whose eloquence is perhaps not less remarkable than that of Mr. Fox (and it was often exerted in the same great cause), has been returned by an enormous majority for the metropolitan borough of the Tower Hamlets. (Applause.) If the principles of the great constituency were in favour of protection, you could have no better representative than Mr. Denison (hear); but the whole country—the whole world—would lose its faith in the system of popular representation if you were to send Lord Morpeth to Parliament, to say "Ay," and Mr. Denison along with him, to say "No" (Laughter.

The show of hands was then taken. There were, probably, four thousand people within sight of the hustings. Lord Morpeth and Mr. Corden had four hands for Lord Morpeth, nearly one-fifth for Mr. Denison, and above four-fifths for Mr. Cobden.

Mr Lascelles, on the part of Mr. Denison, declined to ask for a poll.

The High Sheriff therefore declared Viscount Morpeth and Mr. R. Cobden duly elected. The announcement was received with several rounds of cheering.

NORTHUMBERLAND (NORTH).

The nomination of candidates took place at Alnwick on Saturday morning.

C. W. Ord, Esq., proposed the Hon. Charles Bennett, commonly called Lord Ossulston. Mr. Tyrrell, Esq., seconded the nomination.

C. B. Crawwell, Esq., proposed the Hon. George Algernon Percy, commonly called Lord Lovaine. F. Sitwell, Esq., seconded the nomination.

Lord F. Fitzclarence proposed Sir George Grey. —Fridenx, Esq., of Selby, seconded the nomination.

Lord Ossulston and Lord Lovaine having addressed the electors, Sir George Grey presented himself, and was received with great enthusiasm. It was with no light feeling of the responsibilities attached to the office of their representative that he presented himself as a candidate for their favour. He had the honour then of addressing them as an agricultural constituency, professing himself a Whig, and with fifteen years' experience, during which he had taken a more than ordinary share in the discussion of the many important subjects which had come under the notice of the Legislature. (Cheers.) He did not wish for a seat in Parliament, for he had been six times returned for the borough of Devonport, and would have been still, he had no doubt, honoured with their confidence. In speaking with respect to projects for native industry, the noble Lord (Ossulston) had said that he had resisted the contagion of Sir R. Peel. Now there was one way of resisting contagion, and that was by keeping a long distance from it—the one adopted by the noble Lord, who most effectually escaped the contagion raging in the House of Commons, by remaining on the Continent (laughter) until near the close of the session. He would not oppose his noble friend on that account, or venture to disparage the claims of such a worthy member of the House. City and to back beneath an Italian sky, in preference to undergoing the drudgery of the House of Commons; more particularly as, since his return, and during the last few weeks of the session, his influence and zeal (laughter), and all his votes were, with one exception, in favour of the measures of the Government. (Cheers.) The only protection which the tenant-farmer should hereafter look to could be security of tenure, by means of leases, at fair and reasonable rents; not low rents, but such as would allow reasonable returns to the landlord, and a comfortable living to the tenant. With respect to the Game Laws, he thought no one was justified in keeping a large quantity of game, destroying human food, and apparently for no other purpose than to have published once a year in the newspapers that he and his friends had, on a given day, slaughtered so many head at a battue. (Cheers.) The tenant was entitled to full and liberal aid from his landlord, for without it he could do but little He must cultivate the land better, and be allowed all costs of improvement, but to talk of any other protection in these times was absurd. The greatest discouragement to Protection was the present facility of communication all over Europe, as well as throughout England; and Mr. Hudson, though he professed to be a Protectionist, had done more to render the maintenance of Protection utterly impossible than any man in the kingdom.

The show of hands was declared to be in favour of Sir George Grey and Lord Lovaine. A poll was demanded on the part of Lord Ossulston.

CAMBRIDGE (COUNTY).

The election of three members to serve in Parliament for the County of Cambridge and the Isle of Ely, took place on Monday at Cambridge.

Mr. J. H. St. Quintin proposed for the fourth time the Hon. Eliot Thomas Yorke as a candidate. Mr R. D. Fysen seconded the nomination.

The Rev. Algernon Peyton, on presenting himself, was received with deafening cheers. After contrasting the difficult political aspects of the years 1841 and 1847, he proceeded to say that being in the former year the Chairman of Mr. Townley's Committee, he had calmly withdrawn that gentleman's name from the list of the candidates, in obedience to the expressed opinion of the freeholders, acting in a way he knew to be congenial to Mr. Townley's feelings by not carrying on a factious opposition. He now met with his reward. An 8s. Rent Bill had been proposed; that duty would probably have advanced to 10s.; it was passed by the country, and Mr. Townley rubbed rather than join the ranks of Sir Robert Peel, knowing that Lord John Russell was to be trusted in preference. Shortly before this, Sir R. Peel and the Duke of Buckingham, meeting at the entrance to the Carlton Club, "I will," said the Duke, "you would do something to turn out these Whigs." "So I will," replied Sir Robert, "if you will give up the Corn Laws." (Laughter.) Mr. Peyton concluded by proposing their old and tried representative, Mr. Richard Greaves Townley. (Cheers.) Mr. Julian Skrine seconded the nomination.

Mr. John Dobede proposed Lord George John Manners. Mr. J. Marshall seconded the nomination.

The High Sheriff called upon any other gentleman who had a candidate to propose to come forward and do so.

The call not having been responded to, Mr. E. Hicks wished to ask a question of the candidates, relative to the propriety of the introduction of the Jews into a Christian Legislature? (Uproar, and cries of "Three cheers for Rothschild, the Jew." Then were given so heartily as to make the house ring.

Mr. E. Yorke replied that it was now admitted that persons of all religious opinions were eligible. Mr. Rothschild was elected, and it now only remained to decide whether or not he could sit. To the question whether he, his duty to record his vote against it. He felt that the Government could not stand; but, could he have been assured that the amount of protection then proposed by Lord John would have been secured, or even less, he would have voted with his party with pleasure. He did not think that all the evil predicted from Free-Trade would follow, nor that all the good expected would result, at any rate, not for a long period. He trusted that the vital importance of education would be brought home to every man, however humble, and made manifest, if not in his own family, at least in that of his more peaceful, happy, and thriving neighbour.

Lord George John Manners addressed the meeting at some length, amid many interruption. He should, he said, be returned untried, unpledged, and, he feared, unknown, he knew too well to what influence that return was to be ascribed—(cry of "the Duke of Rutland") quite right—to legitimate and honourable family influence, and not that of property or wealth (pshaw), to the result of a long and honourable confidence between the electors of Cambridgeshire and the Isle of Ely and the family to which he belonged. Although they might find a more able, brilliant, or effective member, they would not find a more honest one. His Lordship next avowed himself a Protectionist, and gave as a reason his belief in the incapability of Britain to compete with the high and rivalry of foreign countries, and the bad policy of relying on them for our supplies of food in the event of a failure in the harvest, producing wealth, which was chiefly comprised of the town's people, dispersed.

SUSSEX (EAST).

The election of two Knights of the Shire, to represent the eastern division of Sussex in Parliament, took place at Lewes, on Monday morning.

Sir H. Shiffner, Bart., proposed Mr. Augustus Elliot Fuller. and Lucas Shadwell, Esq., of Hastings, seconded the nomination.

Sir Charles Blount, Bart., proposed Mr. Gage Rayner Tay Frewen, Esq., John Ellman, Esq., seconded the nomination. At the present moment he had no hesitation in saying Free-Trade carried a great many elections. But he would put this question to them suppose, in a year or two, the Government they sent to support Free-Trade were to turn round and vote against it, what could they do with them? ("Kick them out.") That was precisely what they ought to do. But Sir Robert Peel beat Lord John Russell on a matter garden by a majority of 300, and he was placed in power; and then he turned round and went further than Lord John had proposed to go. He (Mr. Ellman) should support Lord John Russell in preference to Sir R. Peel, as being the honester man.

No other candidate being proposed,

The Under-Sheriff declared Mr. Frewen and Mr. Fuller duly elected.

SOMERSETSHIRE (EAST).

The nomination of candidates for the Eastern Division of Somerset took place on Tuesday, at Wells, and resulted in the unopposed re-election of the old members, Mr. W. Pinney and Mr. W. Miles. The former gentleman is a Liberal, the latter a Protectionist.

Mr. Knatchbull proposed Mr. William Miles; Mr. R. C. Tudway seconded the nomination.

Captain Scobell proposed William Pinney, Esq., of Somerton Erleigh. Mr. Gore Langton seconded the nomination.

The High Sheriff inquired whether any elector was prepared to nominate a third candidate? None appeared, and he accordingly declared Mr. Miles and Mr. Pinney duly elected

Mr Miles, in addressing the electors, reviewed the course he had taken during the late session, and vindicated his conduct in resisting the Free-Trade policy of the late Premier. That talented but unprincipled man had made the word "Conservative" a by-word and a phrase of scorn throughout the land. He had turned his back on every principle he once professed to hold dear, but he had been punished for his perfidy and tergiversation, for he was ejected from power, and in the next Parliament would not, in all probability, have more than one hundred followers. (Hear, hear.) Now, however, that Free-Trade had been made the law of the land, he (Mr. Miles) should not further resist it, but he had had a fair trial, but he would prophesy that it would come to no good. He was resolved to give Lord John Russell a fair trial, for he believed that the interests of his consistency and of the country at large were very much safer in the hands of that statesman than in those of Sir Robert Peel.

Mr. Pinney said, he would go to Parliament free and unshackled, to discharge his duty towards his constituents to the best of his ability and discretion, or he would not go there at all.

SURREY (EAST).

The nomination for the eastern division of the county of Surrey took place on Wednesday, at Croydon

Sir W. Molesworth nominated the Right Hon. Peter John Locke King. Mr. Hyde Parker seconded the nomination.

Captain Harvey Tower proposed Mr. Alcock, and Sir H. Colebrooke seconded the nomination

No other candidate being proposed, the High Sheriff declared the Hon. Peter John Locke King and Thomas Alcock, Esqrs., duly elected members to represent the eastern division of the county of Surrey in the next Parliament.

SOMERSET (WEST).

The nomination of members for the western division of Somerset took place on Wednesday. The candidates were Sir A. Hood, Mr. G. A. Moody (Conservatives), and the Hon. F. Scott, Mr. Escott, and Mr. Reed (Whigs).

Sir T. B. Lethbridge, Bart., proposed the Hon. P. P. Bouverie, and was seconded by Mr. E. A. Sanford.

Sir A. Hood was proposed by Mr. F. Popham, and seconded by Mr. T. Hoskins.

Mr. G. A. Moody was proposed by Mr. Wood, and seconded by Capt. Harbin.

Mr. R. Escott was proposed by Mr. A. Crosse, and seconded by Col. Hamilton

The show of hands was declared in favour of Escott and Bouverie. A poll was demanded, and the election is to take place on Monday and Tuesday next.

MR. WALTER AT NOTTINGHAM.—On Tuesday Mr. J. Walter, one of the newly-elected members for Nottingham, made a public *entrée* into the town, and met with a most enthusiastic reception. Shortly before eleven o'clock horsemen, carriages, and pedestrians, in immense numbers, with flags and music, began to set out to meet Mr. Walter on his way from Cotnell, a village about five miles distant from Nottingham. At twelve the cavalcade entered the market-place, amid the vociferous cheering of the assembled multitude, the bands playing "See, the conquering hero comes!" The new member, with his nominators (Mr. Bowley and Mr. Redgate), and the Chairman of his Committee (Mr. T. H. Smith), occupied a splendid open carriage, gaily decorated with laurels and evergreens, and drawn by four beautiful greys. After parading some of the principal streets the procession again entered the market-place about two o'clock, and Mr. Walter and his friends proceeded to the Exchange Hall, where Mr. Bowley read an appropriate congratulatory address to Mr. Walter, who then presented himself at a window, and was greeted with a burst of applause from the dense mass of human beings congregated beneath. He addressed the electors, avowing himself the supporter of similar principles to those advocated by his late father, and warmly denouncing the new Poor-Law. On Tuesday night a public dinner was given to Mr. Walter by his constituents, to celebrate his triumphant return at the recent election for that borough. The entertainment, at which about 150 gentlemen were present, took place in the Exchange-rooms, which were lent by the Mayor.

CUSTOMS REVENUE OF LIVERPOOL.—The quarter's revenue of Liverpool, up to the 5th of July last, amounted to £785,179, against £844,468, the receipts of the corresponding quarter in 1846. The decrease may be accounted for by the fact that in the quarter of 1847 we had no corn duties to assist us, the falling off from this source having been, in the month of June to July 5th, £140,000. The receipts to the 5th were £234,222, against £254,336 in the same period in 1846.

IRELAND.

THE ELECTIONS

LORD HEAT.—The nomination for this borough last week was made in rather a curious form. The court-house is a miserable room, and it was filled to suffocation. Dr. George Gumbleton Rogers proposed the Honourable Charles Ponsonby as a fit and proper person to represent the borough of Youghal (Cheers.) Mr. Robert Hudson seconded the nomination. Mr. George Gaggin: I rise to propose the Hon. Mr. Thomas—Thomas—Chis—Chis—(Laughter.) A Protestant: Chisholm. Mr. George Gaggin: Chisholm. (A laugh.) Chisle'em. Prompter: Chisholm. Mr. George Gaggin: Chisle'em. (A laugh.) Chisle'em. A voice: That he will. (Laughter.) Prompter: Ansley. Mr. Gaggin: Ansley, and I think you will—that is generally find generally find. (Down the set amidst laughter.) Dr. Richard Rogers seconded the motion. Mr. Ponsonby and Mr. Ansley having addressed the electors, the High Sheriff declared the show of hands in favour of Mr. Ansley, and a poll was then demanded on behalf of the Hon. Mr. Ponsonby.

COUNTY OF LIMERICK.—The nomination took place on Monday, and a fearful scene of riot and turbulence took place between Old and Young Ireland. Four candidates were proposed. Mr. Dowling, of Newcastle, quite unexpectedly put Mr. Smith O'Brien in nomination. The other candidates were Mr. Caleb Powell (Liberal Conservative), and Mr. George J. O'Connell (Repealer). The court-house and the passages to it presented a shocking scene of riot. Mr. Monsell, on his way to the court, was hustled, and it is said thrown down. Within the court the rival parties contended desperately, and it is said pistols were exhibited. The Rev. Mr. Kenyon, the Young Ireland clergyman, was roughly used, and the coat nearly torn from his back. Owing to the confusion, it was difficult to ascertain anything with correctness; and the result of the show of hands could not be ascertained. The polling was fixed for Tuesday. The general impression was that Smith O'Brien and Monsell would be returned, but that there would be a desperate contest.

SERIOUS RIOTING AT THE WATERFORD ELECTION.—There was some serious rioting at the election for the City of Waterford last week. The house of Sir Thomas Barron's proposer was attacked, and every window broken, and although there was a police force of nearly 200, and two troops of dragoons and infantry, yet no attempt was made to repress the many riots that occurred. On the polling day, the voters were compelled in the most barefaced manner to vote for Sir Thomas's voters were either compelled to remain within doors besieged by the mob, or if they had the courage to appear they were instantly pursued, pelted, and violently assaulted, the mob at the same time keeping a large number of persons impotent, who sent to the defeated candidates to say they dared not venture to the booths. Many of Barron's voters were carried off and shut up in the Town Hall against their will, and forced to the poll by the Repealers, and upwards of 200 voters were forced to break their promises. A most respectable tradesman, a member of Barron's committee, had his house attacked the day before the polling, and to appease the mob, rather than endanger the life of his wife, who took to her bed terrified and on the point of her confinement, he went forward and polled for Meagher and O'Connell. During the whole of Friday (last week) the town was literally in the hands of the mob, to the utter disgrace of the authorities. The late members were defeated, but a petition is spoken of.

ANOTHER MURDER.—A shocking murder, deliberately planned for the purpose of more securely plundering the victim, has just been discovered in Galway. The victim was named Lowry, a pig-jobber, and the murderer a man named Monahan, in whose house Lowry took lodgings for the night.

POLICE.

THE CHARGES OF FORGERY AGAINST A CLERK IN SOMERSET-HOUSE.

On Wednesday *William Gates*, chief clerk in the Receiver-General's Office, Somerset-House, was re-examined at Bow-street, charged with committing several forgeries, by means of which he obtained considerable sums of money, which he appropriated to his own use.

Mr. Timm, solicitor to the Commissioners of Stamps and Taxes, attended for the prosecution; and Mr. Seaman for the prisoner.

The first charge was for forging an order and receipt for £137, purporting to be signed by the commissioners for special claims under the Income and property Tax, and by Mr. Lumley, Landlord, solicitor to the Dragoon Company, on behalf of the charity connected with that institution, claiming an exemption, the particulars of which have already appeared; and the evidence, which was principally of an official character, being completed, the prisoner was fully committed for trial

The next charge was for forging an order and receipt for £78 19s., as an exemption from property and income tax for certain dividends described in a claim made on the 24th of June, 1846, purporting to be signed by the commissioners and the solicitor to the Salford and Stanley Burn Charity

Upon this charge the prisoner was also committed for trial.

He was then charged with forging a certain order and receipt for the payment of £92 8s., purporting to be signed by one Benjamin Hirst, secretary to the Christian Faith Society.

The witnesses were then examined over, and the prisoner was committed for trial.

TRICKS OF BILL DISCOUNTERS.

At the MANSION-HOUSE, on Wednesday, a man named *John Dull* underwent a second examination on a charge of having, under false pretences, obtained the acceptance of John Alexander, draper, of Kelso, for £200 Mr. Jones attended for the prosecution, and Mr. Wolff appeared for the prisoner.

The prisoner had, it appears, obtained two acceptances for £200 each from Mr. Alexander, having applied for the second in consequence, as he said, of some trouble at the Bank in the first, which rendered it unavailable as an instrument to be discounted.

Mr. Wolff submitted to the Lord Mayor that there was not the slightest probability that a Jury would, upon such evidence, convict the prisoner, and that nothing had been adduced calculated to show that he had contemplated a fraud.

The Lord Mayor said the impression upon his mind was, that a very gross fraud had been committed by the prisoner, and that a Jury should have the opportunity of deciding upon the merits of the case.

The prisoner was then committed to Newgate.

DEATH OF THE IMPERIAL PRINCE OF BRAZIL.—We are sorry to announce the death of Don Affonso, only son of Don Pedro II., and lately heir-apparent to the throne of Brazil. No particulars are stated of the nature of the disease.

DEATH OF VICE-ADMIRAL LITTLEHALES. We are sorry to announce the death of Vice-Admiral of the Red S. R. Littlehales.

DEATH OF THE RIGHT REV. DR. GRIFFITHS.—The Right Rev. Dr. Griffiths, Roman Catholic Bishop of the London district, died on Thursday, at his residence in Golden-square.

DEATH.—Within the last few days, the sale of the magnificent domain of Stowe has been announced by one of our contemporaries, so circumstantially as to be "like truth." We are assured, however, that there is no authority whatever for the statement; in addition to the contradiction of the announcement by the auctioneers to whom the sale of the property was stated to have been delegated.

SHAKESPEARE'S HOUSE.—The Royal Shakspearean Club, at Stratford-upon-Avon, have issued a circular, in which they announce that their annual dinner, within the last few days, for the sum of £820, of four tenements; the fourth, "from the continuation of the framed timber front, and from the old doorways, communicating internally, evidently forming part of Shakspeare's birthplace, for which, in 1721, was separated from it." The price which the Committee have given for this part of the property, and for the advantage of *at once* securing it, may, probably, be considered fair, with the addition of the amount required for the purchase of the larger and more valuable portion of it, which, they understand, realises from the rental of the inn (the Swan and Maidenhead), and the exhibition of the Birthplace, about £90 to £100 of annual income. The premises are in a sound state, and if protected, may last for centuries. To the fund for the purchase, his Royal Highness Prince Albert has been graciously pleased to contribute £250, and her Majesty Queen Adelaide, £100. The Committee conclude by soliciting "the aid of their countrymen to enable them to purchase, protect, and preserve all that remains of the dwelling in which was born and nurtured William Shakspeare." Meanwhile, Lord Morpeth and Lord Ellesmere have consented to act as President and Vice-President of the London Committee of the Club; and, in the capacity of the purchasers, the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, "would willingly take charge of Shakspeare's House, as a last object of national care." The sale of the property is announced for September 16th; and Mr. Robins has issued the descriptive particulars, to which he has appended a copy from the Register at Stratford, of the Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials of the Shakspeare Family, a plan of the property originally possessed by them, &c. On the same day with the House will be sold the Books of Visitors' Autographs, from 1821 to the present time; and a few lots of old-fashioned walnut-tree furniture, busts, portraits, &c. Too much praise cannot be given to the Shakspearean Club, at Stratford, for their activity in this matter. They have done, since 1835, attempting to preserve and renovate the memorials of the Poet and his family; but their funds had only enabled them to restore the tomb and monument in the chancel of Stratford Church, until the above purchase of part of the said house. We trust their patriotic movement will be liberally seconded by the public.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

(Concluded from page 86.)

ONE of the most picturesque incidents connected with the recent visit of the Archæological Institute at Norwich, was the gathering of Antiquaries on the walls of Burgh Castle, in Suffolk. The day was a very sunny one, and the attendance larger than was expected. Without the walls was a field of corn ready for the sickle, and within a fine full crop of Swedish turnips. The scene was extremely picturesque. Here were the Marquis of Northampton and Mr. Tucker Brooke Hallam (the historian of the Middle Ages), and Mr. Milman (the historian of Gibbon), philosophizing among the ruins—Sir John Boileau, the recent public spirited purchaser of the Castle, explaining the excavations he had made; Mr. Hartshorne, lecturing on Roman Ashlar Work and Roman Bonding-courses; Mr. Bancroft, the American Minister, wandering delighted amid these interesting memorials, with which he seemed to claim an equal feeling of antiquarian enthusiasm; Mr. Cunningham, the Secretary, hurrying to and fro to keep his company together, that no time might be lost in completing the excursions they contemplated; and the Dean of Westminster, quitting archæology for geology, with his hammer, his bag, and

MEETING OF THE ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE, AT NORWICH.

his note-book, breaking, gathering, and describing the nature and qualities of the materials of which the Castle was composed. Nor were ladies wanting to add to the picturesque beauty of the scene. Here were Mrs. Hilman and Mrs. Way, the Misses Stanley (daughters of the Bishop), and numerous ladies from Yarmouth and Norwich attracted by something more than female curiosity.

Another picturesque incident connected with the same meeting, and of which we also supply a Sketch, was the part of the Lecture on Norwich Cathedral, delivered by Professor Willis in the Close of the Cathedral. Professor Willis is one of the clearest and most admirable lecturers that ever undertook to lecture. There is no misunderstanding him—he is thoroughly acquainted with his subject—has a lucid arrangement—a good voice, and a clear articulation. Whatever he illustrates he invests with interest; and the principles of Gothic Architecture in his hands is a subject which even interests ladies, who are not all of them, by the way, Mrs. Somervilles in science. The first part of the lecture was delivered in the Public Library, and explained by plans; the second part within and without the Cathedral, and explained upon the spot.

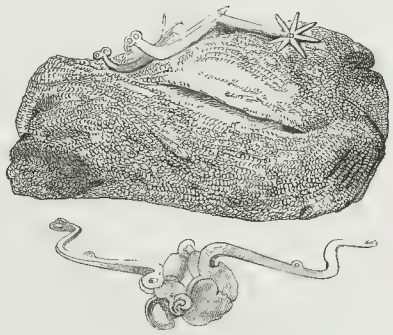
Our Third Engraving represents the Castle of Norwich, a Norman structure, recently recased in what was called twenty years ago, good old Norman; but now we know a good deal better, and can see the gross defects of the restoration. The Castle occupies a fine site, and really commands the city and surrounding country. Some good old genuine Norman work remains within, sufficient to create a wish that the Castle itself had been let alone. Norwich Castle was of a very different character Burgh Castle may be briefly described as an oblong Roman Castle, with round towers at the angles, and at intervals along the walls. The construction is of flint rubble, very massive, with layers of tiles at intervals of about ten feet; the tiles in layers of three, with a space of mortar between each layer, equal to the thickness of the tiles. In the towers, the intervals are not quite regular, the layers being sometimes closer, sometimes wider apart. The mortar has had pounded brick mixed with it. On the side next the river there was no wall; the overhanging cliff forming a sufficient protection.

NORWICH CASTLE.

The Museum collected for the occasion, and exhibited in a very large room at the Swan, in the Market-place, was one of the very best the Institute has as yet brought together. The multiplicity of objects assembled in the same room—their great antiquarian importance and rarity, to say nothing of their intrinsic value—many being of gold and silver—combined to form a most attractive exhibition. It is a disgrace to the British nation that we have not a collection of the same kind in the British Museum; but it is the fault of this country to refuse to collect when things are proffered, and only to begin to collect when they are dear, and not to be had.

The interest felt in the Museum has induced the Committee of the Institute to keep it open for a week longer—charging one shilling each for the first three days, and making it a free exhibition for the three last. We cordially congratulate the Institute on this very proper step. Nothing they could do else have done, would lend to a better result. Common people begin to consider that there is something of real importance in these old by-gone curiosities: our forefathers knew as much perhaps more, than ourselves, and that much may be obtained from a careful study of the fabrics of an earlier period. The collection, in many ways, is one of extraordinary interest to the mechanic, the jeweller, the artist, the house decorator, the historian, and the poet. Why should such a collection be dispersed?

A mass of Chain Mail found imbedded in the chalk bed of the Seine, and exhibited by Lord Hastings, was one of the chief curiosities of the Museum. A greater curiosity it would be difficult to find, even in the well stored collection of Sir Samuel R. Meyrick. Of this we give an Engraving.



MASS OF CHAIN MAIL, IN THE MUSEUM OF THE INSTITUTE, BELONGING TO THE LORD HASTINGS.

The next meeting of the Institute will be held at Lincoln, in the summer of 1848. Lord Brownlow has consented to preside.

PROFESSOR WILLIS'S LECTURE ON NORWICH CATHEDRAL.

THE EXCURSION TO BURGH CASTLE.

SIR CHARLES NAPIER'S SQUADRON IN PLYMOUTH SOUND.—DRAWN BY MR. N. M. CONDY.

SIR CHARLES NAPIER'S SQUADRON.

The Squadron, under the command of Sir Charles Napier, consisting of her Majesty's ships, *St. Vincent* (Flag), *Vengeance*, *Queen*, and *Howe*, arrived in Plymouth Sound on the 30th ult. A more lovely sight can scarcely be imagined than these splendid ships presented, entering the beautiful sheet of water that forms the Sound. On passing the Breakwater Light-house, each ship clewed up her sails in succession, as they rounded to, to take up their position in line. No sooner was the anchor gone, than "Way aloft" was the word; and, almost as soon as the cable had run out, the sails were furled, and the men piped down. Where all are smart, it is invidious to draw a distinction; but the *Queen* appeared to be a little quicker than the others. This is from having been longer in commission; and, no doubt, in the course of a month, it will be difficult to draw a line.

This beautiful Scene has been sketched by Mr. N. M. Condy; and engraved above; showing the *St. Vincent* leading in, and the *Vengeance* saluting; the *Queen* and *Howe* following.

The Squadron were joined, next day, by the *Avenger* and *Stromboli* steamers; and on Sunday morning sailed for Torbay, to meet the *Caledonia*, 120, Captain Dixon. Some other ships were expected to join them at Cork, where they were to proceed in a few days.

FRASCATI.

BY A LADY OF RANK.

At this season of the year, *les bains de mer* are the point of attraction, not only to those who study health, but also to many who, not weary of the gaiety they have been enjoying, seek to prolong the charms of a London Season, while escaping from its dense and heated atmospheres, by repairing to some spot where, without the sacrifice of health, society may still be found. Society, *bien entendue*, under another and more fascinating phase—no longer encumbered with dresses *à la Pompadour*, nor *coiffures à la Renaissance*, but society *en dishabille, en peignoirs de mousseline, ou de barèges*. In a word, society, arrayed in that charming simplicity of toilette which, unknowingly, banishes restraint, and induces that species of intimacy almost, as it were, indigenous to all visitors *aux bains de mer* in every part of the known world, save in England, where self-imposed etiquette is preferred to social intercourse. In explanation, or extenuation of this national peculiarity, it must be considered that at none of our watering-places can be found any establishment so conducted that persons of rank and fashion may venture to make it their *domicile*. This want of a general habitation obliges each family to reside in separate houses, in which houses they live as much to themselves, and as little in common with their neighbours, as though they were still resident in their London mansions. But, how differently, and how far more agreeably do our neighbours across the Channel arrange for the amusement of those visitors who frequent their coasts to enjoy the bathing season. Nowhere, perhaps, has this system of uniting the charms of agreeable society with the pursuit of health been better understood, nor brought to greater perfection, than at the *Etablissement Frascati*, at Ingouville, which is built, as it were, on the edge of the ocean, the waves of which, at high tide, are often seen to lash against its walls. As a sea view, it is difficult to imagine anything grander or more interesting than this front of the Hôtel presents to the visitor—in the broad ocean, covered with innumerable vessels of all denominations making their way to or from the harbour of Hâvre, as they may be returning from, or going to near or distant parts of the world.

On the opposite side of the building, which is quadrangular, there is a large garden for the use of the residents, and where the town's people are only admitted by paying a certain sum on the evenings when the military band plays, or when there is a ball or concert in the *salon* of the establishment. This *salon*, which is always open to the residents, is one of the most beautiful rooms, both as to its graceful and perfect proportions, as well as to its unique and elegant style of decoration that can anywhere be beheld. Here impromptu concerts and *soirées dansantes* nightly form the *délices* of the young, after the children have retired to rest, weary of all the pleasures, suited to their age, such as swings, wooden horses, &c., &c., which they have been enjoying in the garden.

Contiguous to the *salon* is the *salle-de-billards*, and beyond it a reading-room, in which all the journals of the *day* are to be found. These three buildings form nearly one side of the quadrangle. Another side is occupied below by the *salons* appropriated for the *table d'hôte*, where covers are sometimes laid in the full season for 140 persons; the average number during the summer months being about eighty. At this *table d'hôte*, which is served every day at half-past five, at the moderate charge of 3 francs ten sous (under 3*s.*), M. Brédart, the proprietor of the establishment, always presides; and the order, comfort, and *bonne cuisine* it daily presents, render it absurd for any one residing in the hotel to dine in his own apartment. One of the frequent *habitués* of the *table d'hôte* every season, though of course not a resident in the establishment, is the Russian Consul, M. Poggenpohl, whose name, and whose amiable courtesy will be remembered by all who had the honour of Prince Lieven's acquaintance during his embassy to London, at which period M. Poggenpohl was the Prince's secretary. There are three separate *salles* all communicating *à volonté* for the service of the *table d'hôte*. The smallest of these is at present set apart for the dinner of Queen Christina, her family, and suite, who are here *pour les bains*. But, nothing can exceed the simplicity of her Majesty's style of living here. She crosses the garden from her private apartments at all hours of the day in company with her children and their attendants, and proceeds to the beach, or wherever she may be going, without the slightest parade or ostentation. Her Majesty is said to be much pleased with her *séjour*, and means to prolong it for a month.

The Princesse de Ligne has just left the establishment, after a visit of some weeks; Madame la Comtesse de la Redoute, whose brother, the Duc d' Albufera, is married to the daughter of the still handsome Madame Sheiklar; and Madame Montaud, one of the most amiable and charming *élégantes* of Parisian society, are also among the departures; but their apartments have long since been engaged for fresh comers, whose arrivals have only been delayed from the impossibility of being lodged in the establishment. Mademoiselle de Bethune is still here, and still lame from the accident she met with on her journey hither. It appears that this lady's dread of steam is so invincible, that nothing could persuade her to venture on the *chemin-de-fer*, or trust herself on board the *bateau-à-vapeur*, and she therefore came from Paris in the now almost obsolete style of travelling—her own carriage, with post horses. Either from want of habit in the horses, or the postilion, or from some other cause which has not been assigned, a trifling accident occurred; and Mdlle. de Bethune, too terrified to reflect on the danger of the act she was committing, jumped out of the carriage, and received such severe injury that she is now only able to walk with the aid of crutches, after being carried about in a chair for some weeks.

Those individuals who partake of this lady's aversion to steam will not feel themselves reassured by the deplorable accident that happened to his Majesty Louis Philippe's new yacht, the *Comte d'Eu*, which had been built here, during the night after she left the harbour to proceed to Cherbourg. It seems almost incredible that a vessel built under such circumstances, for such a purpose, and with such peculiar care bestowed on each part of her construction, should have numbered among her crew one so totally careless or ignorant of the duties of his department as the unhappy man whose inattention caused the death of so many brave comrades. Some persons, on recovering from their first dismay, could not avoid seeing in the circumstances of this explosion—when his Majesty was not on board—another manifestation of that special Providence which seems to avert all evil from him personally, and argue that this accident will ensure double caution before Louis Philippe embarks in his yacht; while others, on seeing her towed back into harbour with her masts half lowered, in mournful token that she was bearing back the dead and the dying, looked on her with a shudder, and seemed to consider her as a doomed vessel, placed for ever, by her early scene of death and desolation, beyond the pale of service for pleasure or amusement. . . . .

FRASCATI.—LES BAINS DE MER.

But, to resume the subject of this article. It would be unfair, while speaking of the Hôtel Frascati, not to remark, that, independent of all the comfort and *agrémens* this establishment ensures to its visitors, from its peculiar situation, and its own resources, how many other charms are offered to strangers by the delightful rides and drives, the picturesque *Sites*, and the almost unrivalled prospects with which its immediate vicinity, half plain, half mountain, abounds. The view from the Côte d'Ingouville must be seen to be properly appreciated. It would be impossible to imagine anything more brilliant, more splendid, or more enchanting, as a *coup-d'œil*—than the sort of upper town built on the sides of this Côte, crowned with flowers and verdure, and reflecting itself in the broad ocean.

Here and there may be seen a palace—a model of grace and good taste—raising majestically its Italian roof, or its graceful cupola, above its richly-wooded terraces; appearing to look with disdain on the mercantile town, which, nevertheless, holds in its warehouses and its *entrepôts*, all the fortunes which enrich and adorn these villas. At a short distance from the above-mentioned palaces may be seen a modest pavilion, with its white walls and its green blinds—probably belonging to some speculator, who has not yet realised his enterprise—or affording a peaceful retreat to some quiet English family.

There are several ways by which this "mountain town" may be reached. There is a narrow, winding road, by which equestrians venture; and even the carts loaded with vegetables, fruit, and flowers from this *banlieue* to the Havre market descend. There are occasionally flights of steps roughly cut in the side of the mountain, which in places rises almost perpendicularly—an ascent by which saves the traveller a quarter of an hour's time in his eager walk to the summit of this verdant hill. Somewhat further distant from the town will be found an excellent road, accessible to any sort of equipage. This road is lined with houses, at first somewhat close to each other, belonging to persons still engaged in trade, but becoming further separate as they grow into pavilions and palaces. It is impossible for description to do justice to the view from the summit of this mountain, of which a French poet has observed—

Après Constantinople, il n'est rien de plus beau.

Nor is it only to the lover of picturesque sites and romantic scenery that the vicinity of Hâvre offers pleasure and amusement. The historian and the antiquary would find much matter, with ancient lore, well worthy of their attention; while the colossal wealth, and the gigantic mercantile speculations of its inhabitants, would render a sojourn, even in the town itself, desirable and agreeable to many in this age of speculation and invention.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, August 15.—Eleventh Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 16. The Sun rises at 4h. 48m., is due East at 6h. 49m.; and sets at 7h. 19m.
TUESDAY, 17. Duchess of Kent born, 1786
WEDNESDAY, 18.—The Length of the Day is 14h. 24m.; and that of the Night is 9h 36m
THURSDAY, 19.—The Moon enters her first Quarter at 5h. 1m. a m
FRIDAY, 20 —Venus sets at 8h. 42m. p.m., Mars rises at 9h 23m. p.m.; and Souths at 4h. 29m. after midnight
SATURDAY, 21.—Saturn rises at 7h. 37m. p.m.; and Souths at 52m. after 12 o'clock.

Venus is now fast approaching the Sun, but may still be seen near the western horizon in the evening twilight, and appears of a fine crescent form, when viewed through a telescope.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 21.

Sunday		Monday		Tuesday		Wednesday		Thursday		Friday		Saturday	
M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
4 36	4 53	5 9	5 26	5 53	6 09	6 48	7 04	7 60	7 46	8 17	8 33	9 10	9 27

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*M.P.*"—*In the months of August and September, the sun is in the signs Virgo and Libra, the moon, therefore, when near full in these months, is in the signs Pisces and Aries. These signs make a much less angle with the horizon of places having considerable latitude, than the opposite part of the Ecliptic; therefore, a greater portion of them rises in a given time than an equal portion of any other part of the Ecliptic, consequently, there will be less difference between the times of the moon's rising day by day, when she is in these signs. This must, however, happen every time she is in this part of her orbit, yet it is only remarkable when she happens to be full; and this can only be in the harvest months.*—See "Illustrated London Almanack," 1846 and 1847, September.

"*G. T., Dumfries,* is thanked.

"*Trio*"—*The surname of France Albert is Buzot.*

"*A Constant Reader*" *should apply, respecting the Paris journal, to Mr. Thomas, news agent, Catherine-street, Strand*

"*Peter,*" *Ironwater.*—*It is a popular error to suppose that the circumstance of a funeral passing along a private pathway gives a public right of way.* (See "Popular Errors Explained and Illustrated," p. 253.) *The document should be stamped.*

"*A Sportsman.*"—*The price of Mr. Scrope's work on deer-stalking has been reduced to twenty shillings. It is an improved edition of the work published at £2 2s.*

"*J. A.*"—*Try.* —*Address, Woolwich. The patronage of the Royal Navy is lodged solely with the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.*

"*Wigney.*"—*Rubbers and Paper for taking fac-similes of Monumental Brasses may be purchased of Mr. Bell, bookseller, Fleet-street*

"*A Subscriber,*" *Glasgow. We cannot speak as to the "Distribution Society" in question; but, if the plan be by lottery, it is illegal.*

"*Charles.*" *The yearly rent of Chambers in the principal Inns of Court varies from £20 to £100. In the smaller Inns the rent is, in some cases, as low as £12.*

"*Sportsman,*" *Liverpool. The Engraving in question cannot now appear.*

"*A Constant Reader*" *should address either of the Artists named, at one of the publishers of the works illustrated by them*

"*A Correspondent*" *informs us (in correction of our statement at page 96) that Mr Freshfield, one of the candidates at the recent City election, resigned the appointment of Solicitor to the Bank, in 1840, and was succeeded by his son, of the same Christian name. At the same time, Mr. Freshfield retired from the firm of Banbridge, and was called to the bar*

"*P.*," *of Plumstead, is thanked for the Sketch, which shall be engraved in the course of our series of Illustrations of the Royal Year.*

"*Ignoramus.*"—*Lord J. Russell was born 19th August, 1792 He was first returned to Parliament in 1820.*

"*Omega.*"—*The written and printed character used by the Russians is not the Roman letter employed by the English, French, and Italians. It is a character almost as distinct and peculiar as the Greek.*

"*Louise,*" *A marriage may be solemnized in London, by special license, although the parties are not residents of that city. The expense of a license is two or three pounds. The ceremony may be performed immediately after the license is obtained.*

"*W. S. B.,*" *Liverpool.—Mr. A., marrying Miss B., an only child, is entitled to bear her arms on an escutcheon of pretence, and the husband of their only child should carry the quartered arms of A. and B. also on escutcheon of pretence. If the parties could not prove their descent from the families whose arms they have adopted, an application to the Herald's Office would obtain for them a grant of the same emblems, with certain differences to mark their particular house.*

"*D. M. P.*" *We do not know of any work on German Heraldry similar to "Burke's General Armory."*

"*Mickey Free.*" *The late Duchess of Wellington was Catherine, third daughter of Edward Michael Pakenham, second Lord Longford. Her Grace was born in 1772, married in 1806, and died in 1831. "Hart's Army List," published by Murray, is the best guide to the information required by our Correspondent.*

"*R. and C.*" *of Speenhamland.* Ung ie servirai, "*One will I serve,*" *is the motto of the Earl of Carnarvon.* Ung is the old way of spelling Un

"*L. L.*" *Lord Granville Somerset is nephew of Lord William Somerset, and only brother of the present Duke of Beaufort.*

"*A Young Astronomer,*" *Ipswich.*—*No comet was seen with the naked eye near the sun, but, the day was very cloudy, or it very probably would have been so seen. It was seen by two persons, with the assistance of telescopes, when very near the sun.*

"*A Midshipman*" *Companion of the Bath*" *informs us that the Cross of a C.B. is almost invariably used as an addition to the coat of arms; and brings to our notice the reformed statutes, published in the Supplement to the London Gazette of the 25th May, 1847, for the government of the Order of the Bath; whereby it is ordained "that it shall be lawful for the Companions of this Most Honourable Order to suspend a representation of their ribband and badge, and or insignia, as the case may be, from the bottom of the escutcheon containing their armorial bearings."*

"*J. H.*" *Hull. The Government Annuity Office, Old Jewry.*

"*Pat,*" *Rye We do not undertake to decide wagers*

"*P. C. G. W.*" *The present system of Penny Postage first came into operation in the year 1839.*

"*Lyra*"—*Certainly.*

"*A. J. V.*"—*To the best of our remembrance, the narrative is not biblical.*

"*Reuben's*" *defence will be a valid one*

"*T. F. C.,*" *a Sailor* The Macedonian, *an our last Number, was drawn by a first-rate Marine Artist.*

"*D. T.*" *City-road, states that the* Macedonian *is not an American but British built frigate; and that she was captured by the Americans nearly about the same time that we took the* Chesapeake (in 1813).

"*A Stotcher*" *and* "*Y. Z.*" *should apply to the School of Design, Somerset House.*

"*A Subscriber,*" *Stockton, is thanked for the Sketch; but we have not room to engrave it.*

"*J. W. K.,*" *Ireland.*—*The address of Messrs. Stephenson and Bidder, the engineers, is 24, Great George-street, Westminster.*

"*J. W. M. L.,*" *Leith.*—*Received.*

"*L. G.,*" *Dublin, is thanked; but we had previously received the Drawings from our own Artist at Dublin.*

"*R.,*" *Exeter.*—*The Salesmen Exhibitors live mostly in Leadenhall Market.*

"*A Young Gentleman.*"—*On behalf of the progress of J. J., who died intestate, goes to his widow, and the remaining half to his sister.*

"*J. M. O.*" *she did consult Harris's Post-Office Guide.*

"*A Constant Subscriber.*"—*The address of the British Association for the Relief of the Distressed Irish and Scotch is South Sea House, Threadneedle-street.*

"*Miles*" *Any sum, to the Funds.*

"*Tantor.*"—"*A reasonable time*"—*we think, one month.*

Mr. Richard Payne Knight, the munificent patron of learning and the fine arts, bequeathed his collection of ancient bronzes, medals, pictures, and drawings, worth £30,000, to the British Museum.

"*Halfeck.*"—*Like many other terms. Translation cannot be briefly defined. (See an excellent article on the term, in the "Penny Cyclopædia.")*

"*A Well-wisher*" *is thanked, but we have not room for the Sketch.*

"*A Constant Subscriber,*" *Falmouth, should address his inquiry to Mr. Wright, agricultural bookseller, 31, Haymarket.*

"*J. G.*"—*Enough*—*declined.*

"*T. H.*" *We have not room for the long letter.*

"*Q. E. Z.*"—*For tests of the wholesomeness of Mushrooms, see the "Cyclopædia of Practical Receipts."*

"*A Subscriber,*" *Hillingdon, is recommended to write to Sir Wm. Hooker, Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, respecting the Tussack Grass.*

"*Emily,*" *Farnham.*—*Sonnet declined.*

"*W. J.*" *should apply to the proprietor of a swimming bath.*

"*An Annuitier Subscriber.*"—*The parties have a right to vote.*

"*W. J. M.*" *Apply for the Accordion Instructor, to Mr. Cocks, May's-buildings, St. Martin's-lane.*

"*J. M.,*" *Neath. The old superstition of the preservative effect of the child's caul is not yet worn out.*

"*J. H. J.,*" *Bristol.*—*To prepare copying ink, add a little sugar to ordinary black ink*

"*G. B. S.*"—*Apply for the Order of Confirmation to Messrs. Rivington, St. Paul's Churchyard. There are few Nos. in each Half-crown Part of our Journal.*

"*J. W. W.,*" *Gloucester.*—*We are not in possession of the address*

"*S. S.*" *may find a complete description of the Automaton Chess-Player in Sir David Brewster's "Natural Magic."*

"*J. W. Y.,*" *Arnold*; and "*Guild Nunc.*"—*The Queen's Speech was unavoidably omitted in a small portion of the Country Edition of our Journal of July 24.*

"*E. W.,*" *Southsea, Hants.*—*We quite agree that "the Aphis has existed for ages past." Some commentators consider that the Hebrew word which is rendered in our translation of Joel, "caterpillar," and in the Septuagint, "ερυσιβη," is equivalent to "Aphis and Fungus." In former Numbers we have figured the insects which mostly tend to keep these creatures within due bounds, and we have full confidence in the perfection of Nature's works to feel assured that their excessive appearance is but as temporary a calamity as any former insect plague.*

HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO SCOTLAND.—Next week, we shall commence a Series of PICTURESQUE ENGRAVINGS of the ROYAL TOUR AND VISIT; from Sketches by MR. LANDELLS.

BACK NUMBERS.

All Numbers of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, one month old, will, in future, be considered "Back Numbers," and be charged each sixpence extra.

The Back Numbers are now reprinted; and any single Number from the commencement may be had by remitting One Shilling to the Office, or to any Bookseller or News-agent.

The Volumes and Parts will be charged the same as usual, viz., Volumes, 18s.; Parts, 2s. 6d.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 14, 1847.

THE return of Mr. Cobden for the West Riding of Yorkshire is the event of the week, and one of the most significant results of the Election. It was a spontaneous tribute to the Leader of the last great popular movement, and the return puts an end altogether to the idea of a Protectionist reaction. The party that defeated Lord Morpeth on the very question of Free-Trade, confess that they cannot make the least resistance to the man in whom that principle is embodied. It is one of those great changes in public opinion which are resistless. The representation of Yorkshire has always been one of the most honourable of the roll of Parliament: the population, energy, extent, and wealth of the district give its member a degree of power and influence few other constituencies can bestow. Thus, when Mr. Denison unseated Lord Morpeth at the last General Election, the victory was thought almost a decisive blow to his party and their policy of removing restrictions. So it was—for a time. But it is much easier to scatter a party than to annihilate a principle: the two are combined something like body and spirit—the latter surviving to avenge the murder done upon the first. The "trenchèd gashes" on the head of Banquo did not prevent his ghost from taking his place at the festival, and pushing the usurper from his stool; and what was ignominiously slain in the person of Lord Morpeth in 1841, revives in the person of Mr. Cobden in 1847 so strong and powerful, that resistance to it is impossible. Every member of the newly chosen Legislature should adopt Lord Morpeth's words, and remember them constantly, for they include the whole duty of a Government: "I trust that the Parliament now about to be called together, to take counsel for the good of the realm, may so advise and so act as to preserve peace without and concord within—as to deepen the springs of the nation's health, wealth, and strength—to devise the free interchange of commodities and of good offices among all the countries of the earth—to make the world's exuberance our own—to improve the comfort, to refine the habits, and to raise the character of the great bulk of our whole community—and, in a word, to keep our people as great as they are, and to make them happier than they ever have been before."

THERE must be something oppressive in the duties of Royalty; for, if we can credit common rumour, there are no less than four European Monarchs at this moment thinking or talking of abdication. They are the Kings of Holland and Belgium, the Emperor of Russia, and the Queen of Spain. From what we have seen, even in recent times, there is nothing in this way absolutely impossible. The father of the present King of Holland resigned his throne in his old age—for love; but the present King can hardly have the same motive. His father-in-law is quite alarmed at the bold these ideas of renunciation have got in the family, and has arrived at a stratagem expressly to dissuade him from uncrowning himself and unqueening his wife. His neighbour the King of the Belgians leads bad health; but he is so closely connected with the old diplomatist of the Tuileries that no one believes him. The idea of any King married to a daughter of Louis Philippe abdicating, is too monstrous to be credited. There is more probability of such an act from the Emperor of Russia: there is madness lurking in the blood of the Romanoffs; and we have in Charles the Fifth an example of absolute power abandoned in disgust. Constantine, the brother of Nicholas, refused to ascend the throne, conscious of the mental defect that sank him at times into a mere savage, as bloody as any of the monsters who have been the rulers of Russia—and they are many. The admission of incapacity and the refusal to be placed in a position where it might have worked such fearful mischief, are the best points in Constantine's character—almost the only redeeming ones. Has Nicholas grown weary of power? It is unlikely, but still not impossible. To be the one point and pivot on which the whole fabric of the empire of Russia rests is enough to break down any intellect, and make it long for repose. The abdication of the Queen of Spain would excite less surprise than any: that everything has been done to disgust and drive her into a false position is evident. She seems to be completely in the toils; and, if it is the object of the intrigue to make the throne vacant, it may be better done by persuading her to abdicate than by stronger measures. She is quite deprived of advisers; her husband is a sullen idiot; her mother is leagued with her arch-persecutor; and she has so many sources of vexation, that she may well say—

'Tis better to be lowly born,
And range with humble livers in content,
Than to be perk'd up in a glittering grief,
And wear a golden sorrow.

FRENCH OPINION.

WE last week remarked on the threatening appearance of public affairs in France. The Paris journals, though their language is restrained by the operation of laws that can be and are most arbitrarily enforced, speak in terms of great severity of the Government and its system, and utter truths of the people themselves, which, if stated by a foreigner, would probably be resented. Here is an extract from the *Presse*:—

Oh Robert Peel! why are you not Minister in France, if it were only for one session? What prodigies so easy to be accomplished would you not perform! England at present is outstanding against the entire world, the cobe hering become too small for her. France, on the contrary, is still too great in comparison with her population, which may be doubled without danger to her agriculture, deficient in credit, and deficient in enterprise, in manufactures, in confidence, in commerce, in her marine, without activity, without commerce. England is 80 years of age, if we calculate by the date of her manufactures. France is but 25. Will she still longer waste her youth, which might be so fruitfully and so nobly employed? What a valuable time she has lost! What immense resources she has neglected! No, it is not to the magnitude of her public works, nor to the too great number of railroads conceded, that the present crisis is to be attributed. We must ascribe it to other causes more various and more profound. We must attribute it first, and above all, to the paucity of men of capacity amongst us, and to the little value we set upon original ideas. We possess brilliant wit, but we are deficient in sound understanding. Common sense has forgotten to become naturalized in France. In every case we set the plough before the oxen, art before science, manufactures before agriculture, superfluities before necessaries, luxury before comfort, private credit before public credit! Our farmers become proprietors when our proprietors ought to become farmers. The children of our wealthy business, manufacturers learn Greek and Latin, when they ought to learn German and English. They become barristers, physicians, and writers, through contempt of their paternal professions, whilst a contrary disposition would lead them to fortune more honourably and more surely. As soon as a company is formed we exclaim against coalitions; as soon as speculation appears we treat it as jobbing, as if the most exquisite wine did not commence by being the produce of fermentation—as if the maturity of the grape had not generally the effervescence of youth for its prelude. We too frequently forget that many eccentricities are repressed of themselves, and that many dangers have ceased to exist solely because they had arisen. We know not where our Government is leading us, nor does itself know, and when we ask the question, it escapes the difficulty of giving a precise answer by the vagueness of gr.nd speeches. We have no object in view. We suffer the peace we enjoy to be fallow that fertile soil which would return a hundredfold all that we could expend upon it.

The *Constitutionnel* says.—

Everything around us progresses towards liberty; everywhere Governments are obliged to reckon with that power of ideas, which increases every day. France alone has not her part in the rich harvest which she herself has sown, and which appears to be reaped altogether by the labourers of the eleventh hour. What is the conduct of the French Government? At home, it is endeavouring to root out, one after another, all the germs of liberty and progress; it recalls before the employment of any means, however wretched they may be, to put down in the heart of the populations every generous aspiration, every disinterested idea; it infuses into the country egotism, sordid calculations, and the disdain of every patriotic sentiment, it makes use of corruption as of opium to lull to sleep a people which was the missionary of liberty. As Ireland was its martyr. Abroad, not being able to force liberty back, it endeavours to impede its course. In England it eulogised the leaders of the Tories until the day they became Liberals; it sought the alliance of the ultra-Tories, in the hope of overcoming the Whigs, still tottering in power.

After sketching the policy of France in Belgium, Switzerland, and Italy—in all repressive and retrograde—it continues: —

Is it necessary for us to say what French diplomacy has effected in Spain, and what part it desired to play in Portugal? Slavery, abortion, or scandal are the fruits produced everywhere by the policy of October 29; could it be otherwise? A Libera. Government which denies liberty, a Government raised to power by intrigue and which imitates all those which have emerged from a reaction against the political influence of the clergy, and which endeavours at present to revive for its profit that influence, cannot find any other means of action than corruption, and cannot produce anything but what it touches. The effects are similar to the causes.

THE WEATHER.

The weather during the past week has been cold and dull; the sky has been principally covered by cloud. The wind has been from the S.W. The temperature has been somewhat below the average of the season.

The following are some particulars of each day: Friday, the sky was generally overcast, till 4 p.m., and nearly cloudy afterwards, but that time, till midnight. Rain was falling during the previous night, and part of the afternoon of Thursday. the amount collected was nearly one inch. The direction of the wind, on Friday, was N.W. The average temperature of the day was 64°. The extreme thermometrical readings on grass were 49° and 106°. Saturday, the sky was mostly covered by clouds throughout the day. The direction of the wind was S.W., the average temperature of the day, 64°; the extreme thermometrical readings on grass were 43° and 122°. Sunday, the amount of cloud was variable; at times, the sky was wholly covered, at other times only partially; the least cloud prevailed during the evening. At about half-past two o'clock, several claps of thunder were heard in the N.W. One very vivid flash of lightning was seen at 2h. 34m. 28s., followed by thunder in 5 seconds afterwards; so that the storm approached within one mile of the spot. The direction of the wind was chiefly S W. The average temperature of the day was 58½°. Monday the sky was nearly wholly covered by clouds throughout the day: their principal modifications were cumulus, scud, and heavy clouds. The direction of the wind was S S W: the average temperature of the day was 58½°. The extreme thermometrical readings on grass were 40° and 92° Tuesday, the sky was cloudy throughout the day. Rain was falling occasionally. The wind was S.W. the day was 64°. The extreme thermometrical readings on grass were 43° and 124°. Wednesday night was close and very warm. The lowest reading during the night was 62½° Thursday, the sky was chiefly cloudy till 8h. A.M.; and, after this time the amount was variable, mostly consisting of detached cumuli The direction of the wind was W.S.W. The day was warm: its average temperature was 71°. The extreme thermometrical readings on grass were 127° and 50°. The average temperature of the week was 61½°

The extreme thermometrical readings of each day were:

Friday,	Aug. 6	the highest reading on the day was 91 deg., and the lowest was 56½ deg.	
Saturday,	7	.....	73 ..... 50½
Sunday,	8	.....	65 39
Monday,	9	.....	66½ 50
Tuesday,	10	.....	64½ 48
Wednesday,	11	.....	75 53
Thursday,	12	.....	82 60

Blackheath, Friday, Aug. 13, 1847. J. G.

CHURCH. UNIVERSITIES &c.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

FIRST EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF MEDICINE, 1847.

The following is a list of the candidates who have passed this examination:—

FIRST DIVISION.

Ball, R. B., University College	Devenish, S. W., Guy's Hospital
Beck, J. S., University College	Drew, J., Royal Medical and Chirurgical School of Medicine
Bowman, W., School of Medicine	Griffith, R., King's College
Bramwell, C. C., University College	Jago, F. W. P., London Hospital
Bridgwater, T., King's College	Lovell, J. C., King's College
Chichester, B. C., University College	Morris, J., University College
Edge, W. F., University College	Pearse, W. G., Middlesex Hospital
Cubitt, G. B., King's College	Willett, J., Guy's Hospital.

SECOND DIVISION.

Bailey, J., University College	Cross, W., St. George's Hospital
Bowman, J. E., St. Bartholomew's Hospital	Pardii, H., King's College
Brooke, Reginald, Royal Medical and Chirurgical School of Medicine	Parker, W. C., St. Bartholomew's Hospital
Kingdon, G. H., St. Thomas's Hospital	Whittaker, R. J., Royal Manchester School of Medicine

THE LATE MR BETTS. THE DISTILLER. The late Mr. J. T Betts, formerly distiller of Smithfield Bars, late of Broomfield House, Clapham, Surrey, died possessed of personal property valued at £20,000. His business he has relinquished to his four sons at a valuation of £20,000. He has bequeathed to his wife, who is the sole acting executrix, the interest of £30,000, and leaves her the carriages, horses, plate, &c., absolutely, and a specific sum. To his son William £1,000, for services rendered in the business, beyond his share. The books to be divided equally among his six children, who are the residuary legatees over all his property.

THE NEW PARLIAMENT.

MEMBERS ELECTED FOR ENGLISH COUNTIES.

[In last week's paper we gave a list of all the returns for English Counties received up to the time of going to press, and now furnish the whole of the returns, with the exception of North Warwick and West Somerset, which have not yet been received.] W. denotes Whig; C. Conservative.

Bedfordshire
Lord Alfred .. .. W
H Russell .. W
Berkshire
Palmer C
Pusey C
Lord Barrington
Buckinghamshire
Carrington .. .. W
Du Pré C
Disraeli C
Cambridgeshire
Yorke .. .. W
Townsley .. W
Lord G Manners .. C
Cheshire (North)
Egerton C
Stanley C
Cheshire (South)
Sir P Egerton .. C
Tollemache .. C
Cornwall (East)
Carew .. .. W
Rolleston .. .. W
Cornwall (West)
Pendarves .. W
Sir C Lemon .. W
Cumberland (East)
Howard .. .. W
Marshall .. .. W
Cumberland (West)
Stanley C
Lowther C
Derbyshire (North)
Hon G H Cavendish W
Evans .. .. W
Derbyshire (South)
Colville .. .. W
Mundy C
Devonshire (North)
Sir T D Acland .. C
L W Buck .. W
Devonshire (South)
Lord Courtenay .. W
Sir J D Y Buller
Dorsetshire
Hanbro C
Bernor C
Fooyer C
Durham (North)
R D Shafto .. W
Lord Seaham .. C
Durham (South)
Lord R Vane .. W
Farrer C
Essex (South)
Branston C
Bramston .. W
Gloucestershire (East)
Sir W Codrington .. C
Marquis Worcester .. C
Gloucestershire (West)
Granley Berkeley .. C
Hale C
Hampshire (North)
C S Lefevre .. W
Sir W Heathcote .. C

Hampshire (South)
Lord C Wellesley .. C
Harcourt C
Herefordshire
C O Lewis .. .. W
Bailey C
Haggard C
Hertfordshire
Heard .. .. W
Halsey C
Sir H Meux .. C
Huntingdonshire
Fellowes .. .. W
Thornhill .. .. W
Isle of Wight
Simeon .. .. W
Kent (East)
Deedes .. .. W
Plumptre C
Kent (West)
Filmer C
Hodges .. .. W
Lancashire (North)
Patten .. .. W
Heywood .. .. W
Lancashire (South
Villiers .. .. W
Brown .. .. W
Leicestershire (North)
Lord G Manners .. C
Pochin C
Leicestershire (South)
Halford C
Packe C
Lincolnshire (North)
Christopher .. C
Chaplin C
Lincolnshire (South)
Sir J Trollope .. C
Lord Burghley .. C
Middlesex
Lord B Grosvenor W
Mr B Osborne .. W
Norfolk (East)
Wodehouse C
Durrington C
Northamptonshire (North)
T P Maunell .. C
Ashe C
Northamptonshire (South)
Sir C Knightley .. C
Vyse .. .. W
Northumberland (North)
Grey .. .. W
Lord Ossulston .. C
Northumberland (South)
Beaumont .. .. W
Sir H Ogle .. W
Nottinghamshire (North)
Lord H Bentinck .. C
Houldsworth .. W
Nottinghamshire (South)
Hildyard .. .. W
Not elected .. ..
Oxfordshire
Lord Norreys C
Harcourt .. .. W
Henley C
Shropshire (North)
Vint Clive C
W O Gore C
Shropshire (South)
Hon R H Clive .. C
Viset Newport .. C
Somersetshire (East)
Miles .. .. W
Pinney .. .. W
Staffordshire (North)
C B Adderley .. C
Lord Brackley .. C
Staffordshire (South)
Col Anson .. .. W
Lord Ingestre .. C
Suffolk (East)
Lord Rendlesham .. C
H S Cocks C
Suffolk (West)
Waddington C
Benyon C
Surrey (East)
King .. .. W
Alcock .. .. W
Surrey (West)
Denison .. .. W
Drummond C
Sussex (East)
Fuller C
Frewen C
Sussex (West)
Earl of Marsh .. C
Prime C
Warwickshire (South)
Shirley C
Lord Guernsey .. C
Westmoreland
Hon H C Lowther .. C
Ald Thompson .. C
Wiltshire (North)
Long C
Calcraft C
Wilts (South)
Sidney Herbert .. C
Secretary to the Admiralty
Captain Hamilton .. C
Foley .. .. W
Worcestershire (W)
General Lygon .. C
Knight C
Yorkshire (East)
Lord Hotham .. C
Broadley C
Yorkshire (North)
Gayley .. .. W
O'Ormsonbe .. W
Yorkshire (West Rid)
Lord Morpeth .. W
Cobden .. .. W

* Returned also for Wolverhampton. † Elected also for Stockport.

MEMBERS RETURNED FOR WALES.

Anglesea
Lord G P Paget .. W
Anglesea, County
Sir R B W Bulkeley W
Brecon
Watkins .. .. W
Breconshire
Bailey C
Cardiff
De Ricbell .. C
Cardigan
Pryse .. .. W
Carmarthen
Morris .. .. W
Carnarvon
Pendas .. .. W
Carnarthenshire
Trevor C
Davies C

Carnarvonshire
Pennant C
Denbighshire
Sir W W Wynn .. C
Hon. W Bagot .. C
Denbigh
West .. .. W
Flint Boroughs
Hanmer .. .. W
Flintshire
Hon E L Mostyn W
Glamorganshire
Lord Adare C
Talbot C
Haverfordwest
Evans C
Merionethshire
Wynn C
Merthyr Tydvil
Sir J Guest .. W

Monmouthshire
C O Morgan C
Lord G Somerset .. C
Monmouth
Hon. W Bagot .. C
Montgomeryshire
Wynn C
Montgomery
Cholmondeley .. C
Pugh C
Pembroke
Sir J Owen C
Pembrokeshire
Vincent Lewis .. C
Radnorshire
Sir W Pearse .. C
Radnor, &c
Sir T F Lewis .. W
Swansea
Vivian .. .. W

* A double return.

MEMBERS RETURNED FOR SCOTLAND.

Aberdeenshire
Admiral Gordon .. C
Arcyllshy
D M'Neill C
Ayr
Lord J Stuart .. W
Ayrshire
Oswald .. .. W
Banff, County
J Duff .. .. W
Berwickshire
Hon F Scott .. W
Buteshire
Wortley C
Caithness-shire
Traill .. .. W
Clackmannan and Kinross
Gre Bouverie .. W
Dumfriesshire
Lord Drum anrig .. C
Dumfries, Burghs
Ewart .. .. W
Dundee
G Duncan .. W
Edinburgh
Cowan .. .. W
W G Craig
Edinburghshire
Sir Hope C
Elgin and Nairn, Counties
Bruce .. .. W

Elgin, Burghs
Duff .. .. W
Falkirk, Burghs
Lord Linc C
Fifeshire
Forgan .. .. W
Forfarshire
Lord Ruthyen .. W
Glasgow
Dunlop .. .. W
Hastie .. .. W
Haddingtonshire
Lord Melgund .. W
Haddington
Sir H Y Davie .. W
Haddingtonshire
Charteris C
Inverness, Burghs
A Matheson .. C
Inverness-shire
W Baillie .. .. W
Kilmarnock, &c
Dalrymple .. .. W
Kincardineshire
Hon H Arbuthnot W
Kirkcaldy, &c
Col Ferguson .. W
Kirkcudbright
Sir Hugh Macdonald W
Lanarkshire
W Lockhart C

Leith, &c
Rutherfurd .. .. W
Linlithgowshire
Johnstone .. .. W
Montrose
Joseph Hume .. W
Paisley
A Hastie .. .. W
Perth
F Maule .. .. W
Perthshire
D Drummond .. C
Renfrewshire
Col Mure C
Roxburghshire
J E Elliot .. .. W
Selkirkshire
Lockhart C
St Andrews, &c
E Ellice, jun .. W
Stirling, Burghs
Smith .. .. W
Stirlingshire
Forbes C
Wick Boroughs
Loch .. .. W
Wigton, Burghs
Sir J M Stewart .. W
Wigtonshire
Capt T Dalrymple W

MEMBERS RETURNED FOR IRELAND.

Armagh, County
Sir W Verner C
Caulfield .. .. W
Armagh
Col Rawdon .. W
Antrim, County
N Alexander C
Sir E M Macnaghten .. C
Antrim Boroughs
Vise Bernard .. C
Belfast
Tennant .. .. W
Lord J Chichester .. C
Carrickfergus
Hon W H Cotton .. C
Carlow, County
Col Bruen C
Capt M Clintock .. C
Carlow
Raphe .. .. W
Cashel
T O Bras .. .. W
Cavan
Young C
Col Maxwell .. C
Clonmel
Hon C Lawless .. W
Cloughs
Dr Boyd C
Cork
Pigou .. .. W
Callaghan .. .. W
Donegal
Col Connolly .. C
Sir R Hayes .. W
Downpatrick
Kor C
Downshire
Vise Castlereagh .. C
Lord E Hill .. C
Drogheda
Sir W Somerville W
Dublin, City
F Grogan C
J Reynolds .. W
Dublin, County
Hamilton C
Le Hunte C

Dublin University
Hamilton C
Shaw C
Dundalk
Hon Cavendish .. W
Dungannon
Lord Northland .. C
Dungarvan
R L Shell .. W
Ennis
Sir Edward Mahon W
Enniskillen
Cole C
Fermanagh
Sir A Brooke .. C
Hon J Cole .. C
Galway, County
Galway, Town
Blake .. .. W
Galway
Galway, County
H M St George .. C
Sir Burke .. W
Kerry, County
M O'Connell .. W
Herbert .. .. W
Kilkenny (City)
J O'Connell .. W
Kilkenny
King's County
Westenra C
Armstrong .. W
Kinsale
R L Guinness .. C
Leitrim
Hon C Clements .. W
E G Tomlinson .. W
Limerick (City)
Lundy .. .. W
Limerick, County
Lundy .. .. W
Sir H Seymour .. C
Londonderry, City
Sir A A Ferguson W
Louth
H M Bellew .. W
O'Ferrall .. .. W
Londonderry, County
Sir R Jackson .. C
Capt Jones C

Mallow
Norreys .. .. W
Meath
M E Corbally .. W
M Gratian .. W
Monaghan
Hon V Dawson .. W
A P Lecale .. W
New Ross
Talbot .. .. W
Newry
Mark Newry .. C
Portarlington
Col Dunne .. W
Queen's County
Hon T Vesey .. C
Fitzpatrick .. W
Ross
Lambert .. .. W
Sligo, County
J O'Dowda .. W
J Gore C
Tipperary
Richard Maher .. W
Francis Scully .. W
Tralee
M O'Connell .. W
Tyrone
Lord C Hamilton .. C
Right Hon G Corry .. C
Waterford, City
T Meagher .. W
D O'Connell .. W
Waterford, County
Power .. .. W
L Keating .. W
Wexford, County
Sir J Power .. W
Jas Fagan .. W
Wexford
Devereux .. W
Westmeath
Sir P Nugent .. W
H Meares .. W
Wicklow, County
Lord Milton .. W
Howard .. .. W
Wicklow
Tottenham .. W

CLOSE AND PROGRESS OF POLLS.

CLONMEL.

Lawless 174
Monaghan 0

DENBIGHSHIRE.

Wynn 2055
Bagot 1630
Biddulph 1394

DUBLIN CITY.

Grogan 3457
Reynolds 3315
Gregory 3209

DUBLIN UNIVERSITY.

Hamilton 738
Shaw 572
Napier 540
M'Cullagh 374

ESSEX (NORTH).

Tyrrell 5479
Beresford 2292
Rebow 1555
Harrison 86

FIFESHIRE.

SECOND DAY'S POLL.

Fergus 826
Balfour 750

GLOUCESTERSHIRE (WEST).

R J Hale 4240
Hon. G. Berkeley .. 3741
G. Berkeley 2123

LEITRIM COUNTY.

FIRST DAY, 5 O'CLOCK.

Tennison (Repealer) 53
Godley 30
Clements 46

LIMERICK COUNTY.

WEDNESDAY, 5 O'CLOCK.

Monsell 236
W. S. O'Brien 122
Powell 135
O'Connell 129

LONGFORD COUNTY.

WEDNESDAY, 5 O'CLOCK.

Blacknall 326
Fox 321
Lefroy 167
Harman 167

MEATH.

FIRST DAY'S POLL.

Corbally 231
Reynolds 227
Singleton 119

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

SECOND DAY, 4 O'CLOCK.

Morgan 2949
Lord G Somerset .. 2233
Capt Somerset 2182

KENT (WEST).

Filmer 3.7
Hodges .. .. .. 3...
Austen 368

MIDDLESEX.

Lord B. Grosvenor 4944
Osborne 417
Col. Wood .. .. .. 3...
NORTHAMPTONSHIR
Knightly .. .. .. 2...
Vyse 4000
Cohen .. .. .. 2...
Henley .. .. .. 1...
MONTROSE BURGHS.
Hume 553
Greenhill .. .. .. 4...
NORTHUMBERLAND
(NORTH).
Grey 136
Ossulston .. .. .. 1...
Lovaine .. .. .. 1...
PEEBLESSHIRE.
French .. .. .. 3...
Grant .. .. .. 2...
Blake 115
STAFFORDSHIRE
(NORTH).
Adderley 4783
Brackley 4071
Buller 3306

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

THE HEALTH OF THE METROPOLIS.—A meeting was held on Tuesday evening, in the Literary and Scientific Institution, Leicester-square, to consider the best means of preventing a pestilence in the metropolis. Sir C. Aldis having taken the chair, Mr. C. Kenrance spoke to the following effect:—He shared the apprehensions which were excited last year by a letter from the Lord Mayor, stating that cholera had made its appearance, and recommending an appeal to the New River Company to direct a flow of water during the night, so as to flush and clear the gullies and drains with their districts. Those apprehensions had been wholly removed by the memorable thunder storm, which rendered such an appeal unnecessary. Having attended to the duties of the Health of Towns Bill, from which, he observed, the first Minister of the Crown had been induced, by fits of intimidation, to omit the metropolis, and having pointed out the evils arising from the want of such a measure, particularly during unusually warm weather, Mr. Cochrane addressed such an appeal as was last year suggested by the Lord Mayor to the various water companies. He also advised the inhabitants of the respective parishes of the metropolis to press upon the parochial authorities the advantage of establishing baths and washhouses for the poor. On the authority of Government officers, it appeared that no less than 60,000 persons were killed annually by imperfect sanatory regulations. As soon as those institutions were then adopted, having for object the purification of the metropolis.

THE NEW COAL EXCHANGE.—On Tuesday, by order of the Committee of the City Improvements, the first portion of the buildings, consisting of seven houses in St. Mary-at-Hill, and Upper Thames-street, Billingsgate, were disposed of by auction, for the purpose of being removed, to form the site of the new Coal Exchange. In a few days the old Exchange, and some other buildings, will come under the hammer, when the erection of the new structure will be forthwith commenced. This will be after an elegant design which was in the Royal Institution, Trafalgar-square, and the completion of which will cost about £100,000. A temporary building has been raised on the Custom House Quay, by permission of the Commissioners of Customs, for the accommodation of the coal merchants, factors, &c.

OPPOSITION TO THE ERECTION OF BATHS AND WASHHOUSES.—The rate-payers of the united parishes of St. Andrew, Holborn, above bars, and St. George the Martyr, containing a population of 43,000, have determined to resist the proposition of erecting baths and washhouses within their boundaries. A petition for their establishment was brought before the parishioners on Monday evening, and was rejected by a large majority. Mr. John Bond Taylor, the proposer, then demanded a poll, which terminated on Wednesday afternoon, when the clerk to the union announced the state of the gross poll to be as follows: For Mr Taylor's resolution, 1819, against it, 854: majority against the resolution, 965.

ANOTHER FALL IN THE PRICE OF BREAD.—On Wednesday morning the bakers of the metropolis reduced the price of the 4lbs loaf to 7d.: second-hour bread of most excellent quality was also procurable for 6½d. in the neighbourhoods of Lambeth, the Borough, Whitechapel, and other places.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS IN THE METROPOLIS.—The number of births which took place during the week ending August 7, was 1,666 of the male sex, and 1,586 females, making a total of 3,252. This number is less by 84 than that of the previous week. The number of deaths was 996, the number of males and females being equal, of each 499. This number exceeds by 34 that of the preceding week, and by 68 the weekly average of the last five summers.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

THE LATE FATAL GUN-COTTON EXPLOSION AT FAVERSHAM.

The adjourned inquiry into this disastrous accident was resumed, on Monday morning, at Faversham, before Mr. Hinde, Coroner for East Kent, and the Jury impanelled on the 16th ultimo.

Several witnesses were examined. Their evidence generally went to prove that the most praiseworthy solicitude was always manifested by Mr Hall, the managing proprietor, for the safety of his workpeople, who were exposed to no greater risk than he himself daily encountered; and it was proved that the man who had the immediate regulation of the temperature in the works was careful and steady. None even of the witnesses who sustained injuries were able to assign any cause for the explosion.

The Jury unanimously agreed to the following verdict:—"That the deceased Henry Topping was killed by the explosion of a certain gun-cotton factory, but how that explosion arose no evidence appears."

The Coroner said, the Jury attributed no blame whatever, either to Messrs. Hall or to any other person employed in the factory.

The sufferers are going on as favourably as can be desired. The total number of deaths resulting from the accident has been twenty-one. Only seven bodies have been discovered, the remaining ten having been blown to atoms. Portions of the human frame are still found in the corn-fields, at a great distance from the scene of the catastrophe.

FATAL ACCIDENT FROM FIRE-ARMS.—On Sunday evening the following deplorable and fatal occurrence took place in Battersea-fields:—David Day, a young man, about twenty years of age, who was employed in Mr. Wilson's cane manufactory, at Wandsworth, had been out with some of his fellow-workmen shooting at the small birds in Battersea-fields the greater part of the day, when in making his way through a hedge in Mr. Graham's barn-yard, which he was dragging by the muzzle, exploded, and the contents passed through his nose, causing almost instantaneous death.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT AN ELECTION IN SCOTLAND.—An alarming accident took place at the nomination for Peebles county, on Thursday (last week), by which between thirty and forty persons were more or less injured, though fortunately no lives were lost. The hustings were erected in the court of the Town-Hall, and were raised to the height of about twelve feet above the level of the ground. The Sheriff had concluded the reading of the writ, &c., and Mr. Forbes, of Pitsperfield, was in the act of proposing Mr. Mackenzie, the late member, when, in an instant, the entire flooring of the hustings became separated from the front and back supports, and came down with a fearful crash, precipitating the whole of its occupants to the ground, with the exception of the gentleman who was speaking and another, who saved themselves by clinging to the front rail. The reporters, who were seated at a table in front, as well as a elevation of about half the height of the hustings, were overthrown by the shock, and considerably injured. Among the persons hurt by the accident were Mr. Mackenzie (one of the candidates) who is bruised on the shoulder; Mr. C. Cowan (the new member for Edinburgh), who has received a sprained ankle; Mr. John Veitch, of Woodside, who has sustained a compound fracture of the tibia and dislocation of the ankle-joint, and who is hardly expected to survive; Mr. J. M. Macmurray has had his kneecap fractured; and Mr. T. Horsburgh, of Fern, his left leg broken. Several other persons were severely cut and bruised. About thirteen or fourteen persons only escaped uninjured.

DESTRUCTION OF A PAPER MILL BY FIRE.—On the night of Monday last, at one of the workmen in the paper mill of Messrs. Nathaniel Grace and Co., at Sonthwood, near Newcastle-upon-Tyne, was lighting the gas, the flame communicated with some rope, and quickly spread over the whole premises. The fabric of the mill being chiefly wood, and the stock of rope and paper highly combustible, the whole was destroyed. The loss has been stated at £10,000, and is partially insured.

FIRE IN FLEET-STREET.—Shortly after one o'clock on Thursday morning, a fire attended with much loss of property, took place in Fleet-street, opposite, near Temple-bar. It originated in the shop, and by the time the family were aroused, the flames had spread considerably, and although the engines were soon on the spot, and an abundance of water supplied, the fire was not got under before the shop-stock was consumed, and the building greatly damaged. The property destroyed is insured in the Sun Fire office.

AWFULLY SUDDEN DEATH.—The Rev. Thomas Blackburne, Rector of Prestwich, died suddenly, at Liverpool, on Thursday evening (last week). He had gone over to that town to attend the annual meeting of the Clergy Orphans' Charity. After being present at divine service, at St. Peter's Church, and dinner which, subsequently, was provided at the Adelphi Hotel, he returned, in company with his host, the Rev. W. Hesketh, to the dwelling of the latter, at St. Michael's Hamlet, Toxteth-park. A party of friends had assembled there to meet them, and the evening was spent very pleasantly till about a quarter to eleven o'clock, when Mr. Blackburne breathed heavily two or three, sank back in his chair, and fell to the floor. Mrs. Blackburne ran to him in the greatest consternation and alarm. Medical assistance was promptly sent for, and, in the mean time, various remedies were resorted to, but without effect, as, on the arrival of Mr. Hodgson, surgeon, he had breathed his last. Dr. Formby arrived almost directly after, but both concurred in the opinion that nothing could have saved Mr. Blackburne, the attack being apoplexy.

POSTSCRIPT.

SERIOUS FIRE AT MANCHESTER.

A fire, which did very great damage, broke out at Manchester on Wednesday evening, in a block of buildings bounded by Market-street, New Brow-street, Fen-street, and Swan-lane. This pile consisted of three shops in Market-street, and several warehouses and manufactories fronting, some of which extended over the shops in Market-street. The entire block of buildings was five stories above ground, and a cellar underneath was occupied as warehouse. The fire was discovered about half-past seven o'clock, and though five fire-engines were quickly brought to the spot, it extended with such rapidity, that in about an hour the whole pile was in a blaze, and there was no chance of saving the property. Ultimately there was nothing but the bare walls of the building left standing. The amount of damage sustained is not known, but it is estimated at not less than £40,000. The pile of buildings above described, in which the fire broke out, which is covered by insurance. Mr. Thomas Haigh, woollen-cloth manufacturer, estimates his loss at nearly £6,000. The loss of Messrs. Cunliffes and Brooks, to whom the building belongs in which Mr. Hewitt and Messrs. Fortons and Co.'s shops were situated, is estimated at £1,500 for the building.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.—The *Gazette* of last night contains a proclamation, agreed to at the Privy Council, at Osborne House, on Wednesday, proroguing the Parliament from September 21, to the 12th of October.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

The most interesting circumstance mentioned in the latest Paris papers is the departure of the King and the Royal Family for Eu, by the Great Northern Railway. The *National* has the old story that his Majesty was looking far from well. The Princess de Joinville and the Duchesse d'Aumale are still at the Tuileries.

SPAIN.

In consequence of the very favourable accounts received by the Spanish Government respecting the state of the grain harvest in all the provinces of Spain, the Government has issued a decree authorising the exportation of grain of all kinds.

POLAND.

The Poles, Theophilus Wisniewski and Joseph Kapuszinski were executed on the 31st of July, at Lemberg. The execution was looked on as a martyrdom. On the scaffold the victims urged the people to persevere for the liberation of Poland. Crowns of flowers were showered upon them as they proceeded to their death. It was a triumph rather than an execution.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

The Queen held a Privy Council at one o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, at Osborne. It was attended by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, the Lord Chancellor, the Lord President of the Council, the Lord Privy Seal, the Lord Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Lord of the Treasury, the Secretaries of State for the Foreign and Colonial Departments, the First Lord of the Admiralty, the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, and the Master of the Horse. Her Majesty in Council was pleased to order that Parliament should be prorogued until 12th of October. Her Majesty afterwards took an excursion to sea in the *Fairy*. The Royal dinner party, on Tuesday, included his Serene Highness the Prince of Leiningen, Earl Cowley, and Lord John Russell.

On Wednesday morning her Majesty and her Royal Consort took their usual early walk. The Princess Royal, and the Princess Alice rode on the beach, and the Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, and the Princess Helena, took airings in the pleasure grounds.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO SCOTLAND.

At six o'clock on Wednesday evening her Majesty, Prince Albert, and a portion of the Royal Family, accompanied by the Prince of Leiningen and suite, embarked in the Royal yacht, from Osborne-pier, under salutes from the Royal yacht squadron, battery, West Cowes Castle, and Portsmouth Harbour, on the trip to Scotland. The Royal squadron consisted of the two Royal yachts, the *Undine*, *Black Eagle*, *Scourge*, and *Garland*. The squadron made all speed, passing through Cowes Roads. The night was passed in Yarmouth Roads. Her Majesty was to sleep on board the Royal yacht *Victoria and Albert* on the 12th, at Dartmouth; on the 13th, at Milford Haven; on the 14th, at the Menai Straits; on the 15th, at Leighton. On the 16th, her Majesty will proceed up the Clyde as far as Dumbarton, and thence to Loch Long, on the 17th, she will go to Inveraray, and return to Lochgilp, passing through the Crinan Canal to Crinan, in a barge belonging to Messrs Thomson and M'Connel, and Messrs. G. and J. Burns. On the 18th, her Majesty will sail from Crinan to Staffa and Iona, and thence to Fort-William.

According to present arrangements, her Majesty may be expected on the Clyde on Monday next. As no place in the kingdom is better calculated for an aquatic display than the firth of Clyde, and, as one-half of the population of Scotland resort, each season, to the coast, the turn-out, it may be safely stated, will exceed everything of the kind that has ever hitherto been witnessed in Scotland. A fleet of Clyde steamers are to be specially engaged for the conveyance of several thousands who, we doubt not, will attest themselves of this opportunity of giving their Sovereign a loyal and hearty welcome.

Messrs. Thomson and M'Connell, and G. and J. Burns, in order to make her Majesty's tour through the Highlands equal in comfort and splendour to what she enjoys while in her passages along the English railway lines, are now fitting up one of their Crinan Canal swift passage boats—the *Sunbeam*—as a royal barge, in an elegant style to that of the royal railway carriages. The cabins will be fettooned with crimson, and a handsome canopy will be thrown over the after part of the vessel, in which will be placed an elegant ottoman, for the use of her Majesty and the royal children.

Messrs. M'Connell and Burns have likewise obtained from the Great Canal Company, in addition to their own excellent stud, the use of four very fine grey horses, which will be ridden by jockeys dressed in the royal livery of scarlet and gold. All the steamboat owners on the Clyde have made an arrangement amongst themselves to go out with their vessels under the command of a commodore, to welcome her Majesty and accompany the royal squadron up the Clyde. This will allow their passengers not only a full view of the royal party, but will conduce to the comfort of her Majesty and the safety of her subjects, by placing the order that will be maintained in consequence. The use of all firearms on board the steamers will be forbidden, and the number of passengers in each boat will be limited.

The Royal squadron arrived off Dartmouth at four P.M. on Thursday, taking the good folks completely by surprise. They were seen for a little distance off, and only just in time for the loyal authorities to make a respectable salutation by firing the gun at the Castle in honour of Royalty.

They arrived in the following order: The *Victoria and Albert*, with the Royal standard flying at the main, then the *Garland*, then the *Fairy* tender, followed by the *Black Eagle* and *Undine*.

The Royal squadron, at their night berth at Yarmouth, Isle of Wight, got up steam at the first streak of daylight, and the *Scourge* steam-sloop was dispatched to immediately to Falmouth. At five o'clock the squadron was in motion at full speed towards the Needles; but in consequence of the very thick weather, the *Victoria and Albert* cast anchor in Alum Bay, just under the Needles rocks, where they remained until a little past eight. The others did not anchor, and at half past eight o'clock the Royal yacht having weighed, they left at full speed for Dalmouth, as it was supposed. About six or seven miles off the north of the Dart, however, a signal was made to put in there, and consequently they have arrived to delight the inhabitants with the distinguished honour, for the first time, of a Royal visit.

At the hour in question, bells were ringing, and the joyous inhabitants were cheering from the river's banks and the windows of the houses near which, comparatively speaking, the Royal squadron was anchored.

DEPARTURE OF THE GRAND DUKE CONSTANTINE.

Greatly to the disappointment of her Majesty and the Grand Duke Constantine, as well as of the officers of the Russian Embassy and suite, the weather became so very bad on Tuesday evening as to prevent the Royal visit to the Russian frigate at Portsmouth. About five o'clock his Royal Highness Prince Albert, attended by Sir Stephens Lushington and Lord Alphus Fitzclarence, went on board the *Pallas*, and was received by the Grand Duke Constantine, the Duke of Nassau, the Baron Brunnow, and several members of the Russian Embassy, Vice-Admiral Lütke, and Capt. Modle, and the officers of the ship. The Prince expressed to his Imperial Highness her Majesty's regret that the unpropitious state of the weather prevented her Majesty from accepting the invitation—a disappointment felt by all parties. After going over the *Pallas*, viewing the state cabins, &c., the illustrious party returned to the *Fairy*. On Wednesday morning, soon after day-light, the Russian squadron, consisting of the *Pallas*, a corvette, a steamer, and a 6-rater, put to sea, bound to Cronstadt.

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.—H.R. Grace the Duke of Wellington proceeded to Windsor Castle by special train for Deal on Tuesday. His Grace was accompanied by the Hon. C. Arbuthnot.

ARISTOCRATIC MARRIAGE.—The marriage of the Hon. Fanny Mary Stuart, second daughter of the Dowager Lady Blantyre, with Mr. Herrand, was solemnised at St. James's Church, on Thursday.

DIET OF DEBTORS.—Sir George Grey has communicated to the various prison authorities a copy of regulations for the prison diet of persons committed under the Small Debts Act for fraudulent or dishonest conduct, or wilful disobedience to the orders of a court of law, who are to be confined in county gaols or houses of correction. It is provided that: 1. Small debtors shall, as far as the construction of the prison will allow thereof, be separated from other debtors; but they shall not be placed in separate confinement, or with any class of criminal prisoners.—2. They shall not be permitted to maintain themselves, but shall be restricted to the following prison diet:—

	MALES.	FEMALES.
Monday, Wednesday, Friday	Breakfast—1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread. Dinner—1 pint of soup, 6 oz. of bread.	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread. 1 pint of soup, 6 oz. of bread.
Sunday, Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday	3 oz. of cooked meat without bone, 8 oz. of potatoes, 8 oz. of bread.	3 oz. of cooked meat without bone, 8 oz. of potatoes 6 oz. of bread.

3. Except on the care of the surgeon, they shall be allowed such diet as he may order. 4. Small debtors shall not be allowed wine, beer, or fermented liquor, except by order of the surgeon on the ground of health.

FUNERAL OBSEQUIES of Mr O'CONNELL.

In our Journal of last week, we briefly recorded the arrival of the Remains of Mr. O'Connell, in Dublin, on the 2nd inst.; and, in the journal of the preceding week, we illustrated the resting of the Remains in the Church of Nôtre Dame, at Havre. From the latter point we now propose to commence our graphic memorial of the Last Honours paid to the Remains of "the Liberator;" necessarily selecting only the leading details of the Obsequies, and more especially those of the Scenes and Incidents pictured by our Artist, Mr. James Mahony.

It appears that the Remains, instead of being sent from London through Liverpool, as we stated, were, on Monday evening, the 26th ult., received at Chester, by railway, and there deposited in the Roman Catholic chapel. They were next placed in the outer coffin, which had been prepared by Mr. Gardner, cabinet-maker; but as the homeward journey had been performed more rapidly than had been anticipated, the body rested at Chester until Sunday. Four masses were then celebrated at the Chapel, where also a sermon was preached.

At half-past one, P.M., on Sunday, the Remains were removed from the Chapel, and placed on a special train to be conveyed to Birkenhead. They reached here in about an hour, and were immediately embarked on board the City of Dublin Company's steamer, the *Duchess of Kent*, Captain Jones, then lying in the Birkenhead Dock. The steamer sailed for Dublin at three o'clock, on Monday morning, the 2nd instant.

ARRIVAL OF THE REMAINS AT DUBLIN.

The hour named for the arrival of the *Duchess of Kent* steamer in the Bay was two o'clock, and for some hours previously, every barge in the harbour was crowded with people. Early in the morning, Mr John O'Connell, accompanied by his son Daniel, proceeded to sea from Kingstown, in his yacht, the *Nimrod*, to meet the steamer which bore the remains of his lamented father, and to apprise the parties on board of the arrangements made for their reception. At about half-past eleven, the *Duchess of Kent* hove in sight in the offing, on which the *Nimrod* (which had been bore down and boarded her. The steamer (as did also the yacht) carried colours half-mast high. She was, when hailed by the yacht, steering direct for Kingstown harbour; but, on being boarded by Mr. John O'Connell, changed her course, and headed up the bay, taking the *Nimrod* in tow. As the flotilla neared and passed the harbour of Kingstown, all the vessels at anchor there hoisted their colours, and instantly lowered them half-mast high. Signal guns were fired from the steamer, which were answered from the harbour. The *Nimrod*, on approaching the *Duchess of Kent*, in addition to lowering her flag, gave the usual naval mourning salute, firing minute guns to the number of seventy-one, corresponding with the years of the deceased. As the *Duchess of Kent* proceeded at half speed up the Bay, she was met and boarded by Mr. Maurice O'Connell, Mr. Morgan O'Connell, the Right Rev. Dr. Whelan, the Very Rev. Dr. Tore, and several of the relatives and friends of the Liberator.

THE OBSEQUIES IN MARLBOROUGH-STREET CHAPEL.

FUNERAL OF MR. O'CONNELL.—THE SKETCHES BY MR. JAMES MAHONY.

who were on board the *Arran Castle*. The *Duchess of Kent* was at once recognised by her bearing the usual mourning insignia. From her foretop-mast floated the green burgee, with the Irish harp; the union jack, hung from the peak, and the red ensign at the mainmast, all half-mast high.

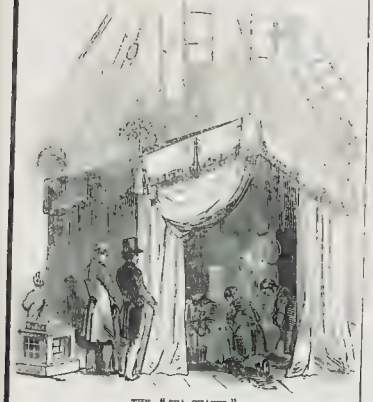
At half-past one o'clock, the *Arran Castle* was within speaking distance, but not a word was uttered on either deck. Even the captain, impressed with the solemn scene before him, gave his directions by signal. All on board the *Arran Castle* stood on deck uncovered, whilst she slowly passed round the stern of the *Duchess of Kent*, and was hauled to alongside.

Mr. Daniel O'Connell stood at the gangway to receive his brothers, and the relatives and friends who accompanied them. Mr. John O'Connell stood at his side, having, as we have already mentioned, boarded the steamer in the offing at an early hour in the morning: behind them stood the Liberator's servant, Duggan, the other persons on board standing apart, uncovered.

Mr. Maurice O'Connell was the first to enter the vessel—but we must not even attempt to describe the scene that followed the meeting of the brothers on this solemn occasion. Mr. Morgan O'Connell, and the other members of the family, and friends, followed, and proceeded to

THE SEA CHAPEL,

erected on the quarter-deck of the *Duchess of Kent*, under the direction of Mr. Mullen, of Liverpool. It occupied a space of about ten feet square: its height was nine feet, the roof tapering to the centre. Over a strong waterproof covering on the roof and sides was spread a cover of black cloth, draped at the sides into regular festoons, looped with rich tassels. Within this was fastened the side drapery of fine black cashmere, which fell around in graceful folds, tastefully looped, at various points, with rosettes. Facing the stern was the entrance to the Chapel, immediately opposite which, at the other end, was affixed a large cross in white satinet. Except this cross, the interior of the structure bore no device

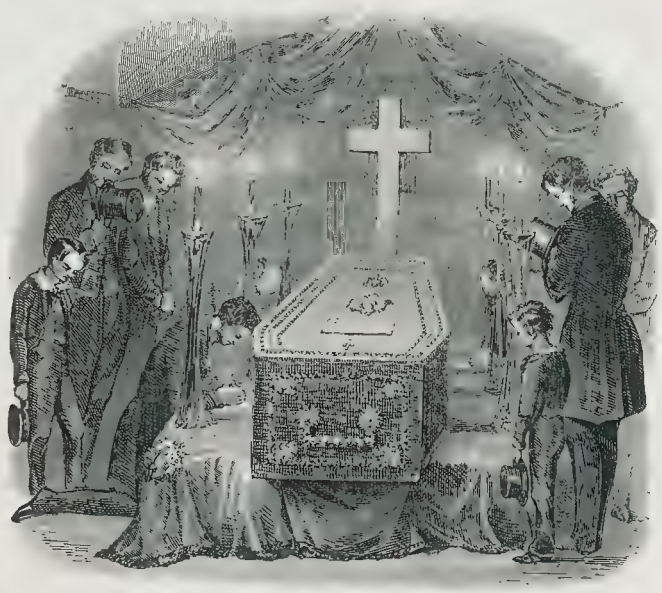


THE "SEA CHAPEL"
ON THE DECK OF THE "DUCHESS OF KENT" STEAMER.

or ornament of any kind. Each of the four exterior angles was surmounted by a rich sable plume, and over the entrance was placed a small square flag, perusnently extended, on which was a red cross. The floor of the Chapel was covered with a rich carpet of black and crimson. Within this Chapel lay—

THE COFFIN,

resting on three trestles, covered with a rich under-pall of fine cloth in alternate breadths of green and purple, barred across with gold lace, and richly fringed. From each of the trestles underneath projected a kneeling-stool, over each of which was folded the border of the under-pall, so arranged that a *prie-Dieu* is massive and covered with crimson velvet of rich crimson, with a triple row of broad gilt nails round the edges. The mountings are double-gilt and the shield each bearing national devices. At the corners are affixed richly-gilt plates having for their device each an open missal, and other Christian emblems. The Coffin lid is ornamented at each corner with gilt clasps, within which are fixed the screws, each hidden by a leaf and hinge. The inscription plate is of silver-gilt, surrounded by an outer plate of brass. The following is the inscription.



INTERIOR OF THE "SEA CHAPEL."—THE O'CONNELL FAMILY RECEIVING THE REMAINS.

"DANIEL O'CONNELL,
HIBERNIÆ LIBERATOR,
AD LIMINA APOSTOLORUM PERGENS
DIE XV MAII, ANNO MDCCCXLVII.
GENIÆ ORDINEM IN DOMINO.
VIXIT ANNOS LXXI. MENSES IX. DIES IX.
R. I. P."

The following is the translation of the inscription:—

DANIEL O'CONNELL,
LIBERATOR OF IRELAND,
Walks on his journey to the feast of the Apostles,
Fell asleep in the Lord at Genoa,
On the 15th of May, in the year 1847.
He lived seventy-one years, nine months, and nine days.
May he rest in peace.

The lid of the coffin is decorated with various symbols; among them, a beautifully-executed design, in gilt material, representing in relief an obelisk and a weeping female figure, with the legend "Resurgam" underneath.

Around the coffin were placed lofty candelabra, covered with crape, three at each side, bearing wax tapers, kept burning

On reaching the entrance to the chapel, the Right Rev Dr Phelan, Dr Yore, and the relatives of the deceased entered, and, kneeling round the coffin, joined the Rev Dr Miley and the monks of the deceased in fervent devotion, for a considerable time

A large number of Liverpool gentlemen were desirous of having the sad consolation of accompanying the Remains, but the arrangements only permitted this distinction to be conferred on the six under-named gentlemen James Lovegrove, John F. Duffy, James Clow, John Mullen, Michael Duffy, and James Keating, Esqrs

At a quarter past three o'clock, the *Duchess of Kent* was again put in motion, and proceeded at a slow rate of speed up the river. She was accompanied by the river steamers, which were crowded to the tops of the paddle-boxes with silent, but deeply anxious, spectators.

As the steamer neared the Custom House, opposite to which it was arranged that the debarkation of the Remains should take place, the quays presented from end to end one vast mass of human beings; yet, save occasionally a low wail which broke from the multitude, not a sound issued from amongst them. It was all sad and respectful silence. The arrangements for the reception of the Remains were very complete. An open bier, without canopy, drawn by six black horses, was in attendance, with mutes and wand-bearers, under the superintendence of the undertaker, Mr. Lawlor, of Henry-street. The Members of the Associated Trades were drawn up in procession order, each Member bearing a wand tied with love ribbon.

Preparations were now made for the debarkation. The side curtains of the Chapel were thrown up, exposing to public view the coffin within, surrounded by its lighted tapers. And then, of that vast crowd not one remained standing where room was left to kneel. The scene was solemn and impressive beyond description, many on board the vessel, as well as on the quays, were moved to tears.

Previous to the removal of the coffin, a large body of Clergy came on board the steamer. Amongst them were the Very Rev. Dean Coll, Limerick; Rev Dr. Maher, Carlow; Rev Mr Browne, Rev J. Hayes, O.S.F., Cork; the Very Rev Dr Callan, Rev Mr Burke, St Augustine's, the Rev. J. Hamilton, Blackrock; Rev Dr Lyne, Bridge-street, the Rev Mr Behan, the Rev Mr Tierney (one of the Bopea Martyrs), Rev James Ryan, Rev D Burke, P.P., Rev T Cary, Rev Mr Cole, Rev L Carr, P.P., Rev T Browne, Rev John Murray, Rev P Reilly, Rev Thomas O'Donnell, Rev Mr. Ford, &c., &c

The Coffin was next placed on the bier, and the procession having formed, the Remains, preceded by the Trades, headed by Thomas Reynolds, Esq., the City Marshal, and followed by sons, relatives, and friends, moved through the dense

THE FUNERAL PROCESSION IN WESTMORELAND STREET, DUBLIN

crowd along the quay, and up Marlborough-street, to the chapel. The great gate was opened, and displayed a partial view of the interior, with its numerous lights and dark drapery. The Rev. Mr. Cooper, robed in cope and surplice, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Maher, the Rev. Mr. Mullen, and the Rev. Mr. Smith, proceeded to the outer entrance, and there met the coffin.

It was then borne into the chapel, and surrounded by the acolytes, bearing torches; whilst a Sub-Deacon, in a white surplice and scutan, held the lofty cross aloft at the foot. The procession having the Rev. Mr. Cooper and the antiphoner and, the procession, followed by the mourners, proceeded up the nave towards the catafalque, which was then inclosed by the full choir; after which were sung the "De Profundis" and the "Miserer.

At the conclusion of the ceremonial, the officiating Clergy and the choir retired to the vestry, leaving the Remains lying in [illegible]. The doors round the catafalque were lit, and the anxious people were allowed to enter the church, and view its splendid arrangements, until eleven o'clock, when the doors were closed.

THE OBSEQUIES IN THE CHAPEL.

On Wednesday, the funeral rites of the Catholic Church were solemnized over the remains of Mr. O'Connell, in the Metropolitan Chapel, in Marlborough-street.

The rain fell in torrents; but, for more than two hours before the commencement of the solemnities, every approach to the Chapel was crowded with Priests, and gentry, to be admitted by tickets.

THE INTERIOR OF THE CHAPEL

was fitted up for the occasion, very appropriately, by Mr. Crooke, of Sackville-street. The nave was clothed from floor to ceiling with sable drapery. The pillars surrounding the nave were covered with black cloth—the arches between the columns were festooned with the same—the windows partially darkened by a lighter description of black drapery. The entire of the interior was clad in mourning, except the white marble altar, which was left uncovered. The catafalque, on which rested the coffin, consisted of a dais, elevated on four steps, covered with fine black cloth; from which sprung four pillars, supporting a canopy surmounted by a ball and cross. Upon the dais, and between the pillars, was placed the platform, about after the model of a Grecian altar. The canopy supported a magnificent drapery, looped with rich black cordage and tassels. To each pillar was attached a splendid ormolu chandelier. The catafalque occupied the centre of the chapel, midway between the high altar and the upper end of the nave, where were placed the seats of the Archbishop and the Prelates assisting at the holy office. Immediately in front were the desk and seats for the leader of the choir, and at either side two deep forms for the clergy.

The front gallery was set apart for the immediate friends and relatives of the illustrious deceased. In it were seated the four sons of the Liberator—Maurice, John, Morgan, and Daniel—with many other relatives, and several of the ladies of the family. Mr. Steele also occupied a seat in the gallery. In front of it was suspended the O'Connell arms, with the supporters, motto, and crest, beautifully executed in the form of a banner. On its sides and ends of the platform of the catafalque, the arms of the family were emblazoned. Over the front door they were also on stained glass, on a white ground, dispersed with shamrocks, and surrounded with a border of the same national emblem. In the corners of this stained glass were the Irish Harp, and the initials D. O. C. in ornamental letters of golden hue. In front of the organ-loft, and round the catafalque, were suspended scrolls, on which were written in Latin the inscriptions adopted at the Obsequies in Rome.

Before eleven o'clock, the Chapel was filled. The aisles and galleries were occupied by the laity. The nave was reserved for the clergy. The ladies present generally were some emblem of mourning. Of the highest order of the clergy there were present The Metropolitan The Most Rev. Dr. Murray. The Most Rev Dr. Mac Hale; Dr. Richardson, Corfu; Dr. Feilding, Australia; Dr. Cantwell, Dr. O'Higgins, Dr. Keating, Dr. Maginn, Dr. M'Nally; Dr. Murphy, Hyderabad; Dr. O'Connor, Salem, and Dr. Wiselan, Bombay. The clergymen of the second order appeared in surplices and surplices, in the choir they numbered nearly 1500, and their names almost fill an entire column of the *Weekly Freeman's Journal*; to the admirable report in which Journal our acknowledgments are due for the substance of these details.

The Office commenced a little after eleven. The nine lessons of the Nocturns were read by nine of the prelates present. Peculiarly mournful was the low deep chant of the solemn office for the dead. The responses, notes of the organ, were touched. Nothing was heard but the saddest tones of the human voice, and ever and anon the tolling of the death-bell. The Grand High Mass, at which Dr. Wiseman acted as celebrant, and the Venerable Archbishop presided, commenced; as soon as the Office had terminated

The Funeral Oration was preached by Dr. Miles. It will be found reported entire, in the *Weekly Freeman's Journal* for Saturday last.

The Absolution, a ceremony but rarely celebrated, and which raised O'Connell to the dignity of a Prince in the Catholic church of his native land, was then performed. The five senior Bishops left the choir, and, escorted by the Deacons, followed the Master of the Ceremonies to the catafalque, and took their positions at the respective corners, the celebrant remaining at the head. Each in turn then gave the usual absolution, prescribed in the Roman pontifical. And thus ended the Obsequies.

Our Artist has depicted this impressive solemnity in the large Illustration at page 104.

THE FUNERAL PROCESSION.

Many hours before the time appointed for the Procession to move on Thursday morning, every street leading to the Metropolitan Church, presented a stream of well dressed persons, men, women, and children, thronging towards the points from which the pageant would be seen; and great numbers had even taken the precaution to bivouac a few days previously, in the neighbourhood of Marlborough street, in situations where the best view of the cavalcade could be obtained. Coaches, cars, and conveyances of various descriptions, also brought many thousands; and the railway companies caused special trains to run, for the accommodation of persons anxious to take part in the funeral. The cities and towns send their municipal authorities; and prelates and clergy attended from the extreme points of the country. In the vicinity of the chapel, the house-tops and windows were filled with occupants, and the streets, save immediately opposite, where there were strong barriers erected, were wholly impassable. Sackville-street, North Earl-street, Abbey-street, and all passages leading thereto, were thronged in like manner.

"Notwithstanding the immense assemblage," says the *Weekly Freeman's Journal*, "no sound was to be heard—all was silent unutterable sorrow; the stillness of death seemed to pervade the living mass, and even the dark and lowering appearance of the forenoon added in no inconsiderable degree to the general appearance of the desolation.

At eleven o'clock the hearse, drawn by six horses, arrived, and was admitted within the barrier. The canopy was so reptsely ornamented; large velvets draped from the side of each horse, the centres bearing escutcheons of O'Connell. Soon after the arrival of the hearse, the mourning coaches, in which were the John O'Connell, Mr. Morgan O'Connell, Mr. Maurice O'Connell, Mr. D. O'Connell, Mr. C. Fitzsimon, and other friends and relatives of the deceased arrived, and were also admitted within the barrier. The members of the family then entered the chapel, and having spent a short time in devotion, the coffin was taken from off the catafalque, and borne to the hearse amidst the wailing of many hundred persons who had previously obtained admission. This was preceded by twelve coupes bearing robed clergymen; after these came the Rev. Mr. Cooper (celebrant), and the Rev Messrs. Burke, Pope, Meagher, O'Brien, Murphy, and Keogh, who, moving slowly down the aisle, chanted the "Miserere." On the appearance of the coffin in the building, all the vast assemblage simultaneously uncovered their heads—many knelt down in the streets—some offered up prayers, and many uttered loud wails and lamentations. The coffin was then placed on the hearse, and the procession moved on, the clergymen chanting the antiphone.

Meanwhile, the Procession had formed, and now moved on, headed by the City Marshal, on horseback.

Then walked the Associated Trades, Fifty Guilds; each body bearing mourning banneretts, with inscriptions, emblematic figures, &c. &c.

After the Associated Trades came, covered with deep mourning, the Triumphal Car, used on the occasion of the release from Richmond Prison.

In the funeral pageant, the Car was an object of great interest, for it was scarcely possible to avoid contrasting the liberation—the gale of glory—with the mournful end of frail mortality.

The Car was drawn by six horses, led by mutes, and supported by the Vice-Presidents and Committee of the Trades' Political Union.

Then followed the Religious Confraternities, with rich and costly banners of cloth, silk and tabinet, and those of The Confraternity of Mount Carmel was preceded by a splendid banner of rich dark silk, surmounted by a gilt frame and cross, on the obverse of which was painted the figure of Erin weeping at the Tomb of O'Connell

On the gate being opened, the religious orders, preceded by the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, entered the Cemetery, and took their places ranged at either side of the vault

Next were the Members of the Christian Schools, North Richmond street; followed by the Christian Brothers, the Clergy on foot, Physician, Secretary, and Chaplain. Then came

THE HEARSE,

drawn by six horses, richly caparisoned in sable; the coffin, with its crimson covering, and superb mountings, was open to view, placed upon a platform, on the sides of which were emblazoned the O'Connell arms; the lower part was draped, and above was a massive canopy, with draperies trimmed with fringe and white ribbon; above the summit was a heavy cord, from which hung large tassels: the whole surmounted with plumes of feathers

Next the hearse were the members of Mr. O'Connell's family in mourning coaches, drawn by four horses, each horse led by a mute. In the first carriage were the four sons of the Liberator, Maurice O'Connell, Morgan O'Connell, John O'Connell, Daniel O'Connell, and Dr. Miley.

In the second carriage, Mr James O'Connell, Lakeview; Mr. W. F. Finn, Mr. C. Fitzsimon, and Mr. Charles O'Conne.

Third carriage, Dr. Nicholson, Archbishop of Corfu; P. V. Fitzpatrick, Rev. C. O Connell, and Vincent Ve

Fourth carriage, Maurice John O'Connell, D. James O'Connell, of Lakeview, Daniel Moynahan, and Thomas Steele

Fifth carriage, Captain Roche, Nicholas Markey, D. O'Connell, Kenmare, and Maurice Leyn

Next came—

The Members of the Cemetery Committee with Sashes, and in Mourning Coaches.

O'CONNELL'S COACH—Blinds up.
The Lord Mayor in his State Coach.
The Aldermen and Town Councillors, &c.
The Archbishops, Bishops, and Clergy in Carriages.

The Procession moved in its way from the Metropolitan Chapel to the Cemetery, through Earl-street, and thence to Sackville street, where the scene was very imposing. The houses, Nelson's Pillar, the windows as far as the eye could reach—the roof of the General Post Office—in fact, every available spot from which a view of the Procession could be had, possessed its occupants. The route then lay over Carlisle Bridge. All the vessels in the river had their flags lowered to half-mast, and were manned to the very topmast. The quays on either side of the Liffey presented dense masses of human beings, whilst D'Olier-street, Westmoreland-street, and the other streets within view were equally crowded. Our Artist has depicted

THE CORTEGE ADVANCING UP WESTMORELAND-STREET, BY THE BANK AND COLLEGE.

At College-green and Nassau-street the splendid Trades' banners had a very imposing effect.

The next point was

MERRION-SQUARE, AND MR. O'CONNELL'S MANSION,

whither all eyes were turned: the shutters were closed, the blinds were down, and between the windows of the first and second floor was placed a table [illegible] ment, with the arms of O'Connell, splendidly emblazoned. The cleared avenue to the doorway, the vacant balcony, whence the Liberator was accustomed to pour forth his eloquence—the closed windows—all indicated a melancholy blank.

Our Artist has portrayed that stage of the pageant at which "the Triumphal Car" reached the door of the popular idol.

The Procession then wended its progress through Merrion-street, Merrion-row, to St. Stephen's Green, on to Redmond's Hill, where the crowd was so dense that the cavalcade could not pass until a way had been cleared for it. There appeared an intense local interest attached to the spot, inasmuch as a noble arch of triumph was erected here on O'Connell's liberation from imprisonment. In association, it now became *Janus Morris*. As the hearse passed, a vast crowd of women set up the death wail, peculiar to the Irish.

The Procession then passed by Leander-street, and South Great George-street, into Dame-street, where the Royal Exchange, as well as the other buildings, were crowded with spectators. The rain now began to fall, and continued incessantly for more than an hour; but, not a man left the ranks.

The cavalcade then advanced by King's Bridge, along the North Quays, through Capel-street, where the rain ceased, and the sun again shone forth on the mournful train. It next entered Bolton-street, and thus passed by Blessington-street, to Circular Road. Here, almost every dwelling bore testimony of sorrow; and many of the windows were hung with black drapery. At length was reached

(*Continued on page* 108.)

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

JAMES, LORD DUNSANDLE.

His Lordship, an account of whose decease at his seat Dunsandle, County Galway, reached us last week, represented for many years his native county in Parliament, and was created a Peer of Ireland 6th June, 1845. He possessed a valuable landed property in the west of Ireland, and was highly esteemed as a worthy country gentleman, and a kind and excellent landlord. His father the late Right Hon. Denis Daly, of Dunsandle, Master-Master-General of Ireland, sat for a lengthened period in the Irish Parliament, in which he became eminently distinguished for his eloquence and ability; he was a leading statesman of those days so prolific in illustrious names; and is described by Grattan as "one of the best and brightest characters he ever produced:" his wife was only daughter and heiress of Robert, Earl of Farnham, and, through that lady, Lord Dunsandle derived in direct descent from the Plantagenets as well as from the Kings of Scotland and Robert Bruce. The present Peer married in 1803 Marie, daughter and heir of the late Right Honourable Sir Edward Skeffington Smyth, Bart., and has left two daughters and five sons, the eldest of whom, Denis, succeeds as second Lord Dunsandle

The Right Rev. Robert Daly, the eloquent Bishop of Cashel, is only brother of the late Lord.

SIR JOHN COLMAN RASHLEIGH, BART.

This lamented gentleman died on the 4th inst., in the 75th year of his age. He was the eldest son of the late John Rashleigh, Esq., of Penquite, Cornwall, first Commissioner of Greenwich Hospital, by Catherine his wife, daughter and co-heir of William Battie, M.D., of Court Gardens, Bucks, and grandson of Jonathan Rashleigh, Esq., of Menabilly, M.P. for Fowey—the representative of the Cornish branch of the Rashleighs, of Rashleigh, in Devon. The deceased Baronet took, for many years, an active part in politics, and was long distinguished for his unflinching advocacy of Reform. He received his patent of Baronetcy from Lord Grey's Government, in 1831. Sir John married, first, in 1808, Harriet, second daughter of Robert Williams, Esq., of Bridehead, in Dorsetshire, and, secondly, in 1838, Martha, youngest daughter of the late John Carbonell. By the former of whom he has left, with two daughters, one son, the present Sir John Colman Rashleigh, Bart., of Prideaux, born in 1819, and married, in 1845, to Mary Anne, only daughter of Nicholas Kendall, Esq., of Pelyn

In the recently published new edition of Burke's "History of the Royal Families of England" appears the Royal descent of the Rashleighs, by which it is shown that the late Sir John Colman Rashleigh, Bart., was 17th in direct descent from EDWARD I., King of England.

SIR JOHN HALKETT, BART., OF PITFIRRANE.

SIR JOHN HALKETT, the seventh Baronet of Pitfirrane, died at Southampton the 4th inst., aged 42. He entered the navy in 1821, obtained his commission in 1827, and was appointed Commander in 1837.

The Halketts of Pitfirrane rank amongst the most ancient families in North Britain, and can show an unbroken line of descent from Dav[illegible] Halkett, living in the time of King David Bruce. The Baronetcy dates from the year 1697. Sir Peter Halkett, second Baronet, Lieut.-Colonel of Lee's Regiment at the battle of Glatsmuir, in 1745, was taken prisoner by the Chevalier's troops, but dismissed on his parole; and was one of the five officers who refused, in the following year, to rejoin their regiments on the Duke of Cumberland's command and the [illegible] feating their commissions. Their reply, "That his Royal Highness was master of their swords, but not of their honour," was approved by government; and Sir Peter, in 1754, embarked for America, in command of the 44th Regiment. He fell, with his youngest son, James, in General Braddock's defeat by the Indians.

The late Sir John Halkett was the son of Admiral Sir Peter Halkett, Bart., G.C.H., grandson of Sir John Wedderburn Halkett, Bart., of Pitfirrane, who was nephew of the gallant Sir Peter Halkett, beforementioned. He leaves by Amelia Hood, his wife, daughter of Colonel Conway, three sons and one daughter; the eldest of the former being the present Sir Peter Arthur Halkett, eighth Baronet of Pitfirrane, born in 1824.

GENERAL SIR JOHN DELVES BROUGHTON, BART., OF BROUGHTON, COUNTY STAFFORD.

SIR JOHN DELVES BROUGHTON, the seventh Baronet of Broughton, whose death occurred on the 9th instant, at Bank Farm, Kingston-upon-Thames, possessed considerable estates in the counties of Stafford, Chester, and Lincoln. He entered the army at the age of 16, in 1785, and became a full General in 1837. He was the eldest son of the Rev Sir Thomas Broughton, sixth Baronet of Broughton, and grandson of Sir Brian Broughton, fifth Baronet, who assumed the additional surname of Delves, in compliance with the will of his maternal grandfather, Sir Thomas Delves, Bart., of Doddington.

Paternally, the deceased Baronet derived from Richard de Vernon, Lord of Broughton, fourth son of Hugh de Vernon, Baron of Shipbrook, who came over at the Conquest. His ancestors in the female line, the Delves', were of consideration for centuries in the counties of Stafford and Chester, and derived in direct descent from Sir Henry Delves, of Delves Hall, brother and heir of Sir John Delves, who, in the 20th of Edward III., was one of the four Esquires who attended James, Lord Audley, K.G., in the French wars of the Black Prince, and who, for their services at the Battle of Poictiers, were rewarded with an annuity of five hundred marks among them, and were allowed an addition to their arms bearing a similitude to their Captain, Lord Audley's coat.

The Baronet now decease we are recording was born in 1769, and married, in 1792, Elizabeth, sister of Sir John Egerton, Bart, of Oulton Park, county Chester, but leaves no issue. His successor in the title is his brother, the present Rev. Sir Henry Delves Broughton, eighth Baronet, who is married, and has several children.

MRS. EGERTON.

This distinguished actress, of the Kemble school and period, was the daughter of the Rev. Peter Fisher, Rector of Torrington, in Devonshire. She was born there in 1782. Her introduction to the stage took place at the Bath Theatre, in 1803, where the late Mr. Egerton, afterwards her husband, was then an actor also. In 1810 she appeared at Covent Garden Theatre, as *Juliet*, one year after the retirement of Mrs. Siddons. The splendid *début*, however, of Miss O'Neill, soon deprived Mrs. Egerton of further hope of maintaining her position in the tragic drama. She then devoted herself to melodrama, and for many years enjoyed in that department an eminent reputation. Her performance of *Ravina*, in "The Miller and his Men," and her representation of Scott's masculine heroines, *Helen Macgregor*, *Madge Wildfire*, and *Meg Merrilies*, were regarded as masterpieces of histrionic art. At Sadler's Wells, in a drama called "Joan of Arc," she acted the part of the *Pucelle* so effectively, that the play ran a whole season.

She subsequently was in great vogue at the [illegible]ry and Olympic theatres, and, returning again for a short time to the superior stage, she played *Lady de Montford*, in Joanna Baillie's tragedy of "De Montford," when it was revived for Edmund Kean. Her last course of performances was at the Victoria Theatre, in 1832, under the lesseeship of her husband and Mr. Abbott; her chief part there was that of *Queen Elizabeth*, in Sheridan Knowles's play of "The Beggar of Bethnal-green." After this, she retired from the stage.

Mrs. Egerton died at her residence, in Chelsea, on the 3rd instant, aged 65. Of unblemished fame, and of much mental acquirements, this excellent lady enjoyed the friendship and esteem of a large and respectable circle of acquaintance. Her death removes another relic of the departed greatness of the English stage.

LITERATURE.

A GUIDE TO THE BIRTH-TOWN OF SHAKSPEARE, AND THE POET'S RURAL HAUNTS. By GEORGE MAY. May.

Thousands of pilgrims have wended their way to the lowly tenement at Stratford, which tradition, assisted by popular credulous to be the birthplace of Shakspeare. The ceiling and walls of the natal room are covered with pencilled autographs, as tokens of homage borne from all parts of the civilised world; yet, for many years past, it had been a growing want that there existed not a Guide-Book, which, while shunning diffuseness, should furnish to the venerator of Shakspeare a brief memorial, directing him particularly to those localities which can never be dissociated from the Poet's name. This want Mr. May appears to have successfully supplied in his well-timed Companion-Book. He is not a mere retailer of out-and-did matters, nor does he lose himself in incontrollable rhapsody; but, in what he writes, he writes as one who had been already attested by his well-known, accredited, and tasteful "History of Evesham." He has collected his materials upon the spot, and refreshing his memory by occasional visits to the Poet's birth-town. The contents of the Companion-Book comprises a Survey of Stratford, the Birthplace of the Poet, his School, his Residence, his Grave. Next are described the Church, the College, the Gild and Chapel of Holy Cross; then the Poet's Rural Haunts Shottery and Luddington, Charlcote, Hampton Lucy and Alveston, Clopton, and Welcombe Hill; and, lastly, ancient and modern Stratford, and its Spa, at Bishopton; though the neighbourhood needed not such an attraction to prize it celebrity. The Companion-Book is illustrated with several picturesque views, nicely engraved, by Samuel Williams; and is published at a price which no reasonable tourist can complain of.

THE ARCHÆOLOGICAL JOURNAL. No. VII. Published for the Archæological Institute.

This part of the Journal of the Institute appeared opportunely enough, just at the time of their meeting at Norwich. It opens with a paper of carefully-written Architectural Notes in the neighbourhood of Cheltenham where valuable specimens of construction, painted glass, woodwork, and monumental remains, are very numerous: the contribution is liberally illustrated with etchings and woodcuts. The next paper, by Mr. Hawkins, describes and illustrates the Coins and Treasure found in Cornwall during the several years since; it is profusely embellished. St. Mary's Church, New-Monkton, Yorkshire, is the subject of the next paper; its west front combines a tower and high pitched roof, in one very singular design: the Sculptured Coffin-lids of the western doorway, of Early English, are admirably engraved among the illustrations of the paper. Of the Archæological Intelligence, perhaps, the most striking is the account of some curious glass vases, found in a Roman vessel, ring, &c., found in repairing the Bishop's Palace at Auddesden. Of the Proceedings of the Institute, the most attractive are Professor Willis's investigation on the Conventual building attached to the Cathedral at Canterbury; and Mr. Turner's remarks on Seals—the latter full of entertaining research. An able review of a new and important work on Glass Painting concludes this excellent Number.

IMPROVEMENTS IN AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS. By CUTHBERT W. JOHNSON, F.R.S. Baldwin.

This work is intended to include a record of the chief practical improvements which have been made in Agricultural Implements since the publication of the "British Husbandry," by the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge. It comprises the Hiring of a Farm; and Relations with the Cultivators, the Labourers; Farming and Gardening; Inclosures; Draining; Saving of Animal Labour by Machines; various new Manures; Live Stock; the Potato Murrain; Seed Sowing, &c.

The subject of new modes of Fertilising the Soil is especially valuable. Of course, such a work would be comparatively valueless without authorities, and there are abundantly given, and in a large amount of labour and research, compiled by the compilator. The Chapter on the Potato Murrain is well-timed. Mr Johnson considers it almost fruitless to inquire into the origin of the disease or its cause, for we are still in the region of conjecture and difficulties. This is somewhat cheerless and scarcely sound in theory; for, surely our acquaintance with the cause of the disease may be the means of suggesting the best practical remedy for the future, as well as for present relief. Mr. Johnson's own opinion is the most reasonable of all the suggestions as to the cause to be digging up the potatoes in the autumn, and keeping them half the year in pits and other places foreign to the natural habits of the plant.

A TREATISE ON A METHOD OF MANAGING THE POTATO PLANT, WITH A VIEW TO SAVING THE PRESENT STATE. By H. L. MAYER. Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.

The author of this little pamphlet, without entering upon the consideration of the cause of the malady in the Potato plant, thus suggests a method of protection somewhat novel, which deserves consideration. "I propose a system of protection, which I think may be equally effective against any one of the above-mentioned causes of disease—whether animal, vegetable, atmospheric, or electric. I propose to cover up the plant with the readiest material at hand, namely, the soil it grows in. The manner in which this must be done is by laying down the haulm, and covering it over with earth from the root to within a few inches of the extremity, leaving only the tops of the plant exposed to the benefits of the light and air. A field, when thus treated, presents to view a succession of ridges of earth and valleys; the ridges containing the potatoes and the stems of the plants covered over, and in the valleys or furrows lie securely the tips of the foliage." (Page 4.) As a mere question of protection, we should be inclined to think that it would be cheaper to cover the plants with the waste straw, pea or bean haulm, or other refuse of the field. But we do not think that in protection lies the merit of our author's plan. It has been known to some persons that a single tuber will yield enormous produce, if the haulm be carefully layered. In fact, even a cultivator should not suppose he will give tubers, if planted sufficiently early in the year, and a system of layering effects that object more completely. From these facts we are inclined to think that the potato may be made to assume an enormous production caused by being earthed up in the same way as the celery plant is ordinarily treated, particularly if the set be early planted. At the present moment, the early kinds are in a state for such a process to admit of this mode of treatment; and we have noticed underground shoots, three or four feet long, from the wild Mexican plants. It, therefore, appears to us not at all unnatural to adopt the author's system, and we should recommend it to be cautiously tried on a small scale, to ascertain whether it may be commonly pursued with safety; and, if so, whether the quality and quantity of produce is equivalent to the increased cost of labour.

A CLASS OF BRITISH ORNITHOLOGY. By T. W. BARLOW. Robinson.

Among the many laudable attempts to popularise Science, the Chart and Synopsis are, perhaps, the most successful forms. They give, at least, the vertebræ of the subject, with methodical accuracy, and induce an exactness of observation, which is very important to right progress in any study. The Chart before us is "designed for popular use," in describing a Systematic Catalogue of the Birds of Great Britain, and in a single form, and available as at one glance to refer to its own Order, Family, and Genus, any species which may come under notice. The Natural System and Nomenclature employed by Mr. Yarrell have been adopted; and, by means of abbreviations, the generic characteristics of the birds are lucidly described; and habits are given under the column, "If migratory, period of residence in Britain." In this way are specially layered 387 Species of Migratory, Constant Residents, or Occasional Visitors, of the British Fauna. The disproportionate number of the Natatores, or Swimming Birds, (says Mr Barlow,) is explained by the insular position of the country. The majority of our Summer Visitors are of the Insessorial Order, and embraces that which arises from the Birds inhabiting Southern Europe, and the nearest coasts of Asia and Africa making the British Islands the extreme of their northward migration; and the majority of our Winter Visitors are found among the Grallatores and Natatores, from an opposite cause." The Chart is dedicated by Mr. Barlow to his fellow-members of the Wernerian Club.

INSECT CHANGES. THE CHILD'S FIRST BOOK OF ENTOMOLOGY. Grant and Griffith.

This little book explains and illustrates the transformations of some of the most common of our British Moths and Butterflies, commencing with the caterpillar and chrysalis of the Painted Lady. The illustrations are exquisitely printed in colours, upon a gold ground, with a border which ranges with the letter-press description. Of these strips, there are seven, which contain twice as many varieties of Moths and Butterflies, they are, indeed, *illuminated*, as is also the title-page; the effect is novel and beautiful, and must prove attractive to young folks especially. One of the most beneficial effects this little work may have, will be, by impressing children with the beauty of the insect world, to render them less addicted to cruelty towards these painted beauties.

SYLVAN'S PICTORIAL HAND-BOOK TO THE ENGLISH LAKES. Johnstone.

"Intending" tourists may be gratified to learn that, in about twelve hours, they may be set down in Kendal, direct from London—at the very gate of the Lake District. This is adduced by the author of the Hand-book as a justification of his addition to the stock of Guide-books. Sylvan starts from the ancient town of Lancaster, by railway, to Kendal: his itinerary then takes the distinct form of Rambles from the centres of interest; the whole being illustrated with a profusion of picturesque wood-cuts, by the Messrs Gilks; and Maps, by Mr. Wyld. The book appears to be produced with equal regard to utility and poetic interest railway information alternates with lyric quotation, and architectural lore; whilst there is an abundance of what tourists are likely to require—how to "get about."

PICTORIAL GUIDE TO WOOLWICH, AND ERITH AND GREENHITHE. Orr and Co.

These are two of a series of Guide-books, st[illegible] w[illegible] picturesque w[illegible], and containing an unusually large amount of information as to the res[illegible] localities, conveyed in an agreeable manner, somewhat too floridly written, though the subjects are tempting. The *Woolwich* book comprises a detailed account of the Royal Arsenal, Dockyard, and Barracks; the Military Repository and its numerous models; and other sights whi[illegible] to foreigners as British lions. The Rotunda, by the way, contains a very heterogeneous assemblage; for here are "the funeral car of Napoleon, the oven in which his bread was baked whilst in the field, the spoils of the Armada, and the cinder which is the residue of fifty-six millions of bank-notes, burnt when one-pound notes were called in." The *Erith and Greenhithe* Guide will introduce the reader to many nooks and corners which may be unknown to him: they are usually appreciated only as river-side villages, but this little book discourses of a host of antiquarian attractions, and pleasant walks to reach them, which must prove attractive to those in quest of healthful recreation of body and mind. A country walk is all very well in its way; but, an object at the end of that walk redoubles the enjoyment.

CHEMICAL RECREATIONS: A POPULAR COMPENDIUM OF EXPERIMENTAL CHEMISTRY, FOR THE USE OF BEGINNERS. By JOHN JOSEPH GRIFFIN. Ninth Edition. Griffin and Co., Glasgow.

The first edition of this work was a thin volume, which appeared about the time that Parkes's "Chemical Catechism" was in the zenith of its popularity. Mr. Griffin's little book was then a string of experiments of the "endless amusement" class: it has increased, edition after edition, until we find it here a bulky volume of some 600 pages, as closely packed with details as any portabl[illegible] de-vised for cramming chemistry [illegible] With th[illegible] progressive increase of bulk there has been a like extension of plan; and the book is now offered as a Manual, specially fitted for two classes—Students attending Lectures, and Schoolmasters teaching Chemistry, which we are living fast to see become a stated branch of liberal education. The work before us is not, however, a System of Chemistry, but a book of Experiments, arranged in order, and connected by an outline of the science. The latter conditions render it more attractive than a systematic treatise. The selected experiments are recommended by the facility, *safety*, and economy with which they can be made; and, as far as possible, they are *exhibited* by engravings, many of which represent new and simplified instruments, specially intended to aid the researches of young chemists. The chapter of [illegible]mentary Experiments shows how practical chemistry can be taught to large classes of students in schools; and its sequel, on the "Qualitative Analysis of Salts," is for the use of *very* young chemists. The section on "Chemical Statics" comprehends the theories, general doctrines, and mathematical arrangements of chemistry: the tables in this branch are laboriously compiled. Mr Griffin's book, it should be added, is not confined to chemical recreations, or experiments of demonstration, but embraces analytical processes of novelty, as well as utility, to students, and persons engaged in the chemical arts.

THE THEATRES.

HER MAJESTY'S.

The performances on the three extra nights, since our last, have proved the attraction of Mdlle. Lind to be still unabated. On Saturday, as *Alice*, in "Rob[illegible] il Diavolo;" on Tuesday, as *Amalia*, in "I Masnadieri;" and, on Thursday, as *Amina*, in "La Sonnambula;" this unrivalled singer and actress was received with the same *furore* as was created by her earlier achievements: the audiences evincing their enthusiasm by repeated calls for Mdlle. Lind, anxious to be in constant recognition of her genius, and to show their high appreciation of so rare a combination of vocal and histrionic art, as each of her performances, unquestionably, presents.

On Thursday, the house was densely crowded. The charming *cantatrice* was in excellent voice, and displayed all the exquisite beauty of her singing and acting to the highest degree; every homage that the enraptured audience could imagine was frequently accorded to her last performance of this interesting *rôle*. At the conclusion of the opera, on being called three times, and encored, the stage resembled a flower-garden. Gardoni and F. Lablache, as *Elvino* and the *Count*, sang with their accustomed excellence; and the choruses preserved an admirable *ensemble*, thanks to their clever instructor, Mr. Marat[illegible].

The brilliant ballet "Alma" concluded the night's entertainments; in which Rosati, Cerito, Perrot, St. Leon, and Louis D'Or, danced several beautiful *pas*.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

Donizetti's "Lucrezia Borgia" was represented for the last time on Saturday. The bacchanalian chorus in the prologue, with Marini's majestic notes, was encored with enthusiasm, as also the trio between Grisi, Mario, and Tamburini, in the second act. Alboni received her usual double encore in the drinking song, "Il Segreto," but declined the demand for the fourth time, so inconsiderately made by some of the amateurs. We never heard Grisi in more beautiful voice than on this evening; her singing of the opening cavatina was most charmingly rendered, the florid divisions being taken with the utmost delicacy and precision.

On Tuesday, Rossini's "La Gazza Ladra" was performed. The almost unprecedented fact of two encores in one duo attends the exquisite vocalisation of Grisi and Alboni in the "Ebben! per mia memoria." The sweet and mellow tones of the unrivalled contralto, the simplicity of her style, and the perfection of her execution, were displayed in the little *brindisi*, "Tocchiamo," which was unanimously called for a second time. Mario's *Gianetto*, Tamburini's *Fernando*, and Tagliafico's *Fabrizio*, were excellently sung and acted. Marini's *Podesta* is finely conceived, but the music seems, at times, not to be adapted for his register. What a pity it is that the intonation of this basso is so precarious. In one moment he shows himself to be one of the greatest of singers, and the next his organ becomes painfully flat. It is curious that, in the most difficult and trying music of Mozart, that of "Figaro," he sings perfectly in tune, whilst in the Rossinian characters, his uncertainty is generally manifested.

On Thursday night, Rossini's "Donna del Lago" was produced with extraordinary splendour. An evening rehearsal, on Wednesday, was attended by a numerous body of distinguished amateurs, invited specially to witness the style in which the last work for the present season has been put on the stage by the spirited management, despite of the lateness of the season. The opera is thus cast: *James the Fifth of Scotland* (*under the name of Hubert, Knight of Snowdon*), Signor Mario; *Douglas of Angus*, Signor Marini; *Roderick Dhu*, Signor Bettini; *Malcolm Greme*, Mdlle. Alboni; *Serano*, Signor Lavia; *Elena* (the Lady of the Lake), Madame Grisi; *Albina*, Signora Bellini. In addition to this powerful phalanx for the principals, such was the attention bestowed in the cast, that the chiefs of the clans, who enter during the finale of the first act, were personated by Rovere, Tagliafico, Polonini, Tulli, Ley, and Piacentini. Besides the usual orchestra, there was a full military band on the stage, as also some of our best harp performers for the Bards.

"La Donna del Lago" is Rossini's 28th opera; it was originally written for, and brought out at the San Carlo, in Naples, on the 4th of October, 1819. It was first brought out in this country at the King's Theatre, in February 1823, under Mr. Ebers's management, with immense success. In the same year it was [illegible] at Drury lane Theatre, under Bochsa's direction, during the oratorios, but without the scenic adjuncts. At the Italian Opera, the cast comprised Madame Ronzi de Begnis, as *Ellen*; Madame Vestris, as *Malcolm Græme*; Curioni, *James*; Reina, *Roderick Dhu*; Porto, *Douglas*; Di Giovanni, *Serano*; &c. The most celebrated *Roderick Dhu* has been that of Donzelli. In M. Laporte's time, Rubini was the *James*, and Mario the *Roderick*. In the original score, the personages are divided into three soprani, *Elena*, *Albina*, and *Malcolm*—three tenori, *Uberto*, *Serano*, and *Rodrigo*—and two bassi, *Bernon* and *Douglas*. The first act has always been regarded as perfection, but the second was so weak originally, that Rossini replaced some of the pieces by gleanings from his other works, and it was this cause which prompted Leon Pillet, the ex-Director of the Académie Royale de Musique, in Paris, to induce Rossini to hash up the *rifacimento* of *Robert Bruce*, which proved such a signal failure, and was the downfall of his management.

At Covent-Garden, the first act has been left untouched. In the second, Mr. Costa has taken the duo between Grisi and Alboni, and the quatuor of these two artists with Bettini and Marini, from Rossini's "Bianca e' Faliero," produced at the Scala in 1820, both gems. Mario's air in the third scene of the second act, "Pace non trovo," has been gleaned from Rossini's "Ermione," brought out at Naples in 1819. By a curious coincidence, the melody is essentially Scotch in character, with a beautiful accompaniment for the oboe, and some rich wailing notes for the violas and celli. In no opera of Rossini is more divine melody to be [illegible] than in the "Donna del Lago." Nothing can be more captivating than the opening air of *Elena* as her boat glides over the lake, "Oh mattutini albori." The *motif* is renewed again and again with delicious effect, throughout the [illegible]. First, it is heard in the duo between *Uberto* and *Elena*, then it comes across the ear, most skilfully interwoven in the accompaniments. It is quite magical when it is finally heard behind the scenes, sung with harp accompaniment by the *King*, to prove to *Elena* that she is not forgotten by *Uberto*. Rossini seems to have drunk deeply of the Walter Scott spring, in his inspirations. The music of the Swan of Pesaro has the *couleur locale*; it is redolent of the heath-flowers; it is indicative of the mountain and flood. The librettist (Signor Tottola) had adhered pretty closely to the features of the poem; the musician has preserved the identity, and the effect of such realization is, that Scott's action is presented to the mind's eye with vivid reality. The passion of *Malcolm*—the dignity and feeling of the *Monarch*—the fire of *Roderick*—the [illegible] of *Elena's* attributes—the feudal sentiment of *Douglas*—the energy of the warriors—the Ossianic sublimity of the Bards, and the romantic colouring of the whole, are paramount points of beauty in the Rossinian score.

We need scarcely state that with such talent as was engaged in its revival on this occasion—totally apart from the lavish expenditure in scenery, costume, with a large body of supernumeraries in Highland garb, the military band, and extra chorus—its reception was most triumphant; and its effect on the immense audience can scarcely be described, surpassing all former lyric glories of the campaign. Never did we hear finer chorus-singing; but the climax was in the finale of the first act, when the mountains were suddenly covered with armed men; and the Bards, comprising the principals we have named, who to their honour sung in the chorus, poured forth a majestic strain, the ordinary chorus and band joining in with an accumulated power of tone that quite electrified the house. We have not space to dwell upon the individual displays, which merited for Grisi, Alboni, and Mario such overwhelming ovations. Grisi was in superb voice, and sung the finale with its brilliant variations, wonderfully taking the most florid divisions with ease, delicacy, and certainty. She was called for three successive times. The andante of the duo between her and Alboni was encored, as also a movement in her second duo with Mario. The tenor was encored in the "Aurora," in the last act, rapturously. Alboni's singing of her two grand scenas, created a perfect *furore*. It is the most splendid hit she has yet made, both in acting and singing. Marini was not in good voice at the first act, but in the second sang nobly. Bettini was labouring under indisposition, and strained too much for effect: we fear he has adopted the vices of the *creord* school; but he has a powerful organ, and with care may achieve much.

The orchestra was beyond all praise, and it was a just and graceful compliment to [illegible] Costa, the Conductor, before the curtain at the end of the opera, to render homage to his genius in putting this season seventeen operas on the stage, with an unprecedented attention to the *ensemble*.

A merry time is approaching for the theatrical critics, as, one after another, the playhouses are closing until October, and the actors, in company with their audiences, are leaving town. The list of amusements in the Sunday papers diminishes weekly in length: the playbills no longer form such long rows in the oyster shops, nor do the boards outside dislocate the necks of those who read them. In fact, that pleasant period of the year is approaching when everybody contrives to snatch a little repose and idleness, except medical men, bank clerks, and waiters.

The season is over. You may cross Regent-street at any time you please between three and five without being run down, or over, by carriages; and, having crossed, you may get a table at Verey's, without having to wait an hour for it, in the *café*. You may enter the pit of the Opera with your coat tails entire, and your folding hat still practicable: you may go all through the squares without finding one house lighted up for an evening party, or hearing one indistinct note of the cornet-à piston's portion of the "Olga" Waltz, blown through the open windows.

The London Flora, too, commences to languish. The mignionette has long since run to seed and withered; the fuschias have tumbled from their stems, the geraniums have shed their scarlet petals, and the balsams have turned into sad spectral stalks. Camellias are no longer cut for the glossy perfumed hair of the *belle de nuit*; and the bouquets wither in unused despondency on the shelves of Covent Garden Market, being no longer required to throw to Jenny Lind or Grisi, Cerito or Fuoco.

Of all the evening amusements, VAUXHALL is certainly taking the lead just at present: the old times we have heard our fathers tell tales about, which we always fancied to be apochrypal, appear to have returned. Every evening the "Royal Property" is crowded; and "Let us make up a party to Vauxhall," is a general proposition in all classes. Nothing deterred by his hair-breadth escape, Mr. Gypson made a night ascent on Tuesday evening, on the occasion of a *fête* held for the benefit of the Licensed Victuallers' Asylum, in his balloon, and discharged a quantity of fireworks from the car, as usual, when at a great elevation. There were stalls disposed about the ground for the sale of articles of fancy-work, a post-office, where letters were delivered, upon giving in a name, containing conundrums and charades; additional marquees, gingerbread stalls, and ice tents. Nothing could be managed better than was the whole affair.

Mr. Buckstone and Mr. John Reeve, whose *début* at the Haymarket we lately noticed, have been playing at the SURREY, in the "Wreck Ashore," Mr Buckstone appearing as *Jemmy Starling*, and Mr. Reeve in his father's old part of *Marmaduke Magog*. The business has been pretty good, improving on that of the preceding weeks. They finish this evening, and will be succeeded, on Monday, by Mr. and Mrs. Keeley, for a limited engagement, during which, we believe, the Lyceum burlesque of "Valentine and Orson" will be revived.

MRS. ROBERT HONNER has been playing at the LYCEUM with effect: but some new dramas should have been provided for her. The bills now require the infusion of a little attractive novelty.

MRS. WARNER has become the lessee of the MARYLEBONE THEATRE, which will be opened early in September. Mr. Grieve is superintending the scenery, all of which will be new; and the company have been carefully selected from the best provincial *troupes*. The "Winter's Tale" will, we hear, be the opening piece.

MRS. EGERTON, an actress long connected with the national theatres, died last week, at an advanced age, at her residence at Chelsea. Mr. PARSLOE is also dead. He was a clever pantomimist, and latterly prompter at Covent Garden Theatre.

AMONGST engagements made for the ensuing winter theatrical campaign, we hear of Miss Cushman with Mr. Macready at the PRINCESS'. Mr. Keeley at the HAYMARKET, as well as his clever partner, who will also play at the ADELPHI when required: and a charming actress, whose return to the stage was lately hailed with such delight and enthusiasm, is reported to be on the eve of once more appearing in "Wedded Life."

RORY O'MORE—the piece dramatised from Mr. Lover's novel of the same name—has been revived at the ADELPHI, for lack, we presume, of something better. Messrs. Hudson and Selby play the parts originally sustained by Messrs. Power and Yates, and with good effect to those who do not remember the originals. As we prophecied, the two last farces of "Out on the Sly," and "How to Settle Accounts with your Laundress?" have proved, in transatlantic expression, "screamers."

ASTLEY'S alone has had the credit of producing a new piece this week, in the shape of a fairy spectacle, called "The Prince of Cyprus, or the Horse of the Elements, Earth, Air, Fire, and Water" (the author wisely keeping to the four conventional ones, instead of the score and a half of modern chemistry), in which good advantage is taken of all the capabilities of the establishment; its performers, biped and quadruped; its platforms, towers, and inclined planes; its armour, banners, and equestrian trappings. It will not do to analyze too closely the structure or probabilities of the plot—such a thing is not looked for in an Astley's spectacle; but there is a sufficiency of excitement to enlist all the sympathies of the pit and gallery, albeit it is warm weather for red fire and sawdust, although the dog-days ended on Wednesday.

MR. GREEN had a very narrow escape, together with those who accompanied him, during his excursion from CREMORNE, last week. The wind was rather high, and, from some cause or other, the grapnel would not catch when they wished to descend; in consequence of which, the balloon scudded at a fearful rate, with the party of seven or eight, principally composed of officers in the Guards, until it stopped by catching hold of the wires of the electric telegraph, on the railway near Croydon, pulling up one or two of the posts, and otherwise doing damage. But for Mr. Green's presence of mind and experience, there is no telling what might have been the result. One of the gentlemen who accompanied him, named Lindsey, was knocked about much more than was agreeable, and is, we believe, at present suffering from the effects of the accident.

MR. GALE, whose balloon went off by itself, from Glasgow, a week or two ago, has recovered it. The huge machine came safely down in Northumberland, and was carefully packed up and returned to its owner, although it astonished the rustics terribly when it first came down amongst them.

M. Jullien is daily making his engagements for the approaching season, at DRURY-LANE.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*T. W. N.*"—*The only information of so unlooked-for an arrival which we have received, is most likely gathered from the same source as your own, namely, the following extract from a New York newspaper:—"S N.—This correspondent informs us that he has learned, on* credible (?) *authority, that 'Wang He, a celebrated chess-player from the Celestial Empire, had arrived by the Chinese Junk, and would shortly be exhibited,* among other curiosities, *to the public of New York.' We are farther told that Wang He* is en route *for Europe, where he purports to play* old gooseberry *with all the* barbarian *professors of his favourite science. We expect* He *can be* Wang-ed *without going so far."*

"*F. S.*"—*You are too late. After a career of almost unexampled success among the chess-players of this country, Mr. Harrwitz has departed for Germany. M. St Amant, we believe, is at this moment in England, but his visit is upon business, and there is little probability of his engaging in any chess contests during his short sojourn.*

"*Comet.*"—*You must buy the two last volumes of* THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS *to obtain the desired collection of Games and Problems; they are not otherwise procurable in a collected form.*

"*Iota.*"—*We have not space to give you "the first eight moves on each side" in the gambits named; but you will find them, and all the information on other points which you ask, in "The Chess-Player's Handbook," just published.*

"*Chevalier.*"—*The most difficult Problems to construct, and by far the most interesting to study, are those resembling actual end-games, in about four or five moves. A really fine position of this kind is, in our estimation, worth any ten of those merely fanciful artifices, the "suicidal," or compelling mates.*

"*S. B.*"—*The correction shall be noticed.*

"*Mechanicus.*"—*Baron Kempelin, the inventor of the Automaton Chess-Player, sold the secret of its illusion, in the first instance, to Frederick the Great. For a full description of this remarkable imposition, see Tomlinson's entertaining little work, called "Amusements in Chess," and the opening volume of "The Chess-Player's Chronicle."*

"*J. L.*," *Huddersfield.—Quite right, apparently.*

"*W. H. C.*," *and* "*J. N.*"—*Always acceptable. They shall be promptly examined.*

"*W. T. G.*"—*We fully participate in your distaste for "suicidal" positions, and shall be heartily glad when the present rage for them among our best Problem-makers has subsided.*

"[illegible]"—*Any bookseller, in town or country, can supply you with the new "H[illegible]."*

"*Clericus.*"—*Mr. Kenny's useful little "Chess Manual," price 1s.*

"*Bumpkin.*"—*You can always find play, frequently of the highest class, at Ries's magnificent* salon, *the Grand Divan.*

"*A. J. S.*"—*The position which your friend of Prague calls the "double manœuvre," has been known for years in this country as the "Szen Problem," and an elaborate analysis of it has recently been given, in a work on chess, just published.*

"*Latrunculos.*"—*The Indian Problem is a simple end-game, without any conditions or stipulations beyond White's giving the mate in four moves. If the mate could in any way be avoided or delayed by Black, the Problem would, of course, be null.*

"*I. T.*," *Glasgow*, "*J. L.*," *Bodmin.—Your solutions shall have due attention.*

"*A. G. B.*"—*Replied to by letter.*

"*H. R.*," *and* "*B. B.*"—*It shall be examined.*

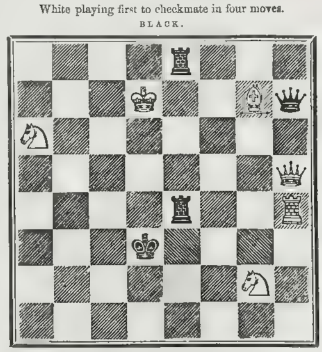
*** Any Amateur desirous of playing a Game of Chess by Correspondence, may meet with a competitor, by addressing a note to "Syntax," Athenæum, Norwich; or to "Alpha," Office of "The Chess-Player's Chronicle," 27, King William-street, Strand.

PROBLEM, No. 186.

By D. J—, an American Amateur.

White playing first to checkmate in four moves.

BLACK.



WHITE.

FINE GAMBIT, LATELY PLAYED BETWEEN MR. HARRWITZ AND MR S——S, ONE OF THE BEST PLAYERS OF THE DAY.

WHITE (Mr. H.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)	WHITE (Mr. H.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)
1. K P two	K P two	16. Q to K B 2d	Q B to K 3d
2. K B P two	P takes P	17. B takes B	P takes B
3. K Kt to B 3d	K Kt P two	18. K P one	Q P one
4. K B to Q B 4th	K B to K Kt 2d	19. K Kt to Q B 5th	Q to Q B sq
5. Q P two	Q P one	20. K to R 2d	Q Kt takes K R P (a)
6. Castles	K R P one		
7. K Kt P one	P to Kt 5th	21. Q to Q 2d (b)	Q Kt to K B 4th
8. Kt to K sq	P to K B 6th	22. Q B to K B 4th	Castles
9. Q Kt to B 3d	Q Kt to B 3d	23. Q to Q 3d	K Kt takes Q B
10. Q B to K 3d	K Kt to B 3d	24. P takes Kt	Q Kt P one
11. Q R P one	K Kt to K R 2d	25. K Kt to Q Kt 3d	Q to Q sq (c)
12. K R P two	Q Kt to K 2d	26. Q to Q 2d	Q to K R 5th (ch)
13. Q to Q 2d	K Kt to B 3d	27. K to Kt sq	Q to K Kt 6th (ch)
14. K Kt to Q 3d	Q Kt to K Kt 3d	28. K to R sq	Kt to K 6th
15. Q R to Q sq	K Kt to R 4th		White resigns.

(a) Black plays this game with great skill and judgment throughout.
(b) A moment's reflection will show the merest tyro why he dare not take the Kt.
(c) This is the game move.

SHARP SKIRMISH BETWEEN MR STAUNTON AND MR. BROWN. MR. S. GIVING HIS Q'S ROOK.

(Remove White's Q R from the Board.)

WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. B.)	WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. B.)
1. K P two	K P two	10. R to K sq (ch)	K Kt to K 2d
2. K Kt to B 3d	Q Kt to B 3d	11. K Kt to his 5th	Q Kt to K 4th
3. K B to Q B 4th	K B to Q B 4th	12. R takes Kt	P takes R
4. Q Kt P two	B takes Kt P	13. Kt takes K B P	Q to her B 2d
5. Q B P one	B to Q R 4th	14. Q B to Q R 3rd	Kt to K B 4th (b)
6. Castles	B to Q Kt 3d (a)	15. Q to her Kt 3d	K R to B sq
7. Q P two	P takes P	16. B to Q Kt 5th (ch)	B to Q 2d
8. K P one	Q P two	17. Q to K 6th (ch)	
9. P takes P in passing	P takes P		

And Mate next move.

(a) Better to play, 6 Q P one, before retreating the Bishop, and thus avoid the attack adopted by White in the present game.
(b) It is plain that Black could not take the Bishop before playing his Kt, without losing his Queen.

A LIVELY LITTLE PARTIE BETWEEN MR. TUCKETT, AND AN AMERICAN AMATEUR, MR. TILLMAN.

WHITE (Tuckett).	BLACK (Tillman).	WHITE (Tuckett).	BLACK (Tillman).
1. K P two	K P two	11. Q Kt to B 3d	Q Kt takes P
2. K Kt to B 3d	Q Kt to B 3d	12. Kt takes Kt	B takes Kt
3. K B to Q B 4th	K B to Q B 4th	13. Kt to Q 5th	Q to her sq
4. Q Kt P two	B takes Q Kt P	14. Q R to Q sq	Q B P two
5. Q B P one	B to Q R 4th	15. Q to K Kt 3d	Castles
6. Q to her Kt 3d (a)	Q to K 2d	16. R takes B	P takes R
7. Q P two	P takes P	17. B takes Q P	Q B to K 3d (b)
8. Castles	P to Q 3d	18. Q B to K 7th	Q to her B sq (c)
9. B to Q R 3d	K Kt to R 3d	19. B to K B 6th	
10. P takes P	K B to Q Kt 3d		And Black surrendered.

(a) This move of the Q is generally thought premature, but it may be adopted without disadvantage.
(b) If, instead of this move, Black played, 17, R to K sq, his opponent, by simply moving the Q B to Q B 7th, would have won easily.
(c) Q to her Kt sq might still have saved the game.

CAPITAL GAME IN THE LATE MATCH BETWEEN MESSRS. HARRWITZ AND MEDLEY,

Mr. H. giving the Pawn and two moves.

(Remove White's K B P from the board.)

BLACK (Mr. M.)	WHITE (Mr. H.)	BLACK (Mr. M.)	WHITE (Mr. H.)
1. K P two		27. P takes B	K B to K Kt 4th
2. Q P two	Q Kt to B 3d	28. R to Q B 2d	R to Q Kt 8th
3. Q Kt to B 3d	Q P one	29. K to K 2d	B to K R 5th
4. Q P one	Kt to K 4th	30. R to Q R 2d	K to Q sq
5. K B P two	Kt to K B 2d	31. K to Q 2d	B to K Kt 4th (ch)
6. K Kt to B 3d	Q B P one	32. K to K 2d	B to K B 3d
7. K B to Q B 4th	K Kt to R 3d	33. R to Q B 2d	R to Q Kt 6th
8. K B P one	K Kt P one	34. R to Q B sq	R to Q Kt 7th (ch)
9. P takes Kt P	P takes P	35. K to K 3d	B to K R 5th
10. K R P one	K B to Kt 2d	36. B to K 2d	B to K Kt 4th (ch)
11. Q Kt to K 2d	Q to Q Kt 3d	37. K B P one	B takes P (ch)
12. Q B P one	K Kt to Kt 5th	38. K takes B	R takes B
13. Q Kt to Q 4th	Q Kt to K 4th	39. Kt to K Kt 3d	R to Q Kt 7th
14. Q to K 2d	B to K B 3d	40. K to B 3d	P to Q Kt 5th
15. B to Q Kt 3d	Q B P one	41. P takes P	R takes P
16. Q to Q Kt 5th (ch)	B to Q 2d	42. Kt to K 2d	Q Kt P two
17. Q takes Q	P takes Q	43. Kt to K B 4th	R to Q Kt 6th (ch)
18. Q Kt to K 2d	Q Kt to Q 6th (ch)	44. K to K 2d	K to K sq
19. K to B sq	Q B P one	45. Kt takes K Kt P	K to K B 2d
20. B to Q B 2d (a)	Kt takes Q B	46. Kt to K B 4th	K to B 3d
21. R takes Kt	R takes Q R P	47. Kt to K 6th	K to K 4th
22. Kt to K Kt 3d	R takes Q Kt P (b)	48. Kt to K Kt 5th	R to K Kt 6th
23. P takes Kt	R takes R (ch)	49. Kt to K 6th	K takes K P
24. Kt takes R	Q B takes P	50. Kt to Q B 7th	R to K Kt 7th (ch)
25. B to Q R 4th (ch)	Q Kt P one	51. K to Q sq ! (c)	K to Q 6th. Wins.
26. B to Q sq	Q B takes Kt		

(a) It would have been [illegible] to take the Pawn, on account of White taking the Q B with his Q Kt, and then threat[illegible] to check with the other Kt [illegible].
(b) A slip apparently—White forgetting that now his adversary could capture the K Kt safely.
(c) With careful manœuvring Black ought perhaps to have drawn the game from this point but his present move deprives him of all resource.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

(HITHERTO UNPUBLISHED.)

No. 191.—BY MR. S. BODEN.

WHITE	BLACK.	WHITE	BLACK.
K at Q R sq	K at K R 4th	Ps at K R 4th, K Kt 2d, Q 3d, Q Kt 2d, and Q R 2d	Kt at K Kt 2d
Q at her 2d	Q at K sq		Kt at Q Kt 5th
R at K R sq	R at K Kt sq		Ps at K R 2d, K 4th, Q B 3d, and Q Kt 2d
B at K 4th	R at Q R sq		
Kt at K Kt 4th	B at K 2d		

Either party playing first can give Mate in five moves.

No. 192.—BY J. N.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK
K at Q Kt 5th	K at Q 4th	Kt at Q sq	Q Kt 5th
Bs at K R 7th, and Q Kt 2d	Ps at K B 5th, K 2d, Q 3d, and	Ps at K Kt 4th, K B 3d, and K 6th	

White to play, and Mate in five moves.

No. 193.—BY AN AMATEUR.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK
K at Q R 6th	K at Q B 4th	Ps at K 4th, K 6th, and Q 3d	
B at K R 2d	Ps at K 2d, Q 5th, and Q B 6th		
Kt at Q B 2d			

White playing first, Mates in five moves.

F U N E R A L O F M R. O'C O N N E L L.

THE FUNERAL PROCESSION PASSING MR. O'CONNELL'S HOUSE, IN MERRION-SQUARE.

(*Continued from page* 106.)

THE CEMETERY OF GLASNEVIN.

a tranquil resting-place for the dead, mainly established by O'Connell. Within a circular plot of ground, enclosed by a sunk fence, and planted with exotics and flowering shrubs, is the Vault; and, beneath a mound covered with verdant turf there opens a flight of twelve steps leading to O'Connell's tomb. The Vault is fourteen feet long by eight broad, and seven high; in the midst is placed a slab of granite. At the extreme end, fronting the entrance, was erected a low stand bearing two gilt candelabra at each side, with a large wax taper burning in each. Between the candelabra, and affixed to the wall facing the door, was a splendid crucifix. The door is of solid wrought iron, and bears on the outside a plate of brass, inscribed simply with the name, "O'Connell."

As the procession approached the Cemetery, thousands poured in from the adjoining fields; and the Trades lined the passage to the Vault; their gorgeous banners being now exchanged for mourning flags of silk, and tabinets, inscribed with emblems.

THE BURIAL.

On the arrival of the Remains at the gate of the Cemetery, a procession was formed, three Clergymen, headed by the Rev. Mr. Pope, leading the various Clergy and dignitaries, all in their pontifical robes, immediately preceding the coffin.

On entering the gateway, the solemn rite for the dead commenced with the antiphone, "Ego sum resurrectio et vita." The choir still advancing towards the Vault chanted the "Miserere mei Deus."

After the coffin came the sons of the Liberator, followed by his immediate relations and friends. The Society of St. Vincent de Paul, of which Mr. O'Connell was a prominent member, had the high privilege accorded to them of being admitted to follow his remains to the door of his tomb. Numbers of the clergy, loyal friends of O'Connell, were also there.

On the arrival of the Procession at the Vault, the prelates, robed in pontificals, descended, and the coffin was conveyed within the tomb. The sons of the deceased followed. The choir of dignitaries and priests assembled outside. Then was heard from the Vault the opening chant of the "Benedictus," followed by the response of the choir without. The weeping of many around was audible. The "De Profundis" was then sung—the responses being given by the body of priests without. The silence which then followed, whilst the prelates repeated the final prayer of the ritual, was only broken by the sobs of many around, who felt they had seen the last on earth of Daniel O'Connell!

All was now finished. The Prelates, one by one, ascended from the "narrow home." The mourners took a last look. Slowly the vast assemblage departed. But hundreds who had not previously had the opportunity, rushed downward, before the Vault was closed, to look for the last time on the Remains. One hour more, and all was silent.

We should notice that, for the occasion, a splendid bell was erected in the Cemetery, by Mr. Sheridan, of Dublin; and its deep tones pealing through that City of Tombs, added not a little to the solemnity of the last sad scene.

It is gratifying to add that, notwithstanding the vast assemblage of spectators, through the excellent arrangements made by the sub-inspectors of the constabulary, regularity and order were preserved throughout the day. It is computed that the number of spectators and persons in the Ceremonies exceeded 100,000.

We understand that it has not yet been decided whether the remains of Mr O'Connell shall continue in Glasnevin Cemetery or be removed to Darrynane.

From Genoa's streets of palaces,
Which sparkle o'er the azure deep,
The sad *corrège* at length arrives
Where Liffey's waters calmly sleep.
Then voicelessly the myriads weep,
Who lately shouted forth his name;
Deeming their lives a world too cheap
To vindicate O'Connell's fame.

'Neath the Conception's sacred dome
The reliques of the great are laid;
And, ere they reach their lowly home,
The mass and eulogy are said;
The holy, tearful tribute paid,
Along the noble streets proceeds
The multitude of every shade,
Of politics, race, rank, or creeds.

Alas! what mockery of the dead!
Before the hearse the triumph car!
Death smiles in triumph o'er the head
Of him, whose great heart sleeps afar
Broken, when fell his fiery star
From the ascendant, and the Land
Saw Pestilence and Famine war
Triumphantly on Erin's strand.

Thus ends the fitful, gorgeous dream!
It died with him now sleeping there;
In lone Glasnevin Trophies beam
Of marble o'er him, pure and fair.
Whate'er his faults, yet virtues rare
Shone like a halo through the gloom;
And every generous breast will spare
To plant one nettle near his tomb.—L.

THE BURIAL IN GLASNEVIN CEMETERY.

HEADS OF THE MONTHS.—DRAWN BY KENNY MEADOWS.

AUGUST.

All gloriously the brow of August beams
Over the surging gold of Ceres' plain,
Which with the bounty of th' Eternal teems
Exuberantly. . . . On! to the campaign
Of Peace and Plenty! War's fell scythe hath slain
His human hecatombs; but now his trade
No more is Kingly; and the sickle's reign
Succeeds the gory vintage of the blade!
Carols the lusty conqueror of the sheaf,
Returning homeward from his worthy toil;
The gleaning widow smiles o'er the relief
Gain'd for her orphans from no niggard soil,
And the fair fields are breathing from each sod
Anthems and incense to the throne of God!

Oh! it is beautiful and blest that sight!
When visibly the air waves o'er the field,
Whose wheaten treasures to the reapers' might
And skilful sickle in abundance yield.
When flourishes the vintage and the Weald
Of Kent, "th' unvanquish'd shows," the hop, her pride,
Worthy to ornament a Baron's shield,
Twin'd with the wheat-ear glowing at its side.
August! thou art august, if ever year
Honour'd with blazonry his children twelve;
For thou art father of all earthly cheer
To those who rule and those who dig and delve—
Blake, Blenheim, Albert, owe to thee their days—
Printing—Napoleon—well may crown thy praise.—L.

Mr. Cobden's Speech at Berlin.—At the late dinner given in honour of Mr. Cobden, at Berlin, that gentleman made the following brief but emphatic speech:—"Allow me, gentlemen, he said, to express to you my warmest thanks for the honour you have conferred upon me. It is with heartfelt satisfaction that I find myself surrounded by so many learned men of this enlightened capital who participate in my views in favour of Free Trade. Gentlemen, during my long sojourn on the continent, I laid down the rule, and I have always acted up to it, of never meddling in the internal policy of the different countries I have visited, and it would be an ungracious act if I were to deviate from that rule in the present instance. Your land is too rich in patriots, too rich in talents and learning, to need the aid of a foreigner to instruct you on a question so intimately connected with German interests; nor can I forget that it was Prussia's statesmen, who, thirty years ago, gave the example of a liberal commercial policy. Unhappily, at that period England did not come forward to meet these enlightened views. Since then all Europe has gone backwards in commercial legislation, nor did Germany resist the universal impulse. Public opinion may be compared to the waves of the ocean, subject to ebb and tide—for now again a reaction in favour of the principles of Free Trade is visible both in Europe and in America; and it were strange if it were not so, living as we do in an age of universal peace, when the progress of the arts and sciences strives mightily to frame fraternal bands between all nations. What are railways, steam-boats, and electric telegraphs, but so many startling proofs against a restricted commercial policy? Under the influence of these speedy means of intercommunication, nations are in a certain sense reduced to provinces, and an entire continent is contracted into one nation. Under such circumstances, nothing can impede the circulation of wholesome ideas, and no barrier is high enough to obstruct the progress of good example. Gentlemen, during our long and hardly-contested struggle for Free-Trade in England, we endeavoured to offer to the world the spectacle of the triumph of a great principle attained by no other weapons than those of persuasion, and strictly confining ourselves within the boundaries prescribed by order and the laws. We trust our example will be followed by other nations in a similar manner. I have full confidence that the principles of Free-Trade will strike deep root in every soil, inwardly convinced that they harmonize with the laws of nature, and that they tend to promote the peace, the happiness, and the welfare of mankind. Let it not be thought disrespectful if, in conclusion, I quote the words of your great German reformer, 'If our doctrine is from God, it will live—if not, it is doomed to perish.'"

Health of the Emperor of Russia.—St. Petersburg letters of the 30th ult., state that h.s Majesty the Emperor is still suffering from the remains of his late severe attack, and is by no means restored to health. The reviews and martial exercises and experiments which are now being made by the troops, encamped at Krasnoie-Selo, have repeatedly been postponed for several days in consequence of these attacks of the Emperor.

HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO SCOTLAND.

The wave is sparkling bright and proud
Singing its summer song
Exultingly, in every shroud
While dash the prows along.
The chalky cliffs, the iron rocks,
Ring out in gallant glee;
And freeborn Nature's voice evokes
A blessing on the Free.

The free, the fair, the fearless Queen
Sails o'er her own domain.
Old ocean's plain where England's reign
Hails aye victorious born.
On to the heather hills She wends,
Where battled the Montrose,
The noble Graham who flung to shame
The numbers of his foes.

Scarcely a century has fled
Since dire Culloden's day,
When Highland-men in battle bled
To crush the Brunswicks' sway.
When War and Famine brooded o'er
Those hills: and vengeance spared
Nor age, nor sex, from shore to shore,
All in the fell curse shared.

But *now*—oh! blessèd is the change!
The star of Brunswick breathes
The breezes of each mountain range,
The incense of the heaths.
All fearlessly—for loyal peace
O'er the brave land presides!
Her Commerce, with a thousand sails,
Free o'er the ocean rides.—L.

GREAT BOAT RACE.—THE THAMES AGAINST THE TYNE.

The great race between Robert and Thomas Coombes, (the champion of the Thames, and his brother), and Henry and Robert Clasper, (of Newcastle-upon-Tyne,) for £100 a side, came off on Wednesday. The distance was from Putney-bridge to Barker's-rails, Mortlake, a distance of 4¼ miles, with the tide. The novelty in the race was there being coxswains in a pair-oared race, frequent in provincial regattas, but of rare occurrence upon the London water.

It was obvious, by the appearance of the approaches to the starting-place, and the course itself, that the interest created by this great event was of no ordinary character. The shore on the Surrey side was one moving mass of anxious spectators; Putney-bridge was almost impassable, and the broad reach of water was thickly studded with boats.

At twenty minutes to three, Mr Geddes, as umpire for the Coombeses; Mr. J. Clayton, umpire for the Claspers; and Mr. Layton, many years member of the Leander Club, the referee, took their places on the paddle-box of the *Childe Harold*.

The Coombeses first made their appearance afloat in a very beautiful outrigger built by Cownden. They exhibited the effects of fine training. Robert Coombes, weighing 9st., setting on the bow thwart, and his brother, who weighs 8st. 10lb., being aft; their coxswain, Henry Cownden, 13 years of age, weighing 4st. 9lb. In the Claspers' boat, Robert was forward. They were steered by their brother, Thomas Clasper, 13 years of age, and weighing 5st. 7lb. They also both looked well, and rowed in a boat built by Henry Clasper; or rather on the boat, the sitting thwart, as it might be termed, being on deck.

The men started at a quarter to three, Coombes being on the Surrey side of the centre arch, and his opponent on the Middlesex side of it. At the instant of starting, Coombes jumped away with a lead; and, stroke by stroke, gradually drew away; and between the Star and Garter and Messrs. Searle's (not more than one hundred and fifty yards from the starting place), had drawn his length clear. Off the Crab-tree, the Coombeses had got five lengths' lead; and about ten, at Haun-

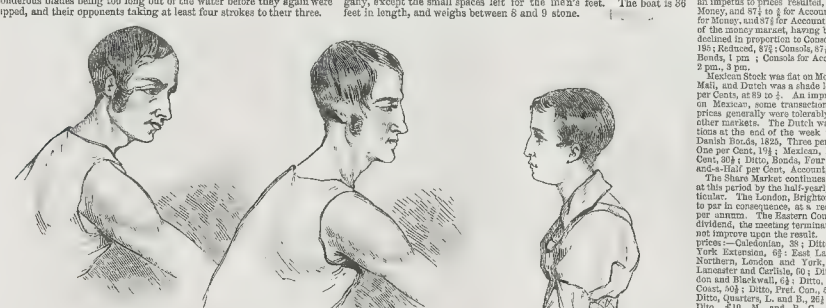
THE GREAT BOAT RACE ON THE THAMES, ON WEDNESDAY.

mersmith-bridge. The Coombeses with the greatest ease went on in advance, and won by forty-six seconds, accomplishing the distance in twenty-eight minutes and a half.

The Claspers gallantly endeavoured throughout to mend their position, but without effect. Their style differed materially from their former efforts; there was a want of alacrity in the stroke, the wide and ponderous blades being too long out of the water before they again were dipped, and their opponents taking at least four strokes to their three.

Betting had been strictly even before the start, but three minutes after it, 6 and 7 to 1 could find no takers. The style of the Coombeses was beautiful.

We have engraved sketches of the Winners, (the Coombeses,) and their coxswain; and a general view of the M arch, showing somewhat prominently, the Claspers' boat. It is covere d throughout with mahogany, except the small spaces left for the men's feet. The boat is 36 feet in length, and weighs between 8 and 9 stone.



T. COOMBES R. COOMBES. H COWDEN

THE WINNERS.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Too much zeal is cruel;
There's over shoar in changing.
We tyro by too much trust.
So we'll be up and ranging.—*Old Song*

It was but a few days ago that, on the supposition of its being a grateful observance to the Queen of these Isles, a Russian squadron, on the wings of an much wind as the chivalry of its mariners could have required, flew from the Thames to the Solent. On Wednesday evening last, at six, P M., the Royal standard was lowered from the tower, at Osborne, and unfurled on board the *Victoria and Albert*, in the Cowes Roads. The occasion was the departure of the Sovereign on an aquatic excursion to Scotland. Save the flotilla, commanded to convoy the Royal progress the squadron of honour, consisting of the *Fawn*, Royal tender, *Scourge*, steam-frigate, *Undine*, *Garland* to lead the van, and the *Black Eagle*, there was not a streamer to do grace to the Monarch of the Waters; always excepting the banner of the gallant Anglesey. Of the whole Royal Yacht Squadron fleet the *Pearl* was the only keel that was under way, obviously to take part in the ceremony of leave-taking. As the *cortège* passed the Royal Squadron House a Royal salute was fired of *nada fuit*. It's odds that the noble lady for whom this token was meant took in better part the less aristocratic, but quite as cordial, homage offered from the deck of a passago vessel at the same moment. It's fit, indeed, to say that the Commodore of the R. Y. S. has not a stick from whence to display his burgee of office -which, whether it be his misfortune or his fault, -s against the ship-shape working of his station. It was a fair sight—the numerous stately and peerless barques; and whose gazed upon them, and bethought him in what state my Lord Mayor navigateth between London and Westminster, might have gone further and sped worse, for an illustration or the sublime and ridiculous. The Royal squadron anchored for the night in the Yarmouth Roads, proceeding, next morning, through the Needles, and on its western way

If it should be asked what all this has to do with National Sporting, we beg, in answer, to inquire wh t more could the most fastidious of the craft desire, than to see the Queen of this land and her Consort set out in such array, to take t.eir autumn pleasure among "the bonny Highland Moors"?

The past week has been the most amp.itheatre of the season. The Cowes Regatta began "to drag its slow length along;" nine days and nine runs. And than such queer races, too! The little boats sent to circumnavigate the Wight, and the big ones to sail up and down between Calshot Caste and Ryde Pier

But still the affair was not without its poetry; ladies in P jackets, with fans gaung as gracefully as at Almack's, are not objects wanting in the picturesque, drifting about in schooners, cutters, and such like marine contrivances. To pass, however, from these generalities to matters of fact, it is our pleasant duty to record that his Grace of Anglesey's cup, the Gordonian landing gear, at Cowes, at the service of the members of the Royal Victoria Yacht Club, and that there is still balm in Gilead. Of the racing at Cowes, we shall speak at full when the end has crowned the whole

In rowing there was a great passage nearer home. This was brought about by a defiance from "Thames to cnaly Tyne," whereupon the respective champions met at Putney, and the Adelphi Coombes caused the brothers Clasper signal defeat. This was a novel match, wherein, for the first time in river wagers, coxswains were vouchsafed pair-oars' crews So, let it be known to sporting cuvies of all kinds and conditions, that London is the best place under the sun to find the best of everything.

If they want live stock, from a field mouse to an elephant, there's the r market: if they require crack hands over the course for over the country, over the cricket ground, over fresh water or salt, over moor or stubble, to go down in a diving-bell or up in a balloon, to drive a car and four thousand gallons of gas—or to sit and grin their hack in a parachute with its wrong end foremost let them go to Cocksyne, for that's the mart—for everything—and all else beside. . .

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY The absence of several of the influenti.ls on electioneering affa rs, keeps Lobbiness as flat at t e Corner as it is in the City, and the tightness of the Money Market promises to keep it so for some time to come. We have but a sorry list of prices to submit for this day:

7 to 4 agst Mathematician (t)	10 to 1 agst Masterpiece
8 to 1 — Sir Martin (t)	
7 to 5 agst The Cossack	14 to 1 agst Mr Martin
7 to 1 — Eryx	40 to 1 — Sir Martin
12 to 1 — Van Tromp (t)	1000 to 15 — Liberator (t)
13 to 1 on The field	25 to 1 agst Flatcatcher
20 to 1 agst Loadstone	25 to 1 — Bewilder

10 to 1 agst Grimston (t)	
100 to 10 agst Red Hart (t)	
1000 to 10 Jovial (t)	
40 to 1 agst Stingaree (t)	

2000 even between Bewilder and Loadstone

THURSDAY.—So many of the subscribers were absent at Wolverhampton, Reading, or the Moors, that business was almost at a stand still. Our quotations must be very short.

7 to 4 agst Mathematician	8 to 1 agst Sir Martin
7 to 1 Grimston	10 to 1 — Deloraine

Even on Cossack	14 to 1 agst Mr. Martin
9 to 1 agst Van Tromp	33 to 1 — Black Dwarf

CRICKET. SUSSEX V. THE MARYLEBONE CLUB AND GROUNDS. This match of cricket was commenced on Monday, in Box's Ground, Brighton, and terminated on Tuesday, greatly in favour of Sussex. This is the second time Sussex has beaten Marylebone this season. Sussex, first inning-, with six wide and ten byes, 187. Marylebone, first innings, with one wide and three byes, 86; second innings, with one wide and three byes, 67.

CAMBERWELL ST. GEORGE'S AND HON ARTILLERY COMPANY'S CLUBS.—These clubs played a match at the Rosemary Branch, Peckham, on Monday last, which stood at the close of the game: St. George's, 97 and 165—Total, 262; Hon. Artillery, 94 and 42 —Total 136, with five wickets to go down. The very fast underhand bowling of G. Rattray, Esq., was remarkably effective, and the batting of Lieut. Walmisley, Pugden, Archer, and F. Corbett, Esqrs., was very much admired.

OPENING OF THE MODEL LODGING-HOUSE, ST. GILES'S.—On Monday the society for the improvement of the condition of the laboring classes opened their new model lodging-house in George-street, St. Giles's, which they have just completed at a cost of £6000. It is exclusively intended to accommodate single men of the working classes. The building covers an area of about 9000 square feet, and is six stories from the basement; the ground-floor is partly occupied by the manager, and the remainder fitted as a living-room for the use of the lodgers, having tables and settees, similar to a coffee-house, with crockery and cooking utensils. The upper floors are divided into eight dormitories, each separated by wainscot seven feet high into thirteen separate berths, each berth furnished with decent furniture. The entire building is thoroughly ventilated, and lighted throughout with gas, the common staircase being fire-proof. The total number that can be accommodated is 104, each paying 4d. per night, or 2s per week. It is intended to fit the basement with baths, and provide a library for the use of the inmates.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.—This week's arrival of English wheat—almost wholly of the present year's growth—has been small, and the show of samples here to-day was trifling. Previously to the close of the market a good clearance was effected, at Monday's prices. Nearly 50,000 quarters of foreign wheat have come in since Saturday last. The best qualities were in moderate request, at full currencies, but all other kinds were in per quarter cheaper. In barley very little business was passing, but prices ruled about stationary. The same remark may be applied to malt. There was a fair demand for oats, the prices of which were well supported. Beans, peas, and Indian corn were heavy, and rather lower. Flour was dull, and some few sales were effected, on easier terms. Nearly 30,000 barrels of foreign have come in this week

ARRIVALS. English Wheat, 320; barley, 30; malt, 1190; oats, 750. Irish: Wheat ——; barley, malt, ——; oats, ——. Foreign: Wheat, 49,670; barley, 4410; malt, —— oats, 1710. Flour: 300 sacks, 580 barrels

English. Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 36s to 45s; ditto white, 44s to 52s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 36s to 44s, ditto white, 44s to 50s; rye, 32s to 40s; grinding barly, 24s to 28s; distilling, 31s to 32s; malting ditto, —s to —; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 68s to 71s; brown do., 62s to 65s; Kingston and Ware, 68s to 71s; Chevalier, 70s to 77s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire red oats, 21s to 23s; potato ditto, 23s to 25s; Tweed and Cork, blacks, 23s to 25s; ditto maple, 25s to 26s; white, —s to —s; Scotch and Irish feed, 22s to 24s; potato ditto, 23s to 25s; Scotch, 25s to 27s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 40s to 45s per 240lbs. *Foreign.*—Danzig red wheat, —s to —s; white, —s to —s. barley, —s to —s; beans, —s to —s; and peas, —s to —s per quarter. Flour, American, 28s to 30s per barrel, Baltic, 25s to —s per barrel.

The Seed Market.—Scarcely any transactions have taken place in this market, at about stationary prices

LINSEED, English, scowing, 56s to 60s; Baltic, crushing, 42s to 46s; Mediterranean and Bombay, 46s to 48s. Rapeseed, 36s to 38s per quarter. Coriander, 18s to 20s per cwt. Brown Mustard seed, 9s to 10s; white ditto, 8s to 10s. Tares, 5s 6d to 6s 6d per bushel. English Rapeseed (new) £31 to £32 per last of ten quarters. Linseed cakes, English, £13 to £13 10s; do. foreign, £8 10s to £10 per 1000; Rapeseed cakes, £7 10s to £9 0s per ton. Canary, 60s to 64s per quarter. English Clover-seed, red, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; trefoil, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; extra, 52s to —s. Foreign, red, —s to —s; extra, —s; white, —s to —s; extra, —s per cwt.

Bread.—The price of wheaten bread in the Metropolis are from 8½d to 9d; of household ditto, 7d to 8d per 4lb loaf

Imperial Weekly Average. Wheat, 75s 8d; barley, 43s 11d; oats, 31s 1d; rye, 49s 2d, beans, 54s 6d; peas, 52s 3d

The Six Weeks' Average.—Wheat, 79s 7d; barley, 47s 1d; oats, 31s 2d; rye, 50s 6d; beans, 55s 6d, peas, 52s 3d

Tea.—A good business is doing in the common kinds of Congou, at 9½d; but all other kinds of tea command very little attention.

Sugar.—Raw sugar is tolerably steady, at late rates; but refined goods are very dull—brown ones selling at 53s, and standard ditto 55s 6d to 56s per cwt.

Coffee.—In half-a-dozen lots, at late rates

Rice.—So little a doing in rice, that prices are almost nominal.

Provisions.—Only a moderate business has been done in Irish butter this week, yet prices are fully supported. Carlow, Clonmel, and Carrick, landed, 90s to 92s; Limerick, 88s to 89s; and Waterford, 86s to 88s per cwt. Dutch butter is steady, at 98s to 100s for the best qualities, and 74s to 80s per cwt for the middling and inferior. Home-make is firm, at 96s to 100s for the best dairies: 84s to 88s for middling: 72s to 80s for fine Devon, and 8s to 8s per dozen lbs for fresh Bacon has again advanced is to 3s per cwt. Prime singeble Waterford, 52s to 56s; singed ditto, 50s to 52s; heavy, 46s to 50s per cwt. On board, or for forward delivery, exceedingly little is doing. Most other kinds of provisions command late rates.

Tallow. The demand for all kinds of tallow owing to the large shipments going on at St Petersburg, is heavy, at barely late rates. P Y C., on the spot, is 46s 3d; and town tallow 40s 9d per cwt net cash. Rough fat, 2s 10d per 8lb.

Oils.—We have no alteration to notice in prices. A moderate business is passing in most kinds.

Hay and Straw.—Old meadow hay, £3 to £4; new ditto, £2 2s to £3 5s; oat clover, £4 to £5; new ditto, £3 to £4 4s; and straw, £1 12s to £1 16s per load

Potatoes.—Although the supplies of potatoes are large, the demand is active, at prices varying from 4s to 8s 6d per cwt.

COAL (Friday).—Tees, 18s 3d; Adelaide, 16s; Hasewell, 19s; Stewart's, 18s 9d., and Lambton, 18s 9d per ton

Hops. (Friday).—The receipts of very favourable plantation accounts causes our market to rule exceedingly heavy, and, to effect sales, lower rates must be submitted to. The supply of hops is somewhat on the increase, and the duty is estimated at from £,80,000 to £200,000

Sussex pockets £3 16s to £4 4s; Weald of Kent ditto, £4 to £5 5s, Mid and East Kent ditto, £5 5s to £7 7s per cwt

Smithfield (Friday).—Nearly a moety of the bullock supply here to-day was derived from abroad. On the whole, the attendance of beasts were large, but of very inferior quality; while the demand for all breeds was in a very depressed state, in some instances, a decline in the quotations of 2d per 8 lb. There were in the market 494 beasts, 2950 sheep and lambs, and 731 calves from Holland, Germany and France; as also 350 beasts from Scotland. Prime Downs sheep, which were scarce, moved off steadily at full prices; but the middling and inferior qualities of mutton were a shade neglected. Lambs were in full average supply, and fluctuated in value at late rates. In calves the number of which is 600, an extensive business was doing, at full prices. The sales are by the head, as our quotations. Milch cows sold slowly, at from £16 to £18 each, including their small calf

Per 8lb. to sink the offal—Inferior beasts, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; second quality ditto, 3s 8d to 3s 10d; prime large oxen, 4s 0d to 4s 2d; prime Scots, &c., 4s 4d to 4s 6d; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s 10d to 4s 2d; second quality ditto, 4s 4d to 4s 6d; prime coarse-woolled ditto, 4s 8d to 4s 10d; prime South Down ditto, 5s 0d to 5s 4d; large coarse calves, 4s 0d to 4s 6d; prime small ditto, 4s 8d to 5s 0d; large hogs, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; neat small porkers, 4s 8d to 4s 10d; lambs, 5s 0d to 6s 2d. Suckling calves, 18s to 28s; and quarter old store pigs, 16s to 18s each. Beasts, 1,010; sores, 181; sheep and lambs, 12,060, calves, 599; pigs, 280.

Newgate and Leadenhall (Friday).—We have had a very dull trade this morning, on the following terms:

Per 8lb by the carcase—Inferior beef 3s 2d to 3s 4d; middling ditto, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; prime large ditto, 3s 10d to 4s 0d; prime small ditto, 4s 0d to 4s 2d; large pork, 3s 8d to 4s 0d; inferior mutton, 3s 10d to 4s 2d; middling ditto, 4s 4d to 4s 6d; prime ditto, 4s 10d to 5s 0d; veal, 3s 10d to 4s 10d; small pork, 4s 8d to 4s 10d; lamb, 4s 0d to 6s 0d.

ROBERT HERBERT

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The announcement in last week's impression of two extensive failures in the Corn Market, has not only been confirmed, but materially added to, during the present week. The two firms alluded to last week, were Messrs. Douglas and Sons, and Loseby, Alexander and Co. Since which the unfortunate catalogue has been enlarged by the addition of Messrs. Coventry and Sheppard, and Messrs. King and Melvil.

Although various estimates of the separate and aggregate extents of the failures have been freely intruded in, at present it is too early to arrive at any definite information. The efforts made in support of the falling firms, through various sources so powerfully enabled to effect the end, that proving unavailing affords but too clear a belief that the losses were beyond the reach of temporary assistance. This, in fact, may be considered the principal cause why the price of corn is considered. A fall of nearly one-half its value, within three months, must necessarily entail a loss so heavy as to put it beyond hope of retrieval without the intervention of another harvest. Strong hopes have been indulged in at the termination at what appears, at first glance, to be a gigantic effort to raise prices. It must, however, be remembered that without the enterprise and risk that these parties voluntarily undertook, the price of corn must by the high price of bread during the spring, would have been at a point far too painful to contemplate. Much of the corn now to be paid for was purchased at these enhanced rates; it is, therefore, perfectly reasonable to expect that every endeavour would be made to realise not merely the outlay, but a profit proportioned to the risk; and these considerations offer great excuses for what might otherwise be considered the mere results of grasping avarice. It is, however, certain that the ruinousness of the Money Market has precipitated these failures; but, although no relaxation has occurred in rates during the week, anticipations of any further suspensions (with the exception of the Corn Market) are not for a moment indulged in.

Consols opened heavily on Monday, the quotations being 86⅞ 87, or about ¼ per cent. reduction on Saturday's prices. Towards the close of the day a further decline occurred, and the last quotations were 86¾ ⅞ for Account. A better tone however, prevailed on Tuesday, and an advance of ¼ per cent. was registered, at the close of the Market. Money was in considerable demand during the day, the Bank advancing several sums upon the security of Stock. This favourably influenced prices on Wednesday, and, joined to the speculators for a fall, purchasing in many instances preparatory to settling the account, an impetus to prices resulted, the market closing with Consols at 87⅛ ¼ for Money, and 87¼ ⅜ for Account. Prices have since fluctuated between 87⅛ to 87⅜ for Money, and 87⅜ for Account. Exchequer Bills have been depressed by the state of the money market, having been done at 2s. discount. Securities have generally declined in proportion to Consols, and at closing the market stood, for Bank Stock, 195; Reduced, 87⅛ ⅜ Consols, 87¼ ⅜ New 3½ per Cent, 89¾; Long Annuities 9⅞; India Bonds, 1 pm; Consols for Account, 87¼; Exchequer Bills, £1,000, 1 dis; Small, 2 pm., 3 pm.

Mexican Stock was flat on Monday, consequent upon the arrival of the American Mail, and Dutch was a shade lower. Mexican closed at 17⅜ to 18; Dutch Four per Cents, at 89 to ½. An improvement of ¼ per cent. was registered on Tuesday on Mexican, and some transactions for money effected the rest, and on Wednesday prices generally were tolerably firm, taking into consideration the state of the other markets. The Dutch was again flat on Thursday, and the official quotations at the end of the week were, for Spanish Active Bonds, Six per Cent, 28; Danish Bonds, 1825, Three per Cent, 87¾; Equador Bonds, 3¾; Grenada Bonds, One per Cent, 10¾; Mexican, Five per Cent, 1846, 17¾; Portuguese Three per Cent, 30¾; Ditto, Bonds, Four per Cent, 39; Ditto, Account, 38¾; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cent, Account, 56¾; Ditto, Four per Cent, Certificates, 89¾.

The Share Market continues depressed, while the excitement usually produced at this period by the half-yearly meetings, has scarcely been evinced in any particular. The London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway Shares have receded to par in consequence, at a reduction in the dividend equivalent to 3 per cent. per annum. The Eastern Counties Railway, on Thursday, declared the usual dividend, the meeting terminating with great unanimity Prices, however, did not improve upon the result. The market closed rather firmly, at the following prices:—Caledonian, 38; Ditto, Half Shares, 19; Eastern Counties, 16¾; Ditto, York Extension, 6⅝; East Lancashire, New, 8¾; Great Northern, 3¾; Great Northern, London and York, 1¾; Great North of England, New, £30, 6⅝; Lancaster and Carlisle, 60; Ditto, Thirds, 13⅜; Leeds and Bradford, 99⅝; London and Blackwall, 6¾; Ditto, New, No. 2, ½ dis.; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 90⅝; Ditto, Pref. Con., 6 per Cent., 59¾; London and North Western, 170; Ditto, Quarters, L. and B., 26¾; Ditto, Fifths, 14¾; Ditto, £40, M. and B., 67¼ Ditto, £10, M. and B. C., 6; London and South Western, 64¾; London and South Western, New, £30, 31; Ditto, Scrip, £10, 8; Ditto, ditto, £40, 4¾; Midland, 119⅛; Ditto, £40 Shares, 47¾; Ditto, £50 Shares, 8; Newcastle and Berwick, 27¾; Ditto, New, 8¾; North British, Half Shares, 14¾; Ditto, Thirds, 9¾; North Staffordshire, 7¾; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 17¾; Reading, Guildford, and Reigate, 8¾; Shrewsbury and Birmingham, 24; Shropshire Union, 2; South Eastern and Dover, No. 4, 6¾; South Yorkshire, Doncaster, and River, 12¾; York and Newcastle, 36¼; Ditto, Extension, 14¾; Ditto, Preference, 14¾; York and North Midland, 82; Ditto, Extension, 40; Ditto, Preference, 14¾; Ditto, East and West Rid ng Extension, 25; Manchester and Leeds, Fifths, 10; Boulogne and Amiens, 14; Central of France (Orleans and Vierzon), 15¾; Dutch Rhenish, 2¾.

SATURDAY MORNING.—There was no important alteration occurred yesterday, Consols being rather firmer, at a slight advance. The closing quotation was 87¼ ⅜ for Account; for Money, 87⅛. In the foreign Market, Spanish advanced a point; and the Share Market was quiet, with little doing. A large failure in the Corn Markét was announced towards the close of the day. The firm has been of long standing and high repute, and the extent of the transactions are larger than any of the firms previously mentioned.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 10

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

W. T. COOKE, Aylsham, Norfolk, ironmonger

BANKRUPTS.

T. THOMSON and W. YARIN, Rochester-row, Westminster, brewers. E. G. SHACKEL, Leadenhall-street, grocer R. P. HARDY, Hackney, butcher. R. BAKER, Cheapside, baker. J. OSBORN, Caldecott, Rutlandshire, glass-dealer. J. RATCLIFF, Derby, wine-merchant. J. RICHARDSON, Hull, ship-broker. W. F. WHITE, and J. WHITE, Leeds, cloth merchants. W. BLAKEMORE, Rotherham, York, grocer. J. HOLDSWORTH, Lidget Halifax, farmer W. WARD, Liverpool, cloth-dresser. S. RUNDLE, Rathbone Place, Dorset, cheese-factor. J. HOEFLER, Manchester, commission-merchant. E. ROBERTSON, Chester, grocer. T. HILL, Liverpool, ironmonger

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS

J MACKIE, Greenock, draper J ANDERSON, Nelston, baker. A. M'ALLISTER, Glasgow, spirit-dealer

FRIDAY, AUGUST 13.

WAR-OFFICE, AUG 13.

1st Lif Guards: Cornet and Sub Lieut J. M. Heap to be Lieutenant, vice the Marquess of Worcester, F J Lewis to be Cornet and Sub Lieutenant, vice Heap

4th Light Dragoons: Lieut W Hamilton to be Captain, vice Travers; Cornet G. Briggs to be Lieutenant, vice Blathwayt. 7th Captain J. H. Gray to be Captain, vice J. R. Heaton. 9th Lieut J. Stephenson, Lieut. W. Adjutant, vice Campbell; Cornet Sir A. Chichester, Bart. 9th, Cornet R. W. Rugg to be Lieutenant, vice Anderton, F. Ellis to be Cornet, vice Lord Gifford. 12th Cornet T. H. Goad to be Lieutenant, vice Clements, H. Moseman to be Cornet, vice Goad. 14th Lieut. T. L. Mayo to be Lieutenant, vice Cooper, Lieut. J. Cooper to be Lieutenant, vice Hartley.

16th Foot: Lieut. J. J. Hore to be Captain, vice Otter, 7th Lieut G. Harriott to be Lieutenant, vice Mayne; Lieut M. W. Holt to be Lieutenant, vice Newnes. 31st: Capt. W. J. Verner to be Major, vice Hillier. 32nd: Lieut. and Adjutant H. Campbell to be Captain, vice Lieut. H. S. Douglas to be Captain, vice Bruce Hunt; Ensign W J Cuninghame to be Lieutenant, vice Campbell. 33rd: Lieut. and Adjutant H. Campbell to be Lieut. and Ensign F. S. Williamson to be Lieutenant, vice Wasp; L. Graham to be Ensign, vice Wilkinson, Lieut J. Bright resigns the office of Adjutant, vice Campbell 34th: Lieut. and Adjutant G. Campbell to be Captain, vice Peacock; Ensign A Kinloch to be Lieutenant, vice Campbell; F Duncan to be Ensign, vice Kinloch. 36th: Lieut. and Adjutant J. Darcy to be Captain, vice Darcy; Darcy to be Ensign, vice Page. 55th: Capt. G. S. Hillier to be Captain, vice Verner; Ensign F. D. Gray to be Lieutenant, vice Vincent, vice Vincent, vice Hillier; Ensign C. Vere Gwyn, 57th: Lieut H. F. Drummond to be Ensign, vice Moore. 61st: Capt C. J. Otter to be Captain, vice Hore; Ensign G. A. Race to be Lieutenant, vice Sutton; Ensign F. M. Moore to be Lieutenant, vice Otter. 63rd: Lieut. and Adjutant W. Bruce to be Captain, vice Lieut. W. G. Pratt to be Captain, vice Brevet-Major Bowman, Ensign W. D Arey to be Lieut., vice Pratt; W. A Arnold to be Ensign, vice D'Arcy. 79th: Lieut. R. Worsley to be Paymaster, vice Johnston. 84th: Lieut. R. F. O'Shea to be Lieut., vice W. W. H. Peacock; Ensign A. G. St. John Mildmay to be Lieut., vice Bowles; Ensign C. Nugent to be Ensign, vice Gwyn. 97th: Lieut H. Brunton to be Assist.-Surg to S. Willis, M D., to be Assist.-Surg., vice Dods. 99th: Lieut J. M Walter to be Lieut., vice Davies

21 West India Reg ment: R. S. W. Jones to be Ensign, vice Campbell.

31 West India Regiment: Capt. C Sutherland to be Paymaster, vice Abbott; Lieut. W. F. Vidal to be Adjutant, vice Brevet-Major Bowman, Ensign W D Arey to be Lieut., vice Pratt; W. A Arnold to be Ensign, vice D'Arcy. 79th: Lieut. R. Worsley to be Paymaster, vice Johnston. 84th: Lieut. R. F. O'Shea to be Lieut., vice W. W. H. Peacock; Ensign A. G. St. John Mildmay to be Lieut., vice Bowles; Ensign C. Nugent to be Ensign, vice Gwyn. 97th: Lieut H. Brunton to be Assist.-Surg to S. Willis, M D., to be Assist.-Surg., vice Dods. 99th: Lieut J. M Walter to be Lieut., vice Davies

BREVET.—Major T. Pothergil, to be Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army. To be Majors in the Army: Captain T. Pothergil, Captain J. Woodhouse, 97th.

GARRISON: Brevet Major C. D. Jackson, to be Town Major of Gibraltar, vice Col D. Falls.

WAR-OFFICE, OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, AUG 10

Royal Artillery.—Second Captain J. Hellard to be Captain, vice Hellard First Lieut A. Lawrence to be Second Captain, vice W. E. Crofton; Second Lieut G. R. C Young to be First Lieutenant, vice Hazel

ADMIRALTY, AUG. 11.

Corps of Royal Marines.—First Lieut. R. H. March to be Captain, vice Law Second Lieut. H. T. Fox to be First Lieutenant, vice March

BANKRUPTS.

A. CARROLL, Jun., Strand, newspaper-agent. J. TAYLOR Tunbridge Wells, plumber. T. BROOKS, Horton-O'Shaw, Yorkshire, cotton-spinner. C. MILLS, H. H and Sidford, Southampton, dyers. T. N. HUME, Cheltenham, Gloucestershire, builder. J. LEWIS, Charing Cross, pianoforte. W. PEACE, St. Dyrde, Cornwall, surgeon. T. MARKS, Westbury-upon-Trym, Bristol, carpenter. J. SWITCHER, Bristol, wine-merchant. J. JOHNSTON, Liverpool, flour-dealer. C. H. HEWLAT, Leamington Priors, grocer. A. TURNER, Huddersfield, grocer. T. WOODWARD, Chapel-en-le-Frith, Derbyshire, innkeeper.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

W. RICHMOND and CO., Glasgow, merchants. R. MOSS, Airdrie, grocer. R. MUIRHEAD, Dundee, merchant. R. FERGUSON, Balgownie, Aberdeenshire. T. MASON and CO., Glasgow, manufacturers. J. LAMB, Dundee, manufacturer

BIRTHS

In the Countess Dowie of a son, At Jamaica, the Hon. Mrs. Price, the lady of George Price, Esq., of Spanish-town.—On the 7th inst., Mrs. Jones, of Bryn-y-Neuadd, Llanfair, N. Wales, of a son.—On the 9th inst., Mrs. John J. Chalmers, of a son.—At Weymouth, the lady of Charles Purdon Coote, Esq., of a son.—At Gibraltar, on the 25th of July, the wife of Lieut. Thomas Power, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES

At St. George's, Hanover-square, George Wyse Melville, Esq., to the Hon. Charlotte Bateman Hanbury, second daughter of the late, and sister of the present Lord Bateman.—At Dublin, George Hodgson, Esq., to Frances Isabella, second daughter of Captain Francis Huddleston.—At Oxford, the Rev. Thomas Senentary, to Isabel Lloyd, third daughter of the late Bishop of Oxford.—At Paddington, Lieut. Charles Ashe, of the late Admiral Preston, to Mary Salisbury, third daughter of John Dalton, Esq.—At Pimlico, the Duc de Mofort, &c., to Susan Henrietta, widow of the late Colonel Harrington.—At Wandsworth, Henry Twining, Esq., to Mary Matilda, eldest daughter of William Saunders, Esq.—At St. James's, Piccadilly, Major Hay Drummond Hay, of the Royal Horse Guards, to Lady Caroline Wellesley, second daughter of the Duke of Wellington.—At St. James's Church, William Russell, Fernand, Esq., to the Hon Fanny Mary Stuart, second daughter of Lieutenant-General the late Lord Blantyre.—On the 5th inst., at St George's, Hanover-square, John J. F. Senhouse, Esq., Royal Artillery, second son of the late Major Senhouse, Superintendent-General of the Barrack Department in Ireland, to Emma, only daughter of Mrs. Dutch, widow of Thomas Dutch, Esq., and of the late William Turner, Esq.—At Ruan-Stone Mr. John Hawkins of Wyboston, to Susan, second daughter of Mr. F Adington, of Ruan-Stone.—At Paddington, Alexander Allen, of the late Admiral Preston, third son of the late Mr. W. Atkinson of St. Neot's to Rebecca, daughter of Mr. John Emery, of Dover, in the parish of Saint-Sepulchre.—At Stillington, Yorkshire, Mr. Wilfrid Hodgson, Jun., to Sarah Mabel, eldest daughter of the Rev. G. Hill, Vicar of Stillington to the Rev. Frederick Watkins, B.D., son of the Government Inspectors of schools for the Northern District.

DEATHS

At Bognor-place, Kent, Thomas Lister, Esq., in his 82nd year.—At Hayler-street, the Lady Nugent, widow of Sir Charles Edmund Nugent, Bart., late Admiral of the Blue.—At Bath, Mrs. Bertram Bunbury, M.P.—At St. Leonard's-on-Sea, Joseph Jeffries, Esq., late of Brecknockshire House, Havant, Hampshire.—At Ramsgate, Mrs. Fanny Boyntun, aged 68.—At Bury, Mrs. Ann Gulliver, aged 68.—At Bury, Mrs. Ann Gulliver, aged 68.—At Bury, Mrs. Ann Gulliver

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, COVENT-GARDEN.—The Nobility, Subscribers, and the Public, are respectfully informed, that, on THURSDAY next, AUGUST 19th (being a Subscription Night), will be performed a GRAND OPERA, in which all the principal Artistes will appear Conductor, M. Costa. To be followed by a NEW DIVERTISSEMENT; and to conclude with a GRAND BALLET, in which Mdlle Fanny Cerrito and Mdlle Taglioni will take the principal Characters; assisted by Mdlles Badoureau, De Hoffmann, Delussary, M. Mabille, M. Gosnie, &c., and a numerous Corps de Ballet.—Tickets, Stalls, and Boxes, to be obtained at the Box-office (in the Theatre), Mr. Ebers's, and at Mitchell's, Old Bond Street, and Co.'s, 191, Regent-street.—The Doors will be opened at Half-past Seven, and the Performances will commence at Eight o'Clock.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor and Manager, Mr. W. Batty. Great Success of the new Spectacle, every Evening, and TO-DAY, AUGUST 16, and during the Week. The Highly Successful Equestrian Spectacle, and Equestrian Spectacle, and Grand Fairy Legend, embracing the United Attraction of Song, Dance, and Action, with Unequalled Effects and Mechanical Changes, entitled the CHILD OF THE REGIMENT; or, the Grandeur of Ancient Greece, with Extensive New Scenery, Machinery, and Wardrobe. Unequalled Feats of Horsemanship will present a Brilliant Assemblage of Talent. Mr. Batty and Troupe in their Varied Diversities of Equitation with Batty's Trained Steeds, &c. Gymnastic Exercises. The whole concluding with a Favourite Afterpiece. Box-office open from 11 to 5 daily, and Singe Manager, Mr. W. D. Broadfoot.

ROYAL POLYPHONIC INSTITUTION.

COLLINS'S ODE on the PASSIONS will be recited by Mr J. RUSSELL, with Illustrations on the Polyphonic Lyre, at the Royal Polyphonic Institution, Regent-street, every Evening at Eight, and on Thursday and Tuesday at Three. In addition to the OPAQUE MICROSCOPE, accompanied by Music by Dr. Wallis, on the Moving Phenomena of the Blood, and on the Structure of the Wing of the Bee, Dr. Bachhoffner will deliver LECTURES on NATURAL PHILOSOPHY with especial reference to the Subjects of the TELEGRAPHS, &c. CHEMICAL LECTURES by F. B. Hodges, Esq., on the Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday Evenings at Eight o'Clock. Lectures on Geology on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. The beautiful OPTICAL EFFECTS include the last DISSOLVING VIEWS, DIVING BELL and DIVER, with EXPERIMENTS, &c. &c. Admission, 1s.; Schools Half-price.

WALHALLA, late Miss Linwood's Gallery, Leicester-square.—MADAME WARTON'S Unequalled TABLEAUX VIVANS,—School & Combination of Nine—and the Inimitable WHITE MARBLE STATUE GROUPINGS, when the novel effect produced by the new chemical light, by Mr. G. Southby, of the Royal Surrey Theatre and Saloons, and on the Evenings of Tuesday and Thursday. Dr. Bachhoffner's LECTURES on NATURAL PHILOSOPHY will complete the Subject of the TELEGRAPHS, &c. CHEMICAL LECTURES by F. B. Hodges, Esq., on the Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday Evenings at Eight o'Clock. Lectures on Geology on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. The beautiful OPTICAL EFFECTS include the last DISSOLVING VIEWS, DIVING BELL and DIVER, with EXPERIMENTS, &c. &c. Admission, 1s.; Schools Half-price.

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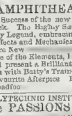

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Foreign Ditto	2s. 8d.	Best Down	3s. 6d.

HEAL and SON'S List of Bedding, containing particulars of weights, sizes, and prices, sent free by post on application to their Factory 196 Tottenham-court-road.

RESTORATION OF HAIR.—Many a Gentleman [illegible] whom would was rapidly losing its natural ornament has, by the use of OLDRIDGE'S BALM of COLUMBIA, restored his locks, and found them continue to increase their wonted luxuriance, and imparting an elegant vivacity to the countenance at the sunrise of an invaluable decoration. Sold by applying this active restorative, imparted a salutary vigour to her tresses, which have again waved and wantoned in luxuriance and beauty by the use of this, her bottle, no other prices. Oldridge's Balm, 1, Wellington-street, the second house from the Strand.

THE TOILET of BEAUTY furnishes innumerable proofs of the high estimation in which GOWLAND'S LOTION is held by the most distinguished [illegible]tours of brilliant complexions. The elegant preparation comprehends the preservation of the complexion, both from the effects of cutaneous malady and the operation of atmospheric temperature, by rendering it delicacy, and preserving the brightest tints with which beauty is adorned. The Government Stamp. Price 2s. 9d. and 5s. 6d., quarts, 8s. 6d. Sold by all Perfumers and Chemists.

TO LADIES.—On the drive, the ride, the promenade, or the [illegible] excursion, Ladies should ever be provided with ROWLANDS KALYDOR, which will be found invaluable to the cool, refreshing, dissipating the chief of annoyance and relaxation, allaying [illegible] irritability and heat, and immediately affording the pleasing sensation of delightful freshness to the skin. As a specific for the skin, in producing and restorer of the Hair, Rowland's Macassar Oil will be found a few effusions, guarding it from [illegible] and preserving it in the vivid dark.—* * * It is highly necessary on purchasing to see that the word "ROWLANDS" precedes the name of the article on the wrapper of each, as spurious imitations are abroad.

CHURCHER'S PRESERVATIVE HAIR-WASH is a Medicated Preparation for the Hair. It will be found most effective in all cases of premature Decay, and it operates by removing from the skin every obstruction to the development of the Hair. Price 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d. each.—CHURCHER'S COMPOUND CREAM imparts a rich tint to the Hair, gives it elasticity and pliability to the most rigid, and a fine glossy appearance to the harshest. Price 1s. 6d. each; or, in glass-squeezed jars, 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d. each.
[illegible] Wigs, Toupees, and Scalps, [illegible] to order.

ASHLEY'S ANTI-DEPILATORY EXTRACT, the cheapest [illegible] and most speedily efficacious remedy offered to the public, warranted to stop the hair from [illegible] soon, thicken the same, and to [illegible] the most unmanageable beard or whisker by Ashley, post-office, Birkdale, in bottles, half-pints, 2s. 6d.; pints, 4s. 6d.; quarts, 7s. 6d.; and may be had of all Chemists and Perfumers in the country. Ashley's Depôt, 4, Shoe-lane, London. Ashley's Rouge, Ashley, Brixton; Barclay, Farringdon-street; Edwards, 37, St. Paul's Churchyard; Hannay, 154, [illegible]-street; Duval, Strand, near Temple-bar; Keating, 79, St. Paul's Churchyard, and all [illegible]-street, Dublin. Numerous Testimonials with each [illegible]

NEURALGIA or TIC-DOULOUREUX.—A complete victory may be said to have been obtained over these distressing affections in cases of [illegible] one of the many reports lately arising [illegible] to persons who were suffering [illegible] dated many others to enable them to [illegible] general inquiry amongst its forms has gained such credit and approval in our [illegible] Public, that the demand increases month. It is made [illegible] by JAMES MAY, No. 40, High-street, Worcester, August 11, 1846. [illegible] JESSOP'S Celebrated Cure for Tic-Douloureux, Sick Headache, Rheumatism, and Pains in the Limbs, &c.; which may be had, the oil in bottles, at 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each.—Of Mr. Gibbons's Depository, No. 1, King's-cross, and of all respectable Patent Medicine Vendors.

THE EXHIBITION IN WESTMINSTER HALL.

WE resume our illustrations of this [illegible] Exhibition, with the Specimens of Sculpture—the Statues of HAMPDEN, CLARENDON, and FALKLAND. These are, to our thinking, the finest portrait-statues which have ever been executed by British sculptors. In attitude, expression, and character, they are eminently indicative of the art; and of such general merit, that it is difficult to prefer one to the other. Of the three, Clarendon is the only one worked in marble; and that is in an unfinished state; the others being the plaster models from which the marbles will be executed.

HAMPDEN, by J. H. Foley, is a splendidly conceived representation of the warrior statesman; and, in his decided yet serene brow, and slightly compressed lips, as well as in the firm attitude in which he stands, resting his right hand on his upsheathed sword, his cloak being disposed in graceful folds over his left arm, we have the true type of the stout-hearted man who resisted, with so much determination, Charles the First's illegal claims to ship money—indeed, it is difficult to [illegible] a more speaking figure than this, or one that would more clearly express the character of John Hampden.

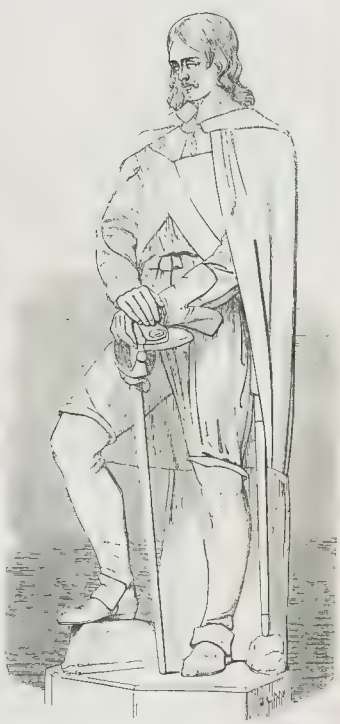
The statue of LORD CLARENDON, by W. Calder Marshall, R.A., is a finely-imagined and beautifully-executed representation of the wise Chancellor. It represents the man, [illegible] in the act of [illegible] doking than his portraits generally show him to have been, and is, therefore a poetic yet truthful image; yet *that* [illegible]error, as Clarendon could not always have been corpulent. Habited in the robes of office, as Lord High [illegible] his right hand a patent, whence hangs the [illegible] London is at once a truly picturesque and imposing statue, full of dignity and impressiveness.

LORD FALKLAND, by John Bell, is a peculiarly happy figure, [illegible] thoroughly the artist's conception of the kind of sadness and dejection of spirit, which he had never been used to; but which, Clarendon says, stole upon Falkland at the commencement of the civil war. He

THE WESTMINSTER HALL EXHIBITION.

MODEL FOR A STATUE OF JOHN HAMPDEN.—BY J. H. FOLEY

MARBLE STATUE OF THE EARL OF CLARENDON.—BY W. C. MARSHALL, A.R.A.



MODEL FOR A STATUE OF LORD FALKLAND.—BY JOHN BELL.

is represented leaning on his sword, mourning that he has to bare it against his countrymen in defence of his King. The sorrowful expression in the countenance of Falkland, and in the whole bearing of the figure, is most exquisitely produced, and speaking.

These statues are ordered by the Commissioners of Fine Arts for rebuilding the Palace of Westminster, and are three of sixteen which are to grace St. Stephen's Hall. They will be placed on octagonal pedestals of four feet in height, in front of clustered columns, which will support the roof of the Hall. When in their destined places, they will be of surpassing effect, as the light thrown upon them will be from windows twenty-two feet from the floor; consequently, the lights and shadows of the figures will be defined with exquisite picturesqueness.

The accompanying illustration is Mr. Paton's exquisite picture—"The Reconciliation of Oberon and Titania;" with the following epigraph:—

Titania. My Oberon! what visions have I seen!
Methought I was enamoured of an ass.
Oberon. There lies your love.
Titania. How came these things to pass?
O, how mine eyes do loath his visage now!
Oberon. Silence awhile. Robin, take off this head.
Titania, music call; and strike more dead
Than common sleep, of all these five the sense.
Titania. Music, ho! music, such as charmeth sleep.
Puck. Now, when thou wak'st, with thine own fool's eyes peep.

Midsummer Night's Dream, act iv. scene 1.

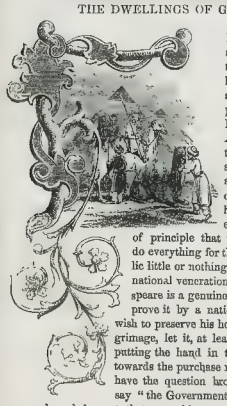
"THE RECONCILIATION OF OBERON AND TITANIA."—PAINTED BY J. NOEL PATON.

LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLE, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, AUGUST 14, 1847.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 277.—Vol. XI.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, AUGUST 21, 1847. [Sixpence.

THE DWELLINGS OF GENIUS.



FROM present appearances, we should augur that the steps which have been taken to raise a public fund to purchase Shakspeare's House at Stratford-on-Avon, seem more likely to be successful than such propositions usually are. We are glad of this, because we have an objection to establishing it as a sort of principle that the Government must do everything for the public, and the public little or nothing for themselves. If the national veneration for the name of Shakspeare is a genuine feeling, let the nation prove it by a national act: if the public wish to preserve his house as a shrine of pilgrimage, let it, at least, take the trouble of putting the hand in the pocket for a trifle towards the purchase money. We shall then have the question brought to a test; but to say "the Government ought to do it" is a mere acknowledgment that something ought to be done, without the spirit to sacrifice a penny or a moment's time to effect it. We are, therefore, glad the subscription is filling; we are glad that the Prince Consort stands at the head of it; it is a graceful tribute to the great name of the land of his adoption; and it is not a mere compliment to an English feeling, for Shakspeare is, we verily believe, as widely read, and more frequently acted, in Germany than in England: unquestionably, his works are more profoundly studied. There are, we believe, nearly twenty different translations of his dramas, independently of those single plays which such men as Schiller and Voss have reproduced. The translation of Tieck and Schlegel is all that a translation can ever hope to be; and, as to criticism, that of German writers on our great bard is perfectly overwhelming in quantity and minuteness—to develop his principles of art, his purposes, his meanings, has been the labour of love to grave Professors, University Doctors, whose profundity is something awful, and not to be comprehended save by those who have lost themselves therein, or accompanied the learned men into the very depths of their obscurity. Germany, therefore, has a right to be represented in a Shakspearean subscription; it is a nation that has adopted the wise expounder of all moods of the human heart. Germany treats the name of Shakspeare with a reverence and ceremony that become the homage of the Foreigner. But, in England, we are born to him, and regard him as a familiar friend, a possession, part of ourselves; and we shall be excused for saying that the familiarity has not been wholly without its proverbial consequence; it has made us less conscious of the power that is always working among us; sitting at the feet of the giant, we never think of his colossal proportions; nor can we disguise from ourselves the fact that many more people admire Shakspeare than read him. There are thousands who never went deeper into his writings than the specimens in the "Elegant Extracts" or "Enfield's Speaker," or those volumes of "Beauties" where the gems are spoiled by being torn out of their settings, and thrown together in a disordered heap. Like all the higher intellectual enjoyments, the poetry of Shakspeare is only open to those who are educated, in the truer and higher sense of the word. Whether it has been by their own efforts, through toil and hardship, or whether they have received it as the natural consequence of their position and wealth, matters not a straw. Shakspeare is for the man of awakened faculties, who can read and feel; he is still more for him who can analyse as well as feel, and the greater perfection in which he can do both, the more will he find to admire.

But if we dare look fact in the face, and describe what we see there, we must admit that it is but too easy to explain why we fear a proceeding like the subscription to purchase the house of Shakspeare cannot be a national one. That feeling of admiration which, like Ben Jonson's, is just "this side of idolatry," is the sentiment of few in numbers. It influences the mind and colours the language of a far wider sphere; nay, we believe it impossible to estimate the indirect influence the works of the great poet have had on the people at large, through those who give the tone of thought to the nation. But Poetry does not govern the world; it only delights a small part of it. Science, strength, and wealth, are the rulers of the earth, and to these and their works men are compelled to bow. Nothing commands the universal homage of mankind but visible results. We may rely on it that what has been the case in all ages among all nations, has a principle under it that cannot be changed. Men have always showered wealth and rewards on the soldier, the statesman, the men of action who have impelled society onward, or upheld it from falling. In a world of stern realities, the ideal must often "suffer not thinking on." Men must dig always, and sometimes fight, or they would cease to exist; and in the toil, struggles, ignorance, and misery in which the bulk of all nations have to pass their days, it is impossible such a flower as the perception of poetic beauty can lift its head or open its bosom; nay, things more divine than poetry can

HER MAJESTY'S MARINE EXCURSION.—THE ROYAL SQUADRON ENTERING DARTMOUTH HARBOUR.—(SEE PAGE 120.)

scarcely struggle upward to existence. When a writer says that the admiration of Shakspeare is a national feeling, he means it is the sentiment of the part of it he represents and addresses. But what an abyss beneath, where the light has not yet penetrated ?

Wherefore, we entreat the reader who sees thousands spent on statues to a Wellington, and tens of thousands given by men to a Cobden, or even to a Hudson, while for the house of a Shakspeare it is difficult to raise as many hundreds, not to marvel at the matter, or to be wrath and indignant, or to think worse of the world on that account. The Cobdens and Hudsons are the men of their age, doing its work, which is of a kind perceptible and tangible, a material service, materially acknowledged. The feeling that would preserve the birth-place of Shakspeare is a sentiment, a kin to the feeling of the devotee for the shrine of his saint ; but a whole people never indulges in such a refinement of admiration ; the subscription therefore will not express a national feeling in the widest meaning of the term ; it will be the homage of a number, comparatively small, but we hope large enough fully to ensure success; it is not the less fitting a thing should be done though it may not come within the province of the Government, and does not excite the efforts of the whole of the people. We do not insist on the Government employing the public funds to purchase the dwellings of great names ; it might sometimes give rise to strange debates. As doing honour to the memory of the man, it would be protested against by those who abhor the actions on which that greatness may have been built. Religious and political enmities survive to the latest generations; yet in the conflicts of creeds and parties, some of the greatest names have been won. A Government could no more purchase the "house of Cromwell," without raising a storm of opposition, than they could place his "statue" among those of the Sovereigns of England. The King of Bavaria excludes the bust of Luther from his Saxon Walhalla ; we could multiply instances of moral or controversial reasons sufficing to repress the homage to intellectual greatness. Governments avoid such questions as carrels over the ashes of the dead. But a people can divide or unite, and express their feeling of the man they delight to honour, unfettered.

Admitting the policy of a Government refraining from interference in some cases, when in others public opinion would make it impossible, there is yet something it might do cheaply, without offence, and with great advantage. As a memorial that "great men have been among us," their birth-place, their dwelling, or the house in which they died, might surely be distinguished from the common mass by some recording tablet; a name, a few letters, and a date, would be enough to make many a street in this metropolis a place of pilgrimage ; the statement of a fact can offend no opinion ; the expense of a few shillings not the most rigid economy could cavil at. The French do this even in their provincial towns, and it has a happy effect. We shall never forget the pleasure with which we once, in a ramble through Havre, stumbled on the house where Bernardin St. Pierre was born, the writer of "Paul and Virginia," and the "Studies of Nature :" in the same manner, we found unexpectedly the birth-place of Rosseau, in Geneva. Thus much a Government might surely do, on something of a complete system. The humble abodes in front of which a great name might then be found, would be continual lessons of humility—or hope : at present they must be learned from books, that but faintly impress them. Is it too much to ask this of Lord Morpeth ? Leigh Hunt might be his Lordship's "Indicator."

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

There is no political news of consequence from F[illegible] and Royal Family are at Eu. The Prince de [illegible] command of the Mediterranean squadron to [illegible] Paris on Sunday night in rather ill health. With the exception of the *Jupiter* and the *Jena*, and the steam frigate *Macellan*, which have been sent to Tunis, the number of the squadron lately commanded by Admiral Parseval, lay at anchor off Naples.

Great excitement was caused in Paris on Wednesday by the murder of the Duchesse de Praslin, daughter of Marshal Sebastiani. She had just arrived from Havre at her town residence, No. 29, Faubourg St. Honoré, and was found murdered in her bed early in the morning. The unhappy lady, although the mother of several children, was only about 40 years of age. The Procureur General aided by several police and legal authority at once instituted an inquiry by an examination of the servants, and in an investigation of this mysterious affair several arrests had been made in consequence. That no robbery had been committed is acknowledged, and in consequence, it was conjectured at first that either private vengeance or resistance against some meditated violence led to this catastrophe.

The *Echo Agricole* says that the harvest had been gathered throughout the east and south of France, and that it would require another week to be completed in the west and north, where the rain had occasioned some delay. "Our accounts from every quarter," says *L'Echo*, "concur in describing the crops as abundant; and, including the rye and other inferior grain, which had almost totally failed last year, our farmers will be able to sell for the home consumption nearly double what they sold in 1846." The fall in the price of wheat, in all the markets adjoining Paris, is now felt in the capital, where a corresponding diminution has taken place.

M. Perrin Auber, whose name was connected with the events of the fire ? lation, died a few days ago at Arpères, a small village in the neighbourhood of Paris, at an advanced age and in a condition bordering on infirmity. He was nephew of the Conventionalist Perrin (de l'Aube), who, having been implicated in some fraudulent transactions relative to a Government contract was sentenced to hard labour for life and the pillory. He was so affected by his condemnation that he suffered himself to die of hunger, and prevented his removal to the last. His nephew, immediately after the overthrow of Robespierre, called for the revision of his trial, and succeeded in clearing his character. M. Perrin Auber himself held important offices, and acted a conspicuous part in the revolution.

A painful interest has been created in Paris by a trial exhibiting a lamentable instance of perjury and deception on the part of the accused. It will be remembered that about a year and a half ago, M. Dujarrier, one of the managers of the Paris journal called the *Presse*, was killed in a duel by a journalist named de Beauvallon. The quarrel which led to the duel took place at cards in a party composed of actresses and young men, many of them of some rank, and closely connected with literature. M. de Beauvallon was tried for the murder of Dujarrier, and acquitted, but it appeared upon the trial that the duel had not taken place according to what are called the rules of honour. Amongst other things, it was proven that, when on the ground, one of the seconds of Dujarrier, M. Bixio, had, having a suspicion that the pistols, which were supplied by M. d'Equeuilles (or, as he calls himself, the Viscount d'Equilles), one of Beauvallon's seconds, had been tried, and were well known to Beauvallon, objected to their being used, until he was assured by d'Equeuilles, *on his honour*, that they had not been tried by Beauvallon, that they were the property of d'Equeuilles, and that Beauvallon knew nothing about them. On the trial, d'Equeuilles swore positively that his principal knew nothing of the pistols, which, however, it was proved were the property of M. Granier de Cassagnac, also a journalist, and brother-in-law of Beauvallon. A short time after the trial, it was stated by a friend of de Maynard, another journalist, to his friends, that the pistols had been tried in his presence early on the morning of the day on which the duel took place, by Beauvallon, who fired several shots with them, and stated that he knew them well, as he had practised with them during the entire summer, in the country. This report reaching the ears of justice, De Maynard was interrogated, and having repeated his statement, d'Equeuilles was indicted for perjury.

The trial so announced on Thursday (last week) before the Paris Court of Assize, when De Maynard deposed to the above facts, and was confirmed by several witnesses. On Friday Granier de Cassagnac himself appeared as a witness for d'Equeuilles, and swore that the whole of De Maynard's statement was false. This led to the arrest, in court, of Beauvallon, by order of the President, on a charge of perjury. The trial of d'Equeuilles was terminated on Saturday, when d'Equeuilles was convicted of perjury, and was sentenced to ten years imprisonment. Nearly all the parties in this affair are directly or indirectly connected with the public press, and an impression is conveyed, from some of the evidence, that Dujarrier was provoked into a duel, he having no skill as a shot, from a feeling of dislike and jealousy connected with his occupation as manager of a rival paper.

M. d'Equeuilles has since appealed against the sentence.

The evidence of the medical man who attended the parties to the ground, is peculiarly important, for he states that Beauvallon delayed his fire in order to take deliberate aim, and that all the rules of honour in duels were on this occasion violated.

The Judge remarked with great severity upon the language used by M. de Beauvallon, as applied to M. Bertrand, the friend of Dujarrier. Beauvallon hinted, in fact, that he would call M. Bertrand also to account; and the Judge, in commenting upon the conduct of the parties, observed that no man could notice a challenge from Beauvallon, who had used *armes fraduleuses*

The trial of M. de Beauvallon for perjury will take place in September next.

The preliminary steps have been taken, and the prin[illegible] to be examined. They are the same who appeared against M d'Equeuilley.

SPAIN.

Some of the Ministerial papers of Madrid hint at the probability of a speedy reconciliation between the King and Queen. On this expected reconciliation most of the other journals dwell; and it was very generally reported at Madrid that if such did not take place immediately after the Cabinet Council, which is to assemble on the 13th, M. Pacheco would resign the Presidency of the Council, and M. Salamanca would probably be entrusted with the formation of another Administration.

The *Pays* says, that the dissolution in the Cabinet is wider than ever, and that it seems irremediable. It adds, that M. Pacheco, M. [illegible], and some other members of the Cabinet, are determined not to remain in office, except upon two conditions; first, that the separation of the King and Queen shall terminate: and, secondly, that the Cortes shall be called together immediately. On the first of these questions, M. Salamanca appears indifferent; and as to the second, he declares openly, that if he should be called on to form a new Ministry, the first thing he will do will be to dissolve the present Cortes.

One of the Progressista papers announces that General O'Donnell has been recalled from the Governor-Generalship of Cuba, and that the Ministry, along with his letter of recall, sent him a passport, allowing him to travel in foreign countries for two years, or, in other words, banished him for that period. If this Ministerial papers admit that General O'Donnell has been recalled, but they say it is merely because his three years of service have expired, and they deny the story of the banishment, which they say is an absurdity.

The neighbourhood of Alcobendas, about four leagues from Madrid, has been devastated by a most furious hail-storm. The inhabitants were of enormous size, several weighing half a pound. The peasants working in the open country only escaped destruction by taking refuge under the lee of walls and enclosures, or beneath their carts ; and, as it was, several got severely bruised about the head and shoulders. Numbers of oxen and sheep were killed, and hundreds of dead rabbits, hares, and birds were picked up the day after, stoned to death. An immense quantity of grapes have been entirely destroyed. The Bayonne diligence was overturned at this same time by the wind.

SWITZERLAND.

A letter from Berne, of the 13th, in the *Constitutionnel*, says : "It was expected in the sitting of the Diet of this day, that the deputies of the Sonderbund would have demanded a collective protest to be inserted against the decision come to the day before yesterday wil.; respect to the warlike preparations of the League ; but the deputy of Lucerne merely demanded that it should be stated in the minutes, that he did not recognise the decision in question, inasmuch as it seems denied the right of the Diet to pass measures of the kind.

The *Presse*, in a letter from Berne of the same date, says :—"There is great talk of a note from Lord Palmerston, transmitted to the President of the Diet, by an English Chargé d'Affaires, in an audience demanded for that purpose, which took place yesterday forenoon. The note says, in substance, first, that England will not interfere in the affairs of Switzerland; secondly, Switzerland has the right to constitute and reorganise itself just as she chooses, in so far as regards her internal affairs; thirdly, that England reckons sufficiently on the energy of the present President of the Diet, to believe that he will cause the resolutions adopted by the Diet to be executed, and that, in consequence of this note, the Diet, whose ordinary labours will finish about the end of the month, will have an extraordinary meeting at the end of October, for the purpose of putting its resolutions in execution. The Catholic Cantons should not, before that time, learn the danger of obstinate resistance. Berne has already 30,000 men ready organised and exercised.

The note of Lord Palmerston may be regarded as a protest against the proceedings of Austria and France towards Switzerland.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

THE FATAL DUEL AT CAMDEN-TOWN.—CONVICTION OF LIEUTENANT MUNRO

On Wednesday, *Alexander Thomas Munro* was tried on an indictment charging him with the wilful murder of David Lynor Fawcett.

He pleaded not guilty.

He was also arraigned upon the Coroner's inquisition with the like offence, and to that he also pleaded not guilty.

The indictment accused the prisoner of having, on the 1st of July, 1843, at the parish of St. Mary, Islington, made an assault upon David Lynor Fawcett, and that he discharged a pistol at him, loaded with powder and a leaden bullet, thereby inflicting a mortal wound, of which he languished until the 3rd of July, and then died.

The Attorney-General, Mr. Waddington, and Mr. [illegible] appeared for the Crown; the prisoner was defended by Mr. Clarkson and Mr. Bodkin.

The Attorney-General stated the case to the Jury. The mere mention of the names of Lieut. Munro and Col. Fawcett would recall to their recollection the circumstances connected with the fatal duel which took place about four years ago. The circumstances which at the time were made the subject of much discussion in the public newspapers. He was sorry to say that the circumstances of this melancholy case were very similar to those of the former. On the 1st of July, 1843, the prisoner at the bar was a gentleman of distinguished valour and of high character, whose conduct in the service of his country had raised him from the ranks to the honourable post of Lieutenant and Adjutant of the Royal Horse Guards Blue. The unfortunate deceased, Colonel Fawcett, had been well known in the service. He had served with great reputation abroad, and had risen to the rank of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army, and of Major of the 58th regiment of Foot. These two gentlemen were connected by marriage with two sisters, and [illegible] sequence of some disagreement, the nature of which he (the Attorney-General) should not be able to enter, and upon which he should not speculate between them, on the Thursday or Friday preceding the fatal Saturday, the 1st of July, 1843, the prisoner at the bar, in the gentlemanly manner, had proved to have been seen, at an early hour of the morning of that day, in a field near the Brecknock Arms, in the neighbourhood of London, where the fatal encounter between the [illegible] took place. It appeared that the deceased had been challenged by the prisoner at the bar at his opponent, Colonel Fawcett fell to the ground, and lingered until the following Monday, when he expired from the effects of the wound [illegible] had received. This was a state of things and facts, then shortly stated to [illegible], he (the Attorney General) had learned, and

month, his life for a length of time having been despaired of. His wife, when questioned, avowed that she it was who had committed the outrage, and she said she was "only sorry that she had not done more for him." The prisoner, in her defence, spoke of the very bad conduct of which her husband had been guilty, and which had driven her to distraction. This treatment was borne on by evidence. The learned Chief Baron told the Jury that the prosecutor's treatment of his wife was calculated to diminish the strong feeling that might otherwise have been entertained towards her; but, however these might call for their sympathy, one could not conceive anything that would justify the strange unheard of mode of dealing out revenge—tying a man down in bed, then throwing upon him boiling water. There was nothing could palliate so strange and unexampled a crime. The Jury immediately returned a verdict of "Guilty," under circumstances of great provocation.—The prisoner was sentenced to ten years' transportation.

COUNTRY NEWS.

THE NORTH WARWICKSHIRE ELECTION.

After the official declaration of the poll on Monday, at Colshill,

Mr. Newdegate addressed the electors. He said he felt that in having chosen him as their representative, they had singled out an humble individual for the impersonation of a great and deep feeling. They had chosen him as the object by which they could testify their adherence to those great principles by which this country had been governed through a series of events sometimes most disastrous—sometimes marked by every change of circumstances and seasons—sometimes marked by changes in administrations—sometimes changes in the constitution of the country—still these great principles had been adhered to, and by them England had risen to her present proud distinction amongst the nations of the earth. He rejoiced most heartily in the result of the present contest, because he found himself associated with the gentleman, Mr. Spooner, who was then beside him. (Loud cheers.) He rejoiced that they had placed him beside that hon. gentleman as their representative in Parliament, because it had proved that the electors of North Warwickshire were determined to hold out the hand of fellowship to Birmingham. (Loud cheers.) The landed aristocracy, the farmers, and the manufacturers of the northern division had proved that they would seek an alliance with the wealth and the intelligence of Birmingham, and Birmingham had proved that at least they would reciprocate that kind feeling—they had proved that they looked to them for co-operation (hear, hear); that they were identified in feeling and in interest with them, and that their happiness was inseparable; that there was a great bond of union which must be kept up in order to the security and defence of that common interest. (Cheers.) They had felt that that bond of union was to be found in that true Conservative principle, in that true English feeling of neighbourhood, which had distinguished this country for centuries. He did rejoice that the contest and its result had happened at this particular crisis, when they had seen political events which every man must lament, when they looked forth to the meeting of a Parliament the nature of which it was extremely difficult to form an opinion of, and when they could not but feel that if the institutions of the country were to be held sacred and upheld, that result did not depend upon any party, but upon the sound good sense of the people. (Cheers.) He hailed the result of that election, because it proved that the feelings of the different classes were not antagonistic—he hailed it because it had been endeavoured by some to persuade one class that their interests were not identified with the other. It proved that let leaders err as they might, representatives change as they had done, let parties be weak, the heart of England was still sound (cheers), and that the people of England were fit to govern themselves, and that they would do it. (Renewed cheers.) He should, in conclusion, observe that their decision would go forth to the country as evidence that men connected with various interests—men amongst whom it had been sought to create division, had met and decided upon the great principle, that they would see the industry of the country was defended, and that they would expect that defence from the Government of the country; that they would maintain the Church with tolerance to every other creed, and that nothing would separate them from that Constitution which they believed to be the pride of this country, and the preservation of the liberty of every other.

The hon. gentleman retired amidst renewed cheering, and gave way for

Richard Spooner, Esq., who was also greeted with the most rapturous applause. The hon. gentleman then addressed the electors, and after thanking them for the manner in which they had conducted the election in his regard, proceeded to notice the leading political points upon which he had solicited their suffrages; and argued upon what he termed the evils of the present system of Free Trade, and the necessity of such an alteration as would enable them to compete with foreigners.

THE TAMWORTH BIBLE SOCIETY.

Sir Robert Peel presided on Wednesday at the annual meeting of the Tamworth Bible Society. After a general eulogium upon such societies, the right hon. Baronet said, "It is impossible to look at the condition of society in this country without being convinced that great and important changes have taken place in many districts. By the spread of manufactures many villages of little importance, and scarcely known by name, have become populous towns; districts once comprising thousands and tens of thousands of population, and it must be quite obvious that the means of pastoral superintendence in these districts are exceedingly limited in proportion to the population, and I know no mode in which we can so effectually aid the exertions of those who are labouring night and day in the performance of their spiritual duties than by giving them that assistance which the Bible Society proposes to give, by enabling them to circulate amongst that population the Divine Scriptures. Independently of that there is another consideration which calls for increased exertions and assistance. I have alluded to one of the great works in progress in this neighbourhood. I mean the railway to connect Rugby and Stafford, and throughout the whole of this land similar works are in progress. Now one of the effects of such undertakings is to diminish very much the force and efficacy of pastoral superintendence over a large portion of the population. The effect is to bring together a great mass of the population, who will not be under that pastoral superintendence to which they have been accustomed. To have congregated together thousands who are now deprived of that restraint naturally attaching to a fixed residence, who may, perhaps, have ceased to feel the responsibility of that character, which they would retain in a fixed spot: that portion of the population in the enjoyment of many of those comforts others are deprived of, because enabled to demand ample remuneration for their labour, are deficient of pastoral superintendence. Depend upon it, you cannot remedy the defect more effectually than by enabling the ministers of religion, who are daily devoting their exertions to the spiritual care of their fellow-creatures, to supply that portion of the population at the cheapest rate, if necessary, with copies of the Word of God. (Hear, hear.) There is another matter of still greater importance, requiring great exertion and consideration. There is a great movement of the public mind relative to public education; all parties, of whatever creed or religious denomination, are beginning to be convinced that there has been upon the part of all of us a great deficiency in that respect—we have permitted our religious differences to operate against education, and it has now become necessary that that great object of national education shall be obtained by a sacrifice on the part of all of us of some of those scruples which have hitherto prevented it. Be the character of that education what it may—whether complete religious instruction constitutes a part of it, whether, to accommodate some, the religious instruction may not be so extensive, whether the instruction be complete or deficient—believe me it is absolutely necessary to provide for the distribution of the Word of God. But the object of the Bible Society is to circulate the word of God in the most remote regions; and you are aware that in consequence of recent relations with the Chinese Government, we have received increased facilities for the distribution of the Word of God in that country. In New Zealand, and other parts of the world, we are laying the foundation of new and large societies; and the future character and moral tendency of those societies, which are springing up into great kingdoms, may be, and no doubt will be, determined by the basis of moral and religious instruction upon which we now establish them. I cannot conclude these observations without expressing my most cordial satisfaction that this meeting is not composed exclusively of any one denomination of Christians. I do most cordially rejoice that all those connected in this bond of unity and adherence, in the comprehensive sense, to the Protestant faith—I rejoice, I say, that we are met here, forgetting mere differences, and aiding in this common object. I avow that I am most decidedly in favour of the United Established Church; I am in favour of that form of Christianity established in this country; I give a decided preference to its forms, to its doctrines, and its episcopal order; and I trust no sacrifice of any principles by cordially uniting with others who differ with me upon these points, but concur with me in that high principle that the Bible contains the word of God."

ALLEGED BRIBERY IN GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—A public dinner was given on Monday last at Dursley, West Gloucester, to celebrate the return of the Hon. Grantley Berkeley, who made a speech on the occasion, in which he entered into lengthened details of the different measures taken by his adversaries to oppose his return. It was no use to assert (said the honourable gentleman) that the Duke of Beaufort did not direct his tenants to vote against me, for I saw the order. (Hear, hear, and Shame.) Lord Ducie did the same. An elector wrote to me and said, "When you write to me again disguise your hand, for the postmaster here in Grenville Berkeley is informed, and will report your correspondence ith me to Lord Ducie." (Shame.) On hearing this, I wrote to Lord Ducie, and received a reply from Lady Ducie, stating that her lord was ill, and declined listening to electioneering matters. I then wrote to Lady Ducie, telling her that if the Earl was ill he could say, sy or nay, would he leave his tenants free to vote for Grantley Berkeley if they pleased. The only answer I got to this straightforward question was an insolent letter from Mr. Morton, the Earl's steward. The Lord-Lieutenant—you all know what he has done. He brought down my brother Augustus, who had not been at his castle for fourteen years, to vote against me. He attempted to induce my brother Henry to take the same course, but he remained neutral, and Craven plumped against me, his brother. (Shame.) You all know that the most disgusting scenes of debauchery, corruption, and bribery ever witnessed in this country took place at Berkeley. He never will have purity of election so long as the golden sceptre of the Peer can make pocket members subservient to the point of its own indication. The time, however, is coming when Lords will be compelled to lay aside the pressure of the coronet, and act for the good of the people. (Loud cheers.) Gloucestershire and Monmouthshire have taught the three Lords a lesson. Gentlemen (concluded the honourable gentleman) allow me to thank you again for our proud position. Gratitude will cause me to take a more prominent part in all that concerns your interest and the country at large than I have hitherto done. Trust me, I will do everything that is free in principle and correct in purpose. Give me a fair trial, and you will not find me wanting. (Great cheering.)

EPITOME OF NEWS.—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The funds of King's College Hospital have just received an addition of £1000, by a legacy under the will of the late Miss Colyer, of Farningham, Kent

A Vienna letter of the 6th announces that Mr. David Montefiore, son of Sir Moses, died, a few days before, at the waters of Ischl, in the Tyrol, aged 33. Baron Solomon de Rothschild, who is related to the family of Montefiore, has had the body embalmed to be sent to London.

A few days ago Mr. Cobden was received at the railway terminus at Stettin by a number of his admirers. The same evening a banquet was given to him in the Hotel de Prusse. In a short speech Mr. Cobden said that the Corn-Laws, the corner-stone of the edifice of Protection, having been knocked away, the whole building would soon fall, and that the Navigation Act would soon share the same fate. This called forth loud applause.

Advices from Dresden, of the 3rd, announce that bread riots of a serious nature had occurred at Chemnitz. The bakers' shops had been pillaged, and it was found necessary to send for a reinforcement of troops. Order was re-established on the 1st of last Session.

The house in which Shakspeare, the great poet of England, was born, is now in the market. It is rather a curious coincidence that the house in which Burns, the great poet of Scotland, lived for many years, and in which he died, is in the market at the same time.

Mr. Twisleton, who has been for some time the Assistant-Commissioner for administering the Poor-Law in Ireland, is appointed to the head of the Irish Board, in conjunction with the Secretary for Ireland, in pursuance of the Amended Act of last Session.

The last accounts from Albania, in the German papers, are of an alarming nature. The insurrection had gained Upper and Lower Albania, and the Scientific Congress of France will open its fifteenth Session at Tours on the 1st September

The advices from New Zealand to the 20th of March are interesting. The land question between the natives and the Governor had been adjusted. The amount of compensation to be received by the natives is £5000; namely, £2900 for the disputed lands at Parrau, and £3600 for the Wairau. The money was to be paid down in five yearly instalments. By this concession, the Government obtain all the land from Wairau to the farms comprised in the New Zealand Company's limits.

The *Preston Pilot* mentions an instance of one of the electors having been bribed with a "Bank of Elegance" note!

A proposal has been made in Glasgow for the institution of a fund for the purchase of an annuity to Mr. Sheridan Knowles. No definitive method of raising it has yet been resolved on; but an amateur theatrical performance is one of the schemes talked of. Mr. Knowles gave lessons in elocution in Glasgow many years ago, and has numerous pupils at the bar, in the pulpit, and in other walks of professional life in Scotland.

It is said that Mr. Vernon, the celebrated collector and patron of English art, has given the better and larger portion of his pictures to the National Gallery

Among the latest arrivals of vessels from foreign ports is one named the *Jenny Lind*, from Miramichi, with a cargo of wood goods.

During the last year there were issued in the United Kingdom 3,616,597 money orders, the amount of which came to £7,471,056 16s. 3d. The number paid in the same time was 3,609,803, amount £7,044,297 3s. 6d. Total issues and paid, 7,054,983, amount, £14,125,452 19s. 9d. Of the number of seven millions issued and paid within the year, about one million and a half are issued and paid at the office in London alone.

Letters from Odessa, of the 5th inst., are given by the *Augsburg Gazette*, which say that after M. Coletti had intimated that the £23,000 half-year's interest was ready to be paid Sir Edmund Lyons, the further sum of £3000, due in 1844, was demanded, and that our Minister was prepared to insist upon the payment.

Accounts from all parts of the Continent denote a fall in the price of grain. Letters from Stettin, of the 2nd of August, speak of a progressive fall in the prices there. In Saxony the harvest is not quite finished, but of a superior quality; the potato crop also promised well, though the disease has manifested itself in a few districts. In Silesia this year's harvest is at least double that of last year, and should the potato crop fail, no fears are entertained of a scarcity.

Byron's statue, by Thorwaldsen, about which so much dispute took place, ending in its rejection from Westminster Abbey and Trinity College, Cambridge, has been placed in the library there, and been an interesting object to the numerous visitors whom the election has called to the spot.

Divine service by the Jews was celebrated for the first time on a Sunday, on the 8th inst., at Koningen-straat, Amsterdam, when about 600 Jews in the Synagogue, and more than 200 Christians, among whom were several eminent functionaries of the town, including the Director of Police, who strongly opposed the intention of the Jews to transfer the celebration of the Sabbath from Saturdays to Sundays.

A man who has been employed as a card-room hand at Messrs. Knott's mill, Ashton, near Manchester, had the pleasing intelligence brought to him on Tuesday that an estate in Wales, value £5000, had been left him by a relative, and that he was wanted to take possession. He has been in extreme poverty for a long time, not being able to purchase a pair of shoes during the last seven years.

Mr. Cunard has entered into a contract with the British Government to run a line of steamers from Halifax to Bermuda, and to place a steamer on the route between Halifax and St. John's, Newfoundland. The contract has no connexion direct or indirect with the British North American Royal Mail Company.

The extension of the Eastern Counties Railway to Huntingdon and St. Ives was on Tuesday opened for public traffic. There will in future be four trains each way daily.

The opening of the section of the Swiss Northern Railway between Baden and Zurich took place on the 7th inst

One day last week, the Essex locomotive engine took from Bury St. Edmund's, or Stowmarket, to Ipswich, the amazing number of one hundred and forty-nine loaded goods waggons at one time; and when the engine reached the Ipswich station, the other extremity of the line of waggons was close to the bridge on the London-road, a distance of nearly a mile!

Upwards of 300 of the out-pensioners of Chelsea Hospital, together with their wives and families, are about to embark from Belfast for Auckland, in New Zealand.

A Nonconformist League is proposed to be started at Manchester, and a preliminary meeting was held at the Town-hall on Tuesday evening, at which resolutions were passed, agreeing to form a board of deputies, representing the entire body.

A letter from Rome states that the railroad question has been definitively settled by the Pontifical Government. The privilege for the road from Rome to Cabrano, by Albano, has been granted to a company which has at its head Prince Altieri and M. Rosetti, and that from Bologna to Ancona is to be given to a company formed at the latter place.

Mr. Adderley, of Doctors'-commons and Upper Clapton, who died on the 2nd of August, has left a legacy to Sir Peter Laurie of £800, as a mark of esteem and respect for, what he considers, his important public services as a Magistrate.

Mr. Wells, of Redleaf, Kent, who died a few days ago, has bequeathed to the country his famous picture of "The Glorification," by Guido, which he purchased from the late Sir Thomas Lawrence for 1900 guineas.

The passengers between England and Boulogne, during the week ending the 15th inst., were 2507, against 3683 in the corresponding week of last year; the passengers between England and Dover were 543, against 444.

Prince Napoleon Bonaparte, son of the ex-King of Westphalia, arrived last week at Rotterdam.

According to accounts from Tiflis, to the middle of July, the Russians were making great preparations to possess themselves of the village of Gergebi. The Commander-in-Chief was determined to bombard the village, and to surround it in such a manner that not a man of the garrison should escape. A corps of 15,000 men, with 30 pieces of artillery, are to be employed against it.

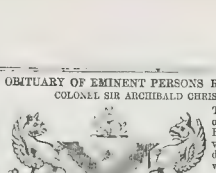
A Vienna letter of the 8th states that the Emperor and Empress of Austria will leave that capital at the end of this month, and take an excursion in Styria and the Tyrol, visiting the works on the railroads, which are being formed as the expense of the State. Their Majesties will be attended by Prince Metternich, and their absence will be for about a month.

The *Severn* steamer, with the West India Mail, arrived on Thursday at Southampton, bringing the usual mails and 43 passengers. The want of rain was still much felt in all the islands. Freights were still very high. From Madeira and the Azores all had quietly acknowledged the authority of the Queen of Portugal.

The *Allgemeine Zeitung* mentions from Hanover, August 7th, a rumour that the presence of the Duke of Cambridge there is not merely meant as a family visit, but has for its object a far more important question, the final alteration and settlement of the succession to the throne.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

COLONEL SIR ARCHIBALD CHRISTIE, KT., K.C.H.



THE gallant officer, Colonel of the 1st Royal Veteran Battalion, and Deputy-Governor of Stirling Castle, died on the 10th inst. He was born in 1774, the eldest son of the late James Christie, Esq., of Riddry, county Lanark, by Lucy, his wife, daughter of John Beardsley, Esq., of Glascot, county Warwick. At the age of nineteen he entered the army, by purchase, as Ensign in the Royal Highlanders, and served in Flanders and Holland, where he was wounded. In 1811 he received the appointment of Commandant-General of Army Hospitals; from 1821 to 1831 acted as Commandant of Chatham; and in the latter year was made Deputy-Governor of Stirling Castle.

The family from which the deceased gentleman descended—the Christies of Stenton, county Haddington—was one of considerable respectability in East Lothian. Sir Archibald's immediate progenitor, James Christie, Esq., of Stenton, married Jane, daughter of James Foulis, Esq., of Ratho, and was grandfather of Archibald Christie, Esq., of Ratho, who wedded Anne, daughter of Sir Alexander Gordon, Bart., of Lesmore, and had a son, the late James Christie, Esq., of Riddry. Sir Archibald himself married Jane, only child of George Dwyer, Esq., third son of John Dwyer, Esq., of Singland, county Limerick; and has left a son, Frederick Gordon, and two daughters.

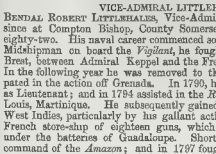
VICE-ADMIRAL LITTLEHALES.

BENDAL ROBERT LITTLEHALES, Vice-Admiral, R.N., died a few days since at Compton Bishop, County Somerset, at the advanced age of eighty-two. His naval career commenced so far back as 1778, when, as Midshipman on board the *Vigilant*, he fought in the engagement off Brest, between Admiral Keppel and the French Admiral D'Orvilliers. In the following year he was removed to the *Royal Oak*, and participated in the action off Grenada. In 1790, he obtained his commission, as Lieutenant; and in 1794 assisted in the *Rose* at the storming of Fort Louis, Martinique. He subsequently gained great distinction in the West Indies, particularly by his gallant action, in the *Beaulieu*, with a French store-ship of eighteen guns, which he boarded immediately under the batteries of Guadaloupe. Shortly after, he was given the command of the *Amazon*; and in 1797 fought a brilliant engagement with the *Droits de l'homme*, a ship of eighty guns. In 1800 he was promoted to the rank of Captain; and in 1803 took part with his ship, the *Centaur*, in the capture of St. Lucia. In 1830 he became a flag officer, and in 1840 was promoted to rank of Vice-Admiral.

Admiral Littlehales was next brother of the late Sir Edward Littlehales Baker, Bart., and second son of Baker John Littlehales, Esq., of Moulsey, in the County of Surrey, by Maria, his wife, daughter and sole heir of Bendal Martin, Esq. He was married to Mary Anne, daughter of Thomas Cleather, Esq., of Plymouth.

LADY ELEANOR FORTESCUE.

HER Ladyship, whose death occurred within the last week, was fifth



daughter of Hugh first Earl Fortescue, by Hester, his wife, third daughter of the late Right Hon. George Grenville. Lady Eleanor was the only daughter who remained unmarried, and continued till her decease to reside with her venerable parent, the Countess Dowager. Her elder brother is the present Earl Fortescue; and, of her sisters, the eldest is the Dowager Lady King; the second, the wife of the Hon. Newton Fellowes; the third is married to George Wilbraham, Esq., late M.P. for Cheshire; the fourth, wife of Sir James Hamlyn Williams, Bart.; and the youngest, of Lord Courtenay.

At the period of her decease, Lady Eleanor was in her fiftieth year.

THE RIGHT REV. DR. GRIFFITHS, V.A.L.D.

THIS Right Rev. Prelate, Titular Bishop of Olena, and Vicar Apostolic of the London District, died at his residence in Golden-square, on the 12th instant, aged fifty-six.

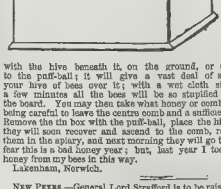
Dr. Griffiths was the first Catholic Bishop of the London District appointed since the passing of the Emancipation Act; and, though his administration lasted during a period of calm and tranquillity, it was marked by distinguished zeal, energy, and piety. During the period many new Catholic houses of worship have been built, and several new Catholic benevolent institutions established. Previously to his selection as Vicar Apostolic of the London District, in 1836, he acted for three years as coadjutor to the late Bishop Bramston. At an earlier period he had filled, for some time, the President's chair at St. Edmund's College.

Dr. Griffiths was, we believe, an Irishman; and, some years ago, held high office in the famous College of Maynooth.

KEEPING BEES.

(From a Correspondent.)

SEEING, in your Journal, mention of many successful attempts or experiments that have recently been made in France in the etherisation of bees to obtain their honey, I am induced to send you the following:—I have been a bee-keeper for more than twenty years, and have never destroyed any bees, but yet have frequently obtained large quantities of honey. Some I obtain from my boxes, which are made on the double or treble strata principle; so that, I can take off the top cape or box, and obtain the honey, without hurting even a single bee. In July, or about this season of the year, if the bees have filled my top boxes or capes with virgin honey, on a fine day I take off the top and carry it to a few yards' distance from the hive or apiary; I then turn it up in the sun, and in a short time the bees which are in it will leave one by one, and return to the hive; and, in an hour or two, I find in my box from fifteen to twenty pounds of the purest honey that can be imagined. My hives are filled with a large swarm of bees, with part of an old hive: when all is ready, set this tin box,



A A is a tin box, about two inches deep; B about four inches diameter; B B is a conical lid or cover which fits the box, and is perforated with small holes; and, in the bottom of the box, are, also, a few small perforations to admit of air to pass through the box when in use. To use this box for fumigating the bees put into it a small piece of the fungus *Lycoperdon Bovista*, or puff-ball, which, on a red hot coal or piece of wood, will give a vast deal of smoke. Immediately, place your hive of bees over it; with a wet cloth stop in all the fume, and in a few minutes all the bees will be so stupified that they all fall down on the board. You may then take what honey or comb you please from the stock, being careful to leave the centre comb and a sufficient quantity for their support. Remove the tin box with the puff-ball, place the hive again over the bees, and they will soon recover and ascend to the comb, remaining in the hive; place them in the apiary, and next morning they will go to work with fresh energy. I for three years have done so; but, last year I took upwards of three stone of honey from my bees in this way.

Lakenham, Norwich. R. S.

NEW PEERS.—General Lord Strafford is to be raised to the Earldom, and Lords Acheson and Cremorne and Sir R. Bulkeley Philipps, Bart., will be created Peers of the realm. Lieutenant-General Sir John Macdonald, Lord Fitzroy Somerset, and Sir Colin Halkett are soon to receive the Grand Cross of the Bath. The revival of the Earldom of Strafford, by the elevation of General Lord Strafford to that title, is a revival which takes place for the third time. The first occurred in the reign of Charles II., who restored the title to the son of the great Earl of Strafford, sacrificed by Charles I. to the popular hatred. The second revival of the title was made by Queen Anne, who conferred it on a male relative of the same family; and the third takes place under Queen Victoria, by whom it is now conferred on the brother of the late member for Middlesex.

SKETCHES IN MEXICO.

MEXICAN GUERILLAS.

The intelligence received by the *Britannia*, and given in our late edition of last week, states that a good deal of skirmishing had taken place between the Americans and Mexicans in the districts adjoining the coast. De Russy appears to have been dispatched up the river, to the aid of some liberated American prisoners; he landed sixty miles above Tampico, and made his way to the vicinity of Huejutla, where he was surrounded by 1200 or 1400 Mexicans, through whom,

TRAVELLING IN MEXICO.—BRIDGE AT TEMALAUCAN.

MEXICAN PRIESTS.

THE WESTMINSTER HALL EXHIBITION.

"EDWARD'S GENEROSITY TO THE PEOPLE OF CALAIS DURING THE SIEGE OF 1346."—(PRIZE, £300.)—PAINTED BY PAUL FALCONER POOLE.

with 120 men, he cut his way, and returned to the river to wait for reinforcements.

Vera Cruz was in a state of great excitement. Gen. Pearce was stated to have reached Puente Nacional with 2500 men and 150 waggons on his march towards Puebla; was in fact encamped only ten miles from the city, and his scouts reported a large force of Mexicans at Puente Nacional, advancing towards him. Vera Cruz was placed in a state of defence, the shipping was removed from between the castle and the town, and Gen. Pearce came in, and, having obtained a reinforcement of 700 men, returned to his camp. De Russy had made good his retreat to the town, with a loss of 20 killed, 10 wounded, and two missing, together with some mules and pack-horses

The communication between Vera Cruz and the interior was very precarious. General Scott's express from Puebla had been attacked, and killed, after a desperate resistance; an express of the *Peacock* had been robbed of his letters, and left [illegible]

General Scott was at Puebla on the 3rd of July: and had received intelligence, on the 2nd, that the Mexicans had appointed Commissioners to meet Mr. Trist on the 8th, at St. Martin Tesmalaucan, to learn from him the terms he was authorised to offer to the President. The peace party was understood to be gaining the ascendancy among the Mexicans. Santa Anna was represented by some as inclining to peace: by others it was thought that he merely affected such a leaning to gain time. The progress of events in Mexico, however, precludes the supposition of a united and protracted resistance to the Americans.

General Taylor on the 29th of June, was still at Walnut Springs, waiting for reinforcements. He had collected 120,000 natives, 800 waggons, and 2000 mules, but still the men promised by his Government were not forthcoming. General Wool had only 2000 at Buena Vista. The Mexican troops at San Luis were variously reported at from 4000 to 14,000.

Throughout the war the Priests had taken a very active part. The first of our Illustrations shows an Ecclesiastical Dignitary riding to his Convent; a party of Monks, &c.

The second Scene is at the Bridge at Tesmalaucan, where the mode of travelling is illustrated.

The third Tableau shows the Guerilla mode of warfare, now common in the Mexican States

For these characteristic Scenes we are indebted to Mr. James Mortier, the distinguished traveller, who has obligingly placed his Sketch-book at our Art [illegible] disposal.

Election Amenities in Ireland.—At the Dublin University election, Mr. Butt, the well-known political barrister, made a poignant retort upon Mr. Shaw. On the day of nomination, after Mr. Butt had addressed the electors, Mr Shaw said: "Speaking, not as an Oxford graduate, but as an Irish gentleman, I will say that Mr Butt's speech proves nothing but the vulgarity of his own nature, which not even an education at this university could refine." Mr. Butt had no opportunity of replying till some time after, when he took care to tell the Recorder "that it was a great pity when he had secured a retiring pension of three thousand per annum on the consolidated fund, that he had not also managed to put his tongue upon the civil list."

A Shark in the Mediterranean.—An accident, extraordinary for the Mediterranean, recently occurred at Corfu. A short time ago her Majesty's steam packet *Ardent* had a part of her crew bathing alongside—other persons of the place were bathing among them—when the dorsal fin of a large fish (no doubt a shark) appeared above the water. The shark struck a lad of the *Ardent* on the breast; it immediately afterwards seized a man (not belonging to the *Ardent*) by the back of the neck, and bore him down. The *Ardent* instantly lowered a boat, but the sufferer did not rise again. The lad who had been struck was taken on board his ship, and soon recovered.

Jones, the Palace Intruder.—The "boy Jones," whose name became so ancillar to the public ear by his intrusive pranks at [illegible] Ingham House, and frequently baffled the utmost [illegible] palace guard, is now trumpeter in the 8th Hussars in Limerick [illegible] fectly cured of his wayward disposition, and one of the best [illegible] men in the regiment. To the men and officers of the 8th he continues to be known by no other appellation than that of "boy Jones," which acquire him such celebrity three or four years ago in London and Windsor.

The Force of Imagination.—Captain Corbin, the captain of a Ramsgate steamer, recently gave the following narrative indicative of the force of imagination. The Captain went his rounds among the passengers to receive their fares. Upon taking the amount demanded from two ladies, one of them discovered in consequence that she was on her way to Ramsgate, and not, as she thought, to Margate. Captain Corbin, seeing her sudden alarm, assured her that the difference was comparatively nothing, as the weather was fine, and the sea as smooth as glass. She, however, expressed the utmost dread of the North Foreland. Captain Corbin heard but little further on the subject, naturally imagining that in a little time she would laugh at her ill-grounded fears. Upon being told by her companion that she was off the North Foreland, the lady in question fell back into a fainting fit, from which she never recovered. She was removed from out of the steamer (the *Little Western*) upon its arrival at Ramsgate, and placed in a fly by order of the captain, who himself obtained apartments for the insensible lady and her distracted sister. Every care and attention was paid her, but she died the same evening—an extraordinary instance of the folly of allowing the mind to be overcome by horrors of its own creating.

THE WESTMINSTER HALL EXHIBITION.

The Hall continues to be crowded on the public or free days; and the receipts on Saturdays are very considerable.

We have this week engraved Mr. Poole's noble Picture—"Edward's Generosity to the People of Calais during the Siege of 1346." The figures in the centre of the Picture represent Edward and the Black Prince distributing alms. The incident is told in the following epigraph:—"Shortly after the battle of Cressy, Edward III. sent to England for a supply of provisions, and on the 3rd of September encamped before Calais to besiege it. He resolved to starve it into a surrender. The Governor, Jean de Vienne, perceiving his project, sent 1700 of the poor persons out of the town; and Edward, with a high-souled compassion, let them go, giving them a hearty dinner as they passed, and two sterlings to each individual—a rare instance of generous warfare."—

The town has render'd; and the valiant King,
With the boy-conqueror of Cressy's plain,
Go forth on Mercy's mission; succours bring
To the wan habitants, who long had lain
Groaning beneath stark Famine's gnawing chain!
But now, as a parched field when the sweet shower
Descends, they smile revivified again
The sap of life, its blessings and its power.
Oh! truly, "Mercy is the brightest gem
That ever shone upon a Monarch's crown;"
But when it beams upon War's diadem,
Then, then indeed, it calls God's blessing down.
And well the city of brave St. Pierre
May homage to the blessed maxim bear.—L.

A Fortunate County.—In consequence of there being no prisoners, *nor business of any kind* to transact, at the last Assizes for the county of Radnor, the High Sheriff, Henry Miles, Esq., had to present the Judge, Mr. Justice Cresswell, with a pair of white kid gloves, embroidered in gold. A similar event has not taken place for a considerable number of years in that county. His Lordship remarked that it was the first time it had occurred to him since he had been on the bench.

BIRTHPLACE OF MR. COBDEN, M.P.

One of the appeals of Mr. Cobden to the agriculturists of England during the Corn-Law agitation, was that he, by birth, was one of themselves; that he was the son of a farmer; and there is no doubt it had considerable effect. Mr. Cobden was born on a farm called Dunford, in the immediate vicinity of Midhurst, in Sussex. He did not follow his father's profession; but his career is too well known to require recapitulation here. The property had passed out of his family, but it is understood that it has just been repurchased by him, or for him, and that he is again the owner of his patrimonial estate.

BIRTHPLACE OF MR. COBDEN, M.P., NEAR MIDHURST, SUSSEX.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, August 22.—Twelfth Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 23.—The Sun rises at 4h. 59m.; is due East at 9h. 41m.; and sets at 7h. 59m.
TUESDAY, 24.—St. Bartholomew. Mercury rises at 3h. 23m., a.m.
WEDNESDAY, 25. The length of the Day is 13h. 59m.; and that of the Night is 10h. 1m.
THURSDAY, 26.—Prince Albert born, 1819. Full Moon at 9h. 3m. p.m. in the morning.
FRIDAY, 27.—Mars rises at 9h. 5m. p.m.; and Souths at 4h. 12m. after midnight.
SATURDAY, 28.—St. Augustin. Saturn rises at 7h. 13m. p.m.; and Souths at 37m. after midnight.
Saturn is due South, about midnight; Mars, at the same time, is situated East of the meridian; and Jupiter is rising near the North-East. The planet Mercury is favourably situated for observing him during the hour preceding the time of Sun-rise.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 28.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
M. A. 10 5	M. A. 10 40	M. A. 11 22	M. A. 11 59	M. A. 0 25	M. A. 0 50	M. A. 1 20
M. A. 11 19	M. A. 11 54	M. A. 0 36	M. A. 1 5	M. A. 1 40	M. A. 2 21	M. A. 3 10
M. A. 11 39	M. A. 0 14	M. A. 0 50	M. A. 1 29	M. A. 2 20	M. A. 3 20	M. A. 4 25

* * During the morning of Tuesday there will be no high tide.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*C. P.*"—*Gordon-square.*—*The architect of the Church building at Alexandria (engraved in No. 230 of our Journal) is Mr. J. W. Wild, 9, Argyll-place, Regent-street, of whom the address of the Committee for receiving subscriptions may be learned.*

"*C. W. L.*"—*Louth.*—*Sir Richard Bonnycastle's last work on Canada is an excellent authority for emigrants.*

"*An Old Indian*" *may find the Canadian receipt for Sherry Cobbler in "The Illustrated London Almanack" for 1847.*

"*V. R. I.*" Semper Eadem.—*The price of our Journal, from Jan. 1, 1846, to April 27, 1849, is One Shilling per Number.*

"*D. J. L.*" *Dalston.*—*We have not room.*

"*F. C. L.*"—*Use Delcroix's Powder Subtile, or any other Depilatory. The Engraving referred to is a Test of London from the Thames, by French Artists.*

"*A Subscriber and a Blue.*"—*We cannot undertake to engrave rejected Candidates.*

"*Nora Anne*" *had better consult a Physician.*

"*A Constant Reader and Admirer's*" *Letter has been forwarded to Windsor for reply*

"*Dubiosus,*" *in appreciating "the depth of poetic feeling, and keen appreciation of the mandate of genius," which characterise the the critiques referred to, in our Journal, we are persuaded bespeak the opinion of our readers; at least, as far as we can judge by the many approvals we have received of them.*

"*A Constant Reader*" *will find the rule for ascertaining the Harvest Moon, in our Replies, on August 8.*

"*Pylia.*"—*The authors of that successful piece of domestic satire, "The Greatest Plague of Life," are the Brothers H. and A. Mayhew.*

"*A Subscriber.*"—*See "Outlines of Astronomy." (Parker, West Strand.)*

"*J. O.*" *Malden.*—*The Saratoga Waters are purgative and stimulant, and are chiefly useful in dyspepsia, chronic rheumatism, and diseases of the skin.*

"*A. Z.*" *Newry, will not be liable for the payment of the Newspaper, if he have strictly ordered the publisher or agent to discontinue sending it, and he (the subscriber) has refused to receive it.*

"*J. G.*" *Bloo, is thanked; but we have not room.*

"*A Constant Subscriber, Islington,*" *is thanked for his clever sketch, but the locality has no immediate interest; at least, not sufficient to warrant our engraving the subject.*

"*Veritas.*"—*Britzschа is the correct name of the German carriage first brought to England by the Earl of Clanwilliam. See "Adams, on Pleasure Carriages."*

"*D. P.*" *City road.*—*The Macedonian, after all, a American built; in Portsmouth Dockyard, Virginia, not Bank, as the Admiral pretended, "W. H. S.," Southampton, was the last of the English Macedonian cut up.*

"*J. R. A.*" *Chelsea.*—*Declined.*

"*A Correspondent,*" *Brighton.*—"*Bonnycastle's Mensuration*" *will, probably, suit our Correspondent.*

"*Castacus*"—*Apply at the Admiralty.*

"*A Native of Karnamna*" *is thanked; but the verses will not suit our Journal.*

"*W. R. N. C.*" *Newcastle. We have not room.*

"*L. L. L.*" *Bungay.*—*We do not undertake to decide wagers*

"*L. T.*" *Gloucester.*—*We recommend "The Publisher's Circular" to Book Societies and book buyers generally. It is published on the 1st and 15th of each month, and it contains a list of all new works published in Great Britain, and every work of interest published abroad.*

"*Alpha,*" *Glasgow, is thanked for his offer, but our Artist is sketching on the spot.*

"*L. A. C.*" "*Cook's Shipping and Craft*" *is a capital work; but we have in One Guinea and a Half.*

"*S. C.*" *The Salmarsh Collection of Pictures was collected by Edmund Higginson, Esq., and named after his seat, Salmarsh Castle. The Pictures consisted principally of M. Bourrasht's well-known collection, purchased some time since by Mr. Aristaria, and by him sold to Mr Higginson.*

"*R. T.*" *Dublin.*—*Rosalba Carriera's Works are very numerous, and of little value; at Dresden, alone, there are no less than 187 pictures and crayon drawings by her. Sold well, at "a good sale," the "Four Seasons," in crayon, by this artist, would, probably, bring £15 or £20.*

"*A Constant Subscriber,*" *Lasmade.*—*Probably our Correspondent has omitted the M; if so, the letters would indicate* 1606, *the time at which lived Giles Sadeler, the engraver of the Prints in question The contractions of dates, such as the above, are generally thus:—*

Cl.——1000	or sometimes	Cl.Cl.Cl.——1600
I.——500		M.Cl.C.——1600

"*A Constant Reader.*"—*We have no ready means of obtaining the information required as to the regimental colours.*

"*A Subscriber,*" *Bedale.*—*The coupont amount is about £400,000 per annum.*

"*James.*" *Truro.*—*We cannot interfere in the matter.*

"*W. H. P.,*" *Aberdeen.*—*Consult "Palgrave's History of England" (Anglo-Saxon period).*

"*G. G.*"—*The Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge University is Henry Philpott, B.D., Canterbury Hall Elected in* 1846.

"*N. C.*" *The first steam-packet that crossed the Atlantic was the* Sirius, *of London, in* 1838, *yet, almost simultaneously, the same passage was accomplished by the* Great Western, *of Bristol.*

"*S. W. B.,*" *Kingland. Were we to comply with our Correspondent's request, the same would be expected by numerous other "Lodges."*

"*Mario,*" *Cork.*—*The incognito of the author of the "New Timon" is still maintained.*

"*Francesca.*"—*The non-liability is unquestionable.*

"*Victor,*" *Douglas, is thanked.*

"*A Student of History.*"—*Mosheim takes higher rank than Milner. Mosheim's "History" extends from the birth of Christ to the beginning of the* 18*th century; and Milner's from the rise of Christianity to the Reformation.*

"*A Constant Subscriber.*" *We do not think there would be any illegality in the arrangement about the situation.*

"*A.*"—*A Maid of Honour bears the title of "Honourable" during her tenure of office only.*

"*J. E. A.*"—*The stamping an envelope in the way submitted to us, would not, in our opinion, subject our Correspondent to the tax on armorial bearings.*

"*A Lincoln Subscriber,*"—*Lord John Russell is third son of John, sixth and late Duke of Bedford, by Georgiana Elizabeth, his first wife, daughter of George, Viscount Torrington.*

"*A Young Lady.*"—*A. D., as applied to the Prince of Wales, in the report of the Queen's marriage ceremonies, signifies "Alle-Bohrd Seaman;" those being the ciphers technically used in a ship's rating.*

"*A. B. C.*" *will find the information he seeks in the Army List, under the heading of each regiment*

"*G. T. A. W. F.*"—*An illegitimate child can become entitled to arms by one proceeding only -the obtaining a grant from the Earl Marshal, through the Herald's College.*

"*Square,*" *Southampton. It is found that changes in the weather have occurred as frequently at every age of the Moon, as when she has been 7, 14, 21, or 28 days old. (See the publish'd series of "Greenwich Observations.") The belief of the Moon's influence in this respect is a popular prejudice, and should be removed. The Moon influences the tides, such, that when she is near the Sun (or new Moon) the sum of the attractive forces of the two bodies causes the following tides to be the highest, particularly if she is at her least distance from the earth at the time. Your four questions with respect to Neptune we cannot reply to, for the want of room. All these particulars will be given in the next "Illustrated London Almanack." We do not know that any sum was offered for the complete measurement of the circle*

"*A. G.,*" *Ipswich.*—*Mr. Balfe is the composer of "The Light of other Days." He wrote it for Mr. H Phillips.*

"*Amicus.*"—*Coletti's voice extends from G, the first line of the stave, to F above the bass-staff-note. Tamburini's voice extends a note higher, in his natural register, but he has a falsetto.*

"*Cetus.*" *The question has been answered. We cannot give the other information.*

"*Louise Mary.*"—"*Blaxam's Manual of Gothic Architecture.*"

"*A Correspondent*" *is thanked but we cannot send ourselves of his "rough sketch"*

"*A Constant Reader.*"—*Our details of the Waterford Election were taken from a contemporary: our Correspondent, who was in Waterford, states the whole affair to have been a quiet one.*

"*I. O U, Mansfield.*" *See the Mexican News, in the present Number.*

"*An enthusiast,*" *Hertford. Probably "Peter's Account of New Zealand."*

"*Jean Jones.*"—*A sheet's work on "Friesn Discipline," lately published.*

"*Caulton*" *will be entitled to the Print.*

"*E. V.*" *We regret that we have not room.*

"*An Old Subscriber.*"—*See any Pigeon Fancier's Guide*

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO THE HIGHLANDS.—The circumstance of a day being lost in the arrival of the Royal Party, has prevented us from this week presenting to our readers several interesting Engravings, in the course of preparation. The Series will, however, be resumed in our next.

BOOKS RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.

Zenon, the Martyr.——The Fast, the Present, and the Future.——The Siege.——Maxwell's Victories of the British Armies.——Pedigree of the Portalat of Prince Charles, by Velasquez.
MUSIC.—"I've a home reared for thee."——"The Ocean."

BACK NUMBERS.

All Numbers of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, one month old, will, in future, be considered "Back Numbers," and be charged each sixpence extra.

The Back Numbers are now reprinted; and any single Number from the commencement may be had by remitting One Shilling to the Office or to any Bookseller or News-agent.

The Volumes and Parts will be charged the same as usual, viz. Volumes, 18s.; Parts, 2s. 6d.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 21, 1847.

WHILE fever and disease were raging in Liverpool during the influx of fugitives from Ireland, those who held official situations, which compelled them to be in constant communication with the sufferers, encountered the greatest risk from infection. Nineteen persons—surgeons and relieving officers—have died in the discharge of their duties; and a general wish has been expressed that the Government should provide for the destitute families of these courageous men, either by a direct pension, as in the case of soldiers' widows, or by instructing the Poor Law Commissioners to allow a certain sum yearly to be taken out of the poor-rates for the same purpose.

We have no doubt that Government will accede to this very moderate request. The very least it can do is not to stand in the way of the public when they wish to lighten the sufferings of the survivors of those who sacrifice their lives in the public service. But the Commissioners too often abide by the letter of the law, however harsh the consequences; and in all cases where a new precedent has to be set, the Government requires to be supported by public opinion, even when it has not to be urged by it. Hitherto the only sacrifices recognised as deserving of posthumous acknowledgment are those rendered in war; but the struggles and conflicts of peace have been left unheeded. Granting most freely all the high and ennobling qualities that the profession of arms can claim—the devotion of self, the courage, the endurance, and the risk of death -granting all that forms the redeeming points of contemplation in the records of war, we must contend for an equality of merit in those who display the same devotion in a time of peace, and in the midst of the everyday events of life. The duty of a soldier is discharged in the eyes of the world, in the midst of every incentive to action; and if these are not enough to lead and excite, there are terrible penalties attached to the shrinking from the task, or avoiding it. But the clergyman and the surgeon must face death, surrounded by no glitter, splendour, or applause; if he escape the peril, there are no Gazettes to give him public praise; no despatches to recommend him to worldly preferment or promotion; and, if he fall, there is no assured support for those he leaves behind, though the destitution of the survivors is frequently the bitterest pang of the bed of death. It is only by chance the facts are fully known, and there is no organisation of means, no funds, from which anything can be given. If the circumstances are published, public opinion does justice to the sacrifice; but public opinion has no treasury, or one whose only issues are notes of praise. In such cases as this calamity at Liverpool, something more is required; there was no wealth to be gained by visiting the dens of poverty, rendered more hideous by the presence of contagion and disease; the service was disinterested, and the danger great; yet the duty was done. Those who discharged it are beyond earthly rewards; but to those who remain, there is a debt of gratitude due from society; and it ought to be paid, even if on no higher ground than that of policy.

THE domestic intelligence of the week is interesting, in some respects painfully so. The Assizes reveal some cases of crime more like what one reads of in the middle ages, than what can be conceived as happening in the midst of modern cultivation. Poisoning has become frequent among a humble class, and has been carried on with a craft and dissimulation worthy of the Borgias and the drug mixers of Italy. The last case is absolutely awful; a man has been poisoned at Warrington, by his wife, in order to obtain the money his death would enable her to draw from several "Burial Clubs!" This is not the first time the same crime, with the same cause, has been heard of: in previous cases, the victims have been children. It is time a stop should be put to this hideous criminality. That a man who can do little more than gain a living should deny himself necessaries, in order that his family may have £20 or £30 to spend on his funeral, is of itself an absurd excess; but, it is more probable, these clubs are rather Life Insurance Offices on a petty scale. If they are only Burial Societies, we think the dreadful temptation they hold out might be prevented by prohibiting them from giving money to the family of a deceased member at all. Let them provide the funeral and nothing else. If they are Insurance offices under another name, they will be more difficult to deal with; but some control like that exercised over Saving Banks is not impossible. It is usual to say that these crimes increase in spite of Education; we apprehend a fallacy here; they are not committed among those whom Education has reached, but in the sphere to which it does not extend; instead of being an argument against educating the people it is a proof of the necessity of doing so more widely—and better. The population is fast out-growing the means of teaching it. The machinery that applied to thousands breaks down under the pressure of millions.

The trial of Lieut. Munro brings us to another class of crime in a higher sphere, which, though wanting the deadly cunning and secrecy of murder by poison, is not less fatal in its result. The code of honour is one established by the higher ranks themselves, and now that its victims are fewer than formerly, the fall of one excites greater reprobation. But, allowing for every necessity of this law of honour, we can see no one redeeming feature in the case of Munro and Fawcett. They were near relatives—the quarrel and insult was passed in private—and, had there been a grain of common sense on either side, in principle or seconds, the catastrophe could not have happened. We do not attach much weight to the testimonies to the high character of the prisoner. In all such cases, friends are always ready to come forward, and speak to the virtues of the man; and they are sure to endow him with the very qualities, the want of which, in the special instance, was the most complete. Thus, he who can coolly take his stand, and shoot his brother-in-law, is gifted with particular "mildness and forbearance." They speak as far as they know; the exceptional case is out of their cognizance; and what is the use of virtues that fail the moment they are deeply tried? So Mr. Justice Erle seems to have thought, for, in summing up, he naturally observed, "the spirit of forbearance, which it has been stated you are possessed of, if exercised, might almost always prevent such a tragic result." The tendency of the whole case is to bring the practice of duelling into still greater disrepute; nor has the crime been unattended by a most severe punishment.

THE WEATHER.

The weather during the past week has been dull; the sky has been nearly wholly covered by cloud: a good deal of rain has fallen, and there has been much lightning. The wind has been very light, and chiefly from the north. The following are some particulars during each day:—Friday, the sky was wholly covered by cloud till 9h. A.M., and partially covered between that time and 9h. P.M.; after the latter time it was cloudless. The direction of the wind was variable, but chiefly from the W., the S.E., and the N. by E. The average temperature of the day was 68°. Saturday, the sky was mostly cloudless early in the morning, and partially covered by cloud afterwards till 10h. P.M., and after that time it was quite overcast. The direction of the wind was N.E. and E.N.E. The average temperature of the day was 64°. Sunday, the sky was overcast till evening, and it suddenly became partially clear at 9h. P.M. There was a good deal of lightning at night from the S. and S.E. The average temperature of the day was 67°. Monday, the sky was covered by cloud throughout the day; there were frequent flashes of lightning at night, and rain was falling heavily early in the morning. The average temperature of the day was 68°. Tuesday the sky was wholly covered throughout the day, and the air was in a calm state. The average temperature of the day was 64½°. Wednesday the sky was cloudy throughout the day, at times very heavily, so as to cast a great gloom. The sun's place was, however, just visible at times in the morning. The wind was light and from the N. The average temperature of the day was 64½°. Thursday the sky was nearly covered by cloud throughout the day, with some few trifling exceptions. Some rain fell in the afternoon. The direction of the wind was E.N.E., but very light; the average temperature of the day was 65½°, and that of the week was 65¼°.

The extreme thermometrical readings each day were:

Friday,	Aug. 13, the highest during the day was	81½ deg.,	and the lowest was 54½ deg.
Saturday,	Aug. 14	76	52½
Sunday,	Aug. 15	80	54
Monday,	Aug. 16	74	58
Tuesday,	Aug. 17	70½	58
Wednesday,	Aug. 18	69	60
Thursday,	Aug. 19	71½	60

Blackheath, Friday, August 20, 1847. J. G.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE.—His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge has arrived at Hanover, on a visit to the King and Crown Prince, and Princess, from Rumpenheim, the Duchess of Cambridge's seat, near Frankfort, where her Royal Highness and the Princess Mary are residing during the ill of residence.

THE QUEEN DOWAGER.—The Queen Dowager, attended by a limited retinue will leave this country for Madeira at the close of the ensuing month. Her Majesty arrived at Marlborough House on Tuesday afternoon, from Bushy Park. In the evening, her Majesty attended by her suite, honoured the performance at Her Majesty's Theatre with her presence.

BIRTHDAY OF THE DUCHESS OF KENT.—Tuesday was the sixty-first anniversary of the birthday of the Duchess of Kent. Her Royal Highness' tradesmen dined together, and, in the evening, illuminated their houses. The Bachelors of Windsor gave a revel in their town in honour of the occasion, consisting of nearly every variety of rural sports, the expenses being defrayed by public subscription. Amongst the subscribers to the revel fund were, her Majesty, £10; Prince Albert, £5; the Duchess of Kent, £5; Lord John Hay and Colonel Reid, members for the Borough, £5 each; the Officers of the Royal Horse Guards, £5; the Windsor, Staines, and South-Western Railway, £5, &c. A Royal salute was fired at eight o'clock in the morning from the corporation ordnance, after which the Bachelors perambulated the town in procession, preceded by a brass band. A fireworks display of fireworks concluded the sports of the day.

MARRIAGES AMONG THE ARISTOCRACY. The marriage of the Marquis of Kildare, eldest son of the Duke of Leinster, with Caroline Leveson Gower, third daughter of the Duke of Sutherland, has been postponed until the end of the month.—The nuptials of the Earl of Portarlington and Lady Alexandrina Vane, second daughter of the Marquis of Londonderry, will take place on September 1st, at Wynyard Park. The marriage of the Dowager Countess of Waldegrave, daughter of Mr. Braham, the vocalist, with George Granville Harcourt, Esq., M.P., eldest son of his Grace the Archbishop of York, is appointed to take place on the 3d of October.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

THE NEW HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.—The following are the subjects chosen for the eight frescoes painting which are to be in the Queen's Corridor, in the New Houses:—1. "Charles I. erecting his Standard at Nottingham." 2. "Basing House Defended by the Cavaliers against the Parliamentary Army." 3 "The Covenanters in the Cause of Religion" 4 "Charles I. refusing to sign the Covenant." 4. "The Burial of Charles I." These are the Cavalier side of the question. The four on the opposite are—5. "Speaker Lenthal asserting the privileges of the Commons against the arbitrary encroachments of the Stuart monarchs" 6. "Prince Rupert and his dog members." 6. "The Setting Out of the Trained Bands from London, to raise the Siege of Gloucester." 7. "The Embarkation of a Puritan Family for New England." 8. "The Parting of Lord and Lady Russell." We find in the Report of the Commissioners of the Fine Arts with reference to the building of the New Houses of Parliament, that of the twelve panels in the Royal antechamber, that proposed to be done by the late Sir Benjamin Haydon—his spreading his cloak as a carpet for the Queen, and his landing in Virginia: between these two a third panel is to intervene, the subject of which is Queen Elizabeth knighting Sir Francis Drake.

THE LATE DR. LYNCH.—On Tuesday a public meeting was held at the London Coffeehouse, for the purpose of promoting a subscription for the widow and family of the late Dr. J. H. Lynch, who for so long a period had devoted himself to the development of means for the prevention of disease and to the improvement of the sanatory condition of the labouring population. The chair was taken by Mr. E. Chadwick. Mr. Anderton, Dr. Simpson, and other gentlemen having addressed the meeting, and advocated the peculiar claims which the widow and children of the deceased gentleman had upon the public, but more especially on the citizens of London, for his great exertions in the cause of sanatory reform, resolutions were unanimously passed, pledging the meeting to impress upon the Government and the Corporation of London the necessity of providing for his survivors. A committee was then appointed to confer with the Government and the City authorities. The following subscriptions were announced:—Lord J. Russell, £10; the Duke of Buccleuch, £10; the Earl of Ellesmere, £10; Lord Ashley, £10; the Bishop of Norwich, £10; Lord Morpeth, £10; Lord Ebrington, £10; Mr. Slaney, M.P., £10; Mr. Farrar, £5; Mr. Chadwick, £5; Dr. Walker, £5 5s.; &c.

REMOVAL OF THE WOOD PAVEMENT.—On Monday the whole of the wood pavement from Northumberland House to Charing-cross Hospital was removed and carried into St. Martin's Workhouse; it is being replaced with granite.

IRELAND.

THE ELECTIONS.

There are more than forty changes of men in the Irish election returns; but the state of parties, nevertheless, is not materially affected.

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THE REPEAL ASSOCIATION.—Mr. Maurice O'Connell took the chair at the meeting in Conciliation Hall, on Monday, which was much crowded. The Chairman made a long address, and suggested to the assemblage of the Irish representatives of all politics to take counsel together previous to the meeting of Parliament. The proposition was well received. Among the accessions to the Repeal cause, was Mr. Kiely, who unsuccessfully contested New Ross as a non-repealer. The Repeal rent amounted to £80.

A CHILD BURNED ALIVE BY ITS FATHER. A military pensioner, named Darmody, rider to a posting establishment at Bird Hall near Nenagh, returned home one night last week in a state of drunkenness, when he went into the bedroom where his two children slept, and, it is said, threw them, a little girl, out of bed, put her on the fire, and there kept her until she was burned to death. The other child rushed screaming out of the house to the police-barrack, and gave information of the dreadful act; but before the constables arrived, the police entering the house, they saw the wretch stupidly gazing upon his daughter's calcined remains, and apparently unconscious of what he had done. The brute has been committed to Nenagh gaol.

DEATH OF ANOTHER ROMAN CATHOLIC BISHOP.—In addition to the death of the Right Rev. Dr. Griffiths, we have to announce the decease of the Right Rev. Dr. Mostyn, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Durham, which took place at Old Elvet, Durham.

THE DIEPPE RAILWAY.—The *Journal des Chemins de Fer* states that the directors of the Dieppe Railway have sent out circulars to the shareholders, announcing that the line will be terminated next spring.

POSTSCRIPT,

YORK MEETING. THURSDAY.

Old Three-year-old Produce Sweepstakes of 100 sovs each, h ft; for colts, 8st 7lb; and fillies, 8st 2lb. 2 miles. (9 Subs.)

Major Yarburgh's Sally Muggs	1
Mr. Stephenson's Victress	2
Chesterfield Handicap, of 10 sovs each, and 60 added. 1 mile. (14 Subs.)	
Sir C. Monck's Vanish	1
Mr. Taylor's George Hudson	2
Free Handicap of 10 sovs each, and 50 added. 1¼ miles. (9 Subs.)	
Mr. Robertson's Blackbird	1
Mr. L. Fox's Hannah Raine	2

County Cup of £150, added to a sweepstakes of 20 sovs each; for three-year-olds and upwards; the second to receive £30. Two miles. (14 Subs.)

Mr. Gully's Mathematician	1
Lord Zetland's Cobetress	2
Mr. Meiklam's Godfrey	0
Mr. Meiklam's Poynton	3

Bremham Park Stakes of 100 sovs each; 20 ft; for colts, 8st 7lb; fillies, 8st 5lb. One mile and a half. (7 Subs.)

Mr. Featherstonhaugh's Quicksand	1
Mr. Brook's Luminous	2

The Constitution Stakes of 20 sovs each, and 50 added, for four-yr-olds. Two Miles.

Mr. B. Green's The Conjuror	(Edwards) 1
Sir T. Gerard's Grimaston	0

The Amateur Purse of £50, added to a handicap of 10 sovs. each. Gentlemen Riders. Two miles.

Mr. Dawson's Grim Con, 5 yrs	(Capt. Williams) 1
Mr. Nicoll's Cameleopard, 5 yrs	2

Great Yorkshire Stakes.

Ellerdale	1
Maid of Motherwell	2

READING, GUILDFORD, AND REIGATE RAILWAY. Yesterday, the first sod of this Railway was cut in a field adjoining Broome Park, Betchworth, Surrey, with the accustomed ceremony, by David Salomons, Esq., Chairman of the Company. There were present a great number of the gentry of the county, at the commencement, as well as at the *dejeuner*, in Broome Park; where, also, the "navigators" were regaled. [We intend, next week, to illustrate this event in railway history.]

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE

Under the head of France, in page 114, will be found an account of the murder of the Duchess of Praslin. The Paris papers of Thursday contain the following additional particulars

The Duke and Duchess of Praslin, when they reside at Paris, occupy, with their numerous family, consisting of nine children, the hotel of Marshal Sebastiani, in the Faubourg St. Honoré, the most fashionable quarter of Paris, and only a few doors off the British embassy. On Tuesday evening, at nine o'clock, they arrived from the country, with the intention of remaining only a few days at Paris; and, as their sojourn in the country was to be a long one, most of the domestics being absent on leave, their suite consisted only of two or three persons. The Duke and Duchess retired at an early hour to their respective apartments, after having sent the children to bed; and the servants, tired from the day's journey, soon followed their master's example, and soon after the hotel was wrapped in silence. At about two in the morning (another account says four), the sound of a bell, violently rung in the Duchess' chamber, aroused one of the servants, who hastened to the door, and on knocking, and tried to open the door. Finding that the door was fastened, he was about to retire, when he heard two or three groans, and fearing that the Duchess' was taken ill, he burst open the door, and a horrible sight was presented to his view. The Duchess of Praslin was stretched on the floor in a pool of blood, which was flowing rapidly from some deep and large wounds in her neck and throat, and the only signs of life she gave was a rattle in the throat; the hands of the unfortunate lady were dripping with blood, and the impression of a bloody hand upon the bell rope indicated that she had not pulled the bell till she had been struck by the murderer. Her scattered hair and dress denoted that she had struggled hard with the assassin. No marks of robbery or pillage were visible; but some chairs and small tables were upset, denoting that her struggle for life had been a fierce one, of that the murderer had taken a precipitate flight.

More dead than alive the servant reeled out of the room, and called out for help. The Duke was instantly on the spot, and clasped the body of his murdered wife in his arms. Medical assistance was immediately procured, but in two hours she breathed her last.

The Commissary of Police was on the spot as soon as the medical men, and at six in the morning M. Delangle, the Procureur-General, the Procureur du Roi, and the authorities, were present at the investigation commenced. Every apartment and outhouse was searched to discover how the assassin had effected his entrance and escape, and the investigation was still going on at two o'clock in the afternoon. The wounds are numerous and deep that they must have been done with a large kitchen-knife or razor.

It is presumed that the murderer entered by the back of the house, which looks on the Champs Elysées, and where a large mansion is now under course of construction

The noble lady who has thus met so untimely and was forty years of age, the only daughter of Marshal Count Sebastiani, Peer of the France, and Lieutenant-General of Lieutenant-General Tiburce Sebastiani. She was a lady distinguished alike for the beauty of her person and the adornments of her mind, was an excellent mother, and a kind friend to the poor.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

ATTEMPTED MURDER AND SUICIDE.

Last Saturday afternoon, a Mr. John Ovenstone attempted to murder Mr. George Crawley, and then endeavoured to commit suicide. Mr. Crawley is a wine merchant, residing at No. 12, Mark-lane, formerly opposite the Corn Exchange. The intended assassin, Mr. Ovenstone, has for some time past carried on business as an upholsterer, in Great Titchfield-street, Marylebone

It seems that Ovenstone was greatly exasperated by an execution having been sent into his house. Ovenstone being—in conjunction with a Mr. Cromer, the assignee of a bankrupt—manager of an inn in Holborn, to whom Mr. Crawley had supplied wine and spirits, and Ovenstone's co-assignee failing, Mr. Crawley proceeded at law against him for the amount due to the estate, about £150. Writs have been transpired in the course of the action is not at present known, but it is certain that those proceedings influenced him in making the murderous attempt

The details of the occurrence will be best understood by the following statement made by Mr. Crawley, at St. Thomas's Hospital

"Yesterday (Saturday) afternoon, about half-past three o'clock, while conversing with a friend in my wine trade, my clerk came to me, and said that Mr. Ovenstone, of Great Titchfield-street, wanted to speak to me. I immediately went into my room, where I found Mr. Ovenstone, to whom I said, 'Well, Mr Ovenstone, I understand you want to see me?' He replied, 'Yes, sir, I do.' I inquired what his business was with me? He shewed me, 'What do you mean by doing what you have done? You are a pretty fellow, I think.' My impressions was, that he was in a sale (but had taken place at his house. I told him that I had nothing to do with it, that I had left my case in my solicitor's hands. I had no sooner uttered these words than he put his hands into his pocket, as I imagined for the purpose of drawing out his handkerchief, instead of which he pulled out a pistol, presented the mouth at me, and, before I had time to get away, he discharged the contents in my face. I immediately ran out into the street and called out, 'Murder!' I went to Mr. Harris's surgery, and from thence I came to this hospital in a cab."

It appears that a ball entered Mr. Crawley's mouth, and tore away a portion of the roof, lodging in the cavity. The narrative is continued by Mr. Crawley's clerk, who, when he saw his master was wounded, locked the attempted murderer in the office, and had hardly done so when a second report of fire-arms was heard. Two constables entered, and found Ovenstone sitting in a chair, with a couple of pistols near him, and blood flowing in copious streams from his head and face. They immediately secured both the pistols and Ovenstone, and took him to Guy's Hospital, where two of the house-surgeons were in instant attendance. They found that the injuries he had inflicted on himself were of a serious character; the ball appeared to have entered at the mouth, passed in an oblique direction, and lodged over the left temple. The medical gentlemen have been successful in extricating the ball which had lodged in Ovenstone's head. There is no to be no doubt about its having been the intention of the wretched man to kill Mr. Crawley and then destroy himself, as, in addition to the fact of his having with him two heavily loaded pistols, a written statement was found in his coat pocket, which was evidently drawn up so as to give a full explanation of the several reasons that had actuated him to attempt the commission of the crime.

Ovenstone is a single man; he lived with his sister, who kept house for him. It appears that Mr. Ovenstone was much respected in the neighbourhood where he resided. He has been patronised by many of the nobility, in consequence of his taste in the arrangement of furniture, and has supplied pictures to most of the gallery throughout the kingdom. Ovenstone was greatly distressed by Mr. Crawley's suit against him; and, finding himself pressed, had sent a circular to the nobility and patrons of art, descriptive of some choice pieces of furniture manufactured from the piles of Old London Bridge, hoping by the sale of these articles, which were much prized by him, to meet the demands of Mr. Crawley. These letters, it seems, had not met with the response he expected

On Thursday (last week), upon his return, after what he had hoped to have been a satisfactory arrangement for the disposal of the greater portion of his collection, he found the Sheriff's men in possession of his house. His sister, alarmed at the proceedings, fled from the house. No communication from his sister, to whom he was tenderly attached, being received, and conceiving that her absence was occasioned by the rudeness of the men, he became highly excited.

It appears that the unfortunate man has for many years carried loaded pistols about his person, in consequence of having been attacked by robbers some few years ago on his way from his house at West Ham, when he saved his life by his presence of mind, and at the sacrifice of the property about him. As he was obliged, in pursuit of his business, to travel over unfrequented places at all hours, he ever after carried the weapons which have so unhappily tended to the calamitous event which is now before the public.

Ovenstone's are wounds are fast healing, but he seems to betray considerable excitement at his awful position. Mr Crawley is progressing most favourably. He is under the care of Mr. Solly and the assistant surgeons, who have been unremitting in their attention to the unfortunate gentleman.

THE POISONING CASE AT WARRINGTON.

The inquest on the body of Job Mather, whose death was suspected to have been caused by the administration of arsenic, was resumed on Monday last. Ann Mather, his wife, the party accused, was present, having been apprehended at Ashton-under-Lyne.

John Davis, M.D., said he had examined the body. He had no doubt the deceased died from inflammation of the stomach and intestines, but what it arose from poison or from natural causes he was not able to state.

James Jonas, chief constable, said. In consequence of information received, I apprehended the prisoner Ann Mather, at Ashton-under-Lyne. I found her at the house of her father, and told her that she must prepare to come to Warrington with me. She immediately replied, she supposed it was in consequence of the rumours that had got out that she had poisoned Job. I said it was partly in consequence of that. I further added, that I had received information from Jane Houghton that she had been with her twice to purchase arsenic. The prisoner replied she had been with her, once to Mr. Barton's, and once to Mr. Wood's, the druggist; but that she (the prisoner) had purchased it to kill bugs. Witness saw portions of the body sealed up in two jars by Dr Davis

Dr. Brett said he examined the contents of the jars. On analysing a portion of the stomach and intestines he discovered the presence of arsenic sufficient to cause the death of an adult

Jane Houghton resided in having accompanied the prisoner when she bought the arsenic. She said it was to kill bugs with. The prisoner desired her not to mention that she had bought arsenic a second time.

Eliza Taylor said she had seen deceased quite well on the Monday morning in the evening he was taken ill. She saw him on Wednesday, when he said he was better, having got rid of the burning pain in his stomach. Mrs. Mather seemed to pay him every attention.

The stewards of the different sick clubs of which the deceased was a member, then proved the payment of the sums to the widow, altogether £21. This closed the evidence. The prisoner declined making any statement, and the jury having consulted together for a few minutes returned a verdict of "Wilful murder," whereupon the prisoner was committed to take her trial.

FIRE IN THE KENT-ROAD. On Tuesday night, shortly before twelve o'clock, a fire, involving a serious destruction of property, broke out in the premises of Mr. Morgan, a carpenter, builder, and joiner, on the bank of the Grand Surrey Canal, near the bridge, in the Old Kent-road. The flames originated in the manufactory, a range of premises about 100 feet long, and of proportionable width. At the time the discovery was made, the fire had obtained a strong hold of the place, and, owing to the inflammable nature of the stock deposited therein, the flames extended with more than usual rapidity. Engines soon reached the spot, but before water could be obtained, the flames had extended into another large pile of premises, the property of Mr. Dalton, a stone merchant, and also into the buildings tenanted by Mr. Saunders, a brewer. By one o'clock the flames were nearly extinguished; but by that hour Mr. Morgan's factory, together with its stock in trade, the men's working tools, &c., were reduced to ashes, Mr. Dalton's premises almost gutted, and the property of Mr. Saunders severely damaged by fire. The total loss is very considerable

ROBBERY IN AN OMNIBUS. On Monday afternoon the Rev. Mr. Grey, of Don Chapel, Lower Chalk-road, Islington, was robbed of a silver sacramental service and his purse, containing fourteen sovereigns and some silver, whilst riding in an omnibus between Charing-cross and the Bank, returning from visiting a dying member of his congregation. The Rev. gentleman was seated between two well-dressed females, who suddenly recognised their father as the vehicle passed Wellington-street, and which they immediately left to join him

MURDER OF AN ED EDINBURGH HANGMAN.—A drunken broker, named James Edie, attacked the executioner Scott, while standing at the bottom of a close, at Edinburgh, on Thursday (last week). He was, it is presumed, obnoxious to Edie from his profession. Edie assaulted him in the most violent manner, knocking him down by repeated blows on the breast; and on Scott being carried to an adjoining shop he was pursued thither by he assailant, who again struck him on the head, which produced immediate insensibility, and resulted in death in a few minutes afterwards. Edie was immediately taken into custody, and, after an investigation of the case by the authorities, he was committed to take his trial for the offence. Scott's appointment as hangman took place in July, 1844, immediately after the execution of Bell, a soldier in the 5th Dragoon Guards, who had shot his sergeant-major. On that occasion Scott's predecessor mismanaged his revolting employment so much as to bring down the execration of the crowd, and he never afterwards dared to appear in public

FATAL ACCIDENT AT STALEY-BRIDGE.—On Sunday morning, some men in the employ of the Huddersfield and Manchester Railway Company were in a temporary wooden building, erected near the tunnel which is being made under the town, and which serves as a storehouse and stables. The men were sunning at the rats that haunted the place, and for this purpose got some gunpowder down the holes, and set fire to it. Unfortunately, a cask containing a large quantity of powder was in the building, and the fire having communicated with it, an explosion of a most fearful character ensued, shaking the buildings in the neighbourhood, and burning several of the unfortunate men in a frightful manner. Two of the number contrived to scramble out of the place, and jump into a pit of water adjoining, with their clothes on fire, and the others were blown away almost lifeless. The building contained a large quantity of oil and tallow, and was set fire and burned to the ground. Two of the sufferers, named Matthew Gomersall, aged 34, who was "gaffer" over the hands, and on Sunday afternoon, leaving a wife and three children. William Shirt, and Thomas Smith, were so much burned that they are not expected to recover. The sufferers had every attention paid them. An inquest on Matthew Gomersall and James Platt, two of the sufferers, who died on Monday before Mr. Rutter. From the evidence, it appeared that the quantity of gunpowder which exploded was about three-quarters of a barrel, or from a hundred to a hundred and fifty pounds. "I had got wet, and went in for a nornbit before, it was not fit for use." Sarah Platt, wife of James Platt, said "My husband told me, when he was got to bed, that he went down and saw Mr Shirt and Mr Gomersall near the store-room. They told him to come in, and they locked the door, to prevent any other person coming in. He said the powder was damp and would not go off. They got a red hot iron, and then it went off. Gomersall, he said, had dropped the iron in the confusion, and they could not find it, so as to get out. The Coroner remarked that the whole of the witness's mind upon the main points, and were corroborated by the sufferers. It evidently appeared to have been their own act and accident, and no one was to blame in the matter but themselves. The Jury unanimously returned a verdict of "Accidental death."

POLICE.

THREATENING LETTERS

AT SOUTHWARK-office, on Monday, *Henry Joseph Killerby*, a young man, nineteen years of age, was brought before Mr. Cottingham, charged with sending a letter threatening to murder Elizabeth Pugh, a young female, residing in a street in Bermondsey, a tradesman, in White-street, Southwark.

The prisoner is the same young man who was brought up to this court about eighteen months ago on charges of sending threatening letters, some of them containing poison, to different persons residing in the district

The letter was as follows, addressed to the complainant's mother:

"Mrs Pugh,—As I have been so long and have spoken you, that you are the residence of your daughter Elizabeth, and I safely promise you, that before another month has passed away, your daughter shall be in her grave; for as there is a God to save, I am determined to murder her before that time has passed, be the consequences what they may.

Signed, "HENRY KILLERBY."

The prisoner had been forbidden to visit the complainant some time since, and this led to his threat. He told the magistrate that he never intended to carry the threat into execution. He was ordered to find two sureties of £5 each to be of good behaviour for two years, or in default to be imprisoned for that time.

MORE OF JOSEPH ADY

The indefatigable Joseph Ady seems to gain fresh vigour from every exposure. The Lord Mayor caused much amusement at the MANSION HOUSE, on Tuesday, by reading some correspondence which he had just received upon the subject of the old Cheapside Cross.

The following answer was sent by a gentleman to Ady, who had transmitted to him one of the well-known circulars, offering information worth hundreds, for the small sum of twenty-one shillings:—

Worchester-street, Old Broad-street

Sir,—In reply to your note, I have had some experience in such cases like the one you offer me and the parties have always been satisfied with an undertaking that a per centage shall be a reward on the amount recovered. Upon the above I am ready to agree with you viz. 10 per cent.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

Joseph Ady, Esq. H. WELCH

Next day, Mr. Welch received back his letter to Joseph Ady, Esq., with the following little comment at the end of it, in the well-known handwriting of the dispenser of unclaimed dividends:—

"No. No.—So sent to be, but such a one as many unfaithful promises that I could not live, as I abhor all lawsuits, and am too old (73, to run after my debtors; consequently, I have gone into partnership with a person who brings knowledge into the concern, and a connexion to enable us to give our labs credit, and he is a person who prefers twenty one shillings in hand to any promise whatever. Respectfully,

Mr. Welch. J. ADY

In another letter, which his Lordship received from a Vicar and Prebendary, the reverend gentleman offered to undertake the enquiry of the owner of the missing 20s on the receipt of a copy of the lithographed circulars, stating that her husband had embarked in a most dangerous undertaking, and that on the receipt of 20s the writer would point out the means and the remedy. To that letter was annexed the following postscript, to which the writer claimed the attention of the lady:—

"One of the Bishops was in a similar case. He paid my fee, took my advice, and escaped unscathed. Go thou and do likewise. Respectfully, J. ADY

The Lord Mayor, in alluding to the labours of Mr Ady, said he had good reason for believing that the press had nearly brought these labours to a close, as the partnership indicated an alliance that promised to be fatal to the business.

GREAT FALL IN THE PRICE OF BREAD.—On Thursday, the bakers throughout the metropolis lowered the price of the four pounds loaf one penny.

SUGAR USED IN DISTILLERIES.—877,4lbs. of sugar were used by Licensed brewers in the United Kingdom, from the passing of the Act 10 Vic., cap. 57, to the 5th of July last. The quantity of sugar taken into stock by distillers during the same period amounted to 11,410 cwts.; the quantity actually conveyed to the mash-tun, to 10,926 cwts.; the quantity of proof spirits made therefrom, to 105,168 gallons; the average produce of gallons of spirits per cwt. of sugar, to 10.49. and the total amount of drawback allowed on such spirits, to £36671.

THE NEW PARLIAMENT.

We last week gave the returns for all the English Counties, with the exception of two which were undecided (North Warwickshire and West Somersetshire). Our list this week comprises the returns for these Counties, and the few other returns which have since been made. The only election now undecided is that for Orkney and Shetland. Sudbury is disfranchised.

RETURNS SINCE LAST WEEK.

CARDIGANSHIRE.—Powell
CLARE, County. Sir L. O'Brien, Macdonnell
CORK, County. Roche, Power
CLONMEGANSHIRE.—Talbot, Lord Adare.
KILDARE, County. Marquis of Kildare, Burke.
KILKENNY, County.—Greene, Butler.
LONGFORD, County. Fox, Blackall.
LINCOLNSHIRE, County.—W. Monsell, W. O'Brien
MAYO. Moore, R. D. Browne.
MEATH, County. Corbally, H. Craftan.
MONTGOMERYSHIRE.—C. W. Wynn.
NORFOLK, West. Hegan, Coke
ROSS and CROMARTY.—Matheson.
SOMERSETSHIRE. Sir D. Dundas
SLIGO, County.—Gore, Feilkott.
SOMERSETSHIRE (WEST). — Moody, Hood.
WARWICKSHIRE, North.—Newdegate, Spooner

CLOSE OF POLLS.

CLARE, COUNTY.

Gross poll:

Sir Lucius O'Brien	..	..	774
Macnamara	..	..	712
C O'Brien	..	..	578

KILKENNY, COUNTY.
CLOSE OF THE POLL.

Greene	..	..	276
Butler	..	..	261
Hely	..	..	243

LONGFORD, COUNTY.

The final state of the poll was as follows:—

Fox (Repealer)	..	..	418
Blackall (Repealer)	..	..	411
Lefroy (Conservative)	..	..	412
Hannat (Conservative)	..	..	364

MAYO, COUNTY.
CLOSE OF THE POLL.

Moore	..	..	473
R. D. Browne	..	..	247
M'Donnell	..	..	69
J. D. Browne	..	..	11

KILDARE COUNTY.
CLOSE OF THE POLL.

Marquis of Kildare	..	..	535
Bourke	..	..	406
O'Neill	..	..	300

NORFOLK (WEST).

The official declaration by the High Sheriff took place on Monday, at Swaffham, as follows —

Bagge	..	..	3112
Coke	..	..	3064
Hamond	..	..	2435
L'Estrange	..	..	2674

WARWICKSHIRE (NORTH).

On Monday morning the official declaration of the poll was made at Coleshill, by the High Sheriff, as follows:

Mr C N Newdegate	..	..	2715
Sir Richard Spooner	..	..	2441
Hon Mr Leigh	..	..	2252

SOMERSETSHIRE (WEST).
OFFICIAL DECLARATION

C. N. Moody	..	..	3503
Sir A. Hood	..	..	3311
H. P. Bouverie	..	..	2783
B. Escott	..	..	2624

ORKNEY.—The nomination of candidates for the representation of Orkney and Shetland, took place at Kirkwall on Thursday (last week). On a show of hands being required by the Sheriff, an overwhelming proportion was shown for Mr. Anderson, upon which a poll was demanded on the part of Mr. Dundas. The polling does not take place till the 30th.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

It happened on a Summer's holy day,
That was the greenwood shade he took his way.
Cymon and Iphigenia.

The Londoner's Summer holy days commence when Parliament is up, which is generally the case at the close of July or early in the present month. The season of his short moral life—that wherein he despises him after the fashion of his taste—or ascendant for the pleasure of his means—now in lusty existence. We are speaking of the cockney—that is to say the citizen of the metropolis of the world (the term is one of honour where the English only hold it one of discourtesy). He is not of high sanitary merit—neither of research, or, indeed, of sporting of any kind. He would as lieve shoot a fieldfare as a pheasant, and you may see him circumventing a gudgeon at Teddington or Ditton, the dimensions whereof do not exceed those of his little finger, with as per fect a *gusto* as his West-End countryman baffles a twenty pound salmon in the Tweed. Grace to the inducement, whatever it may be, that leads him to look to flood or field for enjoyment, rather than waste his energies, or any other portion of his substance, in heated chambers, or "loosel companie." The journals tell him, indeed, that places of popular entertainment are likely to repay him badly, should he affect them alluding to the fact with regret and reproach against the degeneracy of modern times. To the latter they are unjust to the days we live in. Steele has just the same complaint in a paper of his which appeared in the *Spectator* in the year 1711.—"People of good sense lament the depravity or poverty of taste the town is fallen into, with relation to plays and public spectacles. It is, indeed, prodigious to observe how little notice is taken of the most exalted parts of the best tragedies in Shakspeare." The same complaint have been written for a nation of Julius having become lessee of Drury Lane.

Our paper is dedicated to the denizen of the Great City. We bid him welcome to the free air: we grasp his hand in congratulation if we meet him a-field—or lead him by it—should we haply forgather in the haunts of busy men, towards some avenue whereby he may pass to the "greenwood shade." We do not circumscribe our National Sports to the conventional series understood by the general term "sporting." All loan recreations and exercises deserve to be so classed. But a few afternoons ago we passed a delightful hour at the Hampton Court Regatta! The Royal Yacht Squadron steals and suspends the offending "news" *a mare adunco*," as friend Falcons has it. Nevertheless, the service was one that an eye with an English heart in it could gladly have witnessed without honest satisfaction. It was a rural fête champêtre. Here the band of the 12th Lancers makes martial music, to which the oars of their wherry keep time; there, in war-like varieties of naval architecture,

Some o'er the Thames row the rival boat's fair

The matches excited no ill-will—if they gave birth to no other emotion. The winner rejoiced, and so did the loser. "An fresh," cries the reader. Alas! no! The motto of that country is low, "I'll will towards all men."... We offer no comment on the racing at York, for your London particular gosh not so far north; neither do we allude to the festival at Cowes

In linked sweetness long drawn out;

a line wherein one society at the least is applicable, though one would not desire oneself for the stake. And, apropos of harmony, how our Derby citizen may congratulate himself that he is not of those whom the pressure of speculation as regards sporting, concerns. He goeth about with a mind unruffled and an unchequered countenance, not looking as if he was escaping from some distant mashing love to his only daughter's fortune. Eschew the demon of the Turf, O Cockney of pure conscience and creature comforts. So shall thou not jeopardy those goodly items in the smaller side of life's ledger.

There are plenty of fools in the world without thy volunteering to join the company. Does some "lurking devil" whisper you to buy a ticket in a Leger Sweep? Listen not to his wiles, but, with the rest of mankind, swing those you love as partners of your pleasure, up and away to angle for gudgeons at Teddington or Ditton. Suppose you catch nothing but a hearty appetite, is not that worth a sovereign for the retreat of trees, followed by a quiet cigar at one of the dainty hostels on its banks? He thus advised, and you will mark as one of the green spots on the chart of life the occasion on which

It happened on a Summer's holy day,
That to the greenwood shade you took your way.

THE YORK AUGUST MEETING. WEDNESDAY.

The Dundas Stakes, of 15 Sovs each, 10 ft, with 30 added, for three-yr-olds, 6st 9lb; four, 8st 2lb; five, 8st 9lb; six and aged, 9st. Mares and geldings allowed 3lb. One mile and a quarter (11 subs.)

Mr Meiklam's Inheritress, aged	..	..	1
Mr S. L. Fox's Maud, 4 yrs	..	..	2
Mr. G. L. Fox named Enna, 4 yrs	..	..	3

Won by a head. Three ran.

The Colt Sapling Stakes, of 10 Sovs each, 20 ft, for two-yr-old colts, 8st 7lb each. One mile (9 subs.)

Mr J More's The Prince	..	..	1
Mr Osbaldeston's b c by Lanercost, out of Mountain Sylph's dam	..	..	2
Mr. Jaques's Referee	..	..	3

The Great Liver Handicap of 100 Sovs, added to a Sweepstake of 20 Sovs each, in ft, and only 5 ft, if declared; the second to receive £50. One mile and three-quarters. (135 Subs: 103 of whom declared.)

Mr. Gully's Mathematician, 3 yrs, 5st 9lb	..	..	1
Mr J. Gerard's Grimston, 4 yrs, 7st 12lb	..	..	2
Mr. Cope and's Arthur, 5 yrs, 7st 7lb	..	..	3

Eight started.

The Queen's Plate of 100 Guineas. 2 miles.

Mr. Meiklam's Inheritress, aged, 8st 9lb	..	..	1
Sir C Cockerell's Congress, 3 yrs, 7st 9lb	..	..	2

Won in a canter. Three ran.

The Prince of Wales's Stakes of 10 Sovs each, and 50 added; for two-yr-old colts 8st 7lb, and fillies 8st 2lb. Winners 2lb extra. T.Y.C. (57 Subs.)

Mr Bowes's Spring Jack	..	..	1
Mr B Green's Assault	..	..	2
Mr Holgate's Queen of the May	..	..	3

Nine ran. Won by a head.

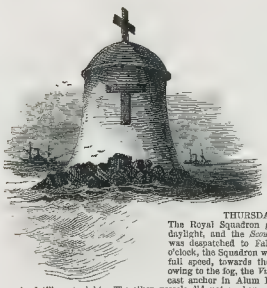
The Knavesmire Stakes, of 100 sovs each, 30 ft, for three-yr-olds. One mile and three quarters. (5 Subs.)

Walked over

Mr. L. Fox's Philosopher .. ..

HER MAJESTY'S MARINE EXCURSION.

THE ROYAL SQUADRON IN ST. MARY'S ROADSTEAD, SCILLY.



THE rearrangements for Her Majesty's Visit were detailed in our Journal of last week; as was, also, in the greater part of our edition, the embarkation of the Queen, Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, the Prince of Leiningen, and suite, from Osborne Pier, at six o'clock on Wednesday evening.

THURSDAY,

The Royal Squadron got up steam at daylight, and the *Scourge* steam-sloop was despatched to Falmouth. At five o'clock, the Squadron was in motion, at full speed, towards the Needles; but, owing to the fog, the *Victoria and Albert* cast anchor in Alum Bay, where they remained till past eight. The other vessels did not anchor; and at half-past eight, the Royal yacht having waved, they left at full speed, it was supposed, for Falmouth.

During the day, many persons were on the hills, round Dartmouth, in the expectation of seeing the Royal Squadron, with her Majesty, pass down the Channel; but, to the surprise of all, about three o'clock the Royal Yacht was seen steering for the harbour, in which she was safely moored before four o'clock, the *Fawn*, *Undine*, *Black Eagle*, and *Garland* packets following in succession. The boats of the town were soon in requisition, and the Royal Yacht surrounded by persons, who continually cheered. The afternoon was fine and her Majesty, with the Prince of Wales, and Princess Royal, appeared gratified with the scene which surrounded them. Mr. J. E. Smith, an old inhabitant and solicitor of Dartmouth, immediately went alongside the yacht, and Lord A. Fitzclarence having come down to him, he requested to be allowed to present a dish of very fine mulberries to the Queen. His wish was made known to her Majesty, and he was requested to come upon the quarter-deck, where he received the Queen's acknowledgment for his attention.

The Mayor and Corporation came in state alongside, but as her Majesty declined seeing any one, they returned to the shore, gratified at having had another opportunity of showing their dutiful attachment to her Majesty.

About this time, one of the boats of the yacht was seen to leave the vessel with Captain Crispin and two gentlemen in plain clothes; they were pulled rapidly to the entrance of the harbour, and landed at Brookhill, the residence of Governor Holdsworth. The party walked up to the house, when Captain Crispin inquired for the Governor, and being informed by the servant that his master was not at home, the Captain said "he wished to show the grounds to his two friends;" this he did, and then crossed in the boat to the Castle, where the party was received by Lieutenant Aynge, of the Royal Staff Corps, the Master Gunner. The *Scourge* steam-sloop having appeared off the harbour, two guns were fired from the fort to inform her commander that her Majesty was there, and the *Scourge* soon after joined the squadron. Captain Crispin requested his supposed friend to allow him to make known to Mr. Aynge by whose presence he was honoured a kindness which his Royal Highness Prince Albert instantly granted, to the gratification of the old soldier. The party then embarked, with the intention of calling at Greenfield, the residence of the Hon. Mr. Hare, but finding he was laid up with the gout, they returned on board the Royal yacht. The visitors' book at Brookhill having been given to Captain Crispin, the following entry in their own writing placed beyond a doubt the names of his two incognito friends: –

Aug. 19, 1847. Albert.
E. Charles Prince of Leiningen.

During this time, the Duke of Norfolk and Earl Grey were walking about the town.

At night, the town of Dartmouth was brilliantly illuminated, and from its peculiar situation, on the sides of two hills, having the appearance of a crescent at night, in the centre of which the yacht was moored, her Majesty must have enjoyed one of the most beautiful sights she has, probably, ever seen, as the evening was very dark and calm. Soon after ten o'clock, the lights in the Royal apartments were extinguished.

We have engraved the Royal Squadron entering the harbour, from a sketch by a Correspondent.

CARNARVON CASTLE.

AILSA CRAIG.

HER MAJESTY'S MARINE EXCURSION.

TOWER OF REFUGE, DOUGLAS BAY.

THE BOAT FITTED UP FOR THE PASSAGE OF HER MAJESTY ON THE CRINAN CANAL.

FRIDAY.

At four o'clock, A.M., the squadron weighed, and, leaving Dartmouth, proceeded to the westward.

At Plymouth, between four and five o'clock, the *City of Limerick* Dublin steamer joined the Royal Steam Squadron, to the eastward of Start Point.

A large ship with two funnels led the van. She was followed by the Royal yacht, *Victoria and Albert*; behind the Royal yacht, on the starboard quarter, came the *Garland*, and on the larboard quarter the *Black Eagle*. The *Undine* was in the rear of the *Garland*, and the *Fairy* followed the *Black Eagle*. The *City of Limerick*, with the Company's flag at the main, Ensign aft, and Union Jack at her bow, duly honoured the Royal Squadron as she passed under the sterns of the *Garland* and *Black Eagle*, off Prawl Point, a little after five o'clock. There was very little wind. The squadron was at full speed—say 11 to 12 knots and steaming a course W. by N., which would bring them abreast of the Lizard. About six, the *Garland* put on extra steam, detached herself from the squadron, and steered a more northerly course.

Towards seven o'clock, the squadron was descried from the Breakwater Lighthouse several miles outside the Eddystone, steering for the Lizard. The Royal yacht was a-head, closely followed by the *Fairy* and *Black Eagle*. They had outrun the *Shearwater* and *Undine*, which were four or five miles astern.

In the meantime, the Squadron anchored in St Mary's Roads, Scilly—and of the Royal Visit here we have been favoured with the following account by a Private Correspondent:

"In consequence of thick weather, the first day's progress of the Royal squadron down Channel was brought to a close at Dartmouth, instead of Falmouth, as had been intended; and the port of Scilly was, accordingly, selected as the resting-place for the second night, Milford being too distant to reach in one day from Dartmouth. The hazy weather prevented the approach of the Royal yachts being observed till they were within a few miles of the Islands on Friday afternoon; and little more than an hour's interval elapsed before the whole squadron passed through St. Mary's Sound, and anchored in the roadstead under a salute, from the garrison.

"Mr. Augustus Smith, who holds these islands under the Duchy of Cornwall, was in attendance at the anchorage to receive her Majesty, and immediately proceeded on board the Royal yacht. The Queen having intimated her intention to land at the principal island of St. Mary's, in the course of the evening, every preparation was made that such short notice would allow, to receive the Royal party with becoming respect, and shortly after five o'clock the first boat, steered by Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, approached the New Pier, which overlooks St. Mary's Pool. Her Majesty and Prince Albert were received at the landing steps by Mr. Augustus Smith, and a party of his visitors, consisting of Mr. Hawes and Lieut. Caroline Fechnil, Mr. and Lady Sophia Tower, Miss Jenkins, Miss [illegible], Lieut. [illegible], as well as by the Chaplain of the Islands, the Rev. J. W. Norris, and Mrs. North; Mr. Blewitt, Magistrate; the officers of the Customs, and the Coast-guard force, under the Inspecting Commander, Mr. Steel, being drawn up as a guard of honour in front of the platform.

"The Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by Prince Leiningen, and attended by Lady Jocelyn, having entered Mr. Smith's carriage, which was waiting on the spot, proceeded slowly along the pier, on one side of which the principal tenants

FINE ARTS.

FINE ARTS.—"PILGRIMS AT THE FOOT OF THE OBELISK OF SIXTUS V. AT ROME."—PAINTED BY PAUL DELAROCHE.

THE Holy Week, observed throughout all Christendom, with more or less religious fervour and solemnity, presents, at Rome, such varied scenes of pilgrim piety, of splendour in sacerdotal ceremonies, of all that pomp and circumstance which the Roman Catholic Church so well knows how to evoke and practise, that, once seen, the traveller can never forget them. Not only from all parts of Italy, but, perhaps, from every nation in Europe, pilgrims flock into the Eternal City to receive the benediction of the Pontiff, given *Urbi et Orbi*, for Rome and for the world. It need scarcely be added that the City [illegible] from the palace of the Colonnas to the cellars of the Trasteverini. Princes and peasants [illegible] not unfrequently, monarchs and mendicants, are there at that [illegible] from the blind—all who are visited by "the peculiar crimes of disease," in solation, if not cure of maladies [illegible] from the portico of St. Peter's. The scene [illegible] is truly one of the most imposing in the world.

M. Paul Delaroche has just painted one of its episodical scenes with brilliant effect; which we have engraved. It represents a group of Pilgrims at the base of the Obelisk of Sixtus V., at Rome.

Roma! the dawn is breaking o'er thy hills,
In pure effulgence through the starless night
[illegible]on, and the thousand ills
Brought on by craft and crime and foreign might
Thy soul becomes unclouded; the broad light
Of Progress beams upon thy furrow'd brow.
And through a sea of troubles thou shalt fight
Successfully, while Prudence holds the prow.
Soon may the spirit of thine olden fame
Prove thy sons worthy of the Roman name.

had likewise assembled on the pier, and greeted her Majesty with acclamations.

"Queen Victoria is the first English Sovereign, since the remote days of King Athelstan, who has ever landed on these sequestered islands, though Charles II., when Prince of Wales, took refuge here for a few days on his retirement from Pendennis, in Cornwall; when these rocks formed the last stronghold of the Royalists.

"Having driven through the principal street, the Royal party, attended by Mr. Augustus Smith and Mr. Tower, on horseback, ascended the Hugh, or Garrison Hill, by the only road by which it can be approached in a carriage; and, having entered the lines, pursued the drive, which makes the whole circuit of the peninsula surmounted by the Star Castle.

"This drive, which now commodious the chief promenade of the Scillonians, extends for nearly a mile and a half, and commands beautiful views of St. Mary's, as well as of the other islands, and of the several sounds or channels by which the [illegible] are studded and defended. The Royal party, having alighted at the Star Castle, spent some time on the ramparts. The Duke and Duchess of Norfolk, Earl Grey, Sir James Clark, and the rest of the Royal suite, who had ascended the hill on foot, here rejoined her Majesty. The rapid ascent [illegible] exceeded on foot down the steep declivity, which leads directly to the pier, where they re-embarked to return on board the Royal yacht.

"The Squadron remained for the night in the roadstead, the islands around [illegible] their eastern extremity, between St. Martin's Head and the Seven Stones, in the direct course for Milford Haven.

SATURDAY.

The Royal Squadron left the Scilly roads a little after five A.M. At forty-five minutes past three P.M., the *Prospero* mail-steamer (which had on Friday noon been ordered to lie off St. Anne's Head to await the arrival of the Royal Squadron) signalled the Squadron; and, an hour afterwards, they had entered Milford Haven.

The Queen came on deck, and was heartily greeted by her Welsh subjects; who then cheered for the Prince of Wales, and for the Royal children. [illegible] Lord Lieutenant of the county, and the Sheriff, Mr. William Campbell, of Tilbeschwan; Mr. James Kwing, of Strathleven; Mr. Smollett, M.P. for the county; Mr. Peter Denny, and other gentlemen. Her Majesty appeared in excellent health and spirits, as did the Prince Consort and the Royal children. The Queen was dressed in a white bonnet and shawl, and a dress of [illegible] tan. His Royal Highness Prince Albert wore a black frock coat, white hat, and grey pantaloons. The Royal children excited the marked attention and admiration [illegible]

The Lord Provost, accompanied by Bailie M'Kinlay and Stewart, and Mr. Forbes, Town-clerk, then advanced, and, after having been presented to her Majesty, had the honour of laying before her the address of the Town Council. Her Majesty received the same very graciously, and intimated that an answer would be returned.

The Lord-Lieutenant of Dumbartonshire (Sir J. Colquhoun) and the Sheriff [illegible] from the metropolis which were generally received in person, but that, in the present case, her Majesty had made a special exception in favour of the great manufacturing city of Scotland. The address of the burgh was thereupon left with Lord Grey, to be afterwards delivered to her Majesty.

The Queen remained some little time longer upon the battery, enjoying the very magnificent prospect laid [illegible]

[illegible] o'clock. On her Majesty's arrival on board the *Fairy*, after the [illegible] Castle, this beautiful steamer proceeded down the Leven to rejoin the squadron. Nearly half an hour was lost in getting over the bar of the river; but, this accomplished, the *Fairy* quickly regained a station in the main channel, followed by the *Hadrian* and immediately after the *Thetis* with the Lord Provost, Magis[illegible]

after the *Thetis*. The scenes which were successively passed in rejoining the Royal Squadron, combined with the magnificent fleet of steamers which accompanied the Royal progress, were imposing in the extreme. Port Glasgow came first, and the quays, docks, and platforms, with every point at which a view of the river could be obtained, seemed one united mass of living beings, who cheered most heartily her Majesty and Royal Consort, with the Royal children, as they passed. The gratulations of the assembled thousands were, on repeated occasions, most graciously acknowledged by her Majesty, who was herself highly lighted with the reception with which she was greeted. Having passed Port [illegible]

and building-yards to greet the Queen of the Isles; as the whole river frontage, from the extreme point of Cartsdyke to Gourock, was lined with spectators. [illegible]

thunders of artillery, both from the shore and the ships collected in the river, combined with the cheers of the multitude, formed a scene of surpassing grandeur, such as imagination can only conceive, but of which description fails to convey an adequate impression. [illegible] Among the many beautiful objects [illegible] sang Greenock was the dancing of the Highland fling by a Highlander in full costume, on the paddle-box of the *Chieftain*, the performance of which amused her Majesty in a very high degree.

Having passed Greenock, the *Fairy*, with her Majesty on board, proceeded straight for Loch Long, accompanied by several of the river steamers. On arriving at the head of the Loch, the *Fairy* stopped for only a few minutes, her Majesty remaining on board. The *Fairy* then slowly crept round the head of the Loch, and continued her course downwards towards the foot of Loch Long, keeping close in by the Arrochar shore, followed closely by the *Premier*, the tender, *Petrel*, and *Mars*. On arriving at the foot of the Loch, the *Fairy* steered across the mouth of Holy Loch, and passing along by Kirn and Dunoon, which she reached about half-past six P.M., proceeded towards Rothesay, the [illegible] their course homewards.

The visit of her Majesty to Arrochar seemed to have taken the inhabitants [illegible] flags, however, speedily brought them from their houses to welcome the Queen to her Highland lochs and romantic glens.

WEDNESDAY.

To day the squadron started from Rothesay at eight o'clock, and, passing through the Kyles of Bute round the island, and up Loch Fine, entered Loch Gilp. The scenery of the Kyles is soft and beautiful, the land rising gently from the water's edge, clothed with brushwood, and the distant landscape closed in by fine ranges of green hills. The principal objects are Kilmun Church and the Tower near it, the ancient seat of the Bannatynes; Ardlin with its tumuli, supposed to have been erected over some roving Norwegians slain in battle; the Burnt Isles, with their vitrified fort, and the island of St. Colm's, where, in 1685, Archibald, Earl of Argyll, had his military stores taken from him by a naval force in the service of King James.

(*From our own Reporter.*)

GREENOCK, Tuesday Night.

THE whole of the south-west coast of Scotland is in a ferment. From Ailsa Craig to the Caledonian Canal, nothing is spoken of but the Queen. Even the grouse are losing their attractions in the advent of Royalty, and the snipe and the black-cock are alike allowed to remain unmolested in the corry and on the hill. Everybody is bent on giving the Royal party a real Highland welcome. Musketry cannon that have lain rusty and unused on the battlements of the hundred feudal Castles perched upon every rock and headland along this wild coast, have been furbished up, and put in requisition to thunder out pealing greetings from cape to cape and island to island. Whole swarms of yachts and steamers are hovering about in every bay and every sound. Every village sends forth its quota of tartan-clad men and screaming bagpipes. By day, flags fly and guns roar from the mast-head; and by night, the little fishing-towns lying nestled upon the coast, under the shadows of the vast stretching mountains behind, are brightly illuminated, while bonfires blaze upon every rocky summit in the vicinity to which wood and tar can be conveyed.

Let me try, however, amid all the loyal hurry-scurry, to trace in their due order the principal events and features of the Royal Visit. From other sources you will have received due intimation of the progress of [illegible] Majesty's dominions. Vast preparations were made for the reception [illegible] to the goodly fleet of fighting war in the Clyde, so as to show what in the pleasant little villages skirting the waters of the Frith of Clyde. True, the citizens of St. Mungo were somewhat scandalised at the Queen coming so near them without actually visiting their smoky city; but, upon the principle of Mahomet and the Mountain, if the Queen would not come to them they took care to go to the Queen. Glasgow was eminently out of town on Monday. A great proportion of the shops were shut, and the countless steamers which swarm betwixt the Broomielaw and Arran, as well as many of the large sea-going boats, were put in requisition, not only to get up a grand aquatic demonstration, but to convey the smoke-dried men and women of Glasgow to the fresh breezes of their glorious estuary.

Their sail, however, was all they got for their trouble. After all the [illegible] Monday, at Greenock and Port Glasgow, the shipping [illegible] summer's day were listlessly away, and still no Royal Squadron greeted the sight of the thousands who, from the massive crags of Dumbarton to the last low shelving ridge of the lower Cumbray, were stationed upon [illegible] At last [illegible] convey the expected visitors. Boats of every description—from the sharply-built river steamer to the massive sea-going vessel and the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

rock can be seen at low water. The breadth of this pier is 62 feet by 53 feet and a quarter of an inch. The blocks of stone are seven and eight feet long, by three and four feet in breadth and deepness, and they rise, stone upon stone, until the pier is two hundred and thirty feet high. At the distance of four hundred and sixty feet on each side of this centre pier there rise, near the water's edge, two other piers of the same gigantic breadth and height; while on each side of these two piers, at the distance of 230 feet, there rise two walls. Containing nothing but stones, the wall on our right hand on the Carnarvon shore, does not extend its ponderous bulk far back, for the land is high and bold, and the railway comes along its elevated brow and at once lays hold of the bridge. It is on our left hand, as we proceed towards Anglesea, that we find the forehead and end of a mighty embankment, on which the railway is raised to the level of the bridge. Here, then, are the four spaces before us, across which, in the main tubes, the railway is laid, namely, two spaces on each side of the centre pier of 460 feet each—(let the reader measure 460 feet on a street or on a road, and he will wonder at the vastness of this structure); and two more spaces of 230 feet respectively, at each end. The tubes are eight in number, each of them 30 feet on the exterior side, and 27 feet high in the interior. Each is 14 feet wide, and they are laid in couples parallel to each other. In the whole, with the breadth of the piers and the landward buildings, the length of the bridge is one-third of a mile. In height, the three piers are, as already said, 230 feet. Measuring from low-water mark to the bottom of the tubes, the height is 120 feet, the tubes being 20 feet on the side, and the pier 70 feet above their upper surface. As ornaments to the two walls which rise upon each shore, are four lions, two at each end of the bridge. The lions contain about 3000 cubic feet of stone. They lie couchant, and yet the height of each is 13 feet; the greatest breadth across the body is 9 feet; the length 25 feet; the breadth of each paw 2 feet 4 inches. The tubes are made of plates of iron of various thicknesses, riveted together. The iron increases in thickness as we proceed towards the centre. The roofs of the tubes are formed of cells, and also the floors. These cells are formed of iron plates set on edge, the cells of the roof being within a fraction of 1 foot 9 inches square, and those of the floor being 1 foot 9 inches wide, and 2 feet 3 inches deep. The rails on which the trains run are laid on these cells of the floor. The flat bottoms, the two upright sides, and the flat roof of each tube are formed of plates, the thinnest of which is a quarter of an inch, and the thickest three quarters of an inch. The weight of each of the four long tubes will be about 1300 tons; the weight of each of the four short ones about 600 tons. In the whole there will be at least 7600 tons of iron used. The masonry will cost £200,000. They expect to finish the masonry by August, 1848. It will contain one million and a half cubic feet of stone."

ON HER MAJESTY PRESENTING THE PRINCE OF WALES TO THE WELSH PEOPLE.—AUGUST, 1847.

Loud rose to Heaven the roaring cheers,
Along old Cambria's loyal coast;
Upon the dark the Queen appears,
And on the shore a peaceful Host.
Sons of the Cymri. Every hill,
Cottage, and Castle ring aloud
Heart-greeting, while tears drops fill
Her eyes, with noblest pleasure proud.

But when the Mother brought her Child
Upon the deck, and cried "Behold
Your Prince! The Prince of Wales!"
A wild,
Exulting shout like thunder roll'd
Up to Pimlimmon. Frommanwr
Answered in lusty jubilee,
Sending the shout to Snowdon hoar,
Who peal'd it bravely o'er the sea.

And well may Cambria's heart beat high!
Harry of Monmouth there arose;
And Cressy paled at Edward's cry,
When fled the lilies from the rose.
The blood of Tudor proudly flows,
Commingled in each sounding vein
Of the young Royal Tar, who glows
With pleasure o'er the subject main.

Happy the land, and blest the scene,
Where Prince and liegemen thus may greet;
Where rankling thoughts ne'er intervene
To blight this bond of union sweet.
Where every breast becomes the shield,
Of Her and Her's, 'gainst every foe,
And Peace smiles down on field and fold,
Best boon that Heaven can e'er bestow.—L.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*J. N.*"—*A little more care in the examination of your diagrams before sending them would save all parties trouble.*

"*Caro-puty.*"—*See the scheme of Problem 185, in the present number.*

"*Arabus.*"—*The present series of Chess articles in the* ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS *began in February, 1845. All the numbers from that period can be obtained in parts at the original price. Your suggestion of selling the Chess Column separately is quite out of the question.*

"*W. H. B.*"—*It has been attested, over and over again, that the frontispiece Problem of "The Chess Player's Handbook" can be solved in less than the given number of moves. It will be corrected or cancelled in the next edition.*

"*Jota.*" *Dundee.*—*A Pawn can give check, and take a superior piece. There is no law between the moves, although there ought to be.*

"*H. R. and B. B.*"—*Much too simple for publicity.*

"*Aros*" *The first edition of "The Chess Player's Handbook" being a very large impression, a second is not likely to be called for yet. Due notice will, doubtless, be given of the republication.*

"*John Bull.*"—*Sir Mr. Bryan's pamphlet on the great match between England and France.*

"*J. T.*" *Glasgow.*" *Your solution of 183 is imperfect.*

"*S. H. W.*" *They shall be examined. In future adopt larger diagrams, and a more explicit notation; the present are not decipherable*

Solutions by "J. L," Bodmin; "Styk," "F. P. T.," "G. W. T." "W. P." and "R. T. R." are correct.

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM NO. 185.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Kt takes K Kt P	K to Kt 6th (dis ch) (best)	Kt to B 6th (ch)	K to R 6th
2. K to B 3d (dis ch)	K to K R 6th	P to R 8th, becoming a Q (ch)	K to Kt 7th
3. R to K Kt 3d (ch)	K takes R	7. Kt takes Kt (double ch and Mate)	
4. B to K 8th (ch)	K to Kt 8th (best)		

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 186.

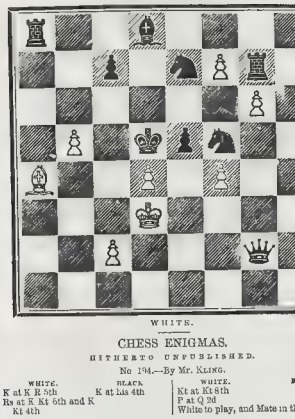
WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q to her sq (ch)	K takes Q	3 Kt to K 3d (ch)	R takes Kt
2. Q to her 5th (ch)	K takes Q	4. R to Q 4th—Mate.	

PROBLEM, NO. 187.

By R. F. HODGSON, Esq., Bengal Civil Service.

White to play and Mate the black King on the identical square he now occupies in five moves.

BLACK



WHITE.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

HITHERTO UNPUBLISHED.

No 194.—By Mr. KLING.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
K at K R 5th	K at his 4th	Kt at Kt 8th	
Rs at R 8th and K Kt 4th		P at Q 2d	
		White to play, and Mate in three moves.	

No. 195. By F. J. D. C.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
K at Q Kt 6th	K at Q 5th	Ps at Q Kt 4th and K B 6th	
Q at Q Kt 8th	Ps at Q 4th & Q 3d		
B at R 8 sq	and K B 2d		
Kt at K Kt 5th		White to play, and Mate in four moves	

No. 196.—By Mr. C. R. L——E.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
K at Q Kt sq	K at Q 4th	Ps at K Kt 4th, Q 3d, B at K Kt 4th	
Rs at K Kt 2d & K sq	Q at Q R 8th	and Q R 2d	K at K 4th
B at K R sq	R at K R 6th and Kt at K R 7th & K 4th		Ps at K R 3d, K B 2d, & Q B 3d

White playing first, Mates in four moves.

GAME BETWEEN MESSRS. STAUNTON AND KENNY,

Mr. S. giving the Queen's Rook.

(*Ruy Lopez Queen's Knight's Game, 1st Board.*)

WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. K.)	WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. K.)
1. P to K 4th	Q to K 2d	22. Q takes P (ch)	K to Q sq
2. K Kt to B 3d	K P one	23. R to K R sq	Kt to B 3d
3. Q P to K 3d	Q Kt to B 3d	24. Q to her 8th (ch)	Q to Q sq
4. Q B P one	K Kt to B 3d	25. Q takes Q (c)	R takes Q
5. Q P one	K R P one	26. Kt to Q B 4th	Q Kt P two
6. Castles	K B to K 2d	27. Kt takes Q P	B takes Kt
7. Q B to K 3d	Castles	28. R to K sq	Q B takes K R P (ch) (d)
8. K R P one	Q P two	29. K takes B	B to K 5th
9. P one	K Kt to K sq	30. R to K 4th	K Kt 2 two
10. Q P one	K B P one	31. R to K 6th	K to Kt 2d
11. K B to Q 3d	K B P takes P	32. B to K 4th	R to Q sq
12. Q P takes K P	Q to Q B 2d	33. R to K R 6th (ch)	K to B 2d
13. K R to K sq	K takes Kt	34. R takes Q P	R to K 3d
14. P takes B	Kt takes K P	35. K takes Q R P	R to R 3d
15. Q B to K B 4th	R to Q 3d	36. K to Kt 2d (e)	R to Q 7th
16. B takes Kt	B takes B	37. R to Q Kt 7th (ch)	K to B sq
17. Q K Kt to Sq	Q R P one	38. B to K Kt 6th	R takes P (ch)
18. K R to sq	K to Kt sq	39. K to Kt 3d	K R P one
19. Q B to Kt sq	Q to K 4th (ch)	40. R to B 7th (ch)	K to Kt 2d
20. R to K Kt sq	Q P one (b)		
21. K to Kt 2d	Q to K 2d		

Winning the Knight, and ultimately the game.

(a) At this juncture, Black assumes a very menacing aspect. With such a position of attack, and a large preponderance of force, he ought not to lose the game.

(b) This appears to have been done without due reflection. He should first have played his Kt to K B's 3d.

(c) With a piece minus this is certainly bold play, but we believe it will be found the best mode of proceeding under the circumstances.

(d) The right move to avoid losing a Pawn

(e) Here the position is one of great difficulty for White, and, play as he may, Black must obtain no embarrassing attack on him

The two following well-played Games are part of a Match now pending at Brighton between Captain Kennedy and a brilliant Amateur of the London Chess Club.

BLACK (Mr. ——)	WHITE (Capt. K.)	BLACK (Mr. ——)	WHITE (Capt. K.)
1. K P two	K P two	20. Q B P two (c)	Q to Q R 4th
2. K Kt to B 3d	Q P two	21. Q takes Q Kt P	Q to Q R 2d
3. P takes P	K P one	22. Q takes Q	Q R takes Q
4. Q to K 2d	K B P two	23. R to Q B 3d	Q P one
5. Q Kt to B 3d	K Kt to B 3d	24. K B P two	P takes P in passing
6. K Kt to K 5th	K B to Q 3d		Kt to Q R 3d
7. Q P two	Castles	25. Kt takes P	Kt to Q Kt 5th
8. Q B to K B 4th	K B to Q Kt 6th	26. K R to K sq	Kt to Q Kt 5th (ch)
9. Q to Q B 4th	K Kt takes P on Q 6th	27. K to Q Kt 3d	K R to Q Kt sq
10. Q B to Q 2d	B takes Q Kt	28. K to Q B 3d	Kt to Q R 7th (ch)
11. B takes B	Q B to K 3d	29. K to Q B 2d	Kt to Q Kt 5th (ch)
12. Castles	Q P one		Kt to Q Kt 5th (ch)
13. Q B to Q Kt 4th	K R to K sq	30. K to Q 2d	P takes P
14. Q to Q B 5th	Q R P two	31. Kt takes P	K R to Q sq
15. Q to Q R 3d	K Kt to Q Kt 5th	32. K to Q B 3d	Kt to Q R 7th (ch)
16. Q B takes Kt (a)	P takes B	33. K to Q Kt 3d	Q R to Q 2d
17. B to Q B 4th	B takes B	34. K takes Kt	R takes Kt
18. Q takes B (ch)	Q to Q sq	35. K takes R	R takes R
19. Q takes P on Q Kt 5th (b)	Q R takes Q R P	36. K to Q Kt 3d	R to Q 7th
		37. Q B P one	
		And White surrendered.	

(a) A dangerous risk, apparently, to open the battery of the adverse Castle upon his King's quarters.

(b) One again seems doubly hazardous, but the subsequent play shows it could be done with perfect safety.

(c) Black's last few moves are very finely played.

WHITE (Capt. K.)	BLACK (Mr. ——)	WHITE (Capt. K.)	BLACK (Mr. ——)
1. K P two	K P two	21. K R to Kt 2d	K R P one
2. K Kt to B 3rd	Q Kt to B 3d	22. Kt takes B (ch)	K to R 2d
3. K P one	K Kt to B 3d	23. Q R to R sq	Q to K sq
4. Q P two	P takes P	24. Kt takes doubled P	R R to K R sq
5. K P one	K Kt to Q 4th	25. K P one	Q R takes P
6. K Kt to Q Kt 3d	K Kt to Q Kt 3d	26. R to K 5th	K R P takes R (ch)
7. P takes P	Q P two		
8. Q Kt to B 3d	Q B to K Kt 5th	27. R takes P	Q to K B 3d
9. K Kt to Q 5th	K B to K 2d	28. R to K Kt 3d	Q takes Kt
10. Q B to K 3d	Castles	29. P takes R	Q takes P
11. K B takes Q Kt	P takes B	30. Q to Q 3d	R to K sq
12. Q Kt to Q B 3d	K R to Q B 5th	31. R to R 8th (ch)	K to R sq
13. Q to Q B 2d	Q to Q 3d	32. R to Q 4th	Q to K 8th (ch)
14. Castles on K's side	Q B takes Kt	33. K to Kt 2d	Q to Q 7th (ch)
15. P takes B	Q to K R 6th	34. R to K R 4th (ch)	K to Kt sq
16. Kt to K Kt 3d	K to P one	35. R to R 7th (ch)	K to Kt sq
17. Q Kt P one	Kt to Q Kt 3d	36. Q to K B 6th	Q to Q 8th (ch)
18. K R to sq	K R P two	37. K to Kt 3d	Q to Q 7th (ch)
19. K to Kt 2d	Q takes doubled P (ch)	38. K B P one	
20. Kt to K B 5th		And Black resigned. (b)	

(a) Made in four moves would have been the consequence of Kt's entering R.

(b) The opening of the game is somewhat carelessly played by Captain K merely, but its termination presents grounds of remarkable interest.

CLEVERLY CONTESTED SCOTCH GAMBIT BETWEEN MR. HARRWITZ AND MR. S——S, ONE OF THE STRONGEST PLAYERS OF THE DAY.

WHITE (Mr. H.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)	WHITE (Mr. H.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)
1. K P two	K P two	18. Q B to B 3d	P to Q R 4th
2. K to B 3d	Q Kt to B 3d	19. P to K R 3d	Q to Q Kt 6th (d)
3. Q P two	P takes P	20. P to K R 6th	K Kt P one
4. K B to Q B 4th	K B to Q B 4th	21. K to R 2d	Q to Q R 3d
5. Q B P one	K Kt to B 3d	22. Q to K B 2d	K R to B 2d
6. P to K 5th	Q P two	23. Q to K sq	P to Q 3 4th
7. K B to Q Kt 5th	Kt to K 5th	24. Q to K sq	P takes P
8. Kt takes P	Q B to Q 2d	25. P takes P	P takes P
9. Q takes Kt	P takes B	26. Q to Q 2d	K R to Q R 2d
10. Q Kt to Q 2d (a)	Kt takes Kt	27. Q to Q B 2d	P to Q 5th
11. B takes Kt	Castles	28. B to Q Kt sq	B to Q R 3d
12. P to K B 4th	P to K R 4th	29. R takes B	Q takes R
13. Q to K B 3d	Q R to Kt sq	30. K R to Q 3d	Q takes Q (ch)
14. Castles on Q side	B takes R	31. K takes Q	P to Q B 5th (e)
15. P takes B	Q B to K 3d	32. Q B to Q 2d	K R to Q Kt 2d
16. Q R P one	Q to Q B sq	33. Q B to B sq.	K to B sq.
17. P to K R 4th	Q to Q Kt 2d	And wins.	

(a) This is not well played. The weak part of Black's game is the position of his Kt, which has no safe escape, it is not advisable, therefore, to relieve him from his embarrassment, by exchanging piece. Q to K R 5th, or Castling, is much better.

(b) A bad effort, as the Q retreats at his leisure.

(c) The decisive move, contemplated as it appears

AN EVANS' GAMBIT BETWEEN THE SAME PLAYERS

WHITE (Mr. H.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)	WHITE (Mr. H.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)
1. K P two	K P two	11. Q Kt to Q 2d	K Kt to K 2d
2. K Kt to B 3d	Q Kt to B 3d	12. Q R to Q sq	Castles
3. K B to Q B 4th	K B to Q B 4th	13. Q to Q B 2d	B to K Kt 5th
4. Q Kt P two	B takes P	14. K R to Q sq	B takes Kt
5. Q B P one	B to K 3d	15. Kt takes B	K R to Q sq
6. Castles	Q P one	16. Kt to K 2d	Kt to K Kt 3d
7. Q P two	B to Q Kt 3d	17. Kt to K Kt 4th	Q R to K 2d
8. Q P takes P	P takes P	18. B takes P (ch) (b)	K takes B
9. Q to Q Kt 3d (a)	Q to K 2d	19. Q to Q Kt 3d (ch)	K to K sq
10. B to Q B 3d	Q to K B 2d	White Mates in two moves.	

(a) A capital attack may now be got by taking the K B P (ch), and when the King takes the Bishop, taking the R by checking. Without the greatest possible caution on Black's part, this variation will win the game.

(b) Very prettily played.

FORGERY OF A WILL.—A case, involving a serious charge of forgery of a will, has been brought before the magistrates at Bath. Stephen Ford, one of the parties implicated, was examined a day or two since, at Marylebone Police-court, prior to a bail being sent in custody to Bath, for the further investigation of the charge. Four other parties namely, John Ford, John Lewis, Daniel Davis Ford, and Frances Garland, have been examined, and committed, as being agents or accessories to the attempted fraud, which related to the disposal of property, amounting, it is said, to £20,000, and formerly in the possession of the late Mr. Slack, whose will, it was alleged, had been forged. The document in question had been stated to have been found in the house of Mrs. Garland. It was witnessed by John Lewis, John Ford, and Henry Mant. Lewis and Ford had sworn that they had seen Mr. Slack sign the will in the presence of J. S. Manning and Mr. Mant, a solicitor of Bath. Stephen Ford, the father, who claimed largely under the will, attempted to establish it in the Prerogative Court by the testimony of Lewis and John Ford, but in the end this evidence was rebutted. The signature of the supposed testator was proved not to be genuine, and that Jacob Snodley Manning was an imaginary being. The suit was settled, the affidavits of the prisoners rejected, and the Judge of the Prerogative Court pronounced the case to be "one of forgery in Bath, and perjury in London," and that the parties ought to be indicted. The Judge had also ordered probate to be made of the genuine will and codicils. At the examination, evidence was adduced to show that the body of the disallowed will was in the handwriting of Daniel Davis Ford, who was thus joined in the charge with the other parties. The elder Ford was in London at the time; but, having been arrested on a warrant issued by the local magistrates, is now in Bath awaiting his examination.

LITERATURE.

MEMORANDA; OR, CHRONICLES OF THE FOUNDLING HOSPITAL. By JOHN BROWNLOW. Low.

That Tenterden Steeple were the cause of Goodwin Sands does not appear a whit more strange than that in the Foundling Hospital originated the Royal Academy of Arts. The latter we find recorded in the opening pages of these "Chronicles." The Hospital was incorporated in 1739; in a few years the present building was erected; but, as the income of the Charity could not, with propriety, be expended in the decoration of the Hospital, other modes were adopted to generously cave pictures for several of the apartments of the Hospital: these were exhibited, and, in process of time, a regular exhibition, a school, became one of the sights of the metropolis. The pictures proved very attractive; and out of this success grew the first Exhibition of the Royal Academy, in the adel. li, in the year 1760. Thus, within the walls of the Foundling, the curious may contemplate the state of British art previously to the epoch when George III first countenanced the historical talent of West.

The Hospital was founded at a period when the ill-defined and wretched administration of the Poor Laws left the deserted child without other protection than the casual humanity of the passenger; and when, in Mr. Brownlow's words, "lives were lost to the commonwealth by this absence of public feeling, wisdom, and forethought. Men, therefore, of kindly dispositions, joined in this all-regarded work of charity, not because they were insensible of its partially mischievous tendency, but because they conceived that the contemplated salvation of numerous lives to the public was paramount to any evil which might arise from it." Among the earliest "Governors and Guardians" we find William Hogarth, who liberally subscribed his money, and gave his time and talent, towards carrying out the designs of his friend, the worthy Captain Coram, through which, real and permanently the Hospital was established. Hogarth's first artistical aid was the given as the saving of a head-piece to a power of attorney drawn up for the collection of subscriptions towards the Charity; the copper-plate is in the possession of the Hospital, and a copy of it forms one of the illustrations to the volume before us. It further next presented a portrait of Coram, with which Mr. Brownlow, has, also, enriched his volume; though the plate falls short of Mr. Linton's masonry engraving of the head of Coram in the fourth volume of this Journal.

Among the other early artistical patrons, we find Rysbrack, the sculptor; Tayman, the architect; Vanderbank, the painter; Gandon, the architect; Hudson, and Allan Ramsay; and Richard Wilson, the prince of English landscape-painters. They met often at the Hospital, and thus advanced charity and the arts together, for, the exhibitions of pictures, the copper-plate engraving, &c., drew a daily crowd of spectators, in their splendid equipages, and a visit to the Foundling became the most fashionable morning lounge of the reign of George the Second. The grounds in front of the Hospital were the fashionable promenade; and here, two-sided silks, gold-headed canes, and laced three-cornered hats, hoops, and Windsor-soup hats, formed a gay busy for Lamb's Conduit-fields.

Parliament voted large sums of money to the Hospital, upon condition that all children tendered for admission should be received; the number soon increased to several thousands; branch establishments were opened in the country; and one of them (Ackworth, in Yorkshire) was made choice of, in visits of which several of the artist-patrons appeared at the Festival of 1791. Another branch Hospital was at Aylesbury; of this the notorious John Wilkes (M.P. for that borough) was appointed Treasurer; but, when he left the kingdom, in 1764, his accounts were deficient.

Mr Brownlow gives a very interesting Catalogue Raisonnée of the Pictures now at the Hospital, together with a memoir of Coram. He next describes the chapel, with West's embellishments; and Handel's bequest of his oratorio of the "Messiah," with his suggestion for converting the musical service of the chapel into a source of pecuniary profit, which it continues to this day. Dr. Burney attempted to found an "Academy of Music" on this basis, just as an Academy of Arts had been raised; but the Doctor's project failed.

The abuse of the Hospital is of very early date; while Coram, the schemist, having spent all his money in the foundation, left its management in custody. After the interference of Parliament, a basket was hung outside the Hospital gates for the reception of infants, under two months old; and thus, on the first reception day, June 2, 1756, 117 children were given up to the fostering care of the State! Parish officers emptied their workhouses of the infant poor into the Foundling baskets; and even robbed the mother of her newly-born infant, that they might be rid of the burthen of maintaining it. Next, it became a trade to convey children from the country to the Hospital; some never reached that goal, whilst others were stripped of their clothes, and left at the gate, sometimes dead, whom they could be got into the wards! Mr. Brownlow relates that a few years since, an aged Banker in the north of England, received into the Hospital at the above period, was desirous of ascertaining his origin, when all the information afforded by the books of the Establishment was, that he was put into the basket at the gate asked.

Thus, within four years, nearly 15,000 infants were cast on the protection of the public; of this great number, only 4000 lived to be apprenticed out; and, not until Parliament had spent half a million of the public money in this system of fraud and abuse was the grant discontinued; when the Governors left to do what they best could for the Charity.

From this time, the Institution ceased to be a Hospital for Foundlings—as Dryden defines them,

> A race unknown,
> At doors exposed, whom matrons call their own.

Unfortunately, the name has been retained, and hence great misapprehension in the public mind as to the present objects and purposes of the Charity. Lord Brougham has somewhat belittled in France with the absurdity, replied in his *ironical* manner, "the name alone has been for half a century known amongst us, the thing itself having long since been put down with the consent of Parliament." The present objects of admitting children ensures that they are educated, except the father be a soldier or sailor killed in the service of his country; that the mother have borne a good character previous to her misfortune; and that she is poor, and has no relations able or willing to maintain her child. There are other conditions, enforced by the rigid examination of the Governors; their benevolent object being "to hide the shame of the mother, as well as to preserve the life of the child," and dismiss her from the Hospital with the charge to *sin no more*. Mr. Brownlow quotes several eloquent defences of the objects of the Hospital; and, among others, Sterne, who preached for the benefit of the Charity, in 1761; and the late Rev. Sydney Smith, who was one of the appointed preachers.

There are, at present, 500 children supported by the Charity, from extreme infancy to the age of fifteen; the Governors have not the privilege of *presenting* children, after the manner of other establishments, but their election for admission depends upon the proven misery of the case. The general health of the children within the walls of the Hospital is remarkably good. Indeed, the building occupies one of the healthiest sites in London. At an apprentice age, the girls are put out to domestic service, and the boys to trades: their conduct is almost unexceptionably good, the result, doubtless, of their systematic religious and moral training.

The revenue of the Hospital is derived from the improved value of the Lamb's Conduit estate, (95 acres,) which the Governors purchased as a site for the Hospital, in 1741, for the sum of £5350. Your Captain Coram, as we have seen, had no inn ey to endow the Charity with; indeed, he was, at last, a recipient of its funds. The purchase-money for the property was, therefore, collected by benefactions and legacies; and the Charity bought the whole estate, not because they required it, but because the Earl of Salisbury, its owner, would not sell any fractional part of it. As London increased, it appreciated this property; and the ground is now nearly covered with squares and streets of houses, the ground-rents producing an annual income equal to the purchase money! This, with the interest on Stock, benefactions, and the net produce of the chapel, are the present support of the Hospital. The Governors have likewise established a Benevolent Fund, for the relief of aged and destitute persons, who were inmates of the Hospital, when infants. This fund is not solicited from the revenues of the Institution, but wholly supported by subscription, in benevolent furtherance of which Mr. Brownlow has published his very interesting volume of "Memoranda" and "Chronicles;" anecdote, and olden topography.

THE CHILDREN OF THE NEW FOREST. By CAPTAIN MARRYAT, R.N. Hurst and Blackett.

All who remember Captain Marryat's delightful story of "Masterman Ready," published some years since, must allow the Captain to be a first-rate accession to our list of writers for the young. His plain, colloquial, narrative style is congenial with the tastes of youth; he is a capital story-teller, and as good a weaver of plot as sketcher of character; his tone is healthy and elevating, without being stilted: and he does not *write down* to the capacity of his young reader, but, by the naturalness of his manner, and the simplicity of interest of his plots, entertains and instructs them at the same moment. In short, his books are more like rare *sense* than written tales

The work before us is but the first volume of a "Juvenile Library," from Captain Marryat's pen; so that the youth of the present generation may expect much delight from the series. "The Children of the New Forest," as the title implies, has a very charming locality: it is a tale of the troublous times of Charles I., and opens with the escape of the King from Hampton Court to Carisbrooke, in the year 1647. The characters are too numerous for us to describe: among them, Joan Armitage, an old Lancaster, who has the care of four fatherless children, of royalist blood, stands out well. The poor old man dies: and the excellent tone of the work may be well illustrated by quoting the following page:—"Constant occupation, and the sudden return of the sweet sleep, both had the effect of restoring the serenity of their (the children's) minds; and, while Humphrey was preparing the paling to fix round the grave of Old Jacob, Alice and Edith collected the wild violets which so profusely adorned the sward, and planted them over and over the grave. Edward also procured all the early flowers he could collect, and assisted his sisters in the task; and thus, in planting it, and putting up the paling, the grave of the old man became their constant work-ground; and, when their labour was done, they would still remain there, and talk over his worth. The Sunday following the burial, the weather being fine and warm, Edward proposed that they should read the sacred service, which had been recited by Old Jacob, at the grave, and not in the cottage, as formerly; and thus they continued afterwards to do, whenever the weather would permit: thus did Old Jacob's resting-place become their church, and overpower them with those feelings of love and devotion which gave efficacy to prayer. As soon as the paling was finished, Humphrey put up a board against the oak tree, with the simple words carved on it, 'Jacob Armitage.'"

The interest taken by the children in the ill-fated King, and their sympathy in his vicissitudes, are admirably portrayed; and there are several episodes, explanations of the positions of parties, which carry out the historical complexion and value of the little work in an educational point of view.

THE "GREAT BRITAIN" STEAM-SHIP.

THE "GREAT BRITAIN" BEGINNING TO RISE.

THE interest attached to the operations in progress to raise the *Great Britain* Steam-ship, previous to her being floated off, has induced us to despatch our Artist, Mr. James Mahony, to Dundrum, with the view of illustrating the several stages of the great labour, in a series of sketches, which we now present to our readers.

First, of the attempt to raise the stupendous vessel out of the sands. This was made on the 29th ult., by Mr. James Bremner, and his son, Mr. Alexander Bremner, civil engineers, who have favoured us with the following details:—

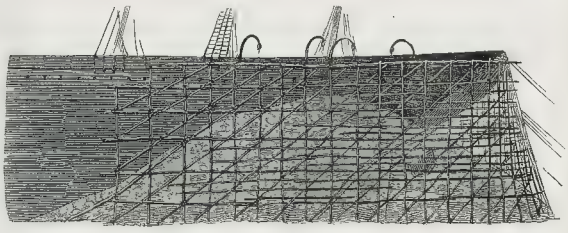
The ship lies on the north side of Dundrum Bay, her head in a north-westerly direction, with some falling towards the south or sea-side. About a mile without, are the rocks called the "Cow and Calf." To the eastward, is St. John's Point, with its Light-house, distant about three miles. At the south side of the Bay is the stupendous Slieve-dona, towering its lofty summit amongst the clouds. Beneath it lies the small town of Newcastle.

The first trial to raise the ship was made under the superintendence of Captain Claxton, whose beneficial watching during the winter, it will be remembered, was of such great service. Having boiler-builders on board, Captain Claxton ordered the upper cargo deck to be tightened, and shored or supported from the deck above; as well as all the coal bunkers tightened. As soon as these preparations were completed, and when the weather and tides became favourable, the ship rose four feet, and was maintained at that height by pulling her to one side, and filling in stones at the other side. Additional attempts of the same kind were made; but the ship being raised to the height described, lost her former buoyancy, and, consequently, could not rise higher.

Mr. James Bremner, C.E., with his son Alexander Bremner, C.E., were then sent for, and they devised and recommended the following scheme:—

First, Twenty large boxes were made, to contain upwards of thirty tons of sand each. Ten boxes were suspended on each side by strong chains, which went over pullies in the upper part of large vertical baulks of timber, the same chain passing through pullies attached to the side of the ship, thus doubling the weight of sand in the boxes, less the friction; and, it should be added, those boxes in the middle of the ship, opposite the engines, had four powers to each, to prevent straining the ship at that part.

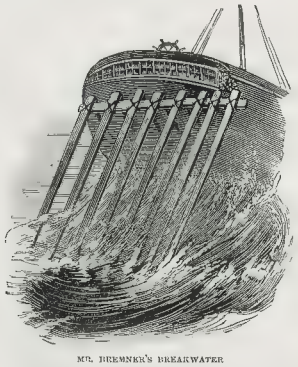
Very powerful levers were put to the fore-end, capable of lifting about 100 tons; and, along the sides opposite the large timbers, formerly on the ship, were also placed levers, capable of lifting about 200 tons each. In addition to this lifting power of boxes and levers, was applied screw-power, capable of lifting 160 tons. These screws were placed, near the hawse-holes, on a stout frame of timber, which was on immense end-wood supports.



ELEVATION OF CAPTAIN CLAXTON'S BREAKWATER.

The levers on the sea side of the ship were ballasted with chains, anchors, and parts of the engine; as also were those on the fore part. The sea had, therefore, little surface to strike against; while the levers on the land side of the ship were ballasted by a large iron boat filled with sand.

THE BOWS OF THE "GREAT BRITAIN."



MR. BREMNER'S BREAKWATER DASHED TO PIECES ON THE 9TH NOVEMBER

When the lifting power was about complete, on the 13th of July (spring tide), it was thought advisable, as the good season was passing, to make the first attempt; when, to the surprise of all on board, the ship lifted so rapidly, that the valves had to be opened to prevent her going up further.

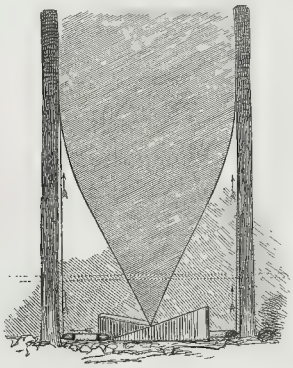
This first trial, it appears, was set about too prematurely; as sufficient preparations had not been made to retain the ship at the required height, consequently, on the receding of the tide, several of the boxes and baulks were injured.

To provide for maintaining the ship at the required height, some thousands of small piles were driven, reaching from the surface of the sand to that of the rock; and on these piles were laid foundations for vertical supports, which, by an ingenious contrivance, were made self-acting, so that as the ship rose the shores placed themselves.

THE "GREAT BRITAIN" STEAM-SHIP.

CUTTING THE TRENCH IN THE SAND

In addition to these shores, were many immense wedges, hauled in at the fore-keel and bilges; stones were also put under her with long shutes from the deck.



SECT. NO. 2.—THE BOWS, SHOWING HOW THE CROSS WEDGES WORK.

The gratifying result of all these preparations was, that, on Thursday, the 29th July, the ship was raised to the required height, so that the boiler-builders could get at the bottom to make it water-tight.

Among Mr. Mahony's Illustrations, the first shows the huge vessel as she appeared when beginning to rise.

The Engraving on the opposite page represents the busy scene of the men cutting a deep trench in the sand, at low water, from the stern of the vessel, out seaward.

To protect the stern of the ship from the gales of last winter, it became necessary to devise some means; and this was done by Messrs. Bremner, constructing a breakwater, which Mr. Mahony has sketched. It was composed of pieces of balk, of from 13 to 17 inches thick, and arranged in the manner shown in the cut; but, scarcely had this work been completed, when a fierce gale, on November 9th, in a moment laid this labour of man's hands prostrate, smashing the beams like so many reeds.

Subsequently, Captain Claxton designed his Breakwater, and submitted it, by order of the Directors, to Mr. Brunel, who approved of it highly; but, at the same time, suggested some important improvements, which were made, and found to answer the purpose. Captain Claxton, in its construction, as is usual in out-of-the-way places, had many difficulties to contend with, and had to try different sorts of timber, but found, in the end, that young beech-trees were preferable for their elasticity; and those persons who saw this Breakwater, when first finished, describe it as an interesting object, undulating with the mighty waves, like the trees of the forest in a gale of wind. It was not only a handsome object, but an exceedingly efficient one, as it protected the ship from many a winter storm, and ultimately became, towards its base, a solid mass: so that its removal had been an exceedingly difficult work. Mr. Mahony has sent two sketches of this Breakwater; one, the elevation, showing its height and length on the ships side, the manner of framing it, as also the portion filled with sand-bags and fagots, denoted by the dotted line; the faint line underneath indicating the stern of the ship; the masts, the portion protected by the Breakwater; and the line from the stern, the cable, &c., to keep her in place.

SECT. NO. 1.—THE BILGE WEDGES, AND HOW WORKED.

The second Illustration of Captain Claxton's Breakwater, at page 122, shows the foundation, with its distance from the Ship, and the means taken for keeping down the fagots at the commencement of the work, by placing all the spare chains, pieces of the ship's engines, and such dead weights as could be obtained from the stores, to the weight of from 70 to 80 tons, before it could be raised eight feet above the level of the foundation. Yet, with all this precaution, Captain Claxton assures us that from 80 to 100 bundles of fagots were washed away during the month of February, when the sea was most violent, and was constantly seen to wash over the ship's funnel. Captain Claxton adds that the Breakwater took above 5000 fascines in its construction. In the Engraving are shown the chains, and the pieces of machinery, and other dead weights: 1, chains and cables, made fast to propeller; 2, lines of ship; 3, sand-bags placed at the bottom of Breakwater and Ship; 4, stones, placed between uprights; 5, fagots; 6, cables, out from Breakwater.

Our Artist has next applied himself to the illustration of the means adopted for lifting the leviathan Ship, 4 dead weight of from 1600 to 1620 tons, and in which the Messrs. Bremner have been so pre-eminently successful. The "means and appliances" are shown in the following Sections:

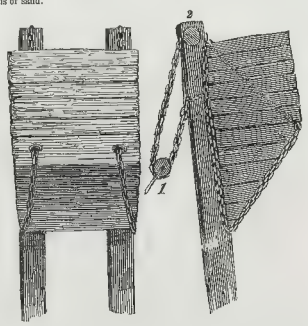
Sect. 1.—Showing the bilge wedges, and how worked. 1, the upright for the box to work on; 2, the Ship's side; 3, the wedge; 4, the rope passing over, at each side of the point; 5, platform for wedge to work on; 6, foundation stones.

Sect. 2.—Close by the Bows of the Ship, showing how the wedges crossed each other, and were worked from above, by a capstan, the arrows bending the upward movement of the rope. The dotted line shows the sand-line, and the basement, the stones driven by Captain Claxton and Mr. Bremner.

Sect. 3.—Means by which the shores raised and placed themselves securely in their proper positions, when the Ship had reached her intended height; all extremely simple in themselves, but, by no means, less ingenious. 1, Ship's side; 2, shore; 3, cleat, made fast to ship's side by two bolts; 4, cleats, to keep the preceding steady; 5, shoot for shore to work in; 6, piles driven home to rock, to secure the the foundation; the arrows marking the motion of the rope, worked by 7, from above.

Sect. 4. Showing the shoot for conducting stones under the Ship's bottom, as well as the rammer: 1, line of Ship's side; 2, upright; 3, shoot; 4, rammer, shod with iron; 5, men casting stones from above, into shoot, the arrows marking the rope's motion for working the rammer; 6, section of the Shoot, by which stones were conveyed under the bottom, and then rammed down, so as to form a foundation for after-work.

Next, are two views of the sand-boxes, no three of which are alike, as they have to be used afterwards as camels, to float the ship. In the Cut is shown how the chains passed through and around the boxes, as well as how they were placed 1, out of one of the ship's portholes—2, end of the balk: each box holds 20 tons of sand.

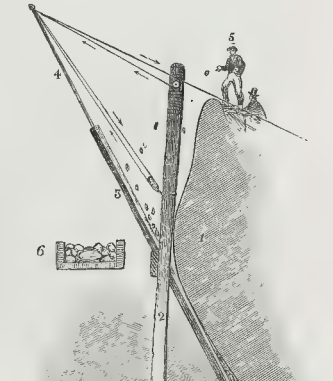


SIDE AND FRONT VIEW OF SAND-BOXES.

Lastly, are the Bows of the Ship, with the remains of the great lever under them, loaded with old anchors and other deadweights; the props fixed around the stern, when raised; and men removing the remains of Captain Claxton's Breakwater.

Our Artist relates that while the ship was rising, the rattling of the chains was very extraordinary. The men (*riggers*) shown at work in the last sketch, were brought in the Government steamer, *Birkenhead*, to assist in the great labour; there were 60 of them.

On Monday, the *Birkenhead* arrived in Kingstown harbour, from Dundrum Bay, and reported that the result of another experiment made on Saturday had



SECT. NO 4.—SHOOT, FOR CONDUCTING STONES UNDER SHIP'S BOTTOM.

SECT. NO. 3.—THE SHORES, AND HOW WORKED, SO AS TO FOLLOW THE RISING OF THE SHIP

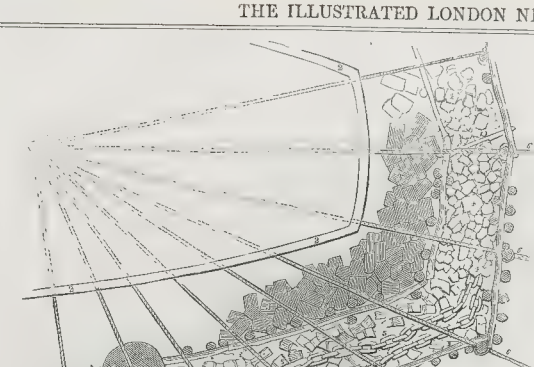
been unsuccessful, solely because the pumps were not sufficient to keep out the water when the vessel was up. She now lies in the same place; but another attempt will be made, with proved arrangements for pumping.

A false report soon reached Liverpool, that the *Great Britain* was afloat, and on her way to the Mersey; but, a letter from Captain Claxton, dated Dundrum Bay, August 14, 1847, runs thus:—

"No tide, only 12 feet 6; we want 13 feet 6; and tide-table gave it. Every exertion was made both by ourselves and her Majesty's ship. Her Majesty's people stand by us, and her ship returns on the 22nd. I cannot say enough in praise of their exertions. I beg to add, nothing can exceed Messrs. Bremner's exertions (father and son). They have been best this time by the elements. Mr. Bellamy we are extremely lucky in having, and his suggestions are most valuable. He stands by us with 56 men. Her Majesty's ship *Birkenhead* will be here on the 22d or 23d."

At Liverpool, the opinion is that the vast Ship will not be taken off till the high spring tides of the 27th and 28th of the present month, which will be about three feet higher than those just passed off.

In the meantime, our Illustrations explain the means by which it is hoped the Ship will ere long be floated.



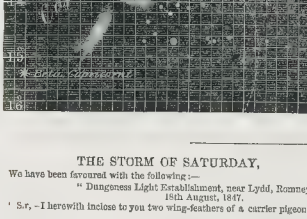
FOUNDATION OF THE BREAKWATER.

It was likewise reported that her Majesty would, in her excursion, visit the *Great Britain*; and Dundrum being but two hours' steaming from the Isle of Man, obtained credence for the rumour. It will, however, be seen by our Report of the Excursion, that the Royal Visit did not take place.

NEW PLANET.

In the annexed Chart the stars are laid down from Wolfius' map: those encircled by a ring were laid down by Mr. Hind, from actual observation by himself; and, therefore, the above represents the positions of the stars as they appear in the heavens, and among which Mr. Hind discovered the Planet.

The position of the Planet at the time of its discovery is indicated by the triangle encompassing it, and the arrow shows the direction of its motion.



The Planet was found in a search expressly devoted to the discovery of one, in the course of which Mr. Hind has laid down all the stars he saw, and made charts for himself—a work in itself of no little labour.

The places observed by Mr. Hind are as follows:—

Aug. 13th at 9h. 38m. 42s. P.M. Greenwich Time, the Right Ascension was	19h	57m	20·38s.
" " " North Polar Distance was	103°	21′	21·5″
Aug. 15th at 10h. 37m. 24s. " " the Right Ascension was	19h	57m	29·14s
" " " North Polar Distance was	103°	22′	27·4″
Aug. 16th at 9h. 32m. 28s. " " the Right Ascension was	19h	56m	28·39s
" " " North Polar Distance was	103°	29′	14·1″
Aug. 16th at 9h. 0m. 39s. " " the Right Ascension was	19h	55m	47·64s
" " " North Polar Distance was	103°	31′	4·3″

Mr. Bishop and Mr. Hind have fixed upon Iris as the name of the new Planet. J. G.

QUEEN VICTORIA AND ESPARTERO.—Ten or twelve days since Espartero made up his mind to quit England, in consequence of his reduced means, which rendered his taking up his residence in a cheaper country a matter of necessity. Such an intention having come to the knowledge of some of his English friends, they once came forward with offers of assistance, to enable him to remain in London, but which were declined by him. Amongst these friends was Lord Palmerston, whose offers were made, not as Minister, but as a private friend. Her Majesty's attention was also subsequently directed to this fact. The result was, that a yearly pension of £2000 was proposed to be conferred on the Duke of Victory, to enable him to reside in a country where he has met with so much respect and attention, until such time as he should be permitted to return to his country without being subjected to the degrading conditions attempted to be imposed upon him. This, also, was most respectfully declined by him, and from these facts, coupled with the following letter, communicating the gracious intentions of the Queen, it is said these words occur:—"Her Majesty Queen Victoria and her Majesty's Government, animated by sentiments of the most lively friendship towards the Queen Isabella II., would see, with the deepest regret, the first and the most distinguished friend of her Majesty's servants obliged to abandon England, otherwisistan to return to his native country with all the honour and dignity becoming him, and which are his due." The feeling of gratitude that this has awakened in the hearts of the Liberal party in Madrid, it would be difficult to give a just idea of.

THE STORM OF SATURDAY,

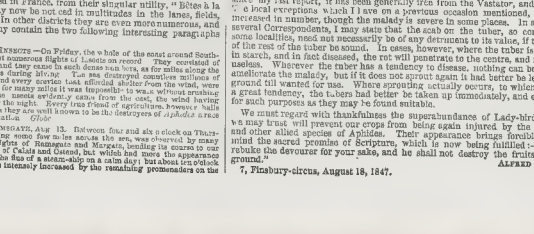
We have been favoured with the following:—

"Dungeness Light Establishment, near Lydd, Romney, Kent, August 14, 1847.

"Sir,—I herewith inclose to you two wing-feathers of a carrier pigeon, which struck this Light-House, on Sunday morning, the 15th instant, in case you should think it worth inserting in your paper. I can only presume that it lost itself in the severe storm of Saturday night.

"I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

"ARTHUR WATSON, the Principal Officer."



THE POTATO DISEASE—IMPORTANT FLIGHT OF LADY-BIRDS.

THE wonderful and exquisite harmony of creation cannot fail to strike the most casual observer; for, by immutable laws, the balance between plants and animals, and even between the different animal and vegetable bodies themselves, is so preserved that all maintain their relative position and amount. If, from any cause, this balance is disturbed, or this harmony interfered with, it is but for a short period, when order is perfectly resumed. The plague of Aphides which has passed over the realms is a disturbance of the balance of nature; and, from their unusual excess, most vegetable productions have been threatened with destruction. A compensating power, however, has arisen, as countless legions of Lady-birds have appeared, and these have already nearly restored their normal conditions. These strangers, called in France, from their singular utility, "Bêtes à la Vierge," "Bêtes à Dieu," may now be met out in multitudes in the lanes, fields, and hedges round London. In other districts they are even more numerous, and the *Globe* and *Times* of Monday contain the two following interesting paragraphs upon the subject.

EXTRAORDINARY FLIGHT OF INSECTS.—On Friday, the whole of the coast around Southend was visited by one of the most numerous flights of insects on record. They consisted of at least five species of lady-bird, and they came in such countless hosts, as for miles along the coast to resemble a swarm of bees during hiving. The sea destroyed countless millions of them, the grass and hedgerows, and every exertion was afforded to further the wind, were nevertheless beneath the tread. The insects evidently came from the east, the wind having veered round to that point during the night. Every true friend of agriculture, however balls of dirt the most injurious to vegetation. *Globe*

SINGULAR PHENOMENON.—RAMSGATE, Aug. 13. Between four and six o'clock on Thursday evening, a long cloud, reaching some few inches across the sea, was observed by many hundred spectators from the heights of Ramsgate and Margate, bending its course to our southern coast, from the direction of Calais and Ostend, but which had more the appearance of a long column of smoke from the fire of a steam-ship on a calm day; but about ten o'clock in the evening the excitement was intensely increased by the reminding promenaders on the several walks and cliffs of the above places being literally covered with Lady-birds. Then, many of these persons who had been most exposed, on their return to their homes, found themselves not only enveloped with this compact little shell insect, but so regularly dotted on the clothes, that it had the appearance of a scale armour. At an early hour in the morning, the whole of the line of coast was found to be covered with them to the great annoyance of all parties; and in order to give the reader a correct idea of the extent and quantity of these unwelcome settlers, five baskets were swept from the Margate Pier, and nearly the same from that of Ramsgate Harbour. To walk on them might be readily compared to walking on snow on a frosty day. The locality whence they first took flight remains at present unknown. *Times*

These legions of Lady-birds must have required for food millions of Aphides. These millions of Aphides must have fed upon and damaged millions of plants, but the locality of the damage still remains a mystery unsolved.

With respect to the Potato plant, it affords no small pleasure to record that, since my last report, it has been generally free from the Visitator, and healthy. One local exceptions which I have on a previous occasion mentioned, have not increased in number, though the malady is severe in some places. In answer to several Correspondents, I may state that the scab on the tuber, so common in some localities, need not necessarily be of any detriment to its value, if the tissue of the rest of the tuber be sound. In cases, however, where the tuber is deficient in starch, and in fact diseased, the rot will penetrate to the centre, and render it useless. Wherever the tuber has a tendency to disease, nothing can be more ameliorate the malady, but if it does not sprout again it had better be left in the ground till wanted for use. Where sprouting actually occurs, to which there is a great tendency, the tubers had better be taken up immediately, and employed for such purposes as they may be found suitable.

We must regard with thankfulness the superabundance of Lady-birds, which we may trust will prevent our crops from being again injured by the Visitator and other allied species of Aphides. Their appearance brings forcibly to our mind the sacred promise of Scripture, which is now being fulfilled:—"I will rebuke the devourer for your sake, and he shall not destroy the fruits of your ground."

ALFRED SMEE.

7, Finsbury-circus, August 18, 1847.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—A very moderate supply of English wheat—chiefly of the present year's growth—has come to hand here this week. Still, however, owing to the large importations from abroad, and the low prices at which American flour is selling, the demand was in a very sluggish state, at in some few instances, a slight decline in the quotations. There was a very large quantity of foreign wheat on offer. Selected qualities were mostly disposed of at full prices, but all other kinds were 1s per quarter lower. The barley trade was in a very sluggish state. Foreign grinding parcels were somewhat cheaper than on Monday. In malt, next to nothing was doing, and large parcels might have been purchased on easier terms. The oat trade was excessively dull, at a fall in value of 1s per quarter. Beans, peas, and Indian corn, as well as flour, were a mere drug.

ARRIVALS.—English: wheat, 1710; barley, 70; oats, 280 quarters. Irish: wheat, ——; barley ——; oats, —— Foreign: wheat 22,470, barley 4090; oats, 37,010. Flour, 5,030 sacks and 15,870 barrels; and, 2500 quarters.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 56s to 61s; ditto, white, 62s to 65s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 56s to 59s, ditto, white, 61s to 67s; rye, 40s to 43s; grund ng barley, 24s to 29s; distilling, 30s to 32s; malting ditto, —s to —s; Lincoln and Norfolk m lt, 68s to 71s; brown ditto, 64s to 66s; Kingston and Ware, 68s to 72s; chevalier, 72s to 77s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire red ones, 56s to 59s; potato ditto, 52s to 54s. Youghal and Cork, black, 35s to 38s; ditto, white, 39s to 43s; ne k beans, new, 44s to 46s; ditto, old, —s to —s; grey peas, 36s to 38s; maple 38s to 40s; white, —s to —s; harlers, 40s to 45s, per quarter. Town-made flour, 48s to 50s; norfolk, 42s to 46s; Lincoln and Yorkshire, 40s to 42s, per 280lbs. *Foreign.*—Danzig red wheat, 4 to —s, white, 5 to —s; barley, 2 to —s, oats, —s to —s; beans, —s to —s; peas, —s to —s per quarter. Flour, American, 37s to 39s; Baltic, —s to —s, per barrel

The Seed Market.—A very dull inquiry has been experienced for all kinds of seeds since our last, at last little alteration in the quotations.

Linseed, English, sowing, 50s to 60s; Baltic, crushing, 42s to 43s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 40s to 42s. Rapeseed, 35s to 38s per quarter. Coriander, 18s to 21s per cwt. Brown Mustard-seed, 9s to 10s; white ditto, 8s to 10s. Tares, 5s 6d to 6s 6d per bushel. English Rapeseed, new, £21 to £23, per last of 10 quarters. Linseed cakes, English, £13 0s to £13 10s; ditto, foreign, £9 15s to £ 0 per 1000. Rapeseed cakes, £7 10s to £9 0s per ton. Canary, 60s to 64s, per quarter. English Clover-seed, red, 4 to —; extra, —s to —; white, —s to —; extra, —s to —. Foreign, red, 2 to —; extra, —s to —; white, —s to —; extra, —s per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread, in the metropolis, are from 8d to 9d; of household ditto, 7d to 7½d per 4lb loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 56s 10d; barley, 40s 7d; oats, 29s 1d; rye, 40s 2d; beans, 54s 9d; peas, 42s 0d

The Six Weeks' Average.—Wheat, 75s 3d; barley, 42s 9d; oats, 32s 6d; rye, 56s 4d; beans, 53s 4d peas, 69s 11d

Teas.—At public sale, 7600 packages of tea have been offered this week. About 4000 found buyers, at a decline in the quotations of gunpowder and hyson of from 2d to 4d per lb. Privately, only a moderate business is doing, as but little alteration in the general figures.

Sugar.—Most kinds of raw sugar, though in large supply, are in good request, at full prices. Brown lumps are selling at 54s, and standard ditto 55s per cwt.

Coffee.—This market is rather inactive. Prices, however, we have no material alteration to notice.

Rice.—All qualities move off slowly, on somewhat easier terms.

Provisions.—On the whole, a good business is doing in Irish butter, yet Cork and Limerick qualities must be considered 1s per cwt. lower. Carlow, Tunnel, and Kilkenny, landed, 90s to 93s; for ships: Cork, 85s to 92s; and Limerick and Waterford, 87s to 89s per cwt. Dutch butter has advanced from 2s to 4s per cwt. Fine brands are quoted at 96s to 98s per cwt. English butter is dull, at barely late rates. Fine Dorset, 98s to 100s; middling do, 94s to 96s; fine Devon, 96s to 98s per cwt; and fresh, 9s to 12s per dozen pounds. Prime bacon is in good request at 70s to 80s; and heavy, 76s to 84s per cwt. Irish bacon are firm at 70s to 72s 6d. Other kinds of provisions, including cheese, are quite as dear as last advised.

Tallow.—The market is in a very dull state, and prices are with difficulty supported. P.Y.C., on the spot, is 48s to 48s 3d; and for forward delivery, 47s per cwt. Town tallow, 45s 6d, net cash

Oils.—There is a moderate business doing in most qualities, at about stationary prices.

Rum.—The article moves off slowly; yet the importers are firm, and will not sell, except at very full prices

Hops (Friday).—Owing to the prevailing damp weather, the market here for all kinds of hops is much lower than of late, and, in some instances, the quotations have an upward tendency. The plantation accounts are not so favourable as last week, and the duty is called to be £180,000 to £185,000

Sussex pockets, 45 10s to £4 5s; *Weald of Kent ditto*, £4 0s to £5 5s; *Mid and East Kent ditto*, £5 5s to £7 7s per cwt.

Coals (Friday).—West Hetton, 17s 9d; Brown's Deanery, 17s 9d, Kelloe, 18s 9d; Gosforth, 17s 9d; Redmond, 18s 3d; and Seweard, 18s 6d per ton.

Smithfield (Friday).—Our market is to-day very moderately supplied with beasts as to number, and exceedingly deficient as to quality. On the whole, the beef trade was in a very inactive state, at but little, if any, alteration in prices. There were on sale 220 beasts, 2370 sheep and lambs and 280 calves from Holland and Germany; as also, 120 Scots from Scotland. The supply of sheep was by no means good; and the primest Downs were firm, as early Monday's currencies, and at which a good clearance was effected. Prime Down lambs moved off steadily; otherwise, the lamb trade was heavy, at late rates. Owing to the large supply of calves, the veal trade was dull, and late figures even with difficulty supported. In pigs, next to nothing was doing. Milch cows realised, at from £16 to £18 each, including their small calf

For Hs. to rink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 2s 2d to 2s 6d; second quality ditto, 2s 8d to 3s 0d; prime large exen, 4s 0d to 4s 2d; prime Scots, &c., 4s 2d to 4s 4d; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s 10d to 4s 2d, second quality ditto, 4s 4d to 4s 6d; prime coarse-woolled ditto, 4s 8d to 4s 10d; prime South Down ditto, 5s 0d to 5s 2d; large coarse calves, 4s 6d to 4s 8d; prime small ditto, 4s 8d to 5s 0d; large hogs, 4s 0d to 4s 6d; neat small porkers, 4s 8d to 4s 10d. Lambs, 5s 6d to 6s 2d. Suckling calves, 18s to 26s; and quarter old store pigs, 16s to 18s each. Beasts, 843; cows, 145; sheep and lambs, 11,940; calves, 683; pigs, 280.

A report ex *Lord Leadenhall* (Friday).—We had a very inactive trade here this morning, at barely stationary prices.

For Hs. by the carcase:—Inferior beef, 3s 0d to 3s 2d; middling ditto, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; prime large ditto, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; prime small ditto, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; large pork, 3s 4d to 4s 4d; inferior mutton, 3s 10d to 4s 2d; middling ditto, 4s 4d to 4s 6d; prime ditto, 4s 8d to 5s 2d; veal, 3s 10d to 4s 10d; small pork, 4s 8d to 4s 10d; lamb, 4s 10d to 6s 0d ROBT HERBERT

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

Comparative tranquility has reigned in the City during the past week, no new failures having occurred. Money, however, continues as scarce as before, the discount houses allowing five per cent. upon the understanding of a short notice previously to withdrawal. Every new account from the home districts speaks of the abundance of the harvest, while American accounts are equally favourable. The great hindrance to the renewal of business is now attributable to the commencing lines of railway; nor can any more favourable state of things be anticipated, unless legislative interference put some check upon their proceeding.

The English Market opened on M nday without firmness, and a decline of ¼ per cent in Consols was shortly registered, closing at 87¾ to ⅞. The opening price on Tuesday was ⅛ lower, but a rally improved the price to 87⅞, at which quotation a market closed. On Wednesday prices opened more firmly, marking 87¾ to ⅞ for the Account, but a decline of ⅛ occurred previously to closing. Greater animation was perceptible on Thursday, but without any alteration in prices. Exchequer Bills have been at a discount, but have since improved. Bank Stock is firm, without any material variation, the market closing buoyantly at—Three per Cent. Reduced Annuities, 87¾; Three per Cent. Consols Annuities, 87; New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cent. Annuities, 89; Long Annuities, to expire Jan. 1860, 9; Ditto 30 years, Jan. 5, 1860, 8⅞; India Bonds, £1000, 3 dis.; Ditto under £1,000, 3 dis.; Consols for Account, 87¼; Exchequer Bills, 5p.

Business in the Foreign Market has been on the most limited scale. Portuguese has declined from 27 to 29; Monday's price to 27½, the closing price, the unsettled state of affairs in that country still continuing unfavourable to its financial state. Spanish continues scarcely dealt in, but Mexican slightly advanced on the receipt of the last American news. The other securities have not materially varied. The closing prices are—Chilian Bonds, 6 per Cent., 90; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cent., 57; Ditto, 5 per Cent., 105½; Mexican, Five per Cent., 1846, 18½; Ditto, Account, 18½; Portuguese Bonds, Four per Cent., 27½; Spanish, Five per Cent., 1840, 20½; Ditto, Four per Cent. Certificates, 8½.

The Share Market continues heavy with every appearance of decline. London and Birmingham has receded about £6 per share on the announcement of a reduction of ½ per cent on the half yearly dividend. London, Brighton, and South Coasts have receded, having also reduced the dividend. The market closes with considerable heaviness, at the following prices:—Birmingham, Wolverhampton, and Dudley, 16; Bristol and Exeter Thirds, 1; Caledonian, 32½; Eastern Counties, 15½ x.d; Do. Perpetual 8 per Cent, No. 1, ½; Do. York Extension, 6¼; Great Northern, 3½; Ditto, London and York, 1¼; Great Western, 109; Ditto, Half Shares, 60; Ditto, Quarter Shares, 18¼; Ditto, Fifths, 23½; Ditto, New, £17, 9¼; Leeds and Bradford, 92½; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 48¾; London and North Western, 163; Ditto, Fifths, 14½; London and South Western, 59½; Ditto, New, Quarter Shares, 8⅞, 47; Ditto, New, £50, 33½; Ditto, Scrip, £30, 5; Ditto, ditto, £40, 3½, Manchester and Leeds, 92; Do., ½ Shares, 44½; Do., ¼ Shares, 16½; Midland, 118½; Ditto, £40 Shares, 44½; Ditto, £50 Shares, 8½; Midland Consol. Bristol and Birmingham, 6 per cent, 121; Newcastle and Berwick, 26½; Ditto, New, 7½; North British, Quarters, 5½; North Staffordshire, 9½; Preston and Wyre, 3½; Reading, Guildford, and Reigate, 8½; South Devon, 2½; South Eastern and Dover, 24½; Ditto, No. 1, 19½; South Wales, 9½; West Riding Union, ⅝ dis.; Windsor, Staines, and South Western, 2½ pm.; York and Newcastle, 34½ x. d.; Ditto, Extension, 14½; Ditto, Preference, 10½; York and North Midland, 17 x. d., Ditto, Extension, 3½; Ditto, East and West Riding Extension, 2½; Boulogne and Amiens, 1¼; Dutch Rhenish, 2½; Northern of France, 10½; Paris and Strasbourg, 3½; Tours and Nantes, 2½

SATURDAY MORNING.—The English Market was inanimate yesterday, the previous day's prices forming the current quotations. Consols closed at 87½ to ⅝ for Money, and 87⅞ for Time. In the Foreign and Share Market no event of importance occurred.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 17

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY LORDS-LIEUTENANT.

Royal Gloucestershire Regiment of Hussar Yeomanry: The Right Hon. Charles John Viscount Bernard to be Cornet. Gentlemen Cadets to be Cornets: Gerald Burnaby Gosset, Burnaby Queen's Own Royal Regiment of Staffordshire Yeomanry Cavalry: Lieut. Sir Francis Edward Scott, Bart., to be Major, vice Fenton, who retires. Thomas Dickson Wagster to be Captain, vice Peel. Cornet Robert Garnett to be Lieutenant, vice Webster; Frederick Peel to be Cornet, vice Garnett.

BANKRUPTS

W H TITTLER, Guildford-street, Russell-square, tailor. G GALE, Wimbledon, corn-chandler C LEWIS, late Quadrant, tin-plate manufacturer. T SMITH, Temple, Bristol, timber-merchant. W WEAVE, Manchester, joiner and builder. S TREWICK, Jun., Newcastle-upon-Tyne, draper. R GIBSON, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, bookseller. W J HOLMES and W. PARNELL, Edgbaston, wine-merchants. J. YATES, Reddish, Worcestershire, victualler. E.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS

G and M. HENDERSON, Edinburgh, dry-merchants. A. MACNAIR, Glasgow, commission agent. G MILLER and Co., Glasgow, muslin and lace-manufacturers. ANDERSON BROTHERS, Glasgow, clothiers. J PARIS, Glasgow, bookbinder. J ALEXANDER, Kelso, draper.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 20.

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY LORDS LIEUTENANT.

Duke of Leinster's Own Regiment of Yeomanry Cavalry: Right Hon. Francis Earl of Ellesmere to be Lieutenant-Colonel; R T Dorrell, Esq., to be Major. Troops: Troop J. Redgrave to be Lieutenant; Hon A Egerton to Cornet.

Royal Bucks or King's Own Regiment of Militia: B. Davidson to be Ensign.

2nd Regiment of Royal Bucks Yeomanry Cavalry: H. F. Nash to be Cornet.

ADMIRALTY, AUG 6.

The following promotions have this day taken place, consequent upon the death of Vice-Admiral Randall Robert Litchfield:—

Vice-Admiral of the White James Carthew to be Vice-Admiral of the Red.

Vice-Admiral of the Blue Christopher John Williams Nesham to be Vice Admiral of the White.
Rear-Admiral of the Red Sir Hugh Pigot, Knt., K.C.B., K.C.H., to be Vice Admiral of the Blue.
Rear-Admiral of the White Hon. George Poulett to be Rear-Admiral of the Red.
Rear-Admiral of the Blue James Murray Gordon to be Rear-Admiral of the White.
Captain Edward Henry A'Court to be Rear-Admiral of the Blue.

WHITEHALL, AUGUST 16.

The Lord Chancellor has appointed Robert Clarke the younger, of Bath, in the county of Somerset, Gentleman, to be a Master Extraordinary in the High Court of Chancery.

BANKRUPTS.

J. BUNDEY, Southampton, brick-maker. C. E. NEATE, Hammersmith, coal and corn-merchant. E. M. TOTTERDELL, and J. GRUCHY, Portsea, woollen drapers. T. POPE, Charing-cross, coal-merchant. J. HILLS, Billericay, Essex, auctioneer. W. BRISTOW, Marchmont-street, Brunswick-square, grocer. W. ARMSTRONG, Norwich, drap[illegible] K[illegible] Newcastle-upon-Tyne, grocer. J. STOREY, Durham, rope-manufacturer. W. SAM[illegible]SON, Sheffield, wholesale-spirit-merchant. W. GOODALL, Heath, Skircoat, Halifax, [illegible] and B. H. BATES, Bidston, Cheshire, cloth merchants. J. REILLY, Wolverhampton, [illegible]fordshire, grocer. J. HILLMAN, Worcester, grocer. R. W. ROBERTS, Liverpool, builder. R. WESTON, Manchester, musical-instrument and music-seller.

[illegible]

G. ROBERTSON, Glasgow, printer. J. WALKINSHAW, Glasgow, paper-mak[illegible] J. MURRAY, Abernethy, Perthshire, miller. J. MUTRIE and W. MUTRIE, Glasgow, [illegible] manufacturers. J. PATERSON, Alloa, merchant. R. DOIG, Greenock, perfumer.

[illegible]

In Portland-place, the lady of John Bentley, Esq., of a daughter.——At Mulgrave Castle, the Countess of Mul[illegible], of a son.——At Sydenham, Mrs. [illegible] Leigh Sotheby, of a daughter.——At Forde House, Dev[illegible] [illegible]nry Cartwright, of a daughter.——At Avondale, Somersetshire, the lady of [illegible] Esq., M.P., of a son.——At St. Ubes, Portugal, on the 30th July, the lady of J. M. Gallow[illegible] Esq., of a daughter.——At Spring Park, Addington, Surrey, Mrs. Hewitt Davis, of a son.——In Audley-square, the lady of Captain Mark Wood, Coldstream Guards, of a s[illegible]

MARRIAGES.

At Lyme Regis, D. Lionel Mackinnon, Esq., to Charlotte Lavinia, third daughter of Major-General Sir Dudley Hill, C.B.——At St. George's, Hanover-square, James Horne, Esq., to Georgiana Ann, second daughter of Thomas How, Esq.——At the Bavarian Chapel, Warwick-street, Signor Italo Gardoni, to Annetta, eldest daughter of Signor Tamburini.——At St. Mark's, Kennington, George Wyatt, Esq., to Emily Jane, third daughter of Thomas Percival Mayhew, Esq.——At Effingham, Surrey, Captain Pringle, R.E., to Emily, only daughter of the late Professor Malthus.——At St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, Mr. William Orpwood Wake, to Mary, youngest daughter of Mr. John W. Parker.——At Heavitree Church, Exeter, Mr. S. Farmer, of Edinburgh, to Susannah Branscombe, only child of Mrs. Phillips, of the former place, and of the late Mr. Jas. Branscombe, of Chelmsford.

DEATHS.

At Stirling Castle, N.B., Sir Archibald Christie, K.C.H., Deputy Governor, for many years Commandant of Chatham Garrison, and Colonel of the 1st Royal Veteran Battalion.——In the [illegible] late Robert [illegible] [illegible] Esq. [illegible] second daughter of Admiral Prevost.——On the 9th of August, at Christchurch, Hants, deeply regretted, Celia Rose, the beloved wife of Mr. James Carter, of High Holborn, London, and Uxbridge Gardens, Bayswater.——On Tuesday, the 3rd inst., at 5, Alpha-place, St. John's Wood, of decline, in her 11th year, [illegible] Rose, youngest daughter of George Linley, Esq., and granddaughter of the late dist[illegible] Orientalist, Dr. John Borthwick Gilchrist. She was a child of great beauty and promise, whose patience and sweetness of disposition endeared her to all who knew her.

SUDDEN DEATH. Thomas Andrews, Esq., of Blagden's farm, Hempstead, died very suddenly last week. Deceased, who was in the 78th year of his age, had been at the polling district at Saffron Walden, for the election of the Members of Parliament, and returned home to tea, when, soon after his arrival, he felt indisposed, and died in less than two hours. The celebrated Hempstead fox-hounds were kept and hunted by Mr. Andrews for more than twenty years.

DEATH FROM A BLOW OF A QUOIT.—On Wednesday Mr. Wakley, M.P., held an inquest in the University College Hospital, on the body of Joseph James Watkins, aged 47. It appeared that the deceased and his brother, with others, were engaged at a game of quoits, in the grounds of the Brecknock Arms, when, as the deceased was stooping to pick up a quoit, one of the players threw his quoit, which struck deceased on the head, inflicting such injuries that he had to be removed to the hospital, where, after suffering great agony for several days, he died from the effects of the injuries. Verdict, "Accidental Death."

MILITARY LEVEE.—On Tuesday, Lord Fitzroy Somerset, as Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief, held a levee at the Horse Guards. Among the officers present were—Major-General Ewart, Major P. Campbell, Lieut.-General Wright, Colonel Rowland, Colonel Harding, Major-General Macneill, Lieut.-Colonel Schswonsar, Lieut.-Colonel Davies, Major Neville (Paymaster Royal), Captain Hon. J. Keane, Rev. C. Davies, Captain Kincaid, Captain J. H. Grey, and about forty other gentlemen.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, COVENT-GARDEN.—A GRAND EXTRA NIGHT AND LAST P[illegible]ORMANCE OF THE [illegible]ASON.—The [illegible]

Also selections [illegible] favourite O[illegible] Conductor, M. Costa.

To be followed by a NEW DIVERTISSEMENT, and to conclude with a GRAND BALLET, in which all the principal Artistes will appear, and a numerous Corps de [illegible]

Prices of admission, Pit Stalls, 10s. [illegible] First Amphitheatre Stalls, First Row, 10s. 6[illegible] Second and Third Rows 7s., Second Amp[illegible] Stalls, 5s., Pit and First Amphitheatre, 5s., Second Amphitheatre, 3s. 6d., Galle[illegible] [illegible]xes (for four persons only), Third and [illegible] Tiers, £1 1s. 0d.; Second Tier, £[illegible] 11s. 6d.; First and Pit Tier, £2 2s. 0d.; Grand Tier, £3 3s. 0d.

Tickets, Stalls, and Boxes, to be obtained at the Box Office (in the Theatre), and at [illegible] CRAMER, BEALE, and Co.'s, 201, Regent-street. The doors will be opened at Seven o'[illegible] and the performance will commence at Half-past Seven.

N.B. No Privilege Orders will be admitted, and the Free-List will be suspended.

THE GREATEST ATTRACTION IN LONDON AT ASTLEY'S AMPHITHEATRE, this week. MONDAY, [illegible] Evenings, the Eminently Successful New Grecian Fairy Legend, [illegible]MENTS, or, Earth, Air, Fire, and Water, embodying Wonderful Effects, Gorgeous Mechanical Scenic Changes, &c. The SCENES in the CIRCLE will present Mr. [illegible] Batty's extensive Corps of Equestrian Artistes; and First Appearance in England of Signo[illegible] Wonderful Globe Evolutionist and Great Transformation Equilibrist, whose Wonderful Feats in all the Continental Theatres have induced Mr. Batty to engage this Great Artist in combination with the present Novelties. Concluding with the Drama of ALESSANDRO MASSARONI, the Brigand of Italy. Box Office open from 11 till 5. Stage Manager, Mr. W. D. [illegible]

CHINESE COLLECTION, FAIR-FIELD, NEAR THE CHURCH, BOW. This magnificent assemblage of Chinese Curiosities, which has been recently enriched by vast and important additions, forming a co[illegible] pictorial epitome of Chinese history, scenery, and customs, will be opened on TUESD[illegible] NEXT, the 24th inst., in the spacious and gorgeous KIN TEEN, or "GOLDEN PALACE." This superb structu[re] which has occupied eight months in building, consists of Seventeen Monstre Carriages, bu[ilt] by Adams and Co., Bow, characteristically decorated, and forming a spacious Saloon. It is entered through a Pagoda of exquisite construction, within which are paintings of War Gods, Landscapes, &c. Adjoining this apartment is the Flowery Vestibule of Crystalline Mirro[rs] and in its rear the GRAND SALOON, 170 feet in length, 30 in height, and 50 in width, lighted [illegible] which sheds a golden haze around. In this magnificent apartment, Chinese Scenes are so faithfully reproduced, that the huge Golden Gods in their mystic temple—the Emperor on his [illegible] in their costly homes—the Judge in his Court—the Merchant in his [illegible] Boatmen, Agriculturists, Street Traders, and Mendicants; together with interesting domestic scenes, and curious paintings, illustrative of art and science, as well as of natural history, may be seen almost at a glance, although each view affords ample material for hours of study: thus informing at once the eye and the understanding of the appearance, manners, and pursuits of the people of the CENTRAL FLOWERY NATION. AYOU, a Native of China, will be in attendance.—Admittance, One Shilling. Hours of Exhibition from 11 till 6 A.M., and from 7 till 10, P.M. *** Omnibu[ses] [illegible]ction every five minutes. Fares, from the extreme West of London, 6d. [illegible]

WALHALLA, late Miss Linwood's Gallery, Leicester-square.—MADAME WARTON'S Unequalled TABLEAUX VIVANS.—Splend[illegible] tion of Novelties.—Rev[ival] of the inimitable W[illegible] the novel effect produced by the new chemical light, by Mr. G. [illegible] Zoological Gardens. The Selection during the present week will be from the W[illegible] most celebrated Masters, ancient and modern. By particular desire, the Combat between Idas and Apollo, from the antique, embracing the strength of Madame Warton's talented Troupe. A GRAND MORNING PERFORMANCE every day at Three o'Clock, in which Madame Warton will appear. The public press has declared this Exhibition to be unequalled. Evening Performance at Half-past Eight. Stalls, 3s.; Reserved Seats, 2s.; Promenade, 1s.

CLERICAL, MEDICAL, AND GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the usual DIVIDEND of Five per Cent. (less income tax), on the paid up Capital on the Shares of the Society, will be PAYABLE at this Office, on and after FRIDAY, the 20th day of August inst. Proprietors living at a distance may obtain their Dividends either by sending an order to the Secretary, or by applying to any of the Society's Agents. [illegible]
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THE LONDON GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE. W. C. JAY, 247, 249, 251, REGENT STREET (Two Doors from Oxford-street). [P]roprietor of the above Establishment respectfully begs leave to call the attention of [No]bility and Ladies to its great utility. On occasion when Mourning Attire is needed, the inconvenience of proceeding from shop to shop in search of distinct articles of dress is completely obviated, and abundance of valuable time saved, by a visit to THE LONDON GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE, where every description of Silk Mercery and Hab[er]dashery, Gloves, and Hosiery, necessary for a complete Outfit of Mourning, may be found on constant sale, a[nd] rendered on the most reasonable terms. Widows' and Family Mourning, [illegible]ing Dresses [in] all kinds in Paramatta, Alapine, Bombasin, Merino, and Crape, prepared [illegible], with the strictest attention to taste, elegance, and economy, is always [illegible] may, by a note, descriptive of Mourning required (for either themselves or household), ha[ve it fo]rwarded to them in town or country immediately. Silks and Dresses of all descriptions [for Mo]rning or Evening, in the greatest variety. The SHOW ROOMS contain a beautiful assortm[ent] [illegible] Mus[li]n Collars, &c., with every description of Jewelle[ry] [illegible] and are carefully supplie[d] with the choicest Modes and most approved Novelties of [bot]h the Parisian and London Seasons.

NICOLL'S SHOOTING, FISHING, or RACKET JACKET, [Reg]istered), is equally well adapted for a sea-side or country stroll as for field or [illegible]rts. Its moderate price of One Guinea, and the easy sensation experienced by the wearer, together with much convenience of pockets, neatness of appearance, &c. will recommend it also for the merchant's counting-house or student's library. Suitable waistcoats are also ready, which correspond with the jacket in colour, &c. These can be had of the Patentee's recognised Provincial Agents, and in London only at 114, Regent-street, and 22, Cornhill.

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LADIES' RIDING HABITS.

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Has certain attractions which cannot but please;
Especially so, if the Fair One discloses
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Summer Cloth Habits, with ½ train, [illegible]m	3 0 0	Superior Cloth Habits..	3 10 0
[illegible] Cassimere	2 15 0	Superfine Quality	4 10 0

[illegible] [F]ashion's Favorite," containing a more detailed List of Prices with full directions for Self-Measurement, may be had on application, or will be forwarded "POST F[REE]."
[illegible] [T]ailors, Woollen drapers, Hatte[rs], [illegible] Boot and Shoe-makers, and General Outfitters for Ladies a[nd] Gentlemen, 154, 155, [illegible] 157, Minories, and 83, 84, 85, and 86, Aldgate, City, London.

To prevent disappointment, observe. The Establishment of E. MOSES and SON has no [connectio]n with any other House, in or out of London; and those who desire Genuine and [illegible], should, to prevent disappointment, call at, or send to, the above address.

NOTICE.—This Establishment closes from Sunset Friday till Sunset Saturday, when business is resumed till Twelve o'Clock.

*** The Entrance to the Bespoke or Measurement Department, is at the Private Hall, 83, Aldgate.

TO PARENTS and GUARDIANS.—A Retail Chemist and Druggist, Twenty-one years Established at the West-end of London, has a VACANCY for a well-educated YOUTH as an APPRENTICE.—For Address, apply to M[essrs.] CHARLES EVANS and CO., 119, Oxford-street.

MUSIC and INSTRUMENTS.—To be peremptorily SOLD OFF by TICKET, at the Lowest Prices, on the Premises, No. 33, Soho-square, on MONDAY, 23d August, and following days, all the Genuine Stock of Pianofortes, Seraphines, Harmoniums, Harps, Guitars, Clarionets, Horns, Trumpets, Bugles, &c., &c., at prices worthy the attention even of wholesale dealers.

PIANOFORTES for SALE or HIRE (in TOWN or COUNTRY), WARRANTED (and packed free of expense).—G. PEACHEY (by appointment Maker to the Queen), 73, Bishopsgate-street Within, opposite the Marine Society, respectfully solicits the attention of the public to his elegant assortment of improved CABINET, COTTAGE, PICCOLO, and SQUARE PIANOFORTES, New Scale, 6⅞ Octaves C to G, at the lowest possible prices for instruments that can really be warranted. One hundred Pianofortes for general inspection, suitable for any climate, also, a variety of Second-hand in good condition.—G. PEACHEY (opposite the Marine Society), 73, Bishopsgate-street Within.

E. AND C. KITCHEN, Furnishing Ironmong[ers] and Manufacturers, beg to acquaint their Friends and the Public they have [RE]MOVED to their New Premises, THE GRIDIRON, 532, Oxford-street, where they solicit an inspection of their Stock, which comprises every article necessary for the Mansion, Garden, and Pleasure Ground, of first-rate quality, at wholesale prices. Established in High-street, 17[illegible]

PARTRIDGE SHOOTING.—Previous to which, Sportsmen about to equip themselves, are solicited to try the qualities of GEORGE and JOHN DEANE'S GUNS, at their Shooting Ground. The first-rate shooting qualities, and superior workmanship of Deane's Guns are daily securing to them the confidence and preference of all the leading [illegible] GEORGE and JOHN DEANE, Gun Makers, 30, King William-street, Lo[ndon] [illegible]

JONES'S £4 4s. SILVER LEVER WATCHES are selling at the Manufactory, 338, Strand, opposite Somerset House. They comprise every modern [illegible] not to vary more than half a minute per week. The great reduction of price at on[e] [illegible] sets aside all rivalry, either of the Swiss manufacturers, or any other house. On receipt of a Post-office Order, payable to JOHN JONES, for £4 5s., one will be sent free. Read Jones's Sketch of Watchwork, sent free for a Twopenny Stamp.

WATCHES and CLOCKS.—A Pamphlet, explaining the various constructions, and the advantages of each, with a List of Prices, will be forwarded, Gratis, by post, if applied for by a post-paid letter.—T. COX SAVORY and CO., Goldsmiths, Watchmakers, &c., 47, Cornhill (seven doors from Gracechurch-street), London.

ORNAMENTAL CLOCKS. Recently received from Paris, [illegible] a few of great merit in [illegible] each, and upwards. A. B. SAVORY and SONS [illegible] the Statue of the Duke of Wellington.

MUSICAL BOXES.—A large stock of the first quality, playing upwards of 600 airs, overtures, &c., including selections from the works of the following eminent composers: Mozart, Rossini, Donizetti, Auber, Strauss, &c. &c. A Catalogue of the Music is now published, and may be had gratis, on application to T. COX SAVORY and CO., Watchmakers, &c., 47, Cornhill (seven doors from Gracechurch-street), London.

SILVER PLATE, New and Second-hand.—T. COX SAVORY and Co's Pamphlet of Prices, with outlines, may be had gratis, or will be sent free if applied for by a paid letter. The contents are the prices, weights, and patterns of new and second-hand Silver Spoons and Forks, new and second-hand Tea and Coffee Services, Waiters, Silver-edged Plated Goods, the new plated on white metal Spoons and Forks, Watches, Clocks, Cutlery, Ladies' Gold Neck Chains and Jewellery.
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Uxbridge Pattern.		£ s. d.	Thalia Pattern.		£ s. d.
Strong Silver Tea-pot	.. ..	10 18 0	Strong Silver Tea-pot	.. ..	13 0 0
Ditto	Sugar-basin	6 14 0	Ditto	Sugar-basin	7 11 0
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Ditto	Coffee-pot	14 10 0	Ditto	Coffee-pot	16 17 0
Complete		36 13 6	Complete		42 10 0

A variety of upwards of 50 Silver Tea and Coffee Services may be seen in the Show Rooms, and, on application, the illustrated price current, containing drawings, with the weights and prices of recent designs, will be forwarded to any part of Great Britain, Ireland, India, or the Colonies. Drawback on silver plate exported, 1s. 6d. per ounce.

SPECTACLES.

	£ s. d.
Solid Gold Spectacles	1 0 0
Standard Silver Ditto	0 9 0
[illegible]	[illegible] 8 0

[illegible]
MILLARD, Practical Optician, 335, Oxford-street, two doors from Argyle-street.

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WINDOW BLINDS.—TYLOR [an]d PACE, general window blind manufacturers, 3, Queen-[illegible] 8d. per square foot. Holland roller blin[ds] [illegible] Holland spring [illegible] 1d., perforated zinc blinds, in mah[ogany] [illegible] [bli]nds of striped cloth, [illegible]s. 9d. transpar[ent] [illegible] Detailed lists of prices forwarded.

FENDER and CUTLERY WAREHOUSE. Families furnishing may effect a great saving by purchasing at R. and J. [SLA]CK'S Old Established Ironmongery Warehouse, where is always on sale an immense st[ock] [illegible] Dish Covers, Table Cutlery, Nickel Silver Wares, &c., at prices [illegible] Established 18[illegible]8.
[33]6, Strand, opposite Somerset House.

THE Vinegar is certainly the cause of Pickles not keeping. To prevent disappointment have your Vinegar direct from the Works. Please to o[illegible] and 2s.; Common, 1s. 6d. per gallon. The Double Distilled or Crystal Vinegar, [illegible] gallon. Orders by post atten[ded to].

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[illegible] Goose	1s. 4d. per lb.	Best Irish White ditto ..	2s. 6d. per lb.
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ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL.—For the Growth, Preservation, and for Beautifying the Human Hair. Price 3s. 6d., 7s., family bottles (equal to four small), 10s. 6d., and double that size, 21s. per bottle.—ROWLAND'S KALYDOR, for improving and Beautifying the Skin and Complexion. Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle. ROWLAND'S ODONTO, or Pearl Dentifrice, for Preserving and Beautifying the Teeth. Price 2s. 9d. per box. Beware of spurious imitations. Some are offered under the implied sanction of Royalty, and the Government Departments, with similar attempts at deception. The only genuine of each bears the name of "Rowland's," preceding that of the article, on the wrapper, with their signature at the foot, in red ink, thus, "A. ROWLAND and SON." Sold by them, at 20, Hatton-garden, London, and by every respectable Chemist and Perfumer throughout the kingdom.

FOUR FIRES FOR ONE PENNY!!! by EDWARDS'S PATENT FIREWOOD. It lights instantly, and saves money, time, and trouble. Sold by oil men and grocers. Families in the country supplied with 500, delivered to the carrier, on receipt of a [illegible] order for 10s., payable to Thomas Stevenson, No. 18, Wharf-road, City-road.

TO BOIL WATER WITHOUT A FIRE.—KETTLE and STAND, 3s. Warranted to boil three pints of water with one farthing bundle of the Patent Firewood Wheels in ten minutes. To be had from any retailer of the Patent Firewood. N.B. Useless without the Patent Firewood.

THE THEATRES.

HER MAJESTY'S.

On Tuesday night Mozart's "Nozze di Figaro" was produced at this theatre, to a house crowded to the ceiling; Mdlle. Lind filling the *rôle* of *Susanna*; Mdme. Castellan, the *Countess*; Signor Coletti, the *Count*; Herr Staudigl, *Figaro*; and Signor Lablache, *Doctor Bartolo*. Mdlle. Lind sang *Susanna* with classical purity, and acted in her most fascinating manner. The duet of "Sull'aria" and the air "Deh vieni," were both rapturously encored; and, an unaccompanied *morceau*, by Jenny Lind, Staudigl, Lablache, and Madame Grimaldi, in the second act, was sung three times, amidst a *furore* of applause. Staudigl sang the music of "Figaro" with excellent feeling, and acted with great gaiety; his "Non piu andrai" was warmly encored; Coletti was not in good health, and some of the music was, in consequence, omitted. Madame Solari played *Cherubino* ineffectively, but Madame Castellan, as the *Countess*, sang with excellent taste. Lablache's *Bartolo* was a careful performance, sparkling with his rich humour. The orchestra was admirably led by Mr. Balfe, and the opera was received with approbation, ever and anon bursting into ecstacy and enthusiasm. To-night, Mdlle. Lind sings for the last time this season; or, rather, the after-season will close.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

Rossini's "La Donna del Lago" was repeated on Saturday and Tuesday last, the new theatre being crowded to excess on each occasion. Some judicious curtailments were made in the music of "Roderick Dhu," but we still cannot compliment the new tenor, Bettini, on any success in that arduous part. He will require at least two years' steady practice, before he can turn his really fine organ to artistical account. With this exception, the cast has been magnificent. Never have Grisi, Alboni, and Mario achieved such triumphs as in the *Lady of the Lake*, *Malcolm*, and the *Scottish King*. Encores and ovations attended every piece in which these great artists took a part. Grisi's brilliant variations in the *finale* always electrify the house. She was called for no less than four times after the fall of the curtain. Alboni, Mario, and Marini (the latter in the concerted pieces singing superbly), were also greeted; and finally, Costa, the master-mind of this memorable representation, was similarly complimented. The gorgeous *mise en scene* has excited universal admiration. The song of the Bards, in which Marini, Rovere, Tagliafico, Tulli, Lavia, Ley, Piacentini, Polonini, &c., take such a prominent part, with the marching down the pass of the various clans, and the mountains covered with armed Highlanders, is one of those startling *tableaux* that has not been excelled on any stage. It has been selected by our Artist for illustration.

The new divertissement of "La Nayade," produced on Saturday night, for Mdlle. Plunkett, is beautifully grouped. The incidents are confined to the fantastic tricks played off by the *Naiad* on a pair of lovers, M. Gontie and Mdlle.

SCENE FROM "LA DONNA DEL LAGO," AT THE ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, COVENT-GARDEN.

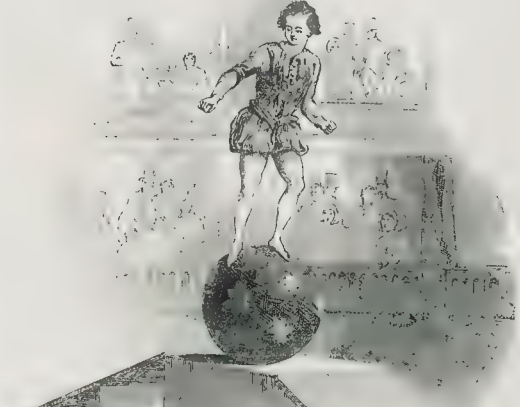
Bertin, who plucks a branch of laurel from a mystic tree overhanging her curtain abode. She conveys them to her coral palace, but, finally, pardons them. Plunkett danced with grace and extraordinary agility, and Cassili's ingenious groupings were much applauded.

On Thursday night Mozart's "Nozze di Figaro" was given with extraordinary enthusiasm. The house was a complete overflow. The encores were for the overture, Marini in his spirited singing of "Non più andrai," Alboni in her divine rendering of "Voi che sapete," Grisi and Tamburini in the duo "Crudel' perche!" and Grisi and Steffanoni in their charming interpretation of "Sull' aria," the letter duo. Marini was also much applauded in "Se vuol ballare," and the air "Aprite un po." He acted with great vivacity. Nothing could be more perfect than Tamburini's finished acting and singing of the *Count*. Lavia, in the fine tenor song of *Basilio*, "In quest'anno," richly deserved the plaudits bestowed upon his exertions. Rover's conscientious and artistical *Bartolo*, and Polonini's capital drunken gardener, contributed to the general amusement. Madame Bellini, in the duo with Grisi, "Via resti servita," was quite up to the mark, and it narrowly escaped an encore; Grisi's vivacity quite delighting the auditory. Madame Steffanoni gave her two airs of "Porgi amore," and "Dove sono," very chastely; with more finish they would have been unexceptionable. Alboni was full of joyousness, and the frolics of the Page, were given with evident *abandon*. The two stupendous finales were gloriously executed. Grisi, Alboni, Steffanoni, Tamburini, Marini, Rovere, Lavia, &c., were twice called before the curtain; and then an ovation of hearty cheering was bestowed on Costa, the Conductor, who richly merited the distinction.

The Subscription Season will terminate this evening with Rossini's "Semiramide," but on Tuesday, Mozart's "La Donna del Lago," will be given at playhouse prices.

VAUXHALL

The clever boy, Loisset, whose performance in the ring, at Vauxhall Gardens, we noticed a few weeks ago, is here represented in one of his most singular feats that of rolling a ball up and down a sort of bridge by the action of his feet, he standing upon it all the time. We remember, some time back, a man who stood upon a tub in a similar manner, rolling it along under him, and even coming down some stairs on it; but, Loisset's performance is more remarkable inasmuch as the direction in which the ball can be driven is universal. His engagement has now terminated; but he has been succeeded by other wonderful persons of novel accomplishments—the most entertaining being two brothers, who lie on their backs, on a table, and dance two ornamental globes on their feet in the air, changing them from one to the other—spinning them, and whirling them round their legs in a very ludicrous manner.



VAUXHALL GARDENS.—THE BALL FEAT

ADELPHI.

This favourite house has been during the week filled to o'erflowing; the performances keeping up an unbroken round of mirth and laughter. This must be warm work in August; but peal upon peal, nay, scream upon scream, succeed each other. The Irish impudence of *Rory O'More* provokes the laugh to a simmering point; then comes the broad farce of Miss Woolgar and Mr. Wright, in "How to Settle Accounts with your Laundress," to set the house in a roar, and over they boil, until their handkerchiefs are "wringing-wet;" the green boots and the water-butt continue almost insupportably provocative; the genuine manœuvring of the Laundress, and the impudent swagger of the Tailor, by turns changed to vexation and fright, are capitally sustained; all proving, by the way, the skill of the author in producing, out of materials by no means new, unexpected associations, which are the master-spring of laughter. The concluding piece, "Out on the Sly," is scarcely so droll as its predecessor, though it is a variety of the same class. Both turn upon the *contretemps* incident to middle life, affording abundant pleasantry on the stage, and, by no means, improbabilities to the audience themselves. This is the philosophy of the Adelphi fun, which keeps so many audiences in distillation, and then sends them home to cool, over "their oysters and their beer," with a better sense of retributive justice, as shadowed forth in broad farce.

As regards the theatrical world remains perfectly stagnant. There are no new features in the bills of those houses still open; nor are any new pieces even underlined. SADLER'S WELLS alone is stirring, and will open on Monday with a play of Shakspeare's, under the direction of Mr. Phelps, as heretofore. Mr. and Mrs. Keeley have been making the inhabitants of the transpontine districts laugh more than is proper this close weather, at the SURREY; and Shakspeare's House, at the SURREY ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, is really a rival, in point of excitement, to the one at Stratford-upon-Avon.

But, though all is so tranquil connected with the theatres, just at present, there will be enough excitement after October; and if people just at present are puzzled where to go on an evening, for dearth of amusement, they will be equally confused by multiplicity when the winter season shall have set in. The HAYMARKET and PRINCESS' will make legitimacy their *cheval de bataille*; the LYCEUM will go in for comedy and costume; the OLYMPIC and ADELPHI as before, for drama and farce; and M. Jullien will give promenade concerts until close upon Christmas. He has secured Mr. Grieve as his scenic artist; this is a great point, especially where perfection in the *mise en scène* is intended to be a feature.

MUSIC.

GLOUCESTER MUSICAL FESTIVAL.—We have great pleasure in being enabled to supply some early details respecting the 124th gathering of the three choirs of Gloucester, Worcester, and Hereford, for the benefit of the widows and orphans of the clergy, in the three dioceses. The meeting will take place on Tuesday, September 21st, and three following days. The stewards are the Marquis of Worcester, the Hon. Captain F. Berkeley, M.P., Sir J. Dean Paul Bart, H. H. Hartley, Esq., J. Ackers, Esq., W. P. Price, Esq., Dr. Ellerton, Dr. Evans, Rev J. N. Proven, Rev. T. Huntingford, and the Rev. F. T. J. Bayley. Mr. Arnott, the organist of the Cathedral and the conductor of the festival, has already engaged the incomparable contralto, Mdlle. Alboni; the great basso, Herr Standigl; and our distinguished English *artistes*, Miss Dolby, the Misses Williams, Mrs. Wales, Messrs. Lockey, T. Williams, Weiss, &c. On the first morning, in the course of divine service, will be performed Handel's "Dettingen Te Deum." Dr. Boyce's Anthem, "Blessed is he," and one of Handel's Coronation Anthems ordained to act. The second and third Concerts will be wholly miscellaneous. The band will be numerous and complete, principally selected from the orchestra of the Royal Italian Opera, Covent-Garden; besides the local players resident in the three choirs. The chorus will be upwards of 300 voices, a large proportion of them having been chosen from the different choral societies in the metropolis, and the remainder from the various provincial choirs. Handel's "Messiah" and Mendelssohn's "Elijah." Mr. Townshend Smith and Mr. Done, the organists of Hereford and Worcester Cathedrals, will preside at the organ and pianoforte. The fine old organ in the Cathedral has been very considerably enlarged by the introduction of upwards of a thousand additional pipes, giving an immense increase of power. The work has been done by Mr. H. Willis, organ builder, of London. Gloucester having direct railroads from Bristol, Cheltenham, Birmingham, London, &c., now will present to the amateurs in these and adjacent towns admirable facilities for attending the performances.

MUSICAL TOURS.—Two parties will visit the provinces at the close of the season, composed of artists belonging to the Royal Italian Opera: one will comprise Grisi, Signor Mario, and Signor Tamburini; Mr. J. L. Hatton being the accompanyist, and will also be one of the singers: the other consists of Alboni, Mdlle. Corbari, and Signor Rovere (the basso comico); Mr. Lindsay Sloper being the solo pianist. The last mentioned party will be at Ipswich on the 27th, and Bury St. Edmund's on the 28th. The former will visit Cheltenham on the 26th, bath on the 30th, and Bristol on the 31st; Exeter September 1, and Brighton September 3. We understand, after going to other places not yet settled, that these two musical parties will be combined at the close of the tour, at concerts, in Liverpool and Manchester.

THE YOUTHFUL VIOLINIST, ALEXANDER RANCHERATE.—This wonderful child, who plays the violin with his left hand, is a native of Vienna. He made his *début* at HERTZ'S Rooms, and executed a solo (Mori), a duet (Mayseder), a trio (Beethoven), and a duo serenade, by R. Kuffner, in a style quite wonderful for a boy only eight years of age.

Letters from New York state that Mr. and Mrs. Edward Seguin, accompanied by a tenor, Mr. Arthurson, who studied in Italy, are making profitable musical tours. An engagement was offered to Mr. E. Seguin, and his *cara sposa*, for high popularity in America.

Mr. Ory, the violinist, and Madame Ory, the pianiste, have left town to pass the season in Brighton. A Morning Concert was given yesterday, at the room of Her Majesty's Theatre, for the benefit of the Choral Department, at which the leading artists sang, but we must defer our notice until next week.

The *Fama* of Milan reports highly of the singing of Mdlle. Favanti (Miss Edwards) at the Torino Opera House (Teatro d'Angennes), in "Conserenella," *Zoraida* in the "Barbiere," and *Amina* in the "Somnambula." This artiste is now in London, but will shortly return to Italy to fulfil her engagements.

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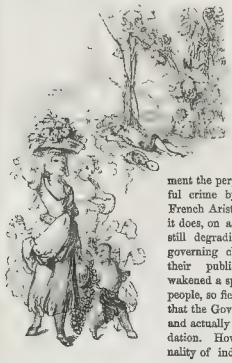
THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 278.—Vol. XI.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, AUGUST 28, 1847. [Sixpence.

MORALS AND POLITICS.



NO ONE can foresee when a system is rotten from whence the blow will come that is to lay it prostrate. When the forest is dry and withered, the smallest spark may raise the conflagration that is to devour it.

At the present moment the perpetration of a dreadful crime by a member of the French Aristocracy, following, as it does, on a series of lesser, but still degrading, offences in the governing class of France, or their public advocates, has wakened a spirit of hatred in the people, so fierce in its expression, that the Government is alarmed, and actually trembles to its foundation. How is it that the criminality of individuals, which elsewhere does not involve the credit or the policy of the Rulers, does in France so dangerously affect them? Why does the midnight murder of the Rue St. Honoré spread consternation in the Tuileries? There is no doubt that it does so, for the French journals make it the ground of strictures on the general social morality of the upper section of French society. It is no English manifestation of innate hostility, grasping at anything to lower the character of a rival; no Pharasaical assumption on our part of moral superiority, thanking God that we are not as other men or nations; the facts and opinions presented us for comment spring from the midst of the polished and educated section of the French people, and are furnished by Frenchmen themselves.

Disappointment and the bitterness of hopes deceived require very light causes to draw forth violent expressions of them; and that the political change effected by the Revolution of 1830 has not produced the expected results, no one will dispute. From the moment Louis Philippe ascended the throne his first object has been to secure the succession to his dynasty; his next to provide for his family in the narrowest sense of the term, by securing to its different members allowances and dotations. To these two things all else has been sacrificed; all the high and sacred duties of a Sovereign have been neglected. Support of some kind being necessary, and his policy not being such as to win it, it has been purchased by admitting the electors, who are a few thousands, to share the taxes paid by the people, who are thirty-five millions. From the base to the summit it was the same. A sordid, material, bought-and-paid for influence, has been nearly all that authority has rested on. The one single merit that can be ascribed to the French King is, that he has now for the better part of twenty years, restrained a people from war who are intoxicated with the mere name of Glory. For that Europe is indebted to him; but we fear that even this virtue has been the wisdom of selfishness. Peace was a necessity to him and his family policy; but, could he have gained his ends better by war, he would have as little scrupled to sacrifice the lives of a million of Frenchmen as Napoleon himself. He has fostered a war "cry" when it suited him; and in the fever of such a madness, the people blindly allowed him to surround the capital with a line of forts—that were not built against another Holy Alliance.

And now, looking back on almost a generation of the government of the Charter, what do Frenchmen behold? No one internal reform is possible; Ministry after Ministry has risen and fallen, and the efforts of all have been to repress freedom of speech, of action, of progress. The press has directed the public mind almost exclusively to questions of foreign policy, feeding old passions and prejudices to a pitch of mischievous absurdity; all France has hung on what other nations were doing and saying, instead of thinking what it could do itself. A miserable squabble in an island in the Pacific with an English Consular officer, absorbed all energies for something like a year. The idea that France was predominant in every Cabinet of Europe except its own, was flattering to the national pride; and it was told so often and long enough. In fact, France is just in the position of the over-active meddler

HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO SCOTLAND.—THE ARRIVAL AT FORT WILLIAM.—(SEE PAGE 138.)

who, perpetually engrossed by the business of every body else, is only roused to an attention to his own affairs, by finding his trade decaying, his revenue deficient, enormous debts inevitable, and his chief clerks making free with the contents of the till. The Government and its system are to blame for most of this; the Press has been so chained as to have a comparative freedom only in one direction. It was quite free to abuse England, for instance, through all moods and tenses; but if it spoke of internal improvement, political change, or hinted a fault with the existing system, there were seizures of papers, and fine and imprisonment for the "able Editors." The result has been, that its internal affairs have gone from bad to worse, in the hands of men, some of whom are proved to be vulgarly dishonest and corrupt, more of whom are suspected of being so, which is more fatal; they, too, were members of the Peerage, and now another crime darker and more fearful has driven men to ask who and what are these who govern us? Thus a wild, indiscriminating hatred of all the higher ranks of French society seems to rage in the bulk of the people, and every crime that degrades the wealthy, the official and the governing classes, is hailed with a ferocious exultation by the populace. The moral depravity will render the political retribution more easy.

We are now seeing in operation a very old principle. The private character and conduct of men holding, by office or by birth, a political position, have often influenced the destinies of nations: France seems fated to furnish a striking example of it. Can anyone read the history of its Court and Aristocracy, from the reign of Louis XIV. downwards, without seeing that their conduct led to the awful expiation paid by both in the French Revolution? Take the memoirs of the time—and Lords and Noble Dames have furnished abundant materials—and they reveal a system that seems like a Government of madmen, cruel, reckless, heartless, and of inconceivable profligacy. Plunder, corruption, and prostitution recognised, reduced to a system, and carried on under a pompous form and etiquette, can alone describe it. The annals of the French Court, under the Regent Orleans, are absolutely incredible to modern readers; the reign of Louis the Fifteenth did not improve them; and, towards the latter years of his life, the signs of the approaching convulsion were plainly visible. National bankruptcy, famine, mistrust, and a deeply-rooted hate of an Aristocracy that for ages had done nothing but oppress and insult the people, closed in the abyss of a wild, untrained democracy, the fall of a Monarchy, whose foundations were sapped long before, and which it is marvellous should have lasted so long. Under that old *régime* crimes even worse than this that now shakes France to its centre were perpetrated; as for corruption, the bribe taken by M. Teste is as nothing compared to it; assassination was not uncommon: duels were things of every day—but fighting and murdering were kept distinct: though many sanguinary conflicts are recorded, such a deliberate, cowardly piece of butchery as that of Beauvallon would hardly have been possible—that was reserved to modern refinement and the writers of the *Roman Feuilleton*. Even in that loose, reckless time, a Viscount might have been trusted on his "word of honour," where your Ecguevilleys cannot be relied on for an oath. Something of courage and chivalry, some redeeming points that old Aristocracy must have had, or men would have hunted them out like vermin generations before they did. It is the grovelling sordidness, the habitual lowness and treachery of the vices of the present race, that disgust and appal.

We are no, therefore, of those who despair of the present, and regret the past; things are bad enough in France, but they are, in the main, incomparably less criminal and corrupt than formerly. We may rely on it, there is no improvement to be got by going back; we believe the truth to be that the Government of France is behind the age, the generation, and the bulk of the people it rules; it stands almost independently of the popular support, and acts as if the people were an antagonist to be crushed. The feeling perhaps is pretty well founded; but what a position for the rulers and theruled to stand in, after seventeen years of order and peace? With all interest sacrificed to a dynasty—with proofs of the most heartless cunning and chicanery in its foreign policy developing themselves every day—with some proved and more suspected corruption in the high test places—it is no wonder a "foul, strange, and unnatural murder," committed by a Duke, should array all pens and tongues against the Aristocracy and the Government it supports. But foreigners, exempt from these political influences, should be careful to guard against a sweeping judgment. We have had our Ferrers Scourtons, and Lovats; but their crimes have never been charged against a class; the political faults of the French Government should not induce us to visit the fearful criminality of the Duc de Praslin on the whole of the French Aristocracy.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, August 24.

(*From our own Correspondent.*)

The coronation of the city of Ferrara by the Austrians has created, as yet very little sensation in our metropolis. Most of the Parisian papers confine themselves to a report of the ceremonial, with a few remarks on the false position of the French and English Cabinets, in consequence of their own late intervention in Portugal. At the present hour, in France, as in England, foreign politics, indeed, seem to have lost a great deal of their importance. In the intermission of our Chambers, the energy of almost all our contemporaries has been wholly employed in keeping up the painful indignation so generally raised by the Cabinets trial, and many fresh revelations to which I need not refer.

Our Cabinet is certainly sunk very low in the public opinion. It is pretty generally admitted that the political genius of our Statesmen consists chiefly in purchasing as many friends as possible, and leaving them at liberty to rob as they like. Be it what it may, for the present, the administrative dilapidations as well as the dearth corn-monop.ists, &c., are completely forgotten. The advocates and opponents of the Cabinet, the rival parties, have joined in one same feeling of consternation and horror. The dreadful murder of the Duchess of Praslin is in every thought, in every mouth, I might add, in every dream.

But less or hasten from the harrowing subject, I will now refer to the fair land of the fine arts. Some time ago a competition had been instituted by the Commission for the restoration of the stained glass windows of the Ste. Chapelle, one of the most precious relics of Gqival architecture now subsisting in Paris. Ten artists have answered this appeal, and a public exhibition of their works has [illegible] in the Ecole des Beaux Arts. Considering [illegible] the specimens exhibited are not very perfect [illegible] of the art. A painter, to succeed in glass, cannot [illegible] of his colours. Almost all the competitors have [illegible] and as it is [illegible] consequence of their [illegible] the artists have not deserved quite so much [illegible] I do the generality of *painters*, their figures are more or less deficient in individuality and unity of style: however, some two or three competitors have cleverly approached the *naïveté* and religious character of the ancient glass. On the whole, the exhibition is most interesting as a symptom of a happy change in the spirit of our artists.

Twenty-four Cartoons, by Ingres, have been placed, a fortnight back, in our Luxembourg Gallery. These half-length sketches, representing a series of Saints, of the life size, have served as models for the stained-glass windows of the Sepulchral Chapels at Dreux and Sablonville. In an artistical point of view, they are to be ranked among the best of Ingre's achievements in the Raffaelian style—generally grand in character, and more guiltless of vulgarity and heavy draperies than is usually the case with their author. But there is about them another peculiarity to be pointed out. To the Saints Ferdinand, Amelia, Adelaide, and Helen, the artist has lent the exact likenesses of the principal members of the Royal family.

Last week three new statues, by MM. Ramus and Gatteaux—an "Ann of Austria," a "Catherine de Medici," and another Royal effigy, have been inaugurated in the Luxembourg Gardens, on the pedestals prepared for a set of our most illustrious Queens.

Whilst our Académie de Musique is closed, to elaborate in the dark its new decoration—a splendid toilet, as we have heard—our twenty-five minor theatres are bravely striving to entice the half-bolted public from the allurements of summer gardens and concerts *al fresco*.

Mr. Planché, your indefatigable dramatist, after translating and adapting so many of our vaudevilles, has been adapted and translated himself at the Porte St. Martin, by the brothers Cogniard. The revenge of the French has name "La Belle aux Cheveux d'Or," viz., "The Fair One with Golden Locks." The Parisian piece, however, glories in a much greater number of scenes and fantastical embellishments. Messrs. Cogniard's paraphrase of Mdme. D'Annoy's tale contains all the main incidents of Mr. Planché's paraphrase of the same tale, with an original conclusion besides. The chief attractions of the play are not in the indeed of its plot; they are in the artistic and theatrical splendour of the scenes, in the Albano-like tableau of the azure grotto and its nymphs, in the costumes and airy grace of the figurantes, who were all of them as elegant as fairies. In fine, the piece is admirably got up: and more fancy, perhaps, has been displayed in this trifle than in any two Royal exhibitions of modern paintings in the Louvre.

Two days ago, in the *Courrier Français*, the Prince of Joinville was reported to be dangerously ill.

The new directors of the Grand Opera have engaged Verdi to compose an opera, which he has promised for the beginning of winter. Like your Wallace, M. Flan ow, the composer of "Stradella," and "Le Naufrage en Peine," has repaired to Austria, in search of a "public." His new opera, "Magdo," is intended for a Vienna theatre. M. Scribe is positively determined to overwhelm us with his generosities; two more pieces of his muse are talked of for the Francais, two others for the Gymnase, one for the Opéra Comique, and two others besides, the destination of which is not known. In Marseilles, M. De Lemaire has met with a most flattering reception on the part of the inhabitants. An immense crowd has assembled under his windows, and offered him an ex tempore vocal serenade.

M. Hugo, on the contrary, is more asleep than ever under his new dignity. In spite of the alarming cry of Persecution, M. Duchatelet has appealed to the Archæological erudi ion of the Post, relatively to some acts of Vandalism lately accomplished against our historical monuments. M. Victor Hugo got up, and announced that he intended to speak on the subject, in the next session. So much time for preparing his speech,—this is indicative of very little confidence in his audience. M. Castaing, the bold traveller, has arrived in France from a long exploring expedition in Southern America. He is said to have brought with him a rich collection of animals, and all kinds of manufactured products. Among the curiosities of his store, the papers have mentioned a young savage, Calama, belonging to the tribe of the Apinages.

The murder of the Duchess de Praslin, of which we give full particulars elsewhere, appears to absorb public attention to a degree almost unprecedented. The excitement has been increased by the seizure of four papers, in consequence of their comments upon the occurrence. These papers are the *Reformé*, the *Gazette de France*, the *Union Monarchique*, and the *Charivari*. The latter journal affects to be quite ignorant of the reason why it was seized. There is no doubt, however, that the real reason for the disapprobation of the Government is that the papers have taken the opportunity, when remarking upon this appalling murder, to connect with it indirectly the recent instances of Ministerial corruption in France.

Queen Christina returned to Paris on Monday from Havre.

The medical men officially employed have certified that the state of health of M. Teste requires his immediate removal from the Conciergerie to a *maison de santé*.

A murder took place in Paris yesterday week, at mid-day, on the clerk of M. Meyer-Spalmer, money-changer, Rue Neuve-Vivienne, No. 26. It appears that the clerk of a German, aged 18, was sitting behind the iron railing which is usually found in such shops, when a well-dressed man, of about 30, entered, and presented a bill of exchange. Whilst the young man was unfolding it, the other stretched forward his hand through the little opening in the grating, and seized on a wooden cup filled with gold, and a handful of bank-notes, with which he attempted to make off. The clerk, however, who perceived the movement, rushed round into the open part of the shop, and seized the thief. The latter then drawing out a poinard-knife stabbed the young man in the hand and forehead. The clerk, however, struggled with him, crying out all the time loudly for help. The clerk, however, contrived to force the weapon from him, and in his turn plunged it into the man's leg, and cut the fingers of his right hand. In the midst of the struggle the knife fell, and the thief stooped to pick it up. The clerk availed himself of the chance, and opening the door, again shouted for help. A servant-girl at the same moment entered the shop from the interior of the house, and the thief, finding himself hard-pressed, made a last effort, and, snatching up the knife, plunged it twice into the abdomen of the unfortunate clerk, who fell to the ground in an expiring state. The murderer then darted towards the Bourse, but was overtaken by a commissionnaire and M. Frischmuth, the proprietor of the baker's shop opposite. On his person were found another poinard-knife and several pieces of gold. The police agent who first came up recognised him as a thief by profession. The unfortunate clerk was taken to the hospital of the Hotel-Dieu, but expired on the way.

SPAIN.

Our Madrid letters, of the 22nd instant, announce the significant fact of the arrival of General Narvaez in that capital. He had been directed by the Queen to undertake the formation of a new Cabinet, and had accepted the duty. General Narvaez is himself to be President of the Council, and, it is thought, Minister of Foreign Affairs. The names of the colleagues are not yet known.

The expectations of a reconciliation between the King and Queen have been completely disappointed. The King, it is said, replied to the overtures of reconciliation made to him by M. Benavides, the Minister of the Interior, that he could not think of returning to the Palace for the next four months.

PORTUGAL.

Our advices from Lisbon, received by the Madrid packet, are to the 16th inst., and are of importance. The Queen exhibited much hesitation and reluctance, to dismiss the Cabral Ministry, but they resigned on the 13th. Her Majesty agreed to appoint the Duke de Fonseca to form a Ministry, but she so fettered him with conditions and restrictions, that he will not be able to accept them. He has made overtures to several persons without effect, as they all make it a *sine qua non* that the King shall be removed from the command in chief of the army, a measure to which the Queen will not consent.

The Ministerial crisis, therefore, was not over. Before the resignation of the Cabral Ministry, a decree was issued, convoking the Cortes for the 2nd of January next; the elections to commence early in November.

A fire had taken place in the Boa Vista, in Lisbon, at which our squadron had rendered such effective services, as to call forth a letter of thanks from the Queen. A midshipman, named Wilson, belonging to the *Jackall*, had unhappily perished in the flames.

Fayal, the last of the islands in revolt, had returned to its allegiance on the 27th ult.

THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICO

The *Sarah Sands*, screw steamer, has arrived with New York papers to the 4th inst.

The most contradictory reports continued to be received from the seat of war, and it had not yet been ascertained whether General Pierce had a battle with the Mexicans at National Bridge or not. The skirmish of Colonel de Russey with the Mexicans at Huquetta, and his successful retreat, were confirmed. Santa Anna, according to accounts received from the city of Mexico, was favourably inclined to peace, but many regarded the movements towards peace made by the Mexican Government merely as so many expedients of Santa Anna to gain time. On the part of the United States, it is now known that M. Trist is provided with full powers to make a treaty, that the British Minister to Mexico had tried to bring about a negociation, and had sent his Secretary of Legation from the city of Mexico to General Scott, and it was confidently rumoured that the latter had delayed his advance on the capital in consequence.

The purchase of Cuba, as suggested by the the *New York Sun*, was still a topic of discussion in the leading journals of New York. It was rumoured that Spain was ready to close the bargain.

The arrival of emigrants at New York was very great. In the month of July there arrived 51,603, which included 17,764 emigrants. The *St. John's New Brunswick Herald* states that of the emigrants who left last year left Great Britain 4055 died at sea or in quarantine.

The harvest that grain and flour was again considerably lower here had unsettled the market.

THE OVERLAND INDIA MAIL.

The Calcutta Overland Mail of the 2nd inst. has arrived, but it brings hardly any intelligence worth notice.

Disturbances still continued to prevail in the province of Goomsoor, and human sacrifices were about to be renewed there.

Tranquility had not been restored in the States of the Nizam. The plan to establish a bank there had not succeeded.

At Bombay the rains had been remarkable, 42 inches had already fallen on the 3rd ult.; that is more than half the average quantity of the entire average, and there were two months of the monsoon yet remaining. The fall in different parts of the Deccan had not been so great.

Great apprehension was felt respecting the fate of the *Cleopatra* steamer, which left Bombay on the 14th of April, bound for Singapore. She encountered the frightful hurricane of the 17th, 18th, and 19th of April, and had not since been heard of.

The news from China is not later than that last received.

THE ADMIRALTY SUPERINTENDENTSHIP OF PORTSMOUTH DOCKYARD.—Rear Admiral of the Blue Shirref, has been appointed to succeed Rear Admiral Hyde Parker, C.B., as Superintendent of Portsmouth Dockyard.

DEATH OF COLONEL SIR HENRY GEORGE MACLEOD, K.H.—The above gallant officer expired yesterday week at his residence near Windsor, after a comparatively short illness. Sir Henry served in the army in 1807, and saw much active service with his regiment, the 35th Foot, up to the battle of Waterloo, in which he was severely wounded

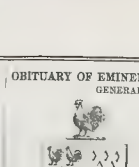
THE COMMAND IN THE PACIFIC.—Rear Admiral Phipps Hornby has been appointed to the Command in the Pacific, to succeed Sir George Seymour, and will hoist his flag in the *Asia*, 84 guns, at Sheerness

A SEAMAN SENTENCED TO DEATH BY THE COURT-MARTIAL.—A court-martial upon John Conner, seaman of the *Agincourt*, sat, at Portsmouth, on Wednesday, with Rear-Admiral Hyde Parker, President, and Captains Pasco, Chads, Pinnock, Eden and Warren, members. The charge against the prisoner was, that on the 22nd of May last, while the ship was on the passage from Penang to the Cape of Good Hope, the prisoner struck Mr. Burnaby, naval cadet, while in the execution of his duty. The charge was fully investigated, and when the prisoner received a most excellent character from the captain, commander, and several officers, petty officers, and seamen of the *Agincourt*, all of whom had known the pri oner for some time. The Court then proceeded to pass sentence upon the prisoner to death by being hanged by the neck, and he was sentenced accordingly, but recommended to mercy on account of his former good character.

ATTEMPTED SUPPRESSION OF ETON RACES.—The inhabitants of Eton and Windsor having subscribed for the purpose of reviving this year the races which formerly took place at Eton, considerable excitement was created in the two towns on Wednesday morning by the appearance of a handbill, signed by the authorities of Eton College, forbidding the sport in the vicinity of the School the South Meadow, which is Lammas land, close to the town, having been fixed upon for the contemplated amusements. The meeting is to take place in another spot.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

GENERAL SIR GEORGE COCKBURN.



THIS veteran soldier and politician died on the 18th inst., at his seat, Shanganagh Castle, near Bray, Ireland. He was the eldest son of George Cockburn, Esq., of Dublin, by Anne, his wife, eldest daughter of Charles Caldwell, Esq., and sister of the late gallant Admiral Sir Benjamin Caldwell, G.C.B. His family claimed to be a branch of the ancient Scottish House of Cockburn, of Cockburn and Ryslaw, now rep esented by Sir William S. R. Cockburn. Bart.

General Cockburn, who had been for a long period on the retired list of the army, was well known for his attachment to Cobbett, and always advocated the principles of reform. The passing of the Reform Bill he commemorated by a column erected on his residence, but this he afterwards swept away, for the Whigs went too slow for him, and he gave in his adhesion to Conservatism and Sir Robert Peel. He died at the age of 82. His military career dated from the year 1781, when he entered the army as Ensign in the 1st Regiment of Foot Guards. At the famous siege of Gibraltar, he acted as Aide-de-Camp to General Elliott, and in 1788 he purchased the Captain-Lieutenancy of the 65th Regiment, then quartered in Dublin, and commanded by Lord Harrington, who was thenceforward a kind friend to him. Shortly after he embarked with the regiment for Canada; but, before sailing, an order to leave a Captain at home to recruit fell on Mr. Cockburn as junior. Passing through the subordinate gradations, he became, in 1793, Lieutenant-Colonel, by purchase, of the 92nd Regiment and attained the rank of Major-General in 1806, when he was placed on the staff in England. In 1810, he joined Sir J. Stuart's army in Sicily, and was present when Murat landed 3000 men near Stephano. Being made Lieutenant-General in 1811, he returned home, and was never employed afterwards, although he made many applications.

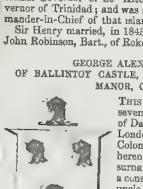
Sir George was born 21st February, 1764, and married 8th March, 1790, his cousin Eliza, eldest daughter of Phineas Hall, Esq., of Clonmel, by whom he had two sons, George and Phineas Charles, and four daughters, the eldest of whom, Catherine, married, in 1817, Capt. Hamilton, R.N.

SIR HENRY GEORGE MACLEOD, KT., K.H.

THE death of this gallant officer, a Colonel in the Army, occurred on the 20th inst., at Bishopsgate, near Windsor. His military services were highly distinguished. For his conduct at the siege of Dantsic he received the Order of St. Wladimir, and in the glorious conflict of Waterloo he had the honour of taking part. At one time, he was Lieutenant-Governor of St. Kitts; became, subsequently, Lieutenant-Governor of Trinidad; and was appointed, eventually, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of that island.

Sir Henry married, in 1848, Henrietta, daughter of the late Rev. Sir John Robinson, Bart., of Rokeby Hall, County Louth.

GEORGE ALEXANDER FULLERTON, ESQ., OF BALLINTOY CASTLE, COUNTY ANTRIM, AND TOCKINGTON MANOR, COUNTY GLOUCESTER.



THIS gentleman died on the 16th inst., in the seventy-second year of his age. He was the son of Dawson Downing, Esq., of Rowsgift, County Londonderry, and great grandson of the famous Colonel John Downing, a distinguished adherent of William III., in the Irish war. The surname of Fullerton he assumed on inheriting a considerable property from his maternal grand-uncle, Alexander Fullerton, of Ballintoy. The family of Downing, the very ancient one it proved, and was settled in the time of Henry VIII. in the county of Essex, the head of the house, Geoffrey Downynge, Esq., of Poles Belcham, being then described as a person of rank and fortune. To the munificence and public spirit of one of his descendants, Sir George Downing, Bart., of East Hatley, the University of Cambridge owes the foundation of Downing College.

Mr. Fullerton, whose decease we record, has left several children. His eldest daughter, Frances, is wife of Sir Andrew Armstrong, Bart., M.P; and his eldest son, Captain Alexander George Fullerton, married, in 1833, Lady Georgiana Leveson Gower, second daughter of the late Earl Granville, a lady well known in the literary world by her popular novels of "Ellen Middleton" and "Grantley Manor."

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

MURDER OF A WOMAN BY HER HUSBAND.

A man named Robert Pilkington was brought up before the magistrates at Little Bolton, Lancashire, on Monday, for the murder of his wife. The facts of the case are these. He had been separated from his wife for some time, on account of his brutal conduct towards her, and she lived with her son, William, who was unmarried, and who kept a farm, called Langshawe Fold Farm, at Heaton. About seven o'clock on Saturday evening, the prisoner came to the farm-house, and asked to be admitted to light his pipe. On his promising his son to go out again as soon as he had done so, the door was unbarred, and he was let in. When he had lighted his pipe, however, he refused to quit the house, and sat down by the fire. Soon after the time came for the farmer and a servant-girl, who lived in the house, to go out with the milk. They had to go in opposite directions. The servant, however, felt unwilling to leave the prisoner alone with his wife, and requested the latter to accompany her. She did so, and, on the return of the two women, they still found the prisoner sitting by the fire. The prisoner then made a few angry observations, and a few words passed between him and his wife. He immediately sprung up, and, snatching a heavy crow-bar, which was used as a poker, struck her a number of blows on the head. The unfortunate woman attempted to take the weapon from him, but he wrested it from her, and struck her a blow on the head, fortunately without producing any serious injury. She rushed out of the house towards those of the nearest neighbours, some few hundred yards in distance, and roused their attention by her screams for help, and telling them that "Robert had killed the old woman." Several of the neighbours ran immediately to the spot. The first was a young man named Edmund Bowman, a cripple, who is apprenticed in Manchester, but his parents living at this spot, and its being Sunday, he was at home. He found the poor creature on the floor, senseless, senseless, and evidently dying. She was lifted up by the head and some water was adopted for her restoration, but without the slightest avail—she yielded her last breath in a few minutes after they entered. Meanwhile the perpetrator of this fiendish act had left the house, and having refused to remain with Bowman when the afternoon down express train from Paddington was coming up at a rate of between sixty and seventy miles per hour. Some persons who were standing near called out to him to stop until the train had passed, but he took no notice, and attempted to cross the rails. His fate was awful; in an instant he was caught under them, and his body was cut in two enormous dists on, and falling on the rails the whole train passed over him. He was literally cut to pieces. There was not a whole bone left in his body, and the fragments were scattered in all directions. The deceased carried a box on his back, which contained upwards of £300 in jewellery. The engine and tender were strewed with watches and trinkets, and a considerable quantity were found on the line and in the adjacent fields. An inquest was held at the Prince of Wales Tavern, Farnworth-road station, next day. The Jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death," and expressed an opinion that the railway company ought to station a policeman at the gate where the accident happened, there being a public road across the line for carriages and horses

TRAGICAL AFFAIR AT EDINBURGH.—An occurrence of a most painful and heartrending character has taken place at Edinburgh. Last Saturday, three young boys, two of them sons of Mr. James Wilson, builder, Gallowgate-street, and the other a son of his brother, Mr. Charles Wilson, were missed. As the rest of the family were down the water, the boys' absence occasioned at first no great uneasiness, as it was supposed that the youngsters, the eldest of whom was about eleven years of age, had set off to join their mother and the rest of the family. As nothing had been heard of them, Mr. Wilson left home with the intention of proceeding to Helensburg, where the family were, to ascertain if the runaways

LAMENTABLE ACCIDENT ON THE GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.—One of the most deplorable accidents that has occurred for some time, took place on Thursday evening (last week) at the Challow Marsh crossing on the Great Western Railway, a few miles from the Farringdon Station, whereby Mr. Henry Sinclair, a travelling silversmith and jeweller, met a terrible death. The deceased resided in Pembroke-street, St. Paul's, Bristol He had been on business in Berkshire, and was proceeding to the town, when he met with the accident. He reached the Challow crossing about a quarter before seven o'clock, the precise time the afternoon down express train from Paddington was coming up at a rate of between sixty and seventy miles per hour. Some persons who were standing near called out to him to stop until the train had passed, but he took no notice, and attempted to cross the rails. His fate was awful; in an instant he was caught under them, and his body was cut in two enormous dists on, and falling on the rails the whole train passed over him. He was literally cut to pieces. There was not a whole bone left in his body, and the fragments were scattered in all directions. The deceased carried a box on his back, which contained upwards of £300 in jewellery. The engine and tender were strewed with watches and trinkets, and a considerable quantity were found on the line and in the adjacent fields. An inquest was held at the Prince of Wales Tavern, Farringdon-road station, next day. The Jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death," and expressed an opinion that the railway company ought to station a policeman at the gate where the accident happened, there being a public road across the line for carriages and horses

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were there. He had not, however, been long away, when a carter who take charge of a horse belonging to Mr. Wilson went to the stable for the purpose o procuring some provender for the animal. The provender is kept in a corn-chest a box six feet long and about three deep, with three separate compartments and secured on the outside with an iron hasp, which fits into a staple in the side of the chest. On opening the lid, the man was horror-stricken at finding the three young boys motionless at the bottom of the chest, each occupying one of the compartments. He immediately summoned assistance, and they were taken out, but it was found that two of them, James Wilson, aged eleven, and Charles Wilson, about a year younger, were quite dead, and had been so apparently for a considerable length of time. The youngest, a boy between seven and eight years, showed some signs of life, and by prompt medical attendance he gradually revived, so as to be able to state what had led to the melancholy catastrophe. The brothers and cousin had gone into the closet in search of beans, and while so engaged the lid, which, as has been already stated, is secured on the outside by an iron hasp fitting into a staple, closed on them. It falling, the hasp, as it most unfortunately happened, fitted into the staple, and all the united strength of the poor captives was insufficient to enable them to burst the bands of wood, too truly, proved their tomb. They had endeavoured to support each other's courage as well as they could in the awful situation they were and, before giving up hope, one of them broke the blade of a penknife in the attempt to make an incision through the side of the chest. After they had exhausted themselves by unavailing shouts and cries, which were not heard on earth, they all joined in prayer.

SUICIDE AT CARLISLE.—On the night of yesterday week, a respectably-dressed young gentleman, who had come to Carlisle by some of the evening trains, sojourned at the Railway Hotel. He went to bed about ten o'clock, and ordered the waiter to call him next morning at nine o'clock, which the waiter did, but received no answer, and concluding that the gentleman was asleep. He was called again at eleven, but still no reply, when the door was forced open, and the unfortunate gentleman was found in bed, with his throat most dreadfully cut, with a razor in his hands. At the inner door-post was written on the wall, in ink, and the only paper which was in his possession, likely to lead to a identification, was one which was pinned behind his coat neck, with the name of "Hogarth" or "Hibbert," written upon it. He has not yet been identified. He was a rather dark-looking person, about twenty-five years of age, and fashionably dress :

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE AT HUNGERFORD MARKET.—On Tuesday morning, about ten o'clock, Mrs. Susannah Jackson, aged twenty-six, a highly respectable female, attempted to drown herself in the river at Hungerford. It appears that she was alighted from a Paddington omnibus, she proceeded towards the water-side, and was observed by a bystander about the time in somewhat singular manner, after which she hastened on the pier, and, clasping her hands, she exclaimed, "Oh, my mercy, mercy, Heaven protect my children!" and then plunged into the river The circumstance was noticed by the bystander, who raised an instant alarm, and, after some difficulty, two watermen succeeded in saving her from a watery grave. She had gone a considerable distance, being carried with the tide. The poor creature was then taken in an unconscious state to the Charing Cross Hospital, and placed under the care of Mr. Young, the house-surgeon, and remains in a very precarious state. Mrs. Jackson resides in Great Portland-street.

A CHILD OUT TO PIECES BY ITS MOTHER.—A girl named Steadman, servant in a public-house at Birmingham, has been charged with cutting her own infant child into fragments. From the evidence at the Coroner's inquest it appeared that the prisoner cut the child to pieces in bed. The Jury returned a verdict of "Wilful Murder," and the prisoner will be removed to Warwick gaol for trial at the next spring assizes.

LAMENTABLE ACCIDENT AT GENEVA.—A lamentable event took place last week at Geneva. The Earl of Auriol, Rector of St. Dunstan's in the West, Fleet-street, was on a tour through Switzerland, with his wife and son, a youth of about 17, of the most amiable disposition, their only child. They arrived at Geneva at the beginning of the week, and were planning an excursion on the lake. The morning after their arrival, the youth, with his parents' consent, went out for a stroll before breakfast. Unaware of the peculiar dangers of the place, he got into a boat on the lake, was drawn into the current, hurried down the rapids of the Rhone, and totally lost. He was a youth of great promise, and obtained a scholarship and the theological prize at the Midsummer examination at Christ's College, London, in the present year

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE MIDLAND RAILWAY.—An accident, which ended in fatal consequences, occurred on this line of railway on Wednesday afternoon John Hallam, an assistant to the plate-layers, was employed to clear the line of coke that had dropped from the several engines traversing the railway during the morning. Whilst in a stooping position, engine No. 86 came along the railway, and, being dressed, did not perceive that he was kneeling down, when the buffer of the engine. His legs, falling across the rails, were cut off, one a little below the knee, and the other just above the ancle. Deceased was carried to the Railway Inn, where amputation was performed. Deceased ingered about two hours and a half after the operation had been performed, when he expired. The deceased had been twenty-one years in the 39th regiment of infantry, during which period he was engaged in the several actions that took place in India.

FATAL FIGHT BETWEEN TWO BOYS IN POPLAR.—On Wednesday an inquest was held at the Old Commodore public-house, Poplar, before Mr. William Baker, re-pecting the death of Charles Harris, aged eleven years, son of Mr. Harris, of No. 3, Colling's-place, Poplar, who died on Thursday, the 19th instant, from congestion of the brain, produced by injuries he received in a fight with a boy named Edward Carter, the same age as himself, on Tuesday last, for which Joseph Johnson, Joseph Cater, William Newson, and William Aiger, were brought before the magistrates at the Thames Police Court, charged with being present, and aiding and abetting a fight between the above-named boys, which ended in the death of the deceased. On the jury re-assembling on Wednesday, John Ingledon, a boy about ten years of age, was examined. He stated that on Wednesday afternoon, at three o'clock, he was in Poplar-field, playing at cricket with the deceased and several other boys belonging to the Poplar National School. The four men above named were sitting on the ground near where they were playing; they had been there about half an hour when a fight took place on the grass. One of the men picked it up and refused to let Any have it, unless he fought for it. Any selected out the deceased, and they fought for nearly an hour. During the fight the men encouraged a quantity of boys, who had collected encouraged him on. The deceased bled profusely from the nose, and he was knocked down by Any several times. After the fight the men gave him some more beer, and he appeared to be much frightened. The boy died the next morning. The Coroner adjourned the inquiry.

THE MURDER OF THE DUCHESS DE PRASLIN.

We last week announced the frightful murder of the Duchess de Praslin, at Paris, and gave a circumstantial account of the occurrence as it was then known. The details of the crime have since acquired a daily increasing interest. At first the deed was supposed to have been done by some common assassin; but the crime now excites additional horror when the strong suspicion is entertained that it was committed by the Duke de Praslin, the unfortunate lady's husband. We recapitulate from our late publication last week the account of this dreadful crime, and also supply from the French papers a mass of interesting details succeeding it.

The Duke and Duchess of Praslin, when they reside at Paris, occupy, with their numerous family, consisting of nine children, the hotel of Marshal Sebastiani, in the Faubourg St. Honoré, the ministerial residence of Paris, and only a few doors off the British embassy. On Tuesday evening (last week), at nine o'clock, they arrived from the country, with the intention of remaining only a few days at Paris; and, as their sojourn was to be of short duration, they had sent the domestics being absent on leave, their suite consisted only of two or three persons. The Duke and Duchess retired at an early hour to their respective apartments, after having sent the children to bed; and the servants, tired from the day's journey, soon followed their master's example, and, soon after, the hotel was wrapped in silence. At about two in the morning (another account says four), the sound of a bell violently rung in the Duchess' chamber, aroused some of the servants, who hastened to the apartment of his mistress, and tried to open the door. Finding that the door was fastened, he was about to retire, when he heard two or three groans, and, fearing lest the Duchess was taken ill, he burst open the door, and a horrible sight was presented to his view. The Duchess of Praslin was stretched on the floor in a pool of blood, which was flowing rapidly from some deep and large wounds in her neck and throat, and the only signs of life she gave was a rattle in the throat; the hands of the unfortunate lady were dripping with blood, and the impression of a bloody hand upon the bell-rope indicated that she had not pulled the bell till she had been struck by the murderer.

More dead than alive the servant reeled out of the room, and called out for help. The Duke was instantly on the spot, and clasped the body of his murdered wife in his arms. Medical assistance was immediately procured, but, in two hours, she breathed her last.

From the very first moment at which the officers of justice arrived at the hotel, a very great fact was noticed. The apartments occupied by the Duke and Duchess are situated on the ground floor; by an ante-chamber opening on the flight of steps there is a communication at the left with the boudoir; then with the Duchess' bedroom; at the right is the room preceding the bedroom of the Duke, which touches the walls of the Ely-de Bourbon. In examining the floor it was discovered that a bloody trace marked the passage from the bedroom of the Duchess to that of the Duke. At the same time there was received the testimony of a domestic, who, attracted by the cries of the femme-de-chambre, had, after fruitless efforts to open the door of the Duchess' bedroom, gone round the hotel, in order to attempt to arrive in time to render assistance to his unfortunate mistress, by entering at one of the windows opening on the garden. This domestic declared that at the moment at which he arrived in the garden, he perceived a man of the height and appearance of the Duke, who, hearing the noise of his footsteps, withdrew suddenly into the interior of the bedroom, abruptly quitting one of the windows which he had just opened, in order, without doubt, to make it be believed that it was by that means that the murderer had obtained his entrance. Among the objects found in the chamber, in which everything, as we have said, was in disorder, was a pistol loaded with balls, and bearing a percussion cap. This pistol, which has been recognised as belonging to the Duke de Praslin, was not only stained with the blood into which it had fallen, but it bore on the butt-end fragments of flesh, and on the face and skull of the victim there was found the trace of blows which retained the marks of the sharp edges and hollow ridges which had been executed by the workman. In presence of such indications, orders were obliged to be given that the Duke de Praslin should be kept in view, and the magistrates, after receiving from him his declaration as information, addressed questions to him of which the form and gravity were of a nature to make him understand that it was henceforth not merely as a witness that he was called on for explanations. At the same time a search was made in a private lodging, where papers calculated to establish grave charges, were, as we were assured, seized, and where it was at the same time discovered that papers and objects, of which the nature could not be recognised, had been quite recently destroyed by fire. On the clothes which the Duke wore there were numerous stains of blood, which, however, he said he had received in his contact with the body of the unhappy Duchess, which he had pressed in his arms on arriving in her apartment at the moment of the discovery of the crime. It was also established that he hair found between the fingers of the Duchess, and in the pool of blood in which her body lay, was precisely of the same colour, and the same length as that of her husband. The attitude of the Duke during these painful investigations of justice, presented, it is stated, a singular contrast with what it ordinarily was. Small in stature, nervous, energetic, proud, and of extreme irascibility, he could not till then support a contradiction, and would have considered a question an offence; but now he was cast down, depressed, and unable to find a word a protest against the horrible suspicion which seemed to rest upon him. Immaterial facts once ascertained, it remained to seek what causes could have drawn into crime the man who seemed to be designated as the author of it by so many terrible circumstances.

It is stated that the Duke was attached to a young lady, Mdlle. de Luzzi, who, after having occupied during six years the situation of governess of the young children of the Duchess de Praslin, had, about a month ago, been dismissed by the Duchess after one of the most violent scenes, which, however, did not prevent the Duchess from giving her a pension for life.

It was at first generally supposed that this lady was English. This, however, is not he case. She is French, and is granddaughter to the Baron de P —, residing in the Chaussée d'Antin; her father and mother are both dead; her name is Mademoiselle Henriette de Luzzi. Mademoiselle de Luzzi has several names in Laure Desportes; she is twenty-nine years old; her figure is most elegant and distinguished; and her magnificent light hair adds to the sweetness of her features, which are remarkably beautiful. Her cultivated mind, her character, and her superiority as a governess, painter, and musician, had, it is said, yielded her in the Praslin family quite a confidential position, at the same time that they had secured the affection of the young persons whose education she was entrusted with. In her several examinations she has constantly answered with great clearness and propriety. When brought before the magistrates, she underwent a long interrogatory, at the end of which she was conveyed to the Conciergerie, and placed in secret confinement.

It has been ascertained that the wounds inflicted upon the Duchess with a poignard or knife have by no means been mortal, which it is evident that was intimately put to death with the butt end of the pistol which was found in her room —a pistol which the Duke admitted to be his, and which he accounted for being there by saying that when the alarm was given he took it for the purpose of defending the Duchess. The poignard has not been found but it is certain that the Duke threw it into the sink. It has been ascertained that the sheath of the poignard was burnt. The silver mounting upon it were found in the garden, into which they had been thrown from a window by the Duke On searching the Duke, it was found that he carried between his shirt and his braces a cord similar to that which the Duchess' throat was found to present due to the present day in France, was used for the purpose of suspending the powder horn from the shoulder. The explanations given by the Duke for the possession of the cord, and for carrying it in so extraordinary a fashion, are exceedingly confused. The belief now is that he intended to have strangled the Duchess with it had he found her asleep. It was also been ascertained that the bell near the bed was cut by the murderer, so that it could not be rung; and that the unhappy Duchess, in order to give the alarm, had to make her way to the fire-place, where there was another bell. It was in the attempt to reach this latter bell that that fearful death-struggle took place, of which the effects were so afterwards observed; and it is quite credible, though not able to save her life, was able to give the alarm in time to prevent the escape of her murderer.

The Chamber of Peers met on Saturday under the presidency of the Chancellor, the Duke de Pasquier. About 70 members were present. The Minister of Justice read the Royal ordonnance, convoking the assembly as a court of justice to try the Duke de Praslin for the murder of his wife

[It is right to state here, in the proper order of our narrative, that last week the Duke took poison; it was said that he swallowed laudanum; but, from subsequent accounts, it appears that his suicide was effected by arsenic. He was ill for several days, and died in the course of Tuesday afternoon, in the prison of the Luxembourg. His removal caused great excitement. He was examined on Saturday, in the presence of Dr. Andral, Physician to the Chamber of Peers, but the examination did not lead to anything important

The *Presse* says: "By the side of the Duke was a pistol loaded with ball; but no one knows for what object it was charged, or if he intended using it against his wife. In this last hypothesis, he did not dare to do so, on account of the noise of the report. He certainly struck his wife with the butt-end, to finish her, as has been proved by the marks found on the skull, and that after she had desired to defend his wife against a murderer; but, on its being represented to him that there was no trace left of the flight of this mysterious murderer, he remained silent, and hid his head in his hands. The Duke is embarrassed to explain away the scratches which are perceptible on his right hand, as well as the contusion on the leg. It is generally believed that, as the Duchess was able to ring, she was at first struck in bed, during her sleep, that it was after she had quitted the bed that the decisive blows were given. The hairs left in the hands of the victim, or fallen in the struggle, were brought together by Orfila. At first, it was supposed that the hair in the Duchess' hand, and thrown on the ground, fixed to the floor by the dried blood, were of a different colour, but, when M. Orfila had washed them in water, it was evident that they belonged to the same person, and the idea of different persons being employed in the murder was laid aside. This hair, besides, is altogether similar to that of the husband. Some water tinged with blood was found in a basin. The interrogatory of the Duke has as yet furnished no information respecting the crime. He declares that he knows nothing of the guilty party. The governess is still kept apart at the Conciergerie. She allows that she was much attached to the children, but is being obliged to quit the Duke's family, and separate from the young ladies whose education she had superintended. She explains in this way the language of a letter written by her to the Duke de Praslin, and which was found on her. It is said that some of the Royal family interfered recently to reconcile the Duke and Duchess. The King, the Queen and particularly Madame Adelaide, had a great affection for the Duchess. The Duke, who had been the favourite aid of the Duke of Orleans, was intimate also with the Duke de Nemours, who invited him to all his hunting excursions. They thought the Duke and Duchess reconciled since Mdlle de Luzzi's departure. Marshal Sebastiani, the Duke's uncle, intended to set out for Corsica only when assured that his daughter was reconciled to her husband.

The *Pauvre* has the following version of the mode in which this horrible crime was effected:—"The Duchess' bed-chamber was lit by a faint night-lamp. The murderer entered quietly, and, armed with a knife, he reached the bed where the Duchess was lying half asleep. The first blow was directed to the neck of the victim, who instantly put her hands to her neck. The murderer then repeated the stroke, and the instrument inflicted a wound on the little finger of Madame de Praslin's right hand. He continued; Madame de Praslin sprang from her bed, half fainting, and attempted to seize the bell-rope, which she could not at first reach, and two marks o a bloody hand are impressed on the bar ginge of the wall near the bell-rope. At last she succeeded in seizing the bell. The monster then, seeing that his blows had failed to produce immediate death, repeated them with savage ferocity; a struggle, hand to hand, took place between him and his unfortunate wife, who was strong, and whose strength must have been considerably increased by despair, and the last thoughts of her father, her children, and of the life that she would not readily part with. She threw down furniture to make a noise; she opposed to the blows, which the victim struck at hazard, several objects which bear traces of the weapon; and, finally, overcome by such violent efforts, she slipped, and fell in her blood under the last blows of her murderer, whose weapon had broken on the struggle. He finished the victim by striking her with the stock of a pistol. At this moment, probably, a knock was heard at the door, and Madame de Praslin uttered the groan which preceded the rattles of death. Then the servants ascended, and the Duchess was no longer able to speak or make any signs; but her eyes were still open, staring, and wild. She was conveyed to her bed, but life was rapidly ebbing, and the consciousness of what was taking place about her appeared to have completely vanished.

The Duke de Praslin sat as a Judge on the trial of M. Teste and General Cubières, and is himself a Chevalier d'Honneur in the household of the Duchess of Orleans.

The following precise details, from the *Presse Agricole*, written by a person sufficiently well acquainted with the localities, and containing, with some statements that are obviously conjectural, many additional facts, will be read with interest:—

"On arriving at his hotel, the Duke de Praslin went with his two daughters to pay a visit to Mademoiselle de Luzzi. They had completed their studies, and were dismissed; and a few days before the catastrophe she read to the young ladies a letter, in which she stated her feelings of regret at being separated from her dear children, as she called them.

"The Duchess, on hearing of this visit of her husband with her daughters, expressed her high disapprobation.

"At eleven o'clock silence pervaded the hotel, and nothing interrupted it till half-past four in the morning.

"Why did the author of the crime await the dawn? It is explained as follows:—It appears that every night a person employed to clean the apartments and keep them in order, a trustworthy person, sleeps in one of the ante-chambers. A bell of large dimensions is in connection with this room, large enough to arouse the whole house if wished. This man used to leave the hotel every day at day-break. As soon as he was gone the murderer entered the apartment of the Duchess.

"She was asleep; the first stab was aimed at the heart, but the blow missed and struck too low. The Duchess immediately pulled the bell-rope, which sounded the bell in the sleeping room of her femme-de-chambre. The latter, fancying that it was daylight, arose from all her cares during the beginning of the summons. Meantime the murderer was completing the bloody deed. The first movement of the Duchess was to rush towards a door which opened on her alcove into the other apartments; this door was doubtless locked and fastened. Marks of blood show the efforts made by the Duchess to burst it open. A little beyond there are marks of blood on some furniture. The Duchess, then, still avoiding the blows of the assassin, had reached the chimney-piece, where she pulled the bell for her waiting-woman, as also the bell communicating with the ante-chamber. The latter bell aroused one of the men-servants, who, hastily slipping on some article of clothes, rushed towards the sleeping-room of the Duchess and heard her cries. The waiting-woman every night before retiring to rest used to hang up the key of the bed-room in a place appointed for that purpose. This key had been removed. The cries of the Duchess had now nearly ceased, and were replaced by groans. The man-servant then made for the garden, in the hope of getting a view of the assassins. He saw no one, but he thought he beheld the Duke retiring precipitately from the window, which he was about to open. He now returned to the bed-room door, where he was joined by the waiting-woman. The obstacle which had impeded his entrance before had been removed. By whom? The chamber was in the deepest obscurity. The night-lamp had been removed to an adjacent room leading to the Duke's apartment. It was only on procuring lights that they discovered their unfortunate mistress weltering in her blood, which they was flowing from many wounds. Their first impulse was to call for help into the yard, which brought up the concierge and another servant. The Duke came last; his first movement was not, as has been reported, to throw him elf on the body of his wife; on the contrary, he feigned the most singular astonishment. 'But how could this have occurred?' he said: 'it is incredible—it is horrible!' He then assisted the servants in raising the body of the Duchess. Meantime the servants had given information to justice, and a messenger was sent to Inform General Tiource Sebastiani of the horrible event. The General was preparing to attend a review at the Champ de Mars; he immediately threw off his rectinentals, took a cab, and proceeded to the hotel. On beholding the mutilated body of his niece, the General fainted, and was some time before he came to himself again. The Duke remained apparently unmoved. The first step taken by the police on arriving was to guard every issue from the hotel, and allow no one to leave it, and to examine how the assassin had effected an entrance. No traces could be discovered—everything was closed as usual. M. Allard, an experienced police officer, declared at once that the blows were not given by the experienced hand of an ordinary assassin. A pistol loaded with ball was found on the floor, with fragments of flesh adhering to the butt-end; the Duke acknowledged the pistol to be his, and that he had brought it when he heard the cries of the Duchess; but the fragments of flesh induced the officer to cross-question the Duke. He first appeared offended at being questioned, but without asserting his innocence. He had on gloves: he was told to take them off, and the skin on his left hand was considerably lacerated. The thumb upon the palm of the left hand was bitten, and the thigh bore the mark as if from the violent pressure of a hand; there were also marks upon his legs, which might have been caused by stumbling against the furniture. On examining his apartments, some wounding sabres were discovered, in which the silver chasings of a dagger hilt and part of a handkerchief were found. There were also some articles still wet from being recently washed. When stripping, a cord, such as used to suspend powder-horns round the neck, fell from under his waistcoat; it had a noose at the end. On being questioned, he said he could not say why he carried it on his person, and hiding his face in his hands, exclaimed, 'I cannot endure the idea that I have killed my wife!' On examining the room, it was found that the handle of the door in the alcove was unscrewed. It was by this door that the Duchess endeavoured to escape. The Procureur at once placed him in charge of a garde du suresé.

"But two instruments connected with the crime have been discovered, the pistol and the cord. The knife with which the many stabs had been inflicted has not been discovered. In a drawer, however, of a desk which had escaped observation, a dagger has been brought to light. The blade had been recently washed, but there were blood-spots on the hilt. It is still to be ascertained if the blade fits the wounds of the victim."

We have already said that the existence of several wounds on the person of the Duke of Praslin was proved. Independently of those remarked on his hands, one is seen on his arm, and two on his knees. These have been discovered, one on the side and the other on the leg. When called on to explain how those wounds had been occasioned, the Duke, after having at first refused to do so, replied that it was the buckle of his trousers which had rubbed his skin, and that he gave himself a violent blow on the leg the evening before when getting into one of the railway carriages. When asked if he had mentioned these incidents to any one, he replied in the negative, but afterwards said that he had spoken of them to a person of his household. It is also known that after having found in the fireplace the remains of clothing, almost entirely consumed, and on which traces of blood were perceptible, it was discovered that the dressing-gown which the Duke wore was also stained with blood, and that it had been recently washed. The Duke, it is said, admitted this latter fact, but attributed the blood to his having come in contact with the body of the Duchess when he found her expiring; the cause of his washing out the stains of blood was, he said, to spare his children the sight of them.

The remains of the Duchess de Praslin were deposited, on Sunday, in the vaults of the Madeleine, her parish church. On Monday morning, at eight o'clock, a funeral service was celebrated in the same church, amidst the tears and grief of all present. The friends of the unhappy Duchess had joined General Tiburce Sebastiani, the Duke de Coligny, and several members of the Praslin family, and mingled over that tomb, so prematurely and so cruelly opened, their poignant regrets, their despair, and tears. Never was mourning more simple and sincere. What a how for Marshal Sebastiani! At this moment the unfortunate father is still, perhaps, ignorant of the fate of his beloved daughter. His arrival at Paris has been erroneously announced; his family, even, does not know, as we mentioned last week, where the Marshal is, and whether he will receive the fatal intelligence by one of the messengers despatched to him in four different directions, or learn it, unprepared, through the journals, or from the mouth of a stranger.

DEATH OF THE DUKE.

The death of the Duke de Praslin forms the *denouement* of this truly tragical affair. The Duke's death seems at first somewhat sudden, but the details of it, and the Paris papers of Wednesday announce his death. This event has increased the public dissatisfaction and excitement, and already some of the journals cry out against the authorities, and accuse them of favouritism in the Praslin affair. The cause of the Duke's death has been ascertained. It was with arsenic in a large dose that he poisoned himself, at the moment when he found that the charges against him were accumulating, and he began to render his arrest on him, and prosecution necessary. The severe vomitings which he experienced on Wednesday evening, and in the course of Thursday, appear alone to have retarded the effects of the fatal draught, after being checked on Friday and Saturday, on Sunday resumed its former force. It is stated that since his arrival at the prison all attempts to obtain from him by his weak state any confession or ex. lanation of his motives for the crime have been fruitless. The Duke refused to answer to the questions which were put to him in a vague and evasive way, and at other times said "I know nothing." It is added that he has not had an hour's sleep since the order of arrest first given for his apprehension.

The Duke de Choiseul-Praslin was the chief of the third branch of the ducal house of Choiseul, and the only member of it remaining—the last Duke de Choiseul of the second branch, who died when Governor of the Louvre, having left no male issue. The Duke de Praslin was born in 1804, and he was consequently in his forty-third year. In 1830 he married Fanny, daughter of Horace Sebastiani, now Marshal of France, and of Antoinette-Françoise-Jeanne de Coigny, who died young, and who was the cousin of the *fame* captive immortalised by the pen of André Chenier. By his marriage he has nine children, six daughters and three sons. The sixth child, who is a boy, is named Gaston-Louis-Philippe de Praslin. The Duke de Praslin was grandson of the Duke de Praslin who was a member of the States-General, and join d the monarchy at the commence of the city of Paris to the invaders. This Duke was created a peer during the Hundred Days, and was exiled at the second Restoration. In 1819 he was recalled by M. Decazes. He died in June, 1841. The estate of Praslin was erected into a *duché-pairie* in 1762. The Duke had a brother, Count Edgard de Praslin, who was born in 1805, and who married Mdlle Sheikler. He had also three sisters, who are married to persons of the highest nobility of the old monarchy. He was the owner of the chateau and grounds of Vaux near Melun, where he is said to have expended two millions of francs in repairs and embellishments, restoring it to its magnificence in the time of its former owner, Fouquet. The late Duchess was cherished by the poor of the environs of Vaux for her active and extensive benevolence.

THE READING, GUILDFORD, AND REIGATE RAILWAY.

THIS very interesting line of Railway will connect the county towns of Berkshire and Surrey (Reading and Guildford), and will extend from the latter across "the Garden of Surrey," to Reigate; at the same time communicating with four trunk lines—the Great Western, the South Western, the Brighton, and the South Eastern, Railways. To the pleasure tourist we scarcely know any line presenting so many picturesque attractions. Its route lies from Reading, on the Great Western line, across Berkshire, by Wokingham and Sandhurst; entering Surrey by Farnham; then crossing the South Western line, onward with a bend to Farnham; at the base of the Hog's Back, to Guildford; next by a branch to Godalming; and continuing at the foot of the celebrated range of chalk hills, past Dorking to Reigate. We have alluded to the picturesqueness of the Surrey portion, which will be new ground to many a tourist; though it is, perhaps, the most beautiful accessory of its class in England. Its landscapes present a rich succession of *bits* for the painter, in its picturesque uplands, woodland dells, verdant valleys, rocky hills, and undulating parks and heaths, all lying within the eye of the traveller along this new line.

The works were formally commenced yesterday week (the 20th inst.), in a field verging on Broome Park, the seat of Sir Benjamin Brodie, Bart., at Betchworth, or Leigh Beeches, about midway between Reigate and Dorking.

Among the company, who took part in the proceedings of the day, were Mr. D. Salomons, Chairman of the Reading, Guildford, and Reigate Railway Company; Mr. Mcgregor, Chairman; Mr. Pritchard, Vice-Chairman of the South Eastern Line; Earl Somers; Mr. W. J. Denison, M.P. for West Surrey; Mr. Alcock, M.P. for East Surrey; Mr. D. Mangles, M.P. for Guildford; Mr. D. Barclay, M.P. together with a host of Directors of the Line, and of the South-Eastern Company The principal rendezvous was the Reigate station, whence carriages were provided to the ground. At Reigate they formed in procession, and, headed by a band, marched three miles, by scenery delightful, through lanes such as Boddington and Creswick would delight to paint—by the primitive village of Buckland, to Broome Park, a portion of which Sir Benjamin Brodie has delightfully placed at the disposal of the Directors. The park gate was not the least interesting scene of the day; for, here were assembled a very numerous body of railway labourers, bearing several gay banners and flags, with appropriate devices thereon. As the company entered the Park, they were cheered most lustily by the workpeople

The arrangements within the Park were excellent. It is a charming estate, and in time long since was called "Tranquil Dale." To-day, it presented a gay and lively scene. A long marquee had been erected by the Railway Directors for the accommodation of their visitors; and the site could not have been more judiciously chosen, in command of a view through the luxuriant plantations. The company, in addition to the arrivals from Reigate, was very numerous; we recognised several of the leading gentry of the county, in their carriages, and on horseback. In about half an hour, a line of procession, with an excellent band of music, the banners and flags, was formed to the adjoining field, just on

FERRARA.—THE CASTLE.

the lower slope of the Surrey hills. Here the company having ranged themselves into a circle,

Mr. D. Salomons addressed them, explaining that the intended line of railway was only 45 miles, but that its importance should be measured by the magnitude of the lines which it united; it being a cross line, connecting the south-eastern and southern parts of the kingdom with the south-west, the west, and the north of England, without the inconvenience of passing through London. The inhabitants of Bristol and the west of England, and of Oxford, and the midland counties, who wished to go from Dover to the Continent, or to visit Brighton, might now do so without going to London at all; while the fruit-growers of Kent and Surrey, would be able to send the produce of their orchards and gardens to the large cities of the west and north of England, without the delay and expense which had hitherto met them on arriving in the metropolis. The intended railway would also be a direct narrow-guage line from Reading and the places north and west of it to the most populous and commercial part of the metropolis, namely, London-bridge. Mr. Salomons then adverted to the origin of the new railway; and illustrated the advantage of railways being contracted by public companies instead of being Government undertakings. Had the existing lines of railway been laid out by Government engineers, they might have been here and there more direct between the large towns, and less expensive in their construction; but the public, he was satisfied, would not have enjoyed the same advantages of celerity, comfort, and facility of communication, which were secured to them by the present system of frequent trains, conveying all classes of passengers at the same rapid rate (Hear, hear) The worthy Chairman then, in proof of the benefits conferred by the new Railway on its locality, stated that already a large tract of land in the neighbourhood of Reigate was being built upon, and a considerable addition of population would, no doubt, be tempted to place itself in a place so beautiful. (Hear.) Indeed, if the sanguine views of the building projectors were to be realised, who could tell, whether, even in the lifetime of those whom he had the honour of addressing, there would not be found around the Reigate Station a population large enough to claim from Parliament the privilege of representation which was lost by its neighbour Gatton, which borough, for want of a population, had been placed in Schedule A.? (Cheers.) Mr. Salomons concluded his eloquent address by stating that the line was expected to be opened in about eighteen months; and by expressing the obligations of the Directory and Proprietary of this line to the South-Eastern Company, without whose aid it would never have been made, and whose property it would ultimately become.

The Assistant-Engineer of the Reading, Guildford, and Reigate Company then presented Mr. Salomons with a handsome silver spade, beside which stood a wheelbarrow, of solid mahogany, and elegant design, emblazoned with the arms of Mr. Salomons: the spade and barrow were manufactured for the occasion, by Messrs. Winter and Rush, of Bankside. The spade has a polished mahogany handle, the upper part of which is relieved with chased silver, encircling the arms of the Chairman, richly engraved. The worthy Chairman then stuck the spade into the soil, and partially filled the barrow with earth, amid the cheers of the assembly.

The Chairman of the South-Eastern Company was next called upon to assist in the work, when, in his energy, he upset the barrow; but, eventually, it was wheeled along the plank, and the work finished more legitimately. Hearty cheers were then given for the success of the new Railway, and the company returned to Broome Park, to partake of a well-appointed *dénûner*, laid out in the marquee by Mr. Relf, of the White Hart Inn, Reigate.

About 250 guests, among whom were a great number of elegantly-dressed ladies, sat down to the repast, abundantly furnished with iced wines, of excellent quality. Mr. D. Salomons filled the chair, and was supported by Earl Somers, Mr. Denison, M.P., Mr. Alcock, M.P., Mr. Mangles, M.P., Mr. D. Barclay, M.P., Mr. Macgregor, &c. After the customary loyal toasts, the company were addressed by each of the above gentlemen, upon the advantages of the new Railway; and after several other toasts, including the healths of Mr. Salomons, and of Sir Benjamin Brodie, at about six o'clock, the guests retired, highly gratified with the day's proceedings. During the repast, the band played several airs in admirable style; that of "The Fine Old English Gentleman," played after the health of Mr. Denison, who has sat in Parliament for the county nearly thirty years, was loudly applauded. Nor, in the festivities, were the railway labourers forgotten, but regaled to their heart's content, in the Park.

To Mr. T. H. Bayly, the indefatigable Secretary to the new line, special acknowledgment is due for the judicious arrangements of the day, among which the transit of the visitors to and from Broome, called forth unceasing courtesy.

Our Artist has represented the scene in the field the commencement of the Railway; showing in the distance, the bold outline of the Surrey hills, here crowned with a single clump of trees; a short distance onward in the same line, is Brockham Hill, thickly clothed with plantations; and the far-famed Box-hill, with its magnificent steep of evergreen. In the contrary direction, towards Merstham, was dug much of the stone used for rebuilding Windsor Castle, in the reign of Edward III; and there is preserved a patent of that date, ordering the Sheriff to apprehend such men as should refuse to work, and send them prisoners to Windsor: an abuse of feudal times altogether anomalous with the spirit of our railway enterprise.

OCCUPATION OF FERRARA BY THE AUSTRIANS.

INTELLIGENCE has been received, through the *Corriere Livornese*, of the occupation of Ferrara by the Austrian forces. On the 15th inst. the troops took possession of the posts of the Grand Guard, and four city gates; the Cardinal Legate protesting loudly against this new act of hostility; or, as one authority states, requesting time for deliberation, &c. The post of the Castle remained in the hands of the Pontifical Volunteers, and those of the Prisons in the hands of the National Guard.

At eleven o'clock in the morning, two Austrian battalions, one of chasseurs, and the other of Hungarians, on the left, and a body of hussars on horseback, drew up on the esplanade of the walls which is situate in front of the Austrian fortress. On the right were stationed three pieces of field artillery and the band; at each piece of artillery were posted the gunners on horseback with lighted matches. The guns of the fortress were also pointed towards the city, and the gunners stood prepared to fire them. The troops were made to take an oath. The Major of the chasseurs, with an Adjutant and a Decree, proceeded to the residence of the Cardinal Legate, to communicate to him the despatch of their General, who, in the most insolent manner, and with new and increased powers, demanded that the posts of the Grand Guard in the Place Publique, and those of the city gates, should be given up to him. The Legate protested against this demand, and immediately despatched a courier to Rome.

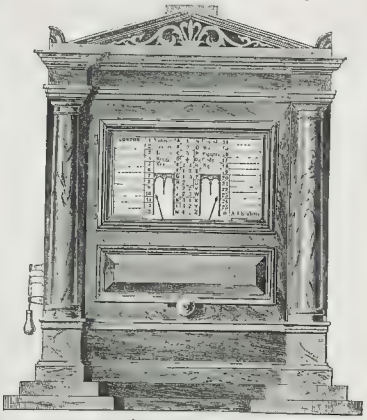
Advices from Bologna of the 16th inst. state that matters continued in *statu quo*, but that 20,000 Austrians were concentrated on the banks of the Po, ready to cross that river at a moment's notice. The municipal councillors of Bologna voted, on the 16th, an address to Cardinal Amati, in which they protested against the occupation of Ferrara, and declared that they were prepared to defend, with their lives and property, the independence of the dominions of the Church.

BRETT AND LITTLE'S ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH CONVERSER.

THE invention of the Electric Telegraph, almost contemporaneously with the Railway, is one of the most striking facts in the history of modern science. It would appear almost as if ordained to complete the efficiency of that vast system of communication which, Briareus-like, is stretching its thousand arms over the whole civilised world. Thus far the importance of the Electric Telegraph as part and parcel of the Railway System; besides which, its agency promises to be extended to the transmission of "the workings of human thought and human will," and thus to become an every-day medium of intercourse.

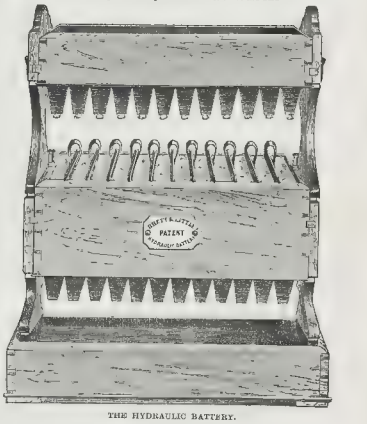
Hence, the perfecting of the Electric Telegraph is an object of paramount importance; and every advance to it becomes extremely interesting. Messrs Brett and Little have just made several successful moves in this direction, in their "Patent Electric Telegraph Converser," now to be seen at their chambers, in Furnival's Inn. The inventors claim ten improvements; but, as it would occupy considerable space to detail all these, we shall describe only the most striking.

First, is an improved means of generating and economising a more constant and powerful electric current. This increased power is obtained by their "Hydraulic Battery," in which the acid to the sand, or other retainer of moisture, is supplied from above, drop by drop, and escapes from below, drop by drop, so as thereby to keep up continuously a percolation through the sand, carry off the sulphate of zinc, and prevent its



BRETT AND LITTLE'S ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH CONVERSER.

becoming crystalised on the plate, and thus diminishing the force of the battery. The apparatus, as our illustration shows, consists of three troughs, placed one above another. The highest is a reservoir of the exciting power, diluted sulphuric acid, in the trough beneath is the galvanic battery, containing the copper and zinc plates, divided by cells or compartments of fine sand, and the lowest trough receives the vitiated liquid from the battery. In each case the transmission is through small perforated cones. By this means, the sand which surrounds the metallic plates is kept saturated; and as a constant supply of acid is kept up from above, and the vitiated fluid as constantly escapes below, the formation of crystals is prevented by this *self-relieuing* process, and the whole surface of the plates is exposed to the action of the acid



THE HYDRAULIC BATTERY.

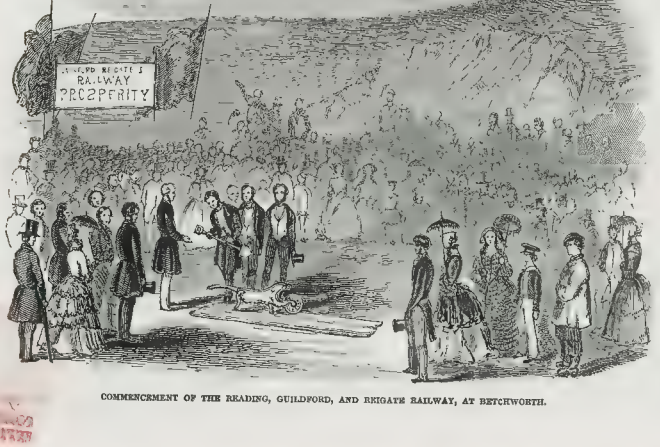
The next improvement is a new alphabet, and the altered face of the dial. The indications hitherto employed, have been generally magnetic, and their incessant vibration through electrical and other disturbing atmospheric causes, has caused much uncertainty and inconvenience. For these Messrs. Brett and Little have substituted indicators which are not magnetized, and show no vibration whatever. These indicators are worked by a single handle, instead of two. The improved dial-plate has two vertical columns containing numerals from 1 to 26. The centre of the plate is retained for the symbolic arrangement of letters and figures, by which the whole of the letters of the alphabet can be designated. When the indicators are in a state of rest, they are in an angular position; but when put in action they move to a position nearly vertical, but are prevented from passing the vertical line by a pendant bar. In transmitting a signal or signals, the letters of the alphabet are designated by single or repeated motions of either of two indicators (right and left hand), or of both in conjunction. Thus, the letter A, which is placed opposite to fig. 1, is indicated by one motion of one left-hand indicator; the letter B, which comes opposite to fig. 2 by two motions of the same indicator; the letter E by four motions, two left and two right; and so on.

Among the other improvements, are an apparatus for conducting the atmospheric electricity to the earth; the more perfect insulation of the long circuit wires; a partially magnetized ring, in combination with a reel or coil of wire whereby the electric current so acts that the motions take place in a direction transverse to the axis of the coil, and parallel, or nearly so, to the planes in which the coil of wire lies. There is, likewise, an "accident bell," &c.

Another important improvement is a deflector, in combination with an earth-plate to each instrument, for diverting the electric current, and insulating the instruments, so as to allow them in two or more stations in a long line to communicate with each other, independently of the other stations.

The patentees show, in one room, seventeen of their instruments, representing as many stations; and the electric current which agitates the indicators in each instrument, traverses a coil of wire, equal to 1000 miles in length!

The series of improvements is an extremely interesting exhibition not only to the man of science, but to every one anxious to comprehend the working of the Electric Telegraph.



COMMENCEMENT OF THE READING, GUILDFORD, AND REIGATE RAILWAY, AT BETCHWORTH.

HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO SCOTLAND.

SCENE AT THE BROMILAW, GLASGOW.

In our late edition of last week, we chronicled the Royal Progress to the close of Wednesday; but, too briefly in proportion to the interest of the day.

The anchoring of the Royal Squadron in Rothesay Bay, on Tuesday night, was one of the most imposing sights since the entrance of the Royal party into the Clyde. The picturesque Bay was splendidly illuminated; a large bonfire blazed for a length of time; fireworks were sent up at Rothesay, and from the steamers *Admiral* and *Viceroy*; and the whole scene was a "hearty Highland welcome."

The main event of Tuesday was the Royal Visit to Dumbarton Castle, described in our Journal of last week; which we were not then enabled to illustrate, but have now engraved.

WEDNESDAY.

To-day, the Squadron started from Rothesay at eight o'clock, and, passing through the Kyles of Bute round Lamont Point and up Loch Fine, entered Loch Gilp. The scenery of the Kyles is soft and beautiful, the land rising gently from the water's edge, clothed with brushwood, and the distant landscape closed in by fine ranges of green hills. The principal objects are Kalmes Castle and the Tower near it, the ancient seat of the Bannatynes; Arduu with its tumuli, supposed to have been erected over some roving Norwegians slain in battle; the Burnt Isles, with their vitrified forts; and the island of Ellen Greig, where, in 1685, Archibald, Earl of Argyle, had his military stores taken from him by a naval force in the service of King James.

The Royal Visit to Inverary Castle was the great event of Wednesday. The preparations were in magnificent style. A battery of field-pieces was mounted near it were pitched ten handsome marquees, the quarters of the clan Campbell; and in their centre, a booth externally covered with tartans. At the pier, a tastefully-canopied walk was erected, of about 160 yards in length. It was constructed of pillars, festooned with evergreens and flowers, supporting a roof of white cloth fringed with blue, the floor of which was covered with scarlet cloth. From this covered gallery to the entrance to the Duke of Argyle's grounds, trees were planted on the side of the street next to the Loch, giving it somewhat the appearance of an avenue. A magnificent triumphal arch, gracefully festooned with flowers and evergreens, and two galleries were also erected; the galleries being for the accommodation of the public. The Loch, with its tiny fleet of fishing craft, neatly and newly painted alike, and bearing each a little pink ensign, with the Marquis of Stafford's pleasure yacht, fluttering with flags off the quay, presented a very animated appearance. From the quay to the Duke's Gate, the Islay clansmen formed a living avenue, clad in their dark tartans, with broad red facings, and all the Highland accoutrements, including the formidable Lochabar axe. A body of the Duke's men, clad entirely in their own tartans, without the red facings, also kept a portion of the ground. The Highland Guard, including the Celtic Gentlemen, the clansmen of Islay, and the tenantry of the Duke of Argyle, mustered from 300 to 500 strong. The Duke of Argyle, in his Highland costume, as Mac-Callum-More, with Campbell, of Islay, directed the placing of the Celtic Guard of Honour. Here, too, were Lord Blantyre, and the young Marquis of Stafford, and his crew.

A gun from the Castle gave token of the *Fairy* being in sight, and she rounded Stone Point at twelve o'clock, and moored inside the Shearwater; closely followed by the *Garland*, amidst the cannonade from the Castle. The bands played "God Save the Queen." Her Majesty was then rowed ashore, and, leaning on the arm of the Duke of Argyle, and followed by Prince Albert, with the Duchess of Norfolk; the Duchess of Sutherland, the Duchess of Argyle, Lady Blantyre, Lady C. Leveson Gower, the Prince of Saxe Leiningen, the Duke of Norfolk, Earl Grey, the Marquis of Stafford, Lord Blantyre, Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, &c., walked along the arcade, the Celts giving the salute, the company making their obeisance, and the people loudly cheering. The Queen was evidently highly gratified with her reception; her Majesty wore a blue and white striped silk dress, broadly fringed; a black damask silk *visite*, with a deep flounce, bracelets, and primrose gloves; white chip bonnet, trimmed with straw-coloured crape, and white marabout feathers, with dark green velvet flowers inside; and she carried a green parasol.

The Royal Party having taken their seats in the carriages, addresses were presented from the county, and from Inverary; as well as the freedom of the burgh, in a massive chased silver box, through Earl Grey, to Prince Albert. After a drive through the grounds of the Castle, the Royal Party alighted at the principal entrance; and the Queen, in ascending the steps, recognised the little Marquis of Lorne, a graceful child, about three years old, in Highland costume; when her Majesty stooped down, and took the little fellow by the hand and lifted him up, and kissed him. By command of the Queen, a carriage was then sent for the Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal, and shortly drew up at the Castle gate, amidst loud plaudits. The Prince of Wales was very plainly, but neatly dressed in nursery costume, as if the sending for him had not been premeditated. He lifted his little cap to the assemblage in acknowledgment of their cheers, but looked soft and delicate. The Princess Royal wore a pea-green silk Polka, a purple or brown dress trimmed with fringe, and a straw bonnet.

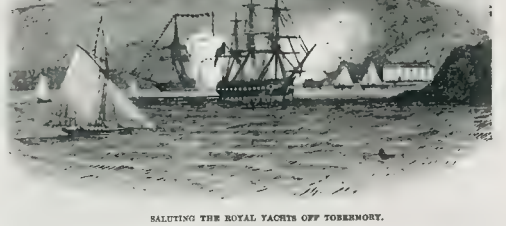
At two o'clock, luncheon was served within the Castle, to the Royal Party; and, on retiring to the drawing-room, several presentations took place. At three o'clock, the Queen, guarded and escorted by the Celts and Highlanders, re-embarked; and the *Fairy*, followed by the *Garland*, steamed down the Loch, and stood away for Ardrishaig, which they reached at half-past four o'clock. The Royal yacht, the *Undine*, and other vessels of the fleet, had been previously sent round the mull of Cantyre, and came into Loch Crinan at nearly the same hour when the *Fairy* came up to Ardrishaig. At the latter place, the Queen was received by the authorities of the neighbourhood, Sir John Orde, of Kilmorey, and some other gentlemen. The concourse of people at the secluded village which the Queen had now reached was immense. From the quay, the Queen and *suite* were accommodated in the carriages of some of the county gentlemen, to a road specially constructed for the occasion, upward to the canal bank, where the Royal barge was in waiting. The centre of the quay and the middle of the new road were carpeted. At the canal bank, the Queen and her party passed under a tasteful arch of flowers, topped by the national heather, a nicely-formed crown, and V. R. in flowers. At the canal bank, the Queen was received by Messrs. George and James Burns, of Glasgow; and the former gentleman had the honour of escorting her Majesty to the Canal Barge, fitted up as we engraved it last week. The Queen and her *suite* then embarked in the Barge; they were greatly pleased with this part of the journey, and with the excellent arrangements made for them by the Steam Packet and Canal Companies.

A great concourse of people were assembled at Crinan, where the canal falls into the Loch, in order to witness the landing from the barge, and the embarkation on the Royal yacht, which was lying on the calm water of the land-locked Loch Crinan. The crags around the landing place are very romantic; and, the situation is altogether unique in its features. At half-past seven o'clock, the barge appeared: on landing, the Queen and her party had to walk some distance to the quay, where two barges were waiting to convey the Royal Party to the yacht. They were received by Mr. Sheriff Bruce, of Argyleshire, and several other gentlemen; the pathway lay between rows of heath, covered with the tartan of Mr. Malcolm, of Poltallach; and it was spanned by an arch of flowers, inscribed with "Teamh Dia a Bhan Righ."

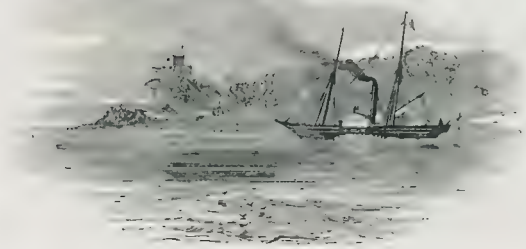
As the barge was rowed to the yacht, the sun was setting behind the hill of Jura, and thus allowed the Royal Party to see one of those magnificent colourings of the landscape which last but only for a few minutes, when his beams are falling almost level on the still waters of a land-locked western loch. After sunset, the fleet of steamers anchored in Crinan.

During the evening, fires were lighted on the hills around the Loch, and on

(Continued on page 136.)



SALUTING THE ROYAL YACHTS OFF TOBERMORY.



THE ROYAL YACHTS PASSING DUNAALLY CASTLE.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, August 29. -Thirteenth Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 30. -The Sun rises at 5h. 10m.; he is due E at 6h. 30m.; and sets at 6h. 51m.
TUESDAY, 31.—The length of the Day is 13h. 41m.; and that of the Night is 8h. 54m.
WEDNESDAY, Sept. 1.—St. Giles. Partridge Shooting begins. The Moon enters her last quarter at 9h. 14m p.m.
THURSDAY, 2.—Fire of London, 1666; old style.
FRIDAY, 3.—Mars rises near E.N E. at 8h. 41m.; Saturn rises midway between E. by S. and E.S E., at the time the Sun sets; and Jupiter rises 4m. after midnight, near the N.E. by N.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 4.

Sunday		Monday		Tuesday		Wednesday		Thursday		Friday		Saturday	
M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
3 35	4 0	4 40	5 0	5 30	5 45	6 10	6 20	6 47	7 30	8 0	8 15	8 50	9 0

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*A Young Draughtsman*" is thanked; but his sketch of the Drogheda Railway Bridge is scarcely exact enough to show its beautiful details.
"*A Subscriber,*" *Stratford.*—*Farringdon-street commences at the Wauhman Obelisk.*
"*Opera Glass.*"—*Covent Garden Theatre, as now fitted up, is stated to be capable of containing a greater number of persons than Her Majesty's Theatre.*
"*Learner,*" *Baker-street.*—*Taylor's Short-Hand,*" *improved by Harding.*
"*An Amateur,*" *Regent-square.*—*See the Art. Engraving in the* "*Penny Cyclopædia,*" *or in the* "*Cyclopædia of* "*Practical Receipts.*"
"*P. T. H.*"—*Address at the Colonial Office.*
"*J. T.,*" *Exeter.*—*The legacy will be subject to duty*
"*J. O'N.*"—*The price of the* "*Cyclopædia of Practical Receipts*" *is sixteen shillings. Order of any bookseller, as well as the Songs in question of any musicseller*
"*A Subscriber,*" *Worcester.*—*All our Illustrations of her Majesty's Visit to Scotland will be from Sketches made on the spot, at the time of the Royal Visit.*
"*L. G.*"—*We have not room.*
"*G. P.,*" *Mallow.*—*We cannot attend to such matters.*
"*A. C. F.*"—*H. Browne, Esq., Furnival's Inn, Holborn.*
"*Justus.*"—*The borrower cannot legally deduct the Income Tax.*
"*Gerald.*"—*Address the Lord Chamberlain, Westminster.*
"*Towers.*"—*Ladies are not now admissible as Members of the Royal Academy of Arts.*
"*T. H. W.*"—*We cannot, with justice to other Exhibitors, assist T. H. W.*
"*La Rose.*"—*Address 1. & 3.—Piccadilly. 2.—Park-lane.*
"*D. O. N.*"—*Apply to a printer.*
"*W. T.,*" *Chatham.*—*An excellent classic, of our acquaintance, makes ch, in charta, hard.*
"*A. B. B.*"—*To London.*
"*A Reader,*" *Liverpool. If the churchyard be an established thoroughfare, passengers cannot be legally interfered with by any authority*
"*W. A. S. (Perpetual Motion?) -M. de Lue invented an electro-galvanic apparatus for keeping a ball in motion, which, in* 1818, *had continued in motion for more than two years.*
"*Tyrone.*"—*The family of Esterhazy profess the Roman Catholic religion.*
"*A. M. P.*"—*A Member of an Inn of Court does not become entitled to the style and rank of esquire, unless he is called to the Bar.*
"*Delta.*"—*An application to* "*The Officers in Waiting, Heralds' Office,*" *will obtain the information desired. A fee is required.*
"*A Correspondent*" *is certainly in error in supposing that the title of* "*honourable*" *attaches for life to a* "*Maid of Honour,*" *after she has quitted her office at Court, and become married. We still maintain the designation appertains to the office, and is no longer useable when the office is lost.*
"*A Constant Reader.*"—*Both I. and V. are wrong. The younger son of her Majesty is neither Duke of York nor Duke of Kent. He has not yet been created a Peer.*
"*J. S.*" *Richmond.*—*We have not heard of the* "*Vota.*"
"*G. J. C.*"—"*Lucretia; or, the Children of Night,*" *is the last novel written by Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton*
"*Rector.*"—*We have not been able to ascertain.*
"*N. O. E.*"—*Apply to Messrs. Herring and Remington, Regent-street.*
"*E. K.,*" *Hadham Cross.*—*Yes. See the Art. Balloon, in* "*The Penny Cyclopædia.*"
"*A Phrenologist.*"—*Combe, the phrenologist, is still living; Dr. Gall died in* 1828; *Spurzheim in* 1832.
"*Un Passore Ecolier.*"—"*Meadows's French and English Dictionary,*" *7s.*
"*F. C.*"—*We do not remember any work on Modeling in Clay.*
"*An Unpaid One.*" *Try Deconshare*
"*J. R. R.,*" *Dublin.*—*Is there such a Society?*
"*J. T.*" *will be liable for alimony and debts.*
"*A Reader,*" *Lynn, refers to the Timber-Boring Beetle* (Anobium), *the ticking of which is a call to its mate, but has been vulgarly regarded as a death omen.*
"*G. T. N.*"—*Too much.*—*Thanks*
"*B Z*" *is thanked; but we had not room for the contribution*
"*A Reader,*" *Guernsey, should consult* "*Müller's Physics.*"

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 28, 1847.

SOME time before the close of last Session the proposed change in our system of secondary punishments was under discussion. Sir James Graham took the opportunity of stating some facts respecting the amount of crime in England anything but satisfactory or consoling to those who advocate the mild and reformatory penal systems against the harsher code transmitted us by our forefathers, who never dreamed of changing men, but took everything as they found it. The late Home Secretary stated distinctly that the crimes formerly punished with death have greatly increased since the penalty was abolished; and that, from the reluctance of Juries to convict in those cases where the last punishment still applies, was holding out a facility of escape to criminals, of which the Gentlemen showed they were taking advantage. We should despair of any improvement in this direction if we thought Sir James Graham's deductions perfectly just and sound. We believe that the number of prosecutions and convictions have, in certain classes of crimes, increased; but, may not the increase be caused by the greater readiness of parties to prosecute? The inquiry ought to be, not whether more criminals are punished, but whether more crimes are really committed. When forgery was punished with death it is well known that some banks and many mercantile firms submitted to losses rather than pursue a fellow-creature to death. But when the crime was placed in the second class of punishment, there was no reluctance to prosecute; the number of convictions greatly increased, and many sticklers for the old system pointed to the fact, as a proof of the danger of relaxing the grasp of the Law. Yet no one could be now found to declare that property is less safe than formerly from this offence. The same principle might, probably, be traced in the legislation on other crimes. But, from the Assize Intelligence, it is evident we are being compelled to fall back on harsher practice. In some cases we are even reverting to the old system of Corporal Punishments. While we are gradually abolishing the use of the lash in the army, we are restoring it in our prisons. Two recent Acts have revived it. One gives Magistrates a power of ordering a whipping to juvenile thieves, to whom transportation or even a long term of imprisonment, would be ruin; the other leaves it to the discretion of the Judge to punish a person convicted of sending threatening letters, by transportation, or a long term of imprisonment, with "public whipping." A boy was sentenced at the late Session at the Old Bailey to the latter punishment. We have no wish to extenuate the prisoner's offence, which is a dangerous one; but "public whipping," in the old mode of inflicting it, has long been disused. How is the punishment now to be carried out? We cannot think a revival of the demoralising scenes of the "cart's tail" are to be re-enacted in the streets of the Metropolis, though the public mind accepts of the term. Some explanation ought to be given on the matter. Is a flogging within the walls of the prison to be considered "public," or is the sentence to be literally carried out, *more majorum*? It may or may not be advisable to return to corporal punishment, if all others have been found ineffectual; but as to inflicting it publicly, we trust the Secretary of State will prevent it; we are confident it will have bad consequences. We cannot perceive this tendency to retrograde towards old barbarities without uneasiness, and feel bound to notice it. In another Session or two a revival of the pillory may be anticipated.

RAILWAY Meetings, the Funds, and failures in the Corn Trade, have furnished the home topics of conversation during the week. One of these failures was more remarkable for this reason—the Governor of the Bank of England was a partner in the firm. It has been stated that, of the nine last Governors of this centre of wealth, no less than six have been embarrassed or insolvent! The fact would denote singular ill luck, or great incapacity in conducting their private affairs; and if the state of things was known in each case, to ordinary men it would not have held out much promise of their proving fortunate and able Governors of a great corporate body. It is evident that their position at the Bank did not get them out of their difficulties; so that we may presume no improper use was made of their power. But the fact does not look well in a great commercial community; and the policy of alt ring the constitution of the Bank in this particular has been discussed. It is believed by many that the Governor of the Bank of England should not be engaged in private mercantile business, always liable to risks and fluctuations; and two years is too short a term of office. The Governor of the Bank of France is appointed by the Crown, and for life; and he is invested with extensive powers.

THE current number of the *United Service Magazine* contains a statement respecting Regimental Messes, which will interest many of our military readers, whom our more bulky contemporary may not reach. We have heard many complaints of the expences a commissioned officer is put to, and we know that many regiments are virtually closed to any but a wealthy man; the pay is utterly inadequate to meet the outlay required of him. Something of the splendour of the following description may be laid to the account of peace and permanent quarters, for we fancy the "shine" would be considerably taken out of it in active service.

"The cankers of a calm world and long peace" have done material injury to mess society. Regimental messes were originally formed to give the officers a respectable dining-place, and cheap; the furniture and utensils were all of the plainest and most substantial kind, suited to the consumption of spoon and solid meat, with plain table glass, just enough for the party and any guest or two that might add to the number. What a change! The table covered with the finest damask linen, cut glass, plated dish covers, and lighted by splendid candelabra, filled with wax lights; the sideboard groans; and well it may, for it is in general richly with the weight of pondrous chased silver, much of which is of no use—all this to gratify the vanity of some commanding officer, or to please the fancy of moneled dandies who come into the army to pass a few years, and like to have guests at the mess by way of "astonishing the natives." All this is very fine, but it is at variance with the principle of making the mess economical to suit the tastes or means of the provident or the poor.

Here is another part of the question:—

You can dine cheaper at a London club than at any mess in the army. Why is this? Not, surely, from the annual subscription. To keep up the mess every subaltern in the army contributes more than the subscription of the clubbist, and he is obliged to pay for his daily dinner whether he eats or not. The man of the club pays not when he eats not, and has further privilege in the way of feeding; if he wishes to go to the theatre, or has an engagement for the whole evening, he can have, before four o'clock, as much cold meat, bread, and beer as he pleases for sixpence; if economy be his object, he can dine there most frugally. Now, the officer has no advantage of this kind: if he goes to the mess to eat luncheon, he pays more for it than at the club, and is also obliged to pay for his dinner, although he may be twenty miles off.

Of Regimental Messes generally, the writer says:—

Their value has been altogether overrated; they might be dispensed with, and no loss occur to any one. There is a set of patent phrases about messes "the honour of the service," "the respectability of the corps," "the comfort of the officers," &c. In the French service they know nothing about regimental messes, an 99 out of 100 of the officers live on their pay, yet they are pretty good in their way, as we have found out and then to our cost. The Foot Guards have no mess; yet, are they less respected than their neighbours? Nonsense!

In France, we may observe a commissioned officer by no means takes so high a social status as that exacted from him in England; the standard of manners and usages is different. In a French garrison town, the *table d'hôte*, where he is cheaply served, and mixes with the tradesmen and civilians of the place, is the resort of the unmarried officer. A French Captain of the Line will smoke a short pipe over his game of dominoes and demi-tasse, in the ordinary café in the evening we have seen it done. An English officer of the same rank would lose caste if he descended to a similar level here. Perhaps, we err a little on the side of too much luxury and splendour.

THE WEATHER.

The weather during the past week, on the whole, has been fine. The sky has been mostly cloudy The average temperature has been about that of the season. The following are some particulars of each day —

Friday, the sky was covered by cloud till four P.M., and nearly cloudless after this time; the direction of the wind was N., but during the greater part of the day, the air was in a calm state; the average temperature of the day was 53½°. Saturday, the sky was cloudless during the whole day, with the exception of a few cumuli and cirri scattered about the sky during the afternoon; during by far the greater part of the day, the air was calm; it blew with gentle motion, from the S.S.W.; the average temperature of the day was 60½°. Sunday, the sky was covered by cloud throughout the day, except towards the evening, when a few breaks in the clouds took place; during the morning, rain in small quantities fell at different times. The direction of the wind was S.W.; the average temperature of the day was 59½°. Monday, the sky was nearly covered by cloud throughout the day—a few light showers of rain fell in the afternoon; the direction of the wind was from the N., and it blew strongly from that quarter particularly during the afternoon. The day was cold; its average temperature was 56°. Tuesday the sky was, for the most part, overcast during the day; the directions of the wind were N. and N.N E. The day was cold: its average temperature was 56°. Wednesday the sky was overcast early in the morning, but during the remainder of the day it was for the most part clear, a few cumuli and cirri being prevalent. The direction of the wind was N.E. chiefly. The average temperature of the day was 62½°. Thursday, the sky was covered by cirrostratus cloud till 10h. A.M.; and after this time it was partially free from cloud; that which prevailed was ill-formed cumuli. The direction of the wind was N.N.E., but light. The average temperature of the day was 64½°, and that of the week was 60½°.

The extreme thermometrical readings of each day were:—

Friday	Aug. 20	the highest during the day was 69 deg., and the lowest was 37 deg.	
Saturday,	21	.....	50
Sunday,	22	.....	50½
Monday,	23	.....	46
Tuesday,	24	.....	48
Wednesday,	25	.....	52
Thursday,	26	.....	50

Blackheath, Friday, Aug. 27, 1847. J. G.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

THE BRITISH MUSEUM.—On Tuesday evening the trustees obtained possession of all the houses required in Great Russell-street for the erection of the east wing of the Museum, including the extensive buildings belonging to the Carlisle, Medical, and General Life Assurance Company, clearing the ground entirely to Montague-street, Russel-square.

PROPOSED RAILWAY TERMINUS AT THE WEST-END.—On Wednesday evening a meeting of civil engineers, surveyors, and others connected with the railway interest, met at the King's Arms Tavern, Bridge-street, Blackfriars, to consider the expediency of establishing a Railway club. Mr. Valentine, C.E., was called to the chair, and explained that the growing extent of railway enterprise, and the immense increase in the number of the body, not only in the country but resident in London, rendered such an institution desirable and necessary. Resolutions for carrying out the objects of the meeting were proposed and carried unanimously by Messrs. E. W. Gooch, Warren, Jesson, Gram, and other engineers, and the meeting was adjourned for a month

ROYAL FREE HOSPITAL, GRAY'S INN-LANE.—On Wednesday the usual meeting of the governors of this charity was held at the offices of the institution. The report stated that the committee had to regret that the want of funds daily compelled them to refuse admission to many most urgent and distressing cases. The building is adequate to accommodate 300 beds

NEW STREET NEAR WESTMINSTER ABBEY.—Workmen are now employed in pulling down the old houses opposite to the west front of Westminster Abbey, in order that the proposed new street from that point may be proceeded with without delay

THE BIRTHS AND DEATHS IN THE METROPOLIS.—The number of births during the week ending Aug 21, was 1233, of which 628 were males, and 595 females. This number is less than that of the previous week by 9. The number of deaths was 1057, of which 520 were males, and 537 females. This number exceeds the weekly average for the last five summers by 117, is less than the number of the preceding week by 51, and is less than the number of births by 156. A man, who had been a pauper at St. Marylebone, is reported to have died at the advanced age of 102 years.

COUNTRY NEWS.

THE HARVEST.

Our Agricultural Reporter has just returned from a rapid ride through some of the northern and midland counties, where he has been making a glance survey of the crops; and from his report we select the following remarks:—

"Through the greater part of Lancashire, from the southern side to the northeastern, the crops (for that district) are fair average ones—all 'white unto harvest'—and a great portion of them cleared (secured) by this time. Before the end of this month it will be want of hands, prudence, or weather, if it is not all housed

"From the western part of Yorkshire down to the German Ocean, to the north of Hull, the crops of wheat are redundant, in beautiful condition, and ere this, notwithstanding the earliness of the season, are more than half secured.

"From the southern borders of Yorkshire, through Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, Leicester shire, Bedfordshire, Buckinghamshire, and Hertfordshire, the same pleasing appearance exists, only that as you progress south the harvest is more advanced; in fact, in the five last counties, nearly the whole of the wheat is housed.

"The dread of scarcity now is only a bugbear used by monopolists and interested parties. Wheat through the country will be more than an average crop, and of good quality and condition; barley excellent, and a fair crop; oats not so great in quantity; and beans deficient. So that if Providence favour us with ten days' more fine weather, the reckless speculator will suffer, the fair trader will be advantaged, and the poor of the land will rejoice."

The accounts of the harvest, generally, are also favourable in the extreme. It is in many places nearly concluded, and the yield is good and abundant.

THE AMBERGATE, NOTTINGHAM, AND BOSTON, AND EASTERN JUNCTION RAILWAY.

On Tuesday the usual half-yearly meeting of the above line of railway was held in the Exchange Hall, Nottingham.

The Chairman, Mr. W. F. N. Norton, at some length entered into explanations required by the shareholders. Sir James Duke, M.P. for Boston, and Messrs. Plant, Bradley, Hawkins, and Robertson, much entre from the directory, and would be replaced by gentlemen representing a large proportion of the capital of the Company. He (the Chairman) was glad to say that the differences which had unhappily existed for some time between the Directors and a portion of shareholders had been adjusted. They had not yet made a call upon the proprietary, nor should they make one at present; they should put it off to as long a period as possible. (Applause.) The Chairman called on the Secretary (Mr. John Gough), who read the report of the Directors, and also that of the Engineers.

The chairman of accounts appeared to the accounts, and the total receipts to have been £215,271, and the expenditure £101,038, showing a balance in hand of £.98,233

The Chairman moved and Mr. Bishop seconded the adoption of the report.

Mr Gee censured the conduct of some of the shareholders, but his remarks appeared to excite but little sympathy. He went on to remark that the termini of the railway were not at the ends of their names, but at the western and eastern seaports (cheers)—and the scheme ought to be carried out to the fullest by the Directors. The next great fault alleged was, that the Directors were all local; but that he thought was an advantage rather than a fault. He thought the charges so little justified by realities, that the parties who had acted upon them ought to be ashamed of their conduct. Why, he had met one of those who blamed the Directors for buying canals at Bingham, and trying to purchase the Grantham canal for another railway. (Mr Ingram was understood to dissent from this statement.) Well, he went to make an offer for it

Mr Ingram said, if he did not go to Bingham to arrange matters he did not go to disarrange them. (Cheers) He thought all differences were settled; but if necessary he was quite ready to go into all the grievance of which they had complained.

After some further conversation, Mr. Wilkinson, as one of the Committee, said he would agree to a full explanation being made, but he thought it unnecessary. With regard to the new Directors proposed to be appointed, he begged to remind gentlemen that there were 400 shareholders in the county of Middlesex, 500 in Yorkshire, 300 in Lancashire, while in the county of Nottingham there were but 150. (Laughter.) And it was not unreasonable that great men at a distance should have a voice in the management, when they were the parties who found the money; and particularly when they remembered what had been the state of the money market for the last twelve months.

After long delay, and the expression of some difference of opinion, the Secretary read a number of minutes of interviews that had taken place between the Committee of Shareholders and the Directors, from which it appeared, that, at the suggestion of the former, the latter had agreed to increase the number of Directors from thirteen to sixteen, seven to be elected by the shareholders, four by retire at the present meeting, and the other three to be elected at the special meeting. The other principal condition stipulated was, that, whenever a Committee of Shareholders shall wait on the Directors, the latter shall give them every explanation required of any matter affecting the interest of the Company.

Mr. Gee moved, and Mr. Cartwright seconded, an amendment upon the report, to the effect that the number of Directors be limited to thirteen, as heretofore, principally on the ground that an increased Directory would cause an increased expenditure.

The amendment was put, when 38 gentlemen voted for, and 47 against it, leaving the future number of Directors to be sixteen. The report was then carried unanimously.

Messrs Benjamin Badger (London), William Durham (Manchester), Herbert Ingram (London), and Richard Septimus Wilkinson (London), were elected Directors

Mr. Francis Sames Alliott was re-elected Auditor to the Company.

THE CHARTISTS IN LANCASHIRE.

A meeting of Chartists, to the number of nearly 10,000, took place at Newton Common, on Sunday. The object was to address the operatives in the manufacturing districts of Manchester. Bolton, Rochdale, Bury, Preston, Liverpool, Wigan, &c., on the land and labour questions.

Shortly after one o'clock, Mr. Feargus O'Connor, M.P., accompanied by Mr. W. H. Ashton, the miners' advocate, from Manchester, appeared on their way to the platform. Both these gentlemen were received amidst the loudest demonstrations of applause.

Mr. Stallwood having been duly proposed and seconded, assumed the office of chairman He addressed the meeting at much length on the progress and prospects of Chartism, and encouraged the vast multitude then before him to take courage from the past, and work with determination and zeal for effecting the great cause of the people's charter.

A resolution, proposing that a committee, or a conference of delegates, should go to London, to escort Mr. O'Connor into Parliament on its opening, was agreed to.

Mr. O'Connor then came forward, and spoke at great length. He reviewed the great progress of Chartism, abused the Whigs, and browbeat the press. He next narrated the plans he had adopted, and was adopting, for the benefit of all who become Chartists. He anticipated great results from his scheme of labour palaces —denied the propriety of being placed in the election returns as a feather in the quill of Whiggery—was an earnest advocate for the amelioration of Ireland, and still willing and determined to agitate for their cause; he would go to Parliament, and record his fresh motion for "The People's Charter, and No Surrender."

The meeting was conducted in a very orderly manner.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE, BIRMINGHAM.—On Wednesday the annual meeting was held in the theatre of the College, in connexion with the institution, at Birmingham, for the purpose of receiving the report. The annual report of the Council was read by Dr. W. S. Cox, the Dean of the Faculty. It set forth that a spirit of zeal and application had pervaded the students, and, in proof of this, referred to the matriculation list of the University of London, where four students had presented themselves in July last, and had all passed. In a subsequent part of the report, it was stated, "That a supplemental charter of incorporation had been obtained, whereby the connexion of the Queen's College with the Queen's Hospital, and to give encouragement to such pupils as manif stdiligence and acquirements in their respective studies, the council have received, under the charter, the power to elect such as may hold a diploma in medicine or surgery, or are graduates in medicine, law, or arts, to the honourable distinction of "fellows," with such powers and privileges as may be determined upon from time to time." In moving the adoption of the report, the hon. and rev Grantham York, congratulated the meeting on the encouraging character of its tone; and expressed his satisfaction that the principles of the institution had been so ably vindicated by Lord Lyttelton in his letter to Sir Charles Shakspeare, just published. After paying a compliment to the officers and the council, he declared it to be his opinion that this institution would be found to be one of the most important elements to the education of medical men to be found in the kingdom. Mr. Newdegate, M.P., seconded the motion for the adoption of the report, with the remark that it was satisfactory to find such an institution distinguishing itself by the excellence of its principles. The report was adopted.

SHAKSPEARE'S HOUSE.—A preliminary meeting, convened by the mayor, was held at Birmingham, on Monday, for the purpose of promoting subscriptions for the purchase of the memorial house of the immortal bard. Numerous persons in the town and neighbourhood were present. They formed themselves into a committee for this object; and it is understood that a public meeting of the inhabitants will be called on an early day.

EXECUTION AT CARLISLE.—On Saturday last John Thompson, who at the last assizes at Carlisle was tried and found guilty of poisoning his wife, Mary, with whom he lived at Carlisle, underwent the extreme penalty of the law. It being market day, the city was immensely crowded. The chaplain having read a part of the burial service, &c., in which the culprit seemed most fervently to join, the executioner proceeded to fasten the fatal cord round the neck over the bolts were drawn, the drop fell, and, after a struggle of about twenty-two seconds' duration, death put an end to the existence of the unfortunate individual. His body having hung for upper time, it was cut down, and buried within the precincts of the prison.

SINGULAR CAUSE OF DEATH.—As two men were engaged in fishing in the Mill Pond, at Sudbrook, near Chichester, last week, about twelve o'clock, one of them was suffocated by a small fish leaping into his throat, and there becoming fixed. No proper assistance being at hand, his partner could not extricate the fish from its position, and in five minutes the poor fellow was a corpse. He has left a wife and three children. He was supposed to be engaged in pulling the fish by his teeth from the meshes of the net in which it was fixed, when the fish slipped into his mouth and throat.

POSTSCRIPT.

FRIGHTFUL EXPLOSION ON BOARD THE "CRICKET" STEAM-BOAT.

A frightful accident occurred yesterday (Friday) morning on board the *Cricket* steamer, one of the boats for some time past running between the City and the West-end at the fare of one halfpenny.

The *Cricket* had already made two passages between the Adelphi Pier and London Bridge, and was lying off the former landing place at the moment the accident occurred—half-past nine o'clock.

It appears that the vessel was about to leave the pier for London-bridge, having on board somewhere about two hundred passengers, all quietly seated, when, without the least previous intimation to those on deck, a sudden report was heard, followed by an instantaneous explosion. Immediately the vessel, which had to that moment been almost filled with persons, was nearly cleared—some of the passengers being actually blown up into the air, falling into the water—others had jumped over the sides, and were struggling in the water for their lives—the greater part, but a few, awe-stricken and dumbfounded, remained in the uninjured part of the boat. About forty persons were seen at one time floating in the water, which fortunately happened to be at low tide—some of whom, it is to be feared, sank before assistance could be rendered them, although every exertion was made for their rescue that the instantaneous nature of the accident rendered possible.

The boiler were tubular, and differ but little from the kind of boiler now obtaining such general use, excepting that the pressure of the steam must necessarily be much higher than among the ordinary condensing, or low pressure engines.

The *Cricket*, it appears, at the time of the accident, was aground, and, the inclination of the shore being considerable, she was listed off towards the river. During the attempt to get her off the explosion occurred, and it will therefore probably be found, if the exact cause ever be discovered, that the water must have been off the flues or tubes, owing to the inclination of the vessel; and possibly, that the same force that was used to get her off the ground may have been the occasion of the pressure of steam being temporarily increased.

The bow rudder was fixed for the nonce, and every thing prepared to start, so soon as she could be got off, when the fatal scene of the boiler was blown off to a distance of fifty or sixty yards, and now lies partly exposed on the shore at low water. The sides of the vessel were blown outward, if we may judge from the circumstance of the paddle-boxes being expanded outward—that is to say, the sides are inclined outwards, diverging from each other.

The explosion took place in what is usually termed the after part of the vessel, namely, in a direction opposite to the course she was about to steer. The bow or deck remains comparatively uninjured; and the passengers, therefore, in that part of the boat were in comparative safety.

Remains of wood, fruit, baskets, clothes, and other materials, lie strewed in fragments on the shore, and in every direction.

The engines appear to be uninjured, which indicates that the explosion occurred either upwards or aback, but it is most probable that it was principally upwards.

One part of the boiler was hurled 100 feet towards the Waterman's Adelphi pier, at the bottom of George-street, and another portion of it in a contrary direction towards Waterloo-bridge

It is reported that as many as thirty persons were in the cabin of the boat when the explosion took place, who have perished. Their bodies cannot be recovered till the tide recedes

Two bodies lie at St. Martin's workhouse. One is that of a watchmaker, of the name of Bisnil, whose residence is not known, and the other is that of a coalheaver, who has not yet been identified. In the Westminster Hospital one man, who is at present unknown, but is believed to have been one of the crew of the ill-fated vessel, is dead.

One person among those picked up dead was well known to the people on the pier as being a daily passenger. He had £1 10s. in gold in his pocket, and 10s. in silver. He wore a gold chain and silver watch. Some of his linen was marked "J. M. B." There was a letter in his pocket, which may possibly lead to his identity. It is dated Wednesday, and commences thus:—

"Dear John—I am going to Watson's this afternoon," and ended—"I shall expect to see you to-morrow (Thursday) without fail. (Signed) "WM. N. SMART."

Captain Carter (captain of the vessel) had only left the engine-room about one minute, himself, as he thought, ascertained that all was right and safe, when the boiler burst. Some time since a slight accident occurred to the boiler, and she has very recently been undergoing repair.

Up to half-past two o'clock, twelve individuals (all males) had been taken to the hospital; one since dead, and the call-boy (Shades) dying. The injuries of the others are not considered dangerous.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

Immediately on the explosion being heard, crowds rushed to the spot from all parts of the town and the neighbourhood, and a great many have since died from the Surrey side of the river to behold the dreadful scene. For at least ten minutes after the fatal event, several persons were busily engaged in taking up the unfortunate passengers. Very few of them were able to walk ashore, and those unhurt—several had heads, legs, arms, or some other members broken or injured; a great many who were precipitated into the river, although not killed by the explosion, were unable, from the effect of the shock, to attempt to extricate themselves, and were drowned before their bodies were discovered, or assistance could be rendered to them; and there were others who were killed directly by the accident.

The *Cricket*, at the time of this terrible explosion, was crowded with several hundred passengers, and there were a great many running along the pier to get on board. She was fortunately moored to the pier-head. The engines of the *Cricket* were high-pressure engines. The unfortunate call-boy had his head broken in a frightful manner, and the engineer and stoker are supposed to have been buried in pieces by the river.

The fore part of the boat is little injured, and those persons who had the good fortune to have taken up a position in that part escaped with comparatively little injury. Several as this unusual accident is, and great as must be the number of lives lost, it is a source of some consolation that the vessel had not proceeded on her trip to London-bridge; for if she had done so, and were in motion, and in the mid-stream, the loss of life would have been infinitely greater, and the injuries sustained by the survivors still more serious and extensive.

As yet (this account is written at ten o'clock) no certain account of the number of killed or wounded can be ascertained; but we saw at least forty or fifty persons carried upon people's backs, because they were themselves unable to walk. The appearance of those unfortunate persons was most appalling. Their faces and clothes were quite wet and black, and the frightful appearance was increased by the manner in which they were disfigured with blood and wounds. A sensation of horror appeared to prevail over the spectators, who looked on their body, as they were conveyed from the immediate neighbourhood of the boat along the pier, with sorrowful and horror-stricken countenances.

Upon getting close to the water's edge a still more fearful spectacle presented itself. Every now and then a body was raised into a boat and brought to the shore. The terrors of death were increased by the soiled and dripping clothes, and the blood-stained and mangled faces. Among the spectators there were several of those who had fortunately escaped, and who returned thanks aloud to the Great Disposer of Events for having so miraculously saved them from so sudden and fatal an end; and there were others who had friends and acquaintances, for whose safety they were anxious and alarmed

The concussion of the air caused by the explosion was so great as to be very perceptible in the houses all along the river side of the Strand. Others, in Fleet-street reaching the pier, about ten minutes after the accident occurred, the spectacle that presented itself was of a very terrible kind. The dripping bodies of pale and bleeding men were being carried away to the hospital. Others who had been more fortunate, and had escaped without other injury than that caused by falling in the river, were making the best of their way from the pier with bare heads, and clothes and faces covered with mud and dripping with water. The narrow passage leading down to the boats was densely crowded, and it was with considerable difficulty that we got down to the pier; there a cluster of policemen were endeavouring, in vain, to keep the crowd off; they forced through the mud (for it was low water, fortunately), and scrambled over barges, piles, and chains, to satisfy their curiosity, and to lend ready assistance where it was wanted. The steam boat lay with the after part shattered and shapeless. A fleet of skiffs, wherries, and boats of all kinds crowded round, picking up different things that had fallen overboard. Fragments of timber were floating all round. Every now and then, as some hat or other article of clothing appeared upon the surface, a number of boats pushed in the fear of finding, or in the hope of rescuing, a new sufferer. The steam-boat itself was a mass of unimagined confusion. The whole deck was torn up and intermingled with a heap of broken pipes and pieces of metal, the fragments of the exploded boiler The fore part of the vessel still stood together, but even that, the least injured part of the whole, was torn and broken. Twenty or thirty active volunteers were busy in the stem of the boat, if such it could be called, clearing away as rapidly as possible as much of the wreck as might be supposed to conceal the bodies of poor victims to the terrible disaster.

The force of the explosion may be estimated from the effect, that it perceptibly shook the houses in the Strand as far as Waterloo Bridge.

There were upon a moderate calculation, at least 200 to 300 persons on board The captain, Mr. Carter, is unhurt; and the engineer and stoker had just left the engine room when the unfortunate accident occurred.

One of the persons who was going by the boat to London Bridge, and who had just taken his seat when the disaster occurred, thus relates the occurrence:—"I had barely seated myself on the fore-cabin deck, when a scene, which I shall never forget, took place. The boat at first seemed to heave slightly and then down; and what it was considering what it could be, I saw the whole of the middle blow up with a fearful noise. At the same time I saw one of the passengers, whom I had noticed standing at the side of the chimney, ascend into the air with the boiler. The rush of smoke and steam that followed prevented me from seeing anything else, and I immediately leaped over the side of the boat, and by laying hold of one of the chains of the pier, I got on to the dumb lighter, and by that means saved myself. I have no doubt that considerably more persons were driven into the river than have yet been found. I am led to this conclusion from the number I saw in the boat, and the comparatively few that I saw afterwards leaving. I should think that there were from 100 to 150 on board, and I don't think more than 80 left afterwards."

The top of the steam-chest was hurled by the explosion on to the bank, within a few feet of the Waterman's Adelphi Pier, where many persons were standing Fragments of the boiler and machinery fell on Mr. Pugh's wharf, under the Adelphi-terrace, and one end of the vessel was blown out.

No accident has occurred in the metropolis for many years that has created so great a sensation

The following are the names of persons lying at the Charing-cross Hospital, more or less seriously injured:—

Mr. Cahn, ancle injured.
Thomas Willets, arm cut, and very much shaken
James Hollo, severely scalded.
Henry Rowland, shaken.
James Sleman, wrist badly cut and much bruised.
Virgo Birks, severe fracture of right leg
William Kay, head and eye much injured.
William Redgrave (boy), fractured leg.
Benjamin Reepe. William Hutt. William Ayre.

LATEST PARTICULARS.

The youth Shades (call-boy), died yesterday afternoon about three o'clock.
Virgo Birks, one of the sufferers, has had his right leg amputated by Mr Avery, assisted by Mr. Young, house-surgeon, and Mr. Hancock. The unfortunate man is going on well, and no danger is at present apprehended.

The other sufferers are doing remarkably

The body of the person who died shortly after being removed to Charing Cross Hospital has not yet been identified

On the inquest, which is being given to Mr. Bedford, the Coroner, that gentleman said that he should require the evidence of several eminent engineers to assist in the inquiry, and, consequently, he did not at present think it right to hold the inquest before Monday.

Up to seven o'clock last evening, fifteen persons, more or less injured, had been taken to the workhouse, and the Charing-cross Hospital. Of these four are dead; the others are under medical treatment. The escape of policeman F 111, and his family, was most miraculous. The man, with his wife and children, had gone on board the boat, with the intention of proceeding to London-bridge. They had seated themselves on deck, when suddenly, on the explosion taking place, they were all blown up into the air, and descended into the cabin or the vessel, which was under water, the sides having been blown out, and they managed all to scramble on shore, by the broken sides of the vessel, unhurt.

The Rev. Mr. Smith, the chaplain of the St. Martin's workhouse, with his lady, were among the persons who had paid their fare to go to London-bridge. Mr. Smith had got on board, and Mr. Smith was on the pier about to step on board when the explosion took place. Mrs. Smith was scalded by the steam, and was blown into the water, but was fortunately rescued. Mr. Smith escaped unhurt, the explosion having taken place as he was in the act of stepping on the lighter in order to get on board the boat.

The following is an accurate list of the persons killed:

The Call-boy
A man dressed as a sailor—name unknown.
John Litteton, 6, Bloomsbury-street.
John Hunt, jun., watchmaker, 3, Vauxhall-bridge-road.
Two, we understand, are lying in a dangerous state at the hospital.

The engineer's statement is to the following effect: He says he was in the engine-room at the time, and that he did not recover his consciousness until he found himself lying on the pier! There must, to all appearances, have been considerable neglect. We are informed that the sister of the unfortunate boy, at the time the disaster happened, was waiting on the pier with his breakfast.

HER MAJESTY IN SCOTLAND

ABERDEENSHIRE, August 24.

The Duke of Athol called, yesterday, to pay his respects to her Majesty and his Royal Highness the Prince Albert

Her Majesty and the Prince walked in the Forest to-day. The Royal children walked out, attended by their governess, Miss Hillyard

Her Majesty now having safely arrived at her destination, the Royal movements at present have become merely of "Court Circular" interest.

EGHAM RACES.—FRIDAY.

The Amateur Stakes Heats.

Master Stepney	..	..	..	..	..	1
Ould Ireland	..	..	..	..	..	2
Bohemienne	..	..	..	..	..	3

Won easy.

The Queen's Plate of 100 guineas

Mr. John Day's The Hero	..	..	..	..	..	walked over.

The Surrey and Middlesex Stakes

Forest Flower	..	..	..	..	..	1
Subdner	..	..	..	..	..	2
F by Astracan out of Nannette	..	..	..	..	..	3

Won by six lengths.

THE LATE ATTEMPT AT MURDER IN MARK-LANE.—Yesterday John Overstone, charged with having attempted to kill and murder Mr. Crawley, of Mark-lane, was brought before the Lord Mayor at the Mansion-house for examination. He looked dreadfully ill—John Yates, the clerk to Mr. Crawley, gave in evidence the facts already known. Mr. Judy, the senior surgeon of St. Thomas's Hospital, expressed his confidence that Mr Crawley would recover, but doubted whether he would be able to be examined before a fortnight.—John Strickland (policeman 169), who took the prisoner into custody, said that as he was conveying him to Guy's Hospital, he said it was that villian Crawley who caused it, and that he was sorry the ball had not gone through his brain. The prisoner was remanded. The fortnight intervals of giving the examination with his expressed. He sighed frequently, but uttered not a word.

SHAKESPEARE'S HOUSE.—On Thursday, a public meeting was held in the Stratford House Tavern, for the purpose of taking measures to promote a subscription for the purchase of Shakspeare's house at Stratford-upon-Avon. It was stated that communications had been received from the Earl of Ellesmere, the Earl of Chichester, and Earl Howe, deploring their non-currence in the object of the meeting, and their regret that they were unable to be present at the meeting; similar intimations had been also made by Lord Morpeth and Mr. Macaulay, the former being prevented from attending by a severe attack of gout, and the latter having made arrangements to leave for Holland that morning. Mr. J. P. Collier was called to the chair, and, in opening the proceedings, briefly adverted to the steps taken by the Stratford on Avon Shakspearian Club, and their Secretary, Mr. Brocebridge, to accomplish the object which the meeting had been called to promote.—Professor T. Taylor moved the first resolution, declaring the expediency of raising a subscription for the purchase of Shakspeare's house, to save it from removal and demolition, and preserve it as a national monument. The resolution was seconded by Mr. C Knight, and was carried. Mr. C. Knight and other gentlemen addressed the meeting in furtherance of the object in view. Other resolutions were agreed to, and a list of subscriptions was read.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

THE TRAGICAL MURDER AND SUICIDE IN PARIS.

The *Journal des Débats* gives the following additional particulars connected with the suicide of the Duke de Praslin:—"From Tuesday morning the state of M de Praslin caused his approaching end to be expected. An attack of delirium with observable intervals. It may be recollected that, after the arrest of the Duke, the magistrates discovered in one of the pockets of his dressing gown a phial which contained laudanum. M. de Praslin had swallowed a portion of that liquid, but there remained sufficient in the bottom of the bottle to be submitted to a chymical analysis. The contents of the phial, and the matter vomited by the Duke at the moment when the first symptoms of the poisoning were manifested, were handed by the Count de Pears to the examination of M. Chevallier, Professor of Chymistry at the Central School of Pharmacy. The result of that analysis has been stated in minutes which are to be published. The presence of arsenic in a quantity sufficient to cause the death of several persons has been ascertained in these different matters—that is, in the substance found in the bottle, and in that which was vomited.

THE QUEEN DOWAGER.—The Queen Dowager arrived, on Wednesday, at Ryde, Isle of Wight, where her Majesty intends to make a short sojourn

MARRIAGE OF THE MARQUIS OF DROGHEDA.—On Wednesday the marriage of the Marquis of Drogheda and the Hon. Mary Caroline Stuart Wortley, eldest daughter of Lord and Lady Wharncliffe, was solemnized at St. George's, Hanover-square.

DEATH OF LADY WESTPHAL.—We announce, with regret, the death of Lady Westphal, which took place on Wednesday, at Brighton Sir George and Lady Westphal had arrived only a week ago at their residence in Brunswick-square in that town.

HISTORICAL FACT.—It may not be unworthy of mention, at this time, that Bangue, the Thane of Lochaber, and who resided in the castle of Inverlochy, was the progenitor of the Stuart family, from whom many of the crowned heads of Europe are descended. So that it is no wonder that our gracious Queen should select Fort William, the capital of Lochaber, for her landing-place on her visit to this part of her ancient kingdom of Scotland.

DREADFUL HOMICIDE. A coroner's inquest was held on Saturday, near Coote hill, in the county of Cavan, on the body of a poor labouring man, named Moore, who came to his death under the following circumstances, detailed in the evidence adduced: Owing to the extreme destitution which prevailed in the neighbourhood, the poor people were in the habit of stealing potatoes, turnips, &c., and a small farmer, named Kemp, was a sufferer from these depredations. On the night of the 17th of August, he proceeded to a field of potatoes, armed with a gun—loaded with powder only—and seeing the deceased pulling up the roots, at once discharged it at him, and slightly wounded him. A scuffle ensued, and King, by repeated blows of the gun, fractured the wretched man's skull, broke his arm, and several of his ribs. He languished till Friday night, when death put an end to his sufferings. The jury returned a verdict of "Manslaughter" against King, who has been committed to prison to take his trial for the crime

FATAL ACCIDENTS ON THE GREAT SOUTHERN AND WESTERN RAILWAY The *Cork Examiner* states that "last week two accidents, which were both attended with loss of life, occurred on the works of this railway in the vicinity of Mallow. One man was killed at Annabella, on Wednesday, by the falling of an embankment, which was incautiously worked under too far. On Friday, the death of another labourer was caused at Godfrey-hill, by a loaded waggon rolling over him. He was engaged in preventing it from descending too rapidly over a declivity; but the drag became insufficient, and in endeavouring to resist its course, he was caught by the wheel, and crushed to death in a frightful manner."

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The old Medway Canal, on the Gravesend and Rochester Railway, which had been closed for some time in order to fill up the canal and lay down a double line of rails, was re-opened for traffic on Monday by its present proprietors—the South Eastern Company.

Such is the appearance of the orchards in Devonshire at present, that prime old cider is selling at 20s. per hogshead. It is fully expected that new cider will be sold at 10s. per hogshead. The apples are growing fast, and the crop promises to be both excellent and abundant.

On the 9th inst. King Otho opened the Session of the Greek Chambers at Athens by a speech from the throne. Only a portion of the elections have yet taken place, and not more than half the number of Deputies to which the country is entitled are yet arrived. The Royal speech alludes to having obeyed the pressing demands of the English Government, by having paid the interest on the loans due in March last.

The Duke of Newcastle and the clergy and gentry residing in the vicinity of Worksop (Nottinghamshire) have formed themselves into a society to suppress prize-fighting; that neighbourhood having lately become the daily theatre on which pugilistic encounters have been decided.

Mr. W. G. Ouseley, late Envoy to the Argentine Republic, and suite, have returned to England. Affairs at Monte Video were still in the same unsettled state when he left, but it was believed that Mr. Ouseley's departure would render the solution of difficulties more easy

The Chartists are raising subscriptions to establish a bank, to be called the "Labour Bank," with a capital of £50,000.

There was an eruption of Mount Vesuvius on the 2nd inst. A torrent of lava fell from the new crater, and in about 35 minutes reached the Piano del Ginestra. In many points of the old crater the soil was cracked, and great masses of fire were visible. On the 5th, about midnight, a fresh torrent of lava fell in the direction of Basco Reali. It was 15 feet broad. Two new smaller craters were seen vomiting burning stones, and increasing the fear of the inhabitants

The last letters from Egypt mention a severe shock of earthquake at Alexandria, on the 7th inst. Little damage was done. At Cairo, however, the consequences have been more disastrous; it appears that several mosques and a large number of houses were thrown down by the shock, and considerable loss of life was reported.

Lieut. Munro is now confined in one of the condemned rooms, where all persons against whom sentence of death is recorded are placed. He has been informed that until an order to the contrary be received from the Secretary of State, he will have to be put upon prison allowance, being deprived of the few comforts he has enjoyed since his surrender.

A rumour prevails at Taunton that Mr. Labouchere will be shortly elevated to the peerage, which would occasion a vacancy in one of the seats of that borough.

Last week at a meeting of the Finance Committee of the Corporation of Newcastle, an agreement was entered into by Mr Hudson to purchase the property of the Corporation required for railway purposes, at the sum asked by the Council (£23000).

Intelligence has been received that Moeara Rampeh, on the eastern coast of Sumatra, has been declared a free port by the Governor-General of Netherland India

The *Liverpool Times*, on the authority of an extra of the *Colombo Times*, mentions that a report of a ruling at Canton against the foreign residents had reached Ceylon. The news is said to have been communicated to some person on board the *Haddington* steamer, at Calcutta, by the captain of a vessel despatches, thither for troops to reinforce the garrison of Hong Kong.

From a return which has just been published by the Minister of the Interior, at Paris, of the number of foreigners in France on the 1st of August last, it appears that there are 79,000 English residents in different parts of the country. Among these are 30,000 at Boulogne 7000, Calais and Rouen 4000, &c.; the average annual expenditure of whom amounts to nearly £5,000,000 sterling.

The last descendant of Martin Luther, now living in Germany, and very poor, lately adjured the reformed, and adopted the Catholic religion.

A company has been incorporated by Royal charter for the purpose of establishing a line of steam-boats to run between India and Australia, this completing the steam communication between this country and Sydney. It is calculated that the entire distance to Sydney will be accomplished by this route in about 64 days; of these 42 days will be spent in going from England to Singapore, 10 days thence to Fort Essington, and 12 days from Fort Essington to Sydney.

A grain of wheat, taken from an Egyptian mummy, having been sown this year in the garden of Mr. Cutbush, of Maidstone, has produced no less than 12 ears

The Government of the United States having raised the transit rate of postage upon newspapers conveyed through the American territory in the closed mails between Great Britain and Canada, all newspapers forwarded from the United States to or from Canada will be liable to a charge of one penny each, instead of one halfpenny as heretofore.

By an official letter, dated Rio de Janeiro, June 25, we learn that, in consequence of the same month the Plenipotentiaries of France and England entered into strong hopes of being able to arrange on a satisfactory basis the disputes between the Oriental Republic of Uruguay and General Rosas.

The Board of Trade has been given by the Commissioners of Customs to their officers not to search the persons of passengers coming from foreign countries, and directing the steps to be taken in cases where there is a suspicion of an intention to smuggle. Should a person on being asked deny that he has articles on which duty is due, the officer may give the individual the option of going before a magistrate, and in case of refusal, may detain the party for the purpose of searching him.

Charles Foote, the heiress of the late anti-cruelty-to-animals M.P., advertises in the *Galway Vindicator* that no person is permitted to hunt or shoot on her lands in Galway, all the mountains being poisoned.

During the week ending on Saturday last, the number of persons passing between England and France was—At Boulogne, 2878; at Calais, 453: total, 3341.

The Bristol Consistorial Court has sustained a brewer named Evans to stand in church in a white sheet, for having defamed the character of a young woman.

Preparations are being made at Oedenburg for the meeting of the Hungarian naturalists. Prince Paul Esterhazy has already arrived, as have Prince de Canino, Colonel Roth, M Neugebauer, and Count de Kemeny. It is supposed that 400 savans will be present.

The Broad Gauge line from Gloucester to Cheltenham is likely to be made under some considerable time. It is said that it will be necessary to lower the rails under the bridges, as the Broad Guage rails are laid on the Birmingham and Bristol Railway, to enable the Great Western engines to pass under with safety.

No fewer than 115 public Acts of Parliament were passed in the late Session, and 297 local and personal acts, in which class are included Railway Acts There were, besides, a few acts of a private nature, relating to individuals

A Parliamentary Return for the year ending 30th June, 1846, shows that the number of passengers who travelled by first-class railways during that period was 6,160,354; by second class, 16,981 068; by third class, 14,850,5-3; by parliamentary class, 3,946,922; by mixed, 2,119,216—total, 43,790,963. The total amount of receipts was £7,466,416 8s 0jd.

On Tuesday last Mr. Jones, of Grosvenor-street, performed an extraordinary operation in dental surgery by the aid of ether. He extracted seven teeth from a young lady in delicate health, who was utterly unconscious of any pain. The quantity of ether taken into the system was nearly an ounce and a half.

Our letters from Switzerland speak of the probability of recourse being had to hostilities. Extensive preparations are daily being made by the Confederate and the antagonist states. Horses are bought up, and the rest, all the saddlers in Berne are engaged in fitting up saddles, and batteries are being erected.

On Wednesday morning a man named Edward Darwin was examined at Birmingham, on a charge of having made a quantity of copper coin resembling the silver currency of the Ottoman Porte. The prisoner was remanded.

The steam-ship *James Watt*, from Havre, has again brought the large quantity of 9271 baskets of various kinds of fruit, the growth of France.

Mr. T. S. Duncombe, M.P., left town on Saturday for his father's residence in Yo kshire. In a letter since received in town, Mr Duncombe states, "Since I came here I breathe easier, but I am still very weak." It is hoped that a short time will so far restore the hon. gentleman as to enable him to bear the fatigue of a removal to the genial climate of Montpelier or Nice.

Mr. Crawley, the intended victim of assassination, in Mark-lane, is so much better that it is expected he will be able to leave the hospital in a few days. The assassin, Overstone, is nearly well, and will, in all probability, be removed from the hospital the beginning of next week, when he will undergo a preliminary examination before the Lord Mayor, for the purpose of committing his committal to the Compter, until such time as Mr. Crawley regains sufficient strength to attend and give evidence.

One day last week, as the train from Norwich passed Cantley, on its way to Yarmouth, some cinders from the chimney of the locomotive engine were thrown into a field of barley. The straw was speedily in a blaze, but a number of labourers being on the spot, the flames were very promptly extinguished by their praiseworthy exertions

An adder, nearly three feet in length, was killed amongst the ruins of Furness Abbey, Cumberland, within the last few days. This formidable looking reptile had crept to the very summit of what is called the "Belfry," a height of at least 150 feet.

The *Breslau Gazette* announces that the crop of potatoes in Silesia will quadruple in quantity the average of previous years, and that the produce of wheat, rye, and oats also promises to double former returns.

HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO SCOTLAND.

THE QUEEN LEAVING DUMBARTON CASTLE.

(*Continued from page* 133.)

many of the mountain tops between that and Oban. On the estates of Mr. Matheson alone fifteen of these fires were kindled, and the effect on the water was truly splendid.

THURSDAY.

All the accounts concur in stating this day's journey to be the most interesting in the Royal Progress; introducing "the strangest intermingling of stern and beautiful scenery, famed in song and story, and rich in stirring historical memories."

The Royal Yacht left Crinan Loch, at seven, A.M. The morning was fair and clear, permitting a beautiful view of the islands that stud and the mountains that surround the Loch. The yacht, followed by the *Scourge*, passed out of the northern corner of Jura, keeping wisely the celebrated gulf of Corryvreckan, the Maelstrom of the west, and Scarba island to the left, proceeding up the Sound of Luing into Loch Limhe, passing next Seil Island and Easdale on the right.

The Easdale slate quarries are the property of the Marquis of Breadalbane, whose long and wide estates here dip into the Atlantic, and extend eastward, in one unbroken line across the country, to the neighbourhood of Perth.

The Queen was received with loud enthusiasm by a large body of labourers from the Easdale quarries; as well as by 300 hardy watermen from the coasts of the Breadalbane estates; they were in boats, each carrying its little flag. Their rendezvous was off Luing Island, and their dressing and drawing up exhibited no little taste and discipline. The boats in each of the two lines were so close that the men, while receiving the Queen, resembled two solid bodies of infantry drawn up two or three deep, as a guard of honour, on the waters. Those who are in the habit of seeing many pageants, and saw the compliment paid to Royalty by the Breadalbane men, call it the most imposing and striking thing of the sort that they have ever witnessed. From the hills above the village of Easdale a Royal salute was fired; and passing the entrance of Loch Feochan on the right, and Gylan Castle on the left the yacht entered the narrow channel between Kerrera Island and the mainland, and ran into Oban Bay, which is almost land-locked, and completely sheltered by the island.

The Bay was crowded with various craft, including a Government steamer Soon after ten o'clock, the Royal yacht, its tenders, and two other steamers, left the bay westward, for the Sound of Mull, for Stafford and Iona. The crew of the Government steamer had, most loyally, dressed with flags the ruins of Dunolly Castle, on the right. To the right, the yacht passed Lismore, one of the most fertile of the Western Isles; and at this point, the entrance of which is really to be considered the Sound of Mull, the Royal tourists commanded one of the finest of our Scottish views. The farm-houses had all their little flags fluttering away in the breeze; there, too, was the lighthouse, and clusters of picturesque cottages: all Lismore was green and cheerful. Morven was on the right, frowning in a darker colour and a sterner form; and here were the curious ruins of Duart Castle—once the seat of the M'Leans—on the left, in Mull.

The Royal yacht was placed under the pilotage of Captain M'Killop, of the

PASSAGE OF HER MAJESTY ON THE CRINAN CANAL.

HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO SCOTLAND.

THE ROYAL YACHTS OFF STAFFA.

Dolphin; and, from her frequent crossing and re-crossing of the channel, so as to command the best points of the view, it was evident that the Queen and her party were greatly delighted with a passage which Sir Walter Scott describes as so tempting in "fine weather."

The ruins of Ardtornish, once the stronghold of the Lords of the Isles, were next passed; where the present proprietor, Peter Sellar, the notable sheep farmer of the Highlands, and the agent of the Sutherland estates, has built himself an unsightly abode, of glare and whitewash.

In every mile or two were passed ruins of castles that it has been found more difficult to destroy than the ruins of cottages, but we may be assured that the castles did not flourish without the cottages. The latter are forgotten, and they have not been replaced, while the former are passing fast through all the stages of decay. There, on the right, on the mainland, was the seat of the late Sir Charles Gordon, so well known as the secretary of the Highland Society; and on the left was the narrow entrance to the bay of Tobermory. Here, a Royal salute was fired by an Admiralty frigate, stationed on the coast, and various demonstrations of respectful loyalty were made by the inhabitants. Our artist has sketched this beautiful scene. The village of Tobermory was commenced about fifty years ago, under the auspices of the Society for the Encouragement of British Fisheries

After passing various other points, the Squadron moved up the Atlantic, in the direction of Staffa, where the whole cast anchor.

The *Times'* report of this portion of the Royal route is very graphically written, and admirably describes the wild and wonderful coast, which,

Along many a winding bay and far-extended headland, stretches
Where th' Atlantic's waves pours o'er the stormy Hebrides.

"On either shore, as the fleet steered up the Sound of Mull, far off to the south and east stretched the mountains of Appin and Lochabar, flanked by Ben Cruiachan at the one extremity, and Ben Nevis on the other. On the west lay the stately Ben More, and eastward Morven—the country where Fingal fought and Ossian sang; or where, to use more guarded language, Macpherson said they did so. The sea, which was as smooth as glass, reflected on its surface every feature of the adjacent heights, and at short intervals, on either side, the ruins of ancient strongholds rise on the sea-side, their grim and solitary aspect calling back the mind to times of violence now past.

"Doward Castle, once the stronghold of Maclean of Doward, appeared on the left, and on the right the ancient fortresses of Ardtornish and Mingary. The former belonged in remote periods to the Lords of the Isles, and the latter to the Macians of Ardnamarchan. In one or both of them James IV. and V. resided when visiting the Highlands to compel the submission of the refractory chiefs; nor have these wild shores and deserted promontories been since visited by the Sovereign, until yesterday her Majesty surveyed them from the deck of the *Victoria and Albert*. The changes which have been wrought on that coast in the interval are striking enough, for few can help recognising the distinction between the peaceful objects of Queen Victoria and the mission of her predecessors; or, observing, that lands which, in the 16th century, must have produced a numerous, hardy, and adventurous race of mountaineers, now support little else than black-faced sheep, and are entirely devoted to pasture.

"As the Royal Squadron cleared out from the Sound of Mull, and round the northern extremity of that island, a noble prospect lay before it, the steep and barren headlands of Ardnamarchan stretching away into the Atlantic on the right, on the left the precipitous cliffs of the Mull coast, and far away and embosomed in the ocean, the fantastic and varied forms of the adjacent islands. The horizon toward the north was a good deal obscured by haze, but, notwithstanding, Skye was distinctly visible.

"Having steamed round the point of Callnch, where Campbell composed the greater part of his 'Pleasures of Hope,' the fleet at length stopped off the lonely island of Staffa, and her Majesty in her barge was rowed to the furthest extremity of the great cave. The construction and appearance of this wonderful natural temple have been so often described that it is unnecessary to attempt giving any account of it here, yet the circumstances of yesterday's visit to the cave were so striking and novel as to impress most powerfully the minds of those who witnessed the scene. The deserted and solitary aspect of the island was brought out with strange and startling effect by the presence of so many steamers; and as her Majesty's barge with the Royal standard floated into the cave, the crew dipping their oars with the greatest precision, nothing could be more animated and grand than the appearance which the vast basaltic entrance, so solemn in its proportions, presented."

Our Artist has sketched the Royal Squadron at Staffa; as well as her Majesty entering the sublime temple of Fingal's Cave.

The Royal Squadron next steamed, in an hour, to Iona, where, the Royal yacht having cast anchor, Prince Albert, with the Prince of Leiningen, the Duke of Norfolk, Earl Grey, and Sir James Clark, proceeded ashore. The Islanders were mustered in force to receive the Royal and Noble visitors. "Bright grey sand," says the *Morning Chronicle*, "had been strewed upon the winding path which leads, amongst ferny wastes and mossy ledges and the r fields of oats and barley, to the ruins of the antique religious buildings—the grey pillars and crosses, the mouldering remains of cloister, and abbey, and nunnery, where matins and vespers were sung when all Britain beside was as pagan as New Zealand—the historic burying-ground, where the ancient Kings of Scotland, Ireland, and Norway, lie side by side beneath their mouldering tombstones—around the crumbling central tower, on the summit of which St. Columba—so say the natives—sits one starlit night in the year to count the number of the Western Isles."

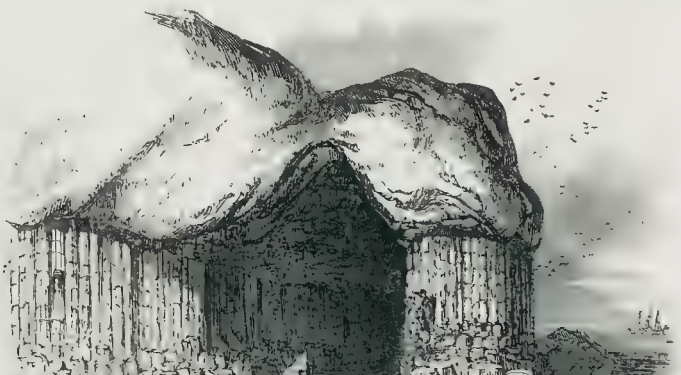
The Royal Tourists, after leaving Iona, bore away for Loch Sunart, and passed down the Sound of Mull, into Loch Linnhe. Her Majesty reached Fort William about noon, and a number of Highland gentlemen, dressed in the national costume, were assembled on the pier to receive their Sovereign, but it was intimated that it was the intention of her Majesty to remain on board all that day, and to land on the following morning, at ten o'clock. In the meantime, Prince Albert, attended by several gentlemen of the suite, left the yacht, and proceeded to Glencoe, famous for the sombre magnificence and loftiness of its mountains, as well as for being the dark scene of the almost total extirpation of the clan to which that country then belonged. At night, the Squadron moored in Tobermory Bay.

FRIDAY.

This morning, there was an entire change in the weather: stormy gusts of wind tore up the waters of Loch Linnhe, and drove before it masses of grey vapour, which swept along the ridges of the hills. The Royal Squadron left Tobermory Bay shortly after seven o'clock. The course lay down the Sound of Mull, and betwixt the mainland and the island of Lismore. Had the day been as favourable as its predecessors, the mountains of Morven, Kingarloch, and Ardgour, on the one hand, and the islands of Lismore and Shuna, Appin-house, Balnagown Bay, Balahulish, Loch Leven, Glencoe, and the Appin Hills, on the other, would have been seen to great advantage. The Royal Squadron, consisting only of the two Royal yachts and the *Garland*, the others having preceded her Majesty, passed into Loch Eil shortly before ten o'clock. At Corran of Ardgour, Colonel M'Lean was out with three hundred of his tenantry to cheer her Majesty. Lochiel, with a party of his men, was stationed on South Corran, to swell the cheer. At eleven, the fleet came to anchor off Fort William, the artillery of the fort firing a Royal salute. It had been notified that Prince Albert would ascend Ben Nevis in the afternoon, the Queen remaining on board; but as mighty Ben had not, by mid-day, divested himself of his mantle of mist, the intention was abandoned: Prince Albert and Prince Leiningen, with the Royal Children, however, landed and drove to Glencoe.

SATURDAY.

This morning, at nine o'clock, her Majesty landed at Fort William, under a Royal salute from the guns of the fort. At the landing-place were the Sheriffs of the county, next to them were Lord Lovat, Keith Stewart Mackenzie, of Seaforth, Lord Ward, Grant of Glen Morriston, and others, proprietors in the county. A detachment of the 97th infantry, under Capt. Williamson, and Highlanders in the national garb, lined the pier on both sides. On the quay, a slightly raised walk was formed, and covered with Royal Stuart tartan, upon which the Royal party walked to their carriage. Across the pier was a triumphal arch, composed of heather and solly, flowers, and the red berries of the mountain ash, surmounted by a crown, over a Gaelic inscription, signifying "two in one," in allusion to a cockade suspended beneath, the one-half of which was white, and the other black, the colours of the Stuart and Brunswick houses being thus united. Her Majesty was greeted with tremendous cheering. The main street was filled with people, and from the roofs of the houses were extended flags bearing the inscriptions (in Gaelic), "Welcome, Queen of the Highland hearts;" "The Queen for ever;" "Hail, Queen of Albyn." Her Majesty drove slowly through the town, by a road past the mouth of Glen Nevis, and the base of the Great Ben, crossing a moor of several miles in length, the only objects of interest in which are Inverlochy Castle and the battle-field of Inverlochy. The Castle is supposed to be one of the oldest ruins in the kingdom, and was originally the property of the Cummings. One of its towers is yet pretty entire; the walls are at least ten feet thick. In front of the Castle are four cannon, nine feet in length, though only six-pounders, supposed to have formed part of the Royal armament at Culloden. Beneath the towers of Inverlochy, the Marquis of Montrose, in 1645, defeated the troops of the Duke of Argyle—a battle in which Sir Walter Scott makes his eccentric character, Dugald Dalgetty (legend of Montrose), take a prominent part. In the reign of James the First of Scotland, Inverlochy was the scene of a bloody contest betwixt Donald Balloch and his clansmen on the one part, and the Royal forces on the other. From Inverlochy, the road proceeds through a rude country. About ten miles from Fort William the road enters Strath Spean, where the Royal *cortège* was met by about 300 of the Mackintosh's tenantry. The Royal travellers changed horses at the farm of Tullich, betwixt which and Loch Laggan inn, a distance of some fifteen miles, only three or four houses, mere shepherds' huts, are to be seen. A drive along Loch Laggan side can scarcely be surpassed for beauty; winding with the shores, now ascending and now descending, crossing by short leaps the many courses of rain-fed burns, the old roots of oaks and birches sending out fantastically-shaped trees, through



THE QUEEN INSPECTING FINGAL'S CAVE.

which the wind, sounding a soft measure—hills, woods, and waters uniting, give variety of colour and picturesqueness.

The road to Ardverikie passes round the north end of Loch Laggan, crossing the Padtock-water by an ingenious boat-bridge. At this point Macpherson, of Cluny Macpherson, with about thirty of his tenantry, in the costume of the clan; Duncan Davidson, of Tulloch, and a few of his followers; Sir John Mackenzie, of Selvin, and other, were assembled, the Highlandmen armed with broad-sword and target. About 80, thus armed, lined one side of the road, and the same number, unarmed, lined the other; while about 500 persons of both sexes, in holiday costume, posted themselves on the face of the hill. The Marquis of Abercorn, in full Highland costume, and wearing the Order of the Garter, with the Duchess of Bedford, was also present.

Shortly after eleven o'clock, a signal was made from Ben Nead that the Royal party were approaching. Cluny then put himself at the head of the Highland men, and behind him stood the standard-bearer, with the venerable green silk flag of the Macphersons, which was "out" in the rebellions of 1715 and 1745. Cluny himself wore the shield which Prince Charles Stuart carried at Culloden The Royal cortege drew up opposite the bridge, the path to which, as well as the bridge, was carpeted. Having greeted the Marquis and Cluny, her Majesty shook hands with the Duchess of Bedford, and, with the Prince, repeatedly acknowledged the cheering of the people. The last carriage having passed, an ankar of whisky was brought forth, with cakes and cheese, to feast both great and small. Cluny then proposed "Health and Happiness to her Majesty," which was drank with nine cheers, enthusiastically given; and the crowd, after discussing some forty gallons of whisky, dispersed.

The Marquis of Abercorn dined with the Royal party to-day, and returned in the evening to Loch Laggan Inn, which he has fitted up for his own accommodation. The Duchess of Bedford returned early in the day to her own residence in Perthshire.

Her Majesty was not accompanied by military, and, in the evening, all the county police were dismissed, the force of seven London police being considered more than sufficient for the protection of her Majesty and the Royal party.

SUNDAY

The weather continued cheerless, high wind and rain prevailing almost without intermission, which rendered a wish for storm, damaging the wooden houses, tents, and temporary buildings, which had been erected for the use of the retinue at Ardverikie Lodge. A large wooden hall, 36 feet by 18 feet, was completely demolished.

The Royal party remained within doors the whole of this day; divine service, of course, being privately performed. It was expected, in the event of favourable weather prevailing, that her Majesty would have attended the Presbyterian church at Laggan, where, in anticipation of such a visit, preparations had been completed.

MONDAY.

This day, his Royal Highness Prince Albert was to commence Grouse-shooting at Shrivamoor, adjoining the residence of Mr. Macdonald, which on former occasions was used by Prince George of Cambridge, and the Marquis of Douro.

The moors in this district are of considerable extent, and abound with game of every description. The forest of Ardverikie will be exclusively confined to deerstalking, which sport her Majesty intends to view on a little black, pony about 12½ hands high, the property of the Marquis of Abercorn, who purchased it from Mr Mac Gonnal.

The arrangements at Ardverekie, are unexceptionable. Everything than can contribute to the convenience, comfort, amusement, and recreation of the Sovereign, the Prince, and Royal Family, has been provided. The interior of the Lodge has been refitted, according to the taste of the Marchioness of Abercorn, by Messrs. Dowbiggin, of Mount-street; and Messrs. Lapworth, of Old Bond-street

The splendid rowing boat, expressly built by the Marquis, in the Thames, for her Majesty's excursion on Loch Laggan, and sent there by steamboat and railway, had arrived before the Royal Party, and was expected to be put into requisition at the first favourable opportunity

The Royal Squadron is at anchor at Fort William, and will remain there until the 18th of September, on which day it is believed her Majesty will re-embark on her voyage home.

A few characteristic receptions of the Royal Visitors are entitled to special mention. Thus, as the fleet swept past the narrow passage of Corran, the people of Ardgour, assembled with the venerable Colonel M'Leod, welcomed her Majesty with hearty cheers, and did further honour to the occasion by dancing on the green sward and drinking in bumpers of the mountain dew the health of the Queen and the Royal Family, and go'd sport to the Prince at Loch Laggan.

On Friday afternoon, when Prince Albert visited Glencoe, he also inspected the extensive slate quarries of Mr. Stewart, of Ballachulish; in this return 200 of the quarriers met him at the boundaries of Mr. Stewart's estate, and taking the horses out of his carriage drew it themselves, amidst every demonstration of enthusiastic loyalty, to the limits of embarkation. His Royal Highness was greatly delighted at this reception, and on departing gave a sum of money to the men. During Friday night, large bonfires were lighted in honour of her Majesty on all the surrounding hills; and one is said to have blazed on the very summit of Ben Nevis. There were great rejoicings too in the town of Fort William, and a ball was given at the Freemasons'-hall, which was attended by many officers from the Sesostris, and at which her Majesty's piper, by her express command, was present to play.

When the Queen landed on Saturday morning, she was obliged to walk to her carriage with an umbrella in her hand, but was agreeably pleased with everything she saw, and received most affably and graciously the homage of her Lochabar subjects. As she proceeded to her carriage, accompanied by Prince Albert and her Royal Children, she was loudly and enthusiastically cheered, and when, during a moment's pause, a tall gentleman with a red face proposed three cheers more "For their Royal Highnesses!" the seemed gratified, and laughed heartily.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

The first of our Engravings shows the animated scene at the Bromielaw, Glasgow, where many thousands awaited the Queen's arrival

The pair of Illustrations—Passing Dunally Castle, and the Salute from Tober more—are two interesting receptions. The first is in Oban Bay, where the crew of a Government steamer, stationed there, had hoisted a complete set of flags on the rules of the old Castle of Dunally on the right, a residence once of the M'Dongalls of Lorne, who were in the habit of considering themselves to be Monarchs, and dealing with the Kings of England in that sort of way. The English sailors never dreamed that they were taking liberties with the fortress of a race who claimed to be Kings over the west, alike independent of the Scotch or the English Monarchs. The Salute at Tobermory has been already detailed, as have, also, the Leaving Dumbarton, the Passage of the Crinan Canal, and the Royal Visit to Staffa.

THE QUEEN OF THE CLANS,

A Tribute suggested by her Majesty's Visit to the Highlands of Scotland.

August, 1847.

The salve-shot thunders from deck, fort, and castle,
The banners of Britain stream out in their pride;
Exults hoary Ocean, fair Albion's sole vassal,
And joy-fires are blazing from Tweed to the Clyde.
The Highlands' leal welcome is gloriously given
To virtues, which rival Elizabeth and Anne;
The shouts of brave myriads are borne on to Heaven
In joyous acclaim for the Queen of the Clans.

She comes with her heart-buds to breathe the wild heather,
Which cradled the Wallace and nurtured his fame;
Around Her the Chiefs of the noble Land gather,
Around her the clamorous of loyalty flame.
From loch, isle, and mountain the pibrochs are ringing,
No longer the slogan that scared Preston Pans;
But the rest, and standpeep, while tartans are flinging
Their hues to the skies round the Queen of the Clans.

Thank God! that the dark days are gone, and for ever,
When met in dire conflict the Saxon and Gael;
When the war whoop of party or faction could sever
The sons of the mountain from those of the vale.
All, all are now brothers in low-land and high-land,
They sail 'neath the bold flag which Liberty fans,
And their bonnets are up for the Empire and Island
Where Clemency reigns with the Queen of the Clans.

Look round on the thrones for the Nations erected,
And say what a contrast is there!
Dome ti. destruction, their subjects neglected,
Or plunder'd till Honour revolts in despair
By the blood of the people those thrones were cemented;
And the RULER of dynasts their destiny spans,
A dark cloud hangs over the false and demented,
A halo of joy round the Queen of the Clans.

Hence, come to pay homage the men of Glengarry,
Clan Chattan, the Campbells and gallant Lochiel;
The sunshine is bright on thy hills, Inverary,
But brighter the joy of each chieftain and chief.
And joyous assemble the Land's noble daughters,
Whose beauty may rival the swan's,
They welcome the Sovereign who rules the great waters,
The pride of our Islands and Chief of the Clans.

Warm welcome to him, who so worthily merits
Respect from the people, and love from the Crown
And we come to each Royal child that inherits
The virtues which call heaven's benizon down.
Long flourish our flag which is bravely unfurl'd
From the Alps of fair Scotia to sway Hindustan's;
The guardian of freedom and peace to the world. . . .
Hurrah! for Victoria! the Queen of the Clans! —L.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO THE HIGHLANDS.

(From our Own Reporter.)

FORT WILLIAM.

I left the Royal Squadron last week in the Clyde, and I resume my notices of their progress in the same interesting part of Scotland.

Dumbarton Castle, through strading strongly as a point in a fine green landscape, is hardly picturesque. The rock looks lumpy, and at a distance, you see nothing but the rock. It has its old historic associations, however. The fortress stands in Wallace's country, and is intimately connected with Wallace's career. It was more than once the scene of a surprise by the Scotch, and in its armoury is still preserved an immense two-handed sword, rightly or wrongly, said to have been the favourite weapon of the William Tell of Scotland.

The return of the *Fairy*, after the visit of her Majesty to the ancient rock—surrounded as the Royal Steamer was by a brilliant fleet of the quick-going boats of the Clyde—was very picturesque. The elegant little steamer glided along through a double line of crowded steamers, the passengers of each, of course, cheering most vociferously; while, all along the shore, flags flew from point to point; and, ever and anon, twining wreaths of white smoke marked the position of some extemporised battery, actively engaged in thundering out a Royal salute.

I mentioned in my last despatch the change in the officially notified course of the Royal steamer, and her trip up Loch Long. Only two or three of the Squadron which kept way, or tried to do so, with the *Fairy*, in the Clyde, accompanied her up the wild glen, between the desolate sides of which lie the waters of this fine lake. A subsidiary arm of the sea branches off from Loch Long, about half-way up, upon the left hand; this is Loch Goil—celebrated by Campbell, in the poem of "Lord Ullin's Daughter." The Bard of Hope, however, in order, probably, to prevent any mistake about the rhyme, has changed the name of the inlet from Goil to Gyle.

On her return from the Clyde, the Queen passed the night in the Bay of Rothesay—a sheltered basin of water, around which lies extended in a semi-circle the town of Rothesay, from which the Prince of Wales derives his second title, and which is the capital of the island, and county of Bute. Bonfires and illuminations duly testified the loyalty of the Rothesayians.

On Wednesday morning, the Squadron stood away on their northward and westward course, threading the tortuous channel called the Kyles of Bute, which forms the water-way from the Bay of Rothesay to Loch Fyne. The scenery here is peculiarly beautiful. A narrow ribbon of transparent water winds through a succession of irregular, cliffy ridges, and jutting rocks, green and tufted to the very brink of the sea. In one of the numerous salt water lakes which branch off here on every side, is an islet called Inch Marnock, of great local celebrity as a penitentiary for drunken wives. Here ladies addicted to the weakness in question are landed and left; not a drop of whisky is to be had for love or money; and the result has generally been found to be that, after a month's cooling and salubrious residence, the fair dramdrinkers return to their hearths and homes fair penitents

Loch Fyne is not much renowned for scenery, but it is greatly celebrated for herrings. Near the head of the lake stands the Castle of Inverary. In itself, the erection in question is no great snakes; but there is sweet scenery around—steep wooded hills—and lichen-covered rocks —and brawling foaming watertalls, tumbling into the green bright waters of the Loch. A tolerable muster of tartan-clad men—the tenants and retainers of the Duke of Argyle—animated by the discordance of a mob of pipers, were prepared to receive her Majesty.

From Loch Fyne the Crinan Canal conducted the Royal Party to the Sound of Jura. We last week gave an Engraving of the handsomely fitted up Barge in which the journey was performed. The Crinan Canal, although only about nine miles long, is rich in scenic beauties. You pass along now between luxuriantly wooded banks, fair heathery knolls; again, the water winds at the foot of vast mountain slopes, dotted over with sheep, and under precipitous ledges of towering rock. Of course, the reasonably close and continuing interest manifested on the banks of the canal—the women in their gayest ribbons, and tartan shawls, the men in their Sunday plaids and bonnets.

The Royal Squadron passed the night at Crinan—the western extremity of the Canal—a wild naked spot, whence the eye wanders over the waste of ocean, and the wilder and more labyrinth of the sound, creek and island and isthmus which give its distinguishing features to this curiously indented part of the Scottish coast.

The next day, Thursday, broke bright and tranquil, and the sea lay without a ruffle, gleaming in its clear depths the rocky promontories which everywhere rise from these parts. The Royal Squadron and *Albert* was early under way; and, leaving on the left hand the shores of Jura —threading in the passage a gay flotilla of fishing boats—and sighting the mountains of Colonsay and Islay, rising cloud like from the sea, approached by breakfast time the mouth of the labyrinth of Sound.

The Royal yacht steamed slowly round the bay, under a salute from a battery stationed upon the heathy slopes which back the town of Oban. The whole scene was very beautiful. The flotilla of slowly-moving steamers, the crowded shores, the crescent-shaped town, the crowning heights, and the ancient Castle of Dunolly, all together made up the materials of a very beautiful picture.

Leaving Oban, the Squadron stood down the Sound of Mull, a long deep arm of the sea, fringed with wild and desolate mountains. Here lies the ledge of rocks on which Maclean of Duart left his wife to be drowned by the rising tide, when she was rescued by her brother's galley, which happened to be passing just at the critical moment. The relative of the injured lady took quick revenge, for he stabbed Maclean at the Court of Holyrood. Further on, upon the left hand side, we pass the hidden little town of Tobermory, nestled in a snug bay, and defended from Atlantic surges by a rocky island, which forms a capital natural breakwater. A frigate and a man-of-war steamer lay in the bay; and, as the *Victoria and Albert* passed, the thunder of their guns reverberated from the heights around, and the volumes of white smoke which rose above the hills, permitted the Royal party to catch but an indistinct glimpse of the little town which lines the beach and straggles upwards upon the cliffs behind. In this bay one of the last surviving ships of the Invincible Armada was accidentally blown up. Some time ago, a party, in search of wreck, discovered small brass guns, have been recovered by diving. A few miles more steaming and we begin to feel the never-ceasing undulations of the open ocean; for, after passing, on one hand, the savage rocks of Ardnamurchan, the most western cape of the mainland of Scotland; and, on the other, the low heathy tongue of land called the Point of Caillach—an old haunt, by the way, of the poet Campbell—we find ourselves in the open Atlantic. Steering in the direction of Staffa, the high hills of Skye appear far astern; Rum and Eig thing their brown masses above the sea; while, here and there, an unnamed islet—a mere bead of brown rock—appears strung upon the Line of the horizon.

The Freshnish Islands form a group worthy of a moment's remark, from the terraced and regularly ledged appearance of the rock, of which they are composed. One of them is called the Dutchman's Cap. The name will give an idea of the form, particularly if it be universally known and universally true that all Dutchmen's caps are made with a very broad brim and a very high conical crown.

And now Staffa appears, at first sight, a flat uninteresting island, in no way distinguished from any of its less celebrated compeers. It is as you round the eastern extremity that its famed peculiarities burst into view. The visit of the Queen to the Cave was really a very pleasing sight; a long undulating swell rolled in unbroken ridges from seawards, tumbling, in glistening foam, over the slimy and pointed rocks, and causing the fleet of steamers to rise and fall with that peculiarly graceful motion which the swell of the ocean alone imparts to shipping. The Queen, in her barge, rowed right into the cave—a solemn and an echoing place. I saw the entrance of the Royal party from a little distance, and will not readily forget the features—the over-hanging, iron-coloured, rusty-looking rock; the upright ledges and pillars which support the crowning masses of cliff; the dark tunnel-like opening of the cavern, with its streaked and irregular roof of hanging stalactites, and pointed wedges, and jutting peaks of stone; and its side ledges and shelves of broken pillars; and the open sea floor of the cave, heaving and moving, in broken ridges, into the dim interior of the cave, and sweeping, with the dark shadow, the swinging barge which conveyed the Queen.

Around lay the *Scourge*, the *Victoria and Albert*, and the *Fairy*, with the *Dolphin*, the *Edinburgh Castle*, and the *Queen of Beauty* – passenger boats which accompanied the Royal Squadron.

Iona was the next point visited. The Queen did not land here, but Prince Albert did; and walked, attended by the islanders in a body—the chief men among them carrying willow wands (was there not something beautifully primitive in this?)—to see the ruins of the religious building, the cloisters and the towers which St. Columba founded, and beneath which manns and vespers were sung long ere the Cross became the symbol of Britain's faith.

From Iona, the Squadron returned to Mull, and dropped anchor for the night in the bay of Tobermory.

The next day saw the termination of the northward voyage. Despite a blustery and rainy morning, the fleet steamed up Loch Linnie to Fort William. But little could be seen of the coast. The rain came down heavily; the hirth was marked by bars of foam, and the mountain slopes stretched upwards until they were lost in the driving mist. The day, however, cleared up towards the afternoon, and all was prepared for the landing. The good folks of Fort William—a straggling, poverty stricken-looking village—had mustered in force around the pier. There were triumphal arches, and a tartan-covered pathway up to the main street, but the Queen did not go ashore. The *Victoria and Albert* blew her steam off, and the *Fairy* conveyed the Prince down to the mouth of that valley of savage aspect and tearful recollections—Glencoe.

The next day was worse than its predecessor. The rain fell in bucketfulls; the mist came far down the mountain sides; and, altogether, it was true Lochabar weather. By breakfast time, however, the Royal Party were ashore, having landed amid the cheering of the Highlanders and the yelling of their abominable bagpipes.

The road to Ardverikie lies amid naked, sterile wastes of moor and mountain, and the day was well advanced ere the Queen had traversed the thirty miles which lie between Fort William and the lonely shooting-box, where Cluny Macpherson, the chieftain of the district, was waiting, with a goodly muster of drenched clansmen, to give Royalty a Highland Welcome.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*G. A. H.*"—*You are quite right. Enigma No. 192, by "J. N.," can be solved in three moves. The author has omitted two or three Pawns, which enabled him to prolong the Mate to five.*

"*C. R. L.*"—*The idea of your last Problem is certainly ingenious; but the Mate can be effected in fewer moves, if we are not much mistaken. One method is as follows:—*1. *R to Q B 5th (ch); 2. R to Q B 4th (ch); 3. K to Q 3d. Black's best move is then—*3. *B takes K P; wherein the Rook again checks at Q B 5th, and then P takes P, Mate.—Q. B. D.*

"*C. W. R.*"—*The solution of Enigma No. 193 is this:—*1. *B to Q Kt 8th; 2. Kt to Kt 4th (ch); 3. K to Q B 5th; 4. P to K 5th; 5. B to Q R 7th, Mate.*

"*Black Letter.*"—*We are much obliged by the very comprehensive catalogue of Chess bibliography is that just published in Vienna, with the following title:*—" LITERATOR DES SCHACHSPIELS. Gesammelt, geordnet und mit Anmerkungen bereichert von Anton Schmid, Custos der K. K. Hofbibliothek." *The work can be obtained through Messrs. Williams and Norgate, the Foreign Booksellers, of Henrietta-street, Covent Garden.*

"*F. C.*"—*We regret to say there is no likelihood of such an event.*

"*H. S. H.*," *Dunfries*—*There is always good play to be found at Rue' Grand Cigar Divan; and you will have no difficulty in obtaining access to either of the Metropolitan Chess Clubs.*

"*L. B.*"—*Your solution of Problem No. 183 is correct, although not quite so elegant as the author's.*

"*H. J. L.*"—*Our best thanks are yours for the acceptable budget of elegant Problems placed at our command.*

"*J. S. W.*"—1. *We know of no satisfactory defence to the Evans' Gambit.* 2. *Of the players named, we should say Cochrane, Horwitz, Kieseritzky, and Harrwitz. The two others named are certainly inferior*

"*P. T. H.*"—*All the games in the several matches named will be found in Vol. 7 of "The Chess Player's Chronicle."*

"*M. P.*" *We have no leisure to examine Solutions of Problems which appeared months ago. As to the emendations of these more recently published, which you have transmitted us to examine, they are entirely correct.*

"*A Z B. Y.*"—*Your Problem shall have due attention.*

"*A. B. S.*," *Rothwell*—*The Solution is correct. Your Problems are under consideration.*

"*B. H. B.*" *Assuredly "A." could Castle under the circumstances. See the Laws of Chess in the recently-published "Handbook."*

"*J. L. L.*"—*The kind of Enigma you desire.*

"*L. N. G.*"—*It is a question we should hesitate to ask any publisher; but you may be less scrupulous, and can inquire for yourself.*

Solutions by "E. G.," "P. C.," "G. A. H.," "Stiserpen," "R. M. T.," "Judovle," "H. S. H.," "Sopracetta," "Styk," "A. B. S.," "W. H. G.," "Mp. BύμBλε," "G. A. H.," are correct.

GAMBIT PLAYED BY MR. STAUNTON AND MR. C. KENNY.

The former giving his Qu en's Rook.

(Remove Black's Qu Rook from the Board.)

BLACK (Mr. S.)	WHITE (Mr. K.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)	WHITE (Mr. K.)
1. K P two	K P two	20. Q takes B	B to K B 4th
2. K B P two	P takes P	21. Q t bet 4th (ch)	K to R 2d
3. K Kt to B 3d	K Kt P two	22. P takes P	K to K t sq
4. B to Q B 4th	B to K Kt 2d	23. Q B to K B 4th	Q B P one
5. Q B P one	K P one	24. B to Q R 4th (c)	Q to K sq
6. Castles	Q P one	25. Q to K B 2d	Q to K 4th
7. Q P two	Q Kt to B 3d	26. Q Kt to K 3rd	Q Kt to K B sq
8. Q Kt to R 3d	K Kt to K 4th	27. Q to K 5th	Kt to K 4th (f)
9. K Kt P one	P to K Kt 5th	28. Q to K 7th (ch)	P to K sq
10. Kt to K 4th	P to K B 6th	29. B to K 8th (ch)	Kt takes B
11. Q to Q Kt 3d	Castles	30. Q takes Kt (ch)	K to R 2d
12. Q to her B 2d (a)	K to R sq	31. Q B 3d (ch)	K takes Kt
13. K P one	K B P two (b)	32. Q takes K (ch)	Q takes Q
14. P takes K Kt P	P takes K P (c)	33. Kt takes Q	R to K Kt 4th
15. P to K Kt 5th	Q P one	34. Kt to K 4th	K takes P
16. K B to Q Kt 5th	B to K R 6th	35. B to Q sq	Q P one
17. R to K B 2d	Kt takes Q P	36. K to K 3rd	K B P one
18. P takes Kt	B takes P	The Pawns ultimately won.	

(a) Black could not play Kt to K 4th (b) Well played.

(c) Had he taken the Black Knight's Pawn in the centre, and shut out the action of his opponent's rear and Bishop's side.

(d) This gains Black a move, as after the exchange of Pieces, it leaves White's Q B attacked.

(e) better to K B sq perhaps.

(f) This loses a Piece, but is the best play now attainable

EVANS' GAMBIT, BETWEEN MR. HARRWITZ AND MR. S——S, ONE OF THE ABLEST PLAYERS IN THE METROPOLIS

WHITE (Mr. H.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)	WHITE (Mr. H.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)
1. K P two	K P two	12. B takes Kt	P takes B
2. K Kt to B 3d	Q Kt to B 3d	13. Q Kt to Q 2d	Castles
3. B to Q B 4th	Q B to Q B 4th	14. Q B to K sq	K to R sq
4. Q Kt P two	B takes Kt P	15. K to R sq	Q B P one
5. Q B P one	B to Q R 4th	16. K B P two	Q P two
6. Castles	B to Q Kt 3d	17. P takes P (in pass ing)	Q takes P
7. Q P two	Q to K 2d	18. Kt to K 4th	Q to K Kt 3d
8. Q P takes P	Q Kt takes P	19. Kt to B 6th	K B P two (g)
9. Kt takes Kt	Q takes Kt	20. Kt to Q 2d	Q to K B 3d
10. Q to her Kt 3d	Q to K 2d	21. B to K 6th (c)	Kt to K sq
11. K P one (a)	K Kt to K 3d		

(a) White's attack looks promising from this point, but it is not really so formidable as it appears.

(b) Black defends this game after the opening moves (which are not quite *secundum artem*) in a very able manner

(c) This is fatal. R to K B 3d followed by Kt to K B 3d, would still have kept the attack in White's hands.

ANOTHER SPECIMEN OF THIS BEAUTIFUL OPENING, BETWEEN THE SAME PLAYERS.

WHITE. (Mr. H.)	BLACK. (Mr. S.)	WHITE. (Mr. H.)	BLACK. (Mr. S.)
1. K P two	K P two	27. Q takes Kt	K B P two
2. K Kt to B 3d	Q Kt to B 3rd	28. K B P two (c)	Q to K Kt 3d
3. K B to Q B 4th	K B to Q B 4th	29. R to K B 3d	K checks
4. Q Kt P two	B takes P	30. K to R 2nd	Q to K Kt sq
5. Q B P one	B to Q R 4th	31. Q to Q B 3d	R to K 7th (ch)
6. Castles	B to Q Kt 3d	32. K to R sq	Q to Q sq
7. Q P two	P takes P	33. K Kt P one	R P one
8. P takes P	Q P one	34. K Kt P one	K to Kt sq
9. Q P one	Kt to K 2d	35. Kt to R 6th (ch)	K to B sq
10. K P one	Q B to K Kt 5th	36. Q to Q 4th	R to K 6th
11. Q B to Kt 2d	P takes P	37. K to R 2d	Q to h 3d
12. B takes P	K to B 3d	38. P takes P	Q takes P
13. B takes Kt	P takes B	39. Q to Q Kt 4th (ch)	Q to K 2d
14. K P one	B takes Kt	40. Q takes Q (ch)	K takes Q
15. Q takes B	Castles	41. Kt to B 5th (ch)	K to B 3d
16. Q to her B 3d (a)	Kt to K Kt 3d	42. K takes P	R to B 8th
17. Kt to K 4th	K to Kt 2d	43. K to K 3d	R takes P
18. Q to R 5th	Q to K 2d	44. K to K 4th	R to Q R 4th
19. R P one	Q B to K 5th	45. Q to P one	Q to B 4th
20. Kt to K B 5th (ch)	K to R sq	46. R to Q Kt 3d	Q Kt P one
21. Q R to K sq	Q to K B 4th	47. Kt to K B 5th	R takes P
22. B to Q 3d	Q to K Kt 4th (b)	48. R takes R	B takes R
23. Q to Q sq	Q R to K sq	49. K R P one	Q R P two
24. K to K sq	Kt to K B 5th	50. K R P one	B to K B
25. K Kt P one	Kt takes B	51. h R P one	K to K 3d
26. R takes R	R takes R	And wins.	

(a) He decidedly taking the offered Pawn from app ehension of its coming h own Queen's Pawn

(b) Here B ack plays extremely well.

(c) Throughout this game the attack and defence are conducted with uncommon skill and action, and afford an instructive lesson to inexperienced practitioners.

GAME IN THE MATCH BETWEEN CAPTAIN KENNEDY AND A BRILLIANT PLAYER OF THE LONDON CHESS CLUB.

WHITE (Capt. K.)	BLACK (Mr. ——.)	WHITE (Capt. K.)	BLACK (Mr
1. K P two	K P two	14. Q Kt to K Kt 3d	Q to Q B 2d
2. K Kt to B 3d	Q Kt to B 3d	15 Q B to K 3d	Q B to Q 2d
3. Q B P one	K Kt to B 3d	16. Q to Q 2d	Q R to Q sq
4. Q P two	K Kt takes P	17. K B to Q B 2d (b)	K B takes B
5. Q P takes P	K B to Q B 4th	18 K B P takes B	Q Kt to K 2nd
6. K B to Q B 4th	Castles	19. Q to Q 3d	K Kt P one
7. Castles	K B to Q Kt 3d	20 K Kt to Q 4th	Q to Q Kt 3d
8. Q to Q 3d (	K Kt to Q B 4th	21. K R to K B 6th (c)	Q to Q B 2d
9. Q to Q B 2 (a)	K Kt to K 3d	22. Q Kt to K B 5th(d)	K Kt P takes Q Kt
10. K B to Q 3d	K R P one	23 Kt takes P	Q Kt takes Kt
11. Q Kt to Q 2d	Q P one	24 Q takes Kt	Kt to K Kt 2d (e)
12. P takes P	P takes P	25. Q to K R 7th	
13 Q Kt to K 4th	Q P one	Mate.	

(a) This is not a good move.
(b) Q B takes K R P would have been more attacking, and could have been safely made
(c) Well played
(d) This is decisive Whether Black take the Kt, or decline it, the attack can no longer be resisted
(e) His best play was Kt to K Kt 4th, in which case the following would have been the termination:—

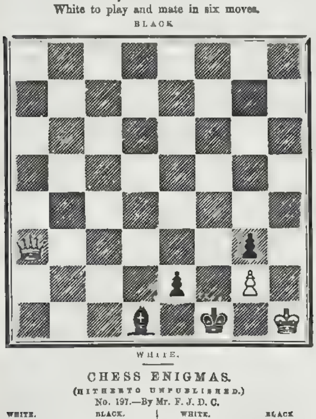
	24. Kt to K Kt 4th	29 R to K B sq (ch)	K to his 3rd
25 B to K Kt 6th (ch)	P takes R	30 Q to K Kt 6th (ch)	K to his 2d or 4th
26 Q takes P (ch)	K to R sq	31 Q to K Kt 7th (ch)	K is moved
27 Q takes P (ch)	K to Kt sq	32. R takes R and wins.	
28. Q takes Kt (ch)	K to B 2nd (best)		

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM No. 187.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. B to Q Kt 3d (ch)	K to Q 3d	4. P to B 8th, becoming a Kt (ch)	K to Q 4th
2. K B P takes P (ch)	K to Q 2d	5. P to Q B 4th Mate	
3. B to K 6th (ch)	K takes B		

PROBLEM, No. 188.
By HERR KLING.
White to play and mate in six moves.

BLACK



WHITE.

CHESS ENIGMAS.
(HITHERTO UNPUBLISHED.)

No. 197.—By Mr. F. J. D. C.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK
K at his 2nd	K at his 3rd	B at Q B 2d	B at Q B 4th
Q at K R 5th	R at K R sq	Ps at K Kt 4th, K B 2d, and Q B 3d	Ps at K R 2d, K B 3rd, and K 2d
B at K Kt 3d	R at Q B 3d		

White to play, and Mate in three moves.

No. 198.—By Mr. A. L., of Holkham.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
K at Q R sq	K at Q R 6th	B at Q Kt 7th	
R at Q Kt 8th	P at Q B 6th	P at Q B 2nd	

White to play, and Mate in five moves.

No. 199. By Mr. C. E. R., of Clifton.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
K at Q R 6th	K at his sq	Kt at K 5th	
B at Q Kt 6th	Ps at K B 2d, K 2d, and K 3rd	Ps at K R 6th, K B 6th, and Q Kt 4th	
Kt at K R 7th			

White, playing first, gives mate in four moves.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

THE SELF-ACCUSED MURDERER.—Last Saturday, *John Ramsay*, a respectably dressed man, aged twenty-nine, described in the calendar as a cheesemonger, was charged, upon his own confession, with the wilful murder of Henry Williams, on the third of November, 1844 Mr. Bodkin stated the case to the Jury. The learned counsel said, it was in consequence of a statement made some short time since by the prisoner himself, that the present inquiry became necessary. He made a voluntary confession that he was the murderer of a gentleman named Williams, as far back as the month of November, 1844. It would appear, shortly after the death of the deceased, an inquiry took place before the Coroner, which the prisoner attended. After a lengthened investigation, the Jury returned a verdict of accidental death, and stated that there was no evidence whatever against the prisoner. In the beginning of the last month, however, the young man at the bar, about twelve o'clock at night, went into a public-house in the City in a state of intoxication, and said that he was the person who murdered Mr. Williams nearly three years since. In consequence of this statement the prisoner was taken into custody, and inquiries of considerable length entered into at the police court, the result of which was, that he was committed for trial on a charge of murder After evidence had been called, Mr. Justice Erle made an intimation that, in his opinion, the death was caused accidentally while the deceased was in a state of intoxication. The prisoner was then acquitted.

SHEEN, THE MURDERER.—*William Sheen*, forty-nine, described as a wheelwright, was charged with feloniously cutting and wounding Mary Ann Sullivan, with intent to do her grievous bodily harm. The prisoner has obtained a dreadful notoriety from the circumstance of his having, nearly twenty years ago, murdered his own child by severing the head from its body; but upon that occasion he escaped from all punishment, owing to a flaw in the indictment. Since that period the unhappy man appears to have pursued a completely reckless career, and he has been repeatedly in custody upon charges of violence and outrage, but he has hitherto escaped without any material punishment. In the present case, he was charged with having, in a fit of drunken passion, thrust a knife into the arm of a woman; but she did not appear to give evidence against him. The fact, however, was proved by another witness named Jackson, who also stated that both the parties were drunk and very violent when the occurrence happened. The Jury found the prisoner guilty of an aggravated assault, and he was sentenced to be kept to hard labour for twelve calendar months.

SENDING THREATENING LETTERS.—On Monday *Henry Joseph Killerby*, a youth of 18, compositor, was indicted for feloniously sending a letter threatening to murder Elizabeth Spriggs. The facts of the case were very recently mentioned in our Police Report. The prisoner was tried in this Court, about eighteen months ago, upon a charge of feloniously attempting to administer poison to a person named Clouter, by sending a quantity of oxalic acid in a letter to her; and, on that occasion, it appeared that a great deal of alarm and excitement had been created in the borough of Southwark, in consequence of a number of letters, all containing poison, having been sent to other persons. Upon that occasion the prisoner was convicted, and sentenced to a year's imprisonment; and, it appeared, that, very soon after he obtained his liberty, he sent a letter to the mother of the prosecutrix, in which he made a distinct declaration that he would murder her daughter, and that she should be in her grave before two months expired. When the prisoner was apprehended, he admitted having written the letter, but said he did not mean any harm. The defence set up for the prisoner was the same as on the former occasion, that his mind had been perverted by reading romances and extravagant tales, published in one of the cheap periodicals, and that he was himself desirous of being considered a hero, or, at all events, a very extraordinary person, and that he was not actuated by any real intention to injure the prosecutrix. The Jury found the prisoner "Guilty." The Recorder sentenced the prisoner to be kept to hard labour for twelve months, and during that period to be once publicly whipped. The learned Judge told the prisoner that although he might have fancied that he had acted like a hero, he would find that all his heroism had ended in a whipping at the cart's tail. The prisoner did not seem at all to relish the prospect of the flogging.

THE KNOWSLEY MURDER.—This dreadful case, where a man in a state of furious insanity killed a girl by tearing the scalp from her head, is probably in the recollection of our readers At the Liverpool Assizes, Mr. Burke, the counsel for the prosecution, moved for, and obtained, a postponement of the trial, in consequence.

FLYING SHEETS FROM A TRAVELLING CONTRIBUTOR.

(*To the Editor of the* ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

BRUSSELS, August 24th.

Destiny, and a train of the *Chemin de Fer du Nord*, brought me to this, the capital of, next to England, the greatest town of European industry; and, for its many attractions and amusements, proudly named, by the Belgians, *La Petite Paris*. As one should always bless the bridge that carries one over, it is right to say a word of the extreme comfort, and the studious civility, which attend travellers on that railway, as, indeed, on most railways on the Continent. Here there is no descending scale of civility, from gentle rudeness towards a third-class passenger up to servility towards one who pays first-class fare; but, on the contrary, the same uniform politeness to all. The superior courtesy and consideration for the feelings of the people which characterise both the French and the Belgian Governments, is also shown in the fittings-up of the carriages and the general accommodation afforded to the travellers, without reference to the price they may have paid. These are praises fairly due to the French and Belgian railway system, but I cannot say much for their speed. The train by which I came was an "express" train; we did not stop at all from Paris to Amiens (about 90 miles), yet it took us eleven hours and a half to do a distance of little more than 230 miles! This is about twenty miles an hour on the average, including ten minutes at Creil, where the passengers alight, and promenade *al fresco*; twenty minutes at Amiens, for refreshment; and ten at Valenciennes, for ditto, and the examination of *small* baggage, if you wish it. The large baggage is all examined when you arrive at Brussels, and the *douaniers* show the utmost civility. In fact, it is this excessive politeness of the people that makes their railway travelling so slow. Bowing, taking off hats, and the practice of small *politesse*, seems to be a part of life's business to a Frenchman; and, on a railway, the very place where time should be economised, this habit seems to run to excess. The Chairman even bows to the Director, the Director to the Superintendent, the Superintendent to the policeman! The money-taker bows to the passenger, and so does the porter, *not for money*. As a train starts from the terminus, all the guards bow to all the porters, who return the salute; and as it passes the stations, though only for an instant, all the officials of the train bow to all the officials of the station, who courteously return the salute. The stoker, as they start, bows to the engine-driver, who does the same towards the stoker in his turn: and the drivers and stokers of opposite trains salute as they pass each other on the way. Nay, the very trains themselves seem infected by this national peculiarity; for, no sooner are the several whistles of an up and down train mutually heard, than the speed is slackened, they pass each other at a slow walking pace, and the great asthmatic monsters of brass and fire and smoke, belch forth intermittently something that the imagination transforms into a mutual greeting!

Brussels, as many of your readers know, is well described when spoken of as a sort of miniature Paris Here, if you have not all the grander features which render the French capital so admirable, you have, at least, many of its beauties concentrated in a smaller space. The fine, quaint old houses and buildings of the ancient city, loaded with that profusion of ornament, those clusters of windows, and accumulations of peak-like roofs, which mark the architecture of the middle ages, contrast, in most picturesque fashion, with the gay and glittering shops and the more modern style of the new town. The new and extensive city which is springing up around the Park and the Houses of Representatives, contains immense masses of really magnificent streets; and the interior decorations of the Houses are in the highest style of luxury and elegance The richer members of the middle classes live in a state of splendour almost princely; and the general conditions of life are very similar to those of Paris. Brussels life is very nearly as much an out-of-doors life as that of the great centre of European gaiety. There are restaurants and cafés and estaminets, as in Paris, and public promenades, where the inhabitants take their open air amusements and refreshments, very similar to the Boulevards or the Champs Elysées. On every Sunday, too, from the spring to the end of the autumn, at the villages around Brussels, there are held *fêtes*, which are attended from curiosity by the Bruxelois, and which are exactly like those held in the neighbourhood of Paris. One of these *fêtes* is very similar to an English fair, but without the drunkenness and low debauchery which too often disgrace the amusements of the lower, and even some of the middle, classes in England.

Shows of all sorts, horsemanship, conjurors booths, *cafés*, beer and spirit shops, and pavilions for dancing, and over all the deafening roar of speaking-trumpets and the discordant contentions of rival bands—all these creates a temporary illusion, and you might almost fancy for the moment, that you were in England But there is a total difference in the conduct of the people. There is an innocent gaiety, an enjoyment without uproar or disturbance, which in England you look for in vain. There are no less than six theatres open in Brussels At the head of them stands the Theatre Royal in the Place de la Monnaie, where perform the admirable singers and band known in London as the "Brussels Company." Do you remember the ill-luck they had last season, when they were over with us? Almost every night there was an apology or a failure on the score of illness. Well, the same fatality attaches to them just at present, here. Madame Vuliamy Laborde is absent from illness; and last night, during the performance of "Robert le Diable," Zelgor (the fine basso who was so liked in London), was obliged to crave the indulgence of the audience in the great scene of the third act, and an apology was tendered for Mons. Laborde, who, however, sung and acted admirably nevertheless.

There are two things in Brussels which no English traveller should omit to see. The first is a new arcade, called Les Galeries de St. Hubert. It is erected "on the lines" of a street, called St. Hubert; and is, without exception, the most enormous thing of the kind in Europe. All the "passages" of Paris are mere courts, compared with it Fancy Burlington Arcade multiplied by twenty or thirty, and you have some idea of the size; but the chief beauty of the edifice consists in the grandeur and elegance of its proportions. It is as high as a four or five-storied house, as wide as an ordinary street, and it is covered, to the length of nearly a quarter of a mile, by an arch of glass, like a conservatory. It is filled with brilliant shops; and it also contains within its precincts an Opera House, called the Opera Comique, recently opened, where excellent performances are given. The arcade is built by a Société Anonyme; to whom, however, the town of Brussels has guaranteed, in case of failure, four per cent. It has been open about a fortnight. No Englishman should fail to include this in his tour through the city.

The other great object of interest at the present time is the *Grand Exposition des products de L'Industrie Belge*. This exhibition takes place, under Royal authority, every six years, and it consists of specimens of the ingenuity of the Belgians in every branch of the national manufacture. I assure you that it is in the highest degree interesting and instructive delightful alike to the sight-seer and the man of Science. There is here every variety in the productions of industry, from the gigantic railway engine made by a Cockerell at Seraing, down to the web-like Brussels lace, which is valued at £.40, English, to 1 lb. weight. There is a handkerchief, made for a French Princess, which is worth £240! The exhibition gives a very high idea of the advancement of the Belgians. As I know that the readers of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS take a great interest in such matters, should no better subject arise I shall advert to some of the inventions in my next letter. Meanwhile, let any Englishman coming to, or passing near, Brussels, go to the *Exposition* -he will be well repaid for his loss of time and trouble.

PRINCE ALBERT'S BIRTHDAY.—Thursday was the anniversary of the birth of his Royal Highness Prince Albert, and was observed in the metropolis with the usual rejoicings. In the evening the Royal tradesmen illuminated their houses.

THE CHINESE SHIP.—The Chinese junk, which is on her way to this country, does not bring any cargo of a merchantable description from China. She is understood to have nothing on board of Chinese production of the kind but her own gear and some articles for exhibiting purposes, entirely connected with and having relation to the vessel herself and the mode of her management, and, we believe, that on this account, a special application has been made to the Government by parties having advice of her intended arrival and interested in the affair, as to the mode of her giving the usual official notification of report and entry, with the revenue authorities, when such is the case.

SHAKSPEARE'S HOUSE.—A London Committee was formed, on Thursday last, at the Thatched House Tavern, St. James's-street, for the purpose of raising a subscription for the purchase of the house at Stratford, traditionally reported to have been the house in which the poet was born, and in which he is known to have lived during the greater part of his boyhood. Mr. J. Payne Collier was in the chair, and the meeting was attended by Mr Charles Kemble, Professor Tom Taylor, Mr Peter Cunningham, &c. Subscriptions are received by Mr. Cunningham, Treasurer to the Shakspeare Society, and by Mr. Rodd, agent to the Shakspeare Society, 9, Great Newport-street, Long-acre.

THE THEATRES.

HER MAJESTY'S.

On Saturday night, the after-season at this theatre closed with Mdlle. Lind's matchless performance of *Amina*, in "La Sonnambula," and the ballet of "Le Jugement de Paris." The house was crowded to suffocation; and Mdlle. Lind was received with, if possible, increased intensity of applause, from first to last; and the *cantatrice* was called again and again before the curtain as if to defer for a few moments the leave-taking. At the close of the opera, "God save the Queen" was sung; the whole audience standing, when the appearance of the house was extremely brilliant.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

The subscription season terminated on Saturday evening, with Rossini's "Semiramide." After the opera, the National Anthem was performed by the orchestra, the military band on the stage, and the entire vocal strength of the company Mdlle. Steffanoni, Mdlle. Alboni, and Madame Grisi singing each a verse. The ovations to the artists were most fervent, Costa being included in the calls before the curtain

On Tuesday and Wednesday evenings extra performances were given at reduced prices, in order, as the advertisement stated, to afford the general public the opportunity of seeing the new and beautiful theatre, and of hearing the fine *ensemble* in the execution. It was originally intended only to have given one night; but, as every available space was let on Monday afternoon, it was resolved to try another for the overflow. Tuesday's house was enormous; Wednesday's was not so good, but still great. "La Donna del Lago" was given on the former night; and "Le Nozze di Figaro," with the last act of "Maria di Rohan," on the latter. Grisi, Alboni, Steffanoni, Corbari, Bellini, Madame Ronconi, Marini, Rovere, Tamburini, Mario, Bettini, Ronconi, Tagliafico, Tully, Lavia, Ley, Piacentini, &c., sang in the National Anthem. The audience bestowed cordial cheering on the great artists, Costa being again summoned to receive the acknowledgments of the amateurs for his musical triumphs this season.

The campaign of 1847 is thus over. It opened on the 6th of April with Rossini's "Semiramide" The ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS afforded a notion of the splendid temple of art created by Albano's genius within the short space of four months. The works produced have been seventeen in number. The "Due Foscari" and "Ernani" of Verdi were given each twice, but were not generally liked Of Bellini's operas the "Sonnambula" was played four times, the "Puritani" four times and "Norma" four times. Donizetti's works were the [illegible] nine times. "Maria di Rohan" thrice, "Lucia" [illegible] [illegible] "Anna Bolena" three times. Five operas of Rossini were [illegible] "L'Italiana in Algeri" three times, "Semiramide" eight [illegible], "La Gazza Ladra" thrice, "Il Barbiere di Seviglia" five times, and "La Donna del Lago" four times. Of Mozart's *chef-d'œuvres* there were two—"Il Don Giovanni," represented four times, and "Le Nozze di Figaro" six times. All these productions had to be mounted with new scenery, dresses, &c.; and it may be conceived, therefore, that the labours of the season have been immense for the Musical Director (Mr. Costa), the scene painters, Grieve and Telbin, and the *Costumiere*, Mrs. Bailey.

It has been agreed on all hands that, in respect to the perfection of the *ensemble*, the performances have been unprecedented. The "Giovanni," the "Nozze," the Donna del Lago," the "Semiramide," the "Lucrezia," the "Anna Bolena," the "Gazza Ladra," the "Barbière," the "Norma," &c., will not be easily forgotten, for their wonderful artistic combinations. Great attention had been paid to the choral department, under Signor Bonconsiglio's direction; good musicians being chosen, the part singing was unexceptionable. If pains be taken to improve their acting, another important improvement will be gained. The orchestra has been pronounced by Spohr, Mendelssohn, Verdi, Thalberg, Sir G. Smart, Sir H. R Bishop, and other eminent professors, to be the finest ever collected within the walls of any lyric theatre

Of the artists new to this country, Alboni created the greatest sensation Her male characters were *Arsace*, in "Semiramide;" *Don Carlos*, in "Ernani;" *Orsini*, in "Lucrezia;" *Smeaton*, in "Anna Bolena;" *De Gondi*, in "Maria di Rohan;" *Pippo*, in "La Gazza Ladra;" *Malcolm*, in "La Donna del Lago;" and *Cherubino*, in the "Nozze." Her only female parts were *Isabella* in "L'Italiana," and *Rosina* (in consequence of Madame Persiani's illness), in "Il Barbiere." In all these varied *rôles* Alboni achieved signal triumphs, astonishing the musician by the perfect ease and purity of her style, and the wonderful extent of her register, and delighting every hearer by the indescribable charm of her voice. Honied accents fall from her lips; the ear is not only extacied, but the heart is moved. In any passage where pathos is required, Alboni brings tears into all eyes. If the Royal Italian Opera had only introduced this incomparable contralto, then would it have been entitled to the success it has deservedly met with Mdlle. Steffanoni has also made a successful *debut*. Young and beautiful, with a voice of great compass, and full of dramatic energy, she will be an acceptable addition to the *prime donne* of the second rank. The first appearance of Salvi, the celebrated tenor, was another highly judicious engagement. Lavia has a good voice, and will be useful as a second tenor. Tulli and Piacentini, the other new tenors, were nonentities. Marini, the *basso profondo*, is a great artist, in every sense of the word. He has one of the most superb organs ever heard, but his intonation is exceedingly uncertain. Sublime in his *beaux momens*, he is intolerable, when his voice gets flat. Rovere is an admirable comic bass, one who will gain considerably on an English public, when he is better understood. Pietro Ley, the other *basso comico*, was a failure. Tagliafico is an excellent *basso*, and Polonini as a *basso secondo*, with his deep-toned voice, has been of great service. Mdlle. Bellini and Mdlle Angelina, as secondary ladies, were of no importance.

We have gone through the list of artists never before heard in this country, and it results that they compose a distinct and effective *troupe* of itself. The artists who were known already to the public were Grisi, Madame Persiani, Madame Ronconi, Madame Bellini, Mdlle. Corbari, Mario, Ronconi, and Tamburini *La Diva* has acted and sung this season with unparalleled brilliancy and effect Her *Norma*, *Lucrezia*, *Semiramide*, *Susanna*, *Anna Bolena*, *Donna Anna*, *Elena*, &c., have been a series of unexampled triumphs. Madame Ronconi, although she has failed on the stage, proved herself to be a good concert-room singer. Mdlle. Corbari has much improved this season. Mario is still the prince of tenors. Tamburini has proved that he cannot be replaced in *Don Giovanni*, the *Count*, in the "Nozze;" *Assur*, *Riccardo*, the *Sergeant*, in the "Elisir," &c. He is a most admirable artist. Ronconi, in the opposite parts of the "Barber," and of *Chevreuse*, in "Maria di Rohan," created an equal sensation. He is a wonderful actor, and although uncertain in his singing, has some exquisite moments when excited by a strong dramatic situation.

The season has been financially, as well as artistically, triumphant, despite of many unfortunate contrarieties. Mr. Beale is now actively engaged for the campaign of 1848. His integrity, activity, conciliatory manners, and his practical knowledge of music, render him eminently qualified to conduct the administrative portion; and, with such a musical chief as Costa, there can be no doubt that progress will be the word. Mdme. Castellan has been engaged in addition to the present *troupe*, which is to be still further strengthened for the season of 1848. Conceiving that this undertaking has promoted art, and has introduced fresh sources of musical gratification in this country, we wish it every success that honourable enterprise ought to enjoy.

SADLER'S WELLS.

This pleasant suburban temple of the legitimate drama reopened its doors on Monday to an eager crowd of worshippers, with Shakspeare's "Cymbeline." It is curious that this play, which seems to contain within itself all the elements of dramatic success, should prove so unattractive upon the stage. Yet so it is: the interesting story, with innocence for a time the victim of successful villany, yet ultimately triumphing the noble and confiding husband the plausible villain and the most delightful of heroines, who has, moreover, the advantage of appearing in male attire, have always failed to command success for this piece, which has, in consequence, been rarely represented, and has never proved greatly attractive. Its production at Sadler's Wells is a right homage to its illustrious author; and has been managed with all that careful attention to effect, and to all the details of representation, which have accompanied every revival at this theatre.

The characters, as a whole, were well sustained so well, indeed, as to call for no particular notice—and the absence of any stars was well compensated for by the sensible manner in which every line of the play was spoken. The scenery and dresses were in excellent taste, the groupings effective; and the play, which lasted nearly four hours, listened to throughout with attention by an evidently appreciating audience.

We must not omit to add that the old favourites of the theatre, who remain the same as last season, including Mr. Phelps (*Leonatus Posthumous*), Mr. G. Bennett (*Bolarius*), Mr. Scharf (*Cloten*), and others, were received with most encouraging applause; nor can we forget the interesting appearance of Miss Laura Addison as *Imogene*

We have observed that the house was crowded; and more than one of our contemporaries have remarked on the number of books in the hands of the audience; so many, indeed, that the representation might have been taken for that of an opera or a French play. There was, however, little excuse for going without one; for on our way to the theatre, we noticed a small, neatly-printed copy of "Cymbeline," in the window of a periodical shop, labelled, "Performed at Sadler's Wells this evening. The play complete for a penny." Mr. Phelps has commenced well, and he has our best wishes for a successful season.

CREMORNE GARDENS.

The somewhat novel spectacle of a double balloon ascent took place on Monday in these grounds, and attracted many thousand people; indeed we have never seen the Gardens so full. One of the balloons, the Victoria, was under the management of Mr. Green, and was a very handsome and new machine. The other, the Coronation, committed to the care of Mr. H. Green, was somewhat time-worn and weather-beaten, and, indeed, scarcely appeared air-worthy; but of this we suppose the aeronaut was the best judge. It was called a "balloon race," but the Victoria went off at least a minute before the other. The present was, however, a case in which there was no call back for a false start. Mr. Green was accompanied by two friends; but his brother went up alone, and had the misfortune to lose his guide-line, which caught on a tree and broke, as he ascended. He, however, waved his cap as he got higher, to show his friends below that all was right. The afternoon was very windy, and the balloons swung about somewhat fearfully as they went up, taking a south-westerly direction. In the evening, the usual routine of amusements was gone through with success; and Laurent's spirited band attracted so many dancers, that the platform could not contain them. The arrangements here, however, require great alteration; the flooring is wretched, and the number of masters of the ceremonies is inadequate to the preservation of sufficient order. The platform should be railed off, like those at the *al fresco* balls of Paris; and none but those who were going to dance admitted within. Propriety would thus be enforced, and the comfort of all promoted.

On Monday next, the MARYLEBONE THEATRE will open for the season, under the management of Mrs. Warner, with "The Winter's Tale," and a farce. The greater part of the names on the bills are new to us; we, however, notice Mr. Graham, and Mr. H. Webb, a clever low comedian from the SURREY. An Address, written by Mr. Serle, will be spoken by Mrs Warner. The attempt made to raise the character of the performances at this house is worthy of patronage, and after the good results of the same line of management at SADLER'S WELLS, we have little doubt but that it will prove equally successful.

THE LYCEUM prospects do not improve just at present; nor will they, we expect, until Madame Vestris takes the management. Old pieces alone, and those by no means remarkably good ones, are now seen in the bills; and nothing is underlined

The forthcoming winter campaign will be one of considerable interest to playgoers; and the stoutest battles will be fought amongst the theatres for popularity. At present the run appears to be on the legitimate drama; but the Lyceum, Adelphi, and Surrey have not yet specified the exact nature of their intended performances. Meanwhile engagements are being made in all quarters, from the principals down to the *corps de ballet* and supernumeraries, and London promises to become as theatrical a city as Paris.

SURREY.

It is reported in the theatrical world that great changes are about to take place at this house. New management, a new company, and a new style of performances will distinguish the next season. This is, in a measure, to be desired; for, with the exception of the operatic productions, little has been brought out of late at the Surrey likely to aid it in gaining that position which, as one of the handsomest and most commodious theatres in London, and in the centre of a populous neighbourhood, it ought to occupy. Meanwhile, in the after season, the engage-

PARIS FASHIONS FOR SEPTEMBER.

ment of favourite performers from the higher class houses has proved very advantageous to the treasury. Of Mr. Buckstone's reception here we have already spoken; and now the Keeleys are, for another week, drawing capital houses. From Mr. Dance's clever piece, "The Dustman's Bells," wh ch we noticed at length when produced at the Lyceum, and wh.ch is the first drama in the Surrey bills, we take an illustration, representing *Ned* (Mr. Keeley) and *Sally* (Mrs. Keeley), when speaking the following dialogue:

Ned. That's nothing; if you had come a little sooner, you might have heard me give the health of one that I like a good deal better than Susan Rattler.

Sally. (*angry*) You're too bad for anything.—Who was it pray?

Ned. One Sally Bromley.

Sally Who? me? me, Ned? me?

Ned. Yes, *you*, you jealous little hussey.

Sally. Well come, you're a good old fellow, after all.

The Lyceum burlesque of "Valentine and Orson" has been revived at the Surrey, somewhat altered and adapted to the present time. Amongst the new lines, those which gained the loudest applause were the following, when *Valentine* is exhibiting his spoils from the wars:—

King. What is that beam?
Val. The Yankees, sire, to chouse,
We carried off the whole of Shakspeare's house.
I know not how your Government will brook it,
But as they wouldn't buy it, why, I took it;
Also his head, (*gives bust*) the prize of our campaign.
You ne'er will look upon its like again!

And to plump little Miss Terray, as the singing soubrette, *Valentine* observes,

And who are you, my fat and pretty crony?
Agatha I am a singer, sir, my name's Albini.
Val. That name! I wonder how you ever took it.
All bony you may be; but you don't look it.

This also brought down a shout of laughter. All the old music is preserved, with some new, Mrs. Keeley singing a parody on "The Standard Bearer" with great effect.

On Monday next, Mr. T. P. Cooke, and Mr. and Mrs. Honner, commence an engagement, when "My Poll and my Partner Joe," and "Blanche Heriot," will be revived.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR SEPTEMBER.

FOR morning dress, or evening promenade, preference is given to taffetas *à mille raies*, green and white, amaranth and white, chamois and white, rose and white, and blue and white. The *redingotes* are trimmed with *ruches* (bee-hives), puked; the materials most in repute being printed tartanas, *grenadines*, or *barèges*. We have remarked a beautiful *toilette*—a lilac robe, with three volants trimmed with *ruches* in ribbon to match; the *corsage* open in front, so as to show an embroidered muslin *chemisette*, trimmed with lace; *chapeau* of *paille de riz*, with two tufts of heartsease, placed very low, near the head-dress.

The *coiffures* for *soirées* and balls are caps, and crape, lace, *paille de riz*, with flowers, pearls, and feathers.

The *toilettes* we have engraved are—*chapeau* of white crape, with two feathers; robe of taffeta maure, trimmed with *passementerie*; *corsage*, half high; cachemere scarf.

Chapeau of *paille de riz*; robe of taffeta, with large stripes, rose and white; *mantelet*, grey.

FASHIONS FOR SEPTEMBER.

(From "Berger's Ladies' Gazette of Fashion.")

IT is to the sea-side and the watering place that we must this month direct our attention. The style of early morning dress is nearly the same for both, a pelisse robe of Nankin, with a *manicle* of the same; trimmed with fancy silk buttons down the front of the dress, and a row of fringe round the *mantelet*. If the morning is warm, the robe is of jaconet or cambric muslin; it is trimmed down the front with a narrow flounce, festooned at the edge. The corsage and sleeves of the Nankin dress are always tight; those of muslin or cambric, are made with the corsage full, and the sleeves demi large. the *pardessus*, worn with the latter, either a light scarf or a black silk *mantelet*. The head-dress is of a *capote*, of white or drab *gros de Naples*, or taffeta, a close shape, and the garniture of ribbon to correspond, sometimes with a small tuft of field flowers.

CHAPEAUX.—We may cite, as the latest novelties, *chapeaux* of white horse-hair lined with taffeta, and trimmed with a row of broad lace, retained at each side of the crown by a *bouquet* of half-blown roses, encircled with buds and foliage. horse-hair *chapeaux* are greatly in favour, and so are those of *tissu de paille*, mixed with horse-hair. *Chapeaux* of crape, trimmed with *tulle*, are also in vogue. *Paille de riz* continues in favour; feathers and flowers are in equal request for decorating it. Some of the most novel *chapeaux* are composed of alternate bands of rice straw and *blonde*. Silk *chapeaux* are not yet general; those most in request are decorated with lace *jonchons*, thrown over the crown; the ends float on the brim; or form a knot, in which a flower is placed.

PARDESUES of lace and muslin are still predominant. Silk ones are, however, by no means laid aside. Barage Shawls, too, are extensively seen. China crape ones are more in vogue, and will remain in favour during the early autumn; they are of a large size, and edged with long rich fringe. Pelisse Mantles, composed of green taffeta, and lined with white, will be much worn; they are of three-quarter length, and cut so as to sit easily round the upper part of the bust, and flow in easy folds from thence: a pelerine lappel encircles the neck, and descends to the centre of the breast where it ends in points, and is terminated by a fancy silk ornament, from which three tassels descend; a tight *effilé*, of green and white, edges the lappel, and is surmounted by a narrow border of *passementerie*. The same style of trimming is continued down the fronts and bottom of the mantle, gradually increasing in breadth, till it nearly reaches the bottom, where it becomes very deep. Hanging sleeves of a large size, looped with tassels, complete the garniture.

ROBES: there is a great variety in the materials, but those of a half transparent kind still predominate. Silks, taffetas, and *foulards* are equally fashionable, though not so extensively seen. Barèges, muslins of new patterns, *mousseline de soie*, and white muslin, are also in vogue for the promenade. There is little alteration in form of dresses. The pelisse robe form is still the favourite. Passementerie is still used for trimmings. Dinner dresses have the corsages in general half high. The most elegant evening dresses are of *Organdy*, a double skirt over white taffeta; the second skirt, considerably shorter than the first, embroidered at each side, and round the border, in a wreath of small vine-leaves in various shades of green; the sides open nearly from the waist, but partially closed by ribbon, arranged in open lozenges, and terminated by a cluster of fringed ends, the first skirt terminated by a deep flounce, festooned with green; the low corsage forming a V in the centre, and trimmed with a Machin lace-pointed *berthe*. Short sleeves, edged with lace, and looped high over the silk ones by knots, with clusters of short ends of green ribbon.

CAPS have lost nothing of their vogue: those for morning dress are of muslin, or a new kind of net called *tulle d'Alençon*. The style of trimming is of a very light description. We may cite, also, some Caps composed of *blonde d'été*, formed of a single piece, attached on each side by pinks *panaches*, intermingled with Alpine moss. Another *coiffure*, which we can hardly style a Cap, is formed of a bandeau of gauze ribbon *bruche*, which serves to fix the six points of a foundation of *blonde renaissance*.

HEAD DRESSES of hair are always decorated with flowers, but of so many different kinds that we can scarcely say what are the most fashionable; perhaps we may give the palm to white hyacinths, camelias, narcissuses, pinks *panaches*, some rare exotics, and roses.

COLOURS same as last month.

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

WOOTTON CHAPEL, GLOUCESTER.

THIS curious specimen of Norman architecture is situated at the north entrance to the City of Gloucester; it is attached to St. Mary Magdalene, or King James's

WOOTTON CHAPEL, GLOUCESTER.

Hospital, which owed its foundation to the Priory of Lanthony, some remains of which are still standing to the south of Gloucester. The Hospital was originally intended for persons afflicted with leprosy. After the Dissolution, the government of the charity was vested in the corporation of Gloucester, on condition that the Hospital should be re-built. King James ordered it to be called after his own name, and directed that the sum of £19 annually paid by the Crown, should thenceforward be applied to the support of nineteen poor persons, and a Minister. The present establishment consists of nine women, and ten men, each of whom are allowed 1s. 6d. per week. The interior of the chapel is now under repair; and, since the removal of some of the coating of whitewash, some paintings in distemper have been discovered in the chancel. The chancel arch is also in very good preservation—it is in the Norman style, as is also another entrance, which is at present hidden by a modern porch.

IRELAND.

RE-APPEARANCE OF THE POTATOE DISEASE.

We are sorry to find from the Irish papers that the disease has reappeared, and simultaneously, in various counties, and in districts far distant from each other. But the blight, as yet, is less general than in the two preceding years, and has exhibited itself in a form much less virulent. Up to this time the potatoes at market have been very fine in quality; but a considerable portion of those consumed in Dublin have been imported from England. The price ranges from ten-pence to fifteen-pence per stone of fourteen pounds; but at this rate they are beyond the reach of the working classes, who find an excellent substitute in Indian meal and oatmeal, both in abundant supply at very moderate prices.

Accounts have been received from Sligo, Mayo, and Wicklow, to the effect that the blight has unequivocally shown itself in those places. In Grange, County Wicklow, the estate of Mr. Mahony, the potatoes have become tainted, and suddenly, too. The same calamity has occurred, much about the same time, in a distant part of that county; and the authority of Mr. Cooper, of Macree Castle, has been quoted as a testimony of the failure in a part of his county, Sligo.

No inconsiderable portion of the very limited potatoe crop, in Ireland, has already been consumed, so that even if the blight should become general, no very disastrous consequences could ensue. There would, to be sure, be a serious loss of food; but potatoes have altogether ceased to be the food of the labouring classes and the poor, who constitute four or five millions of the population.

A private letter from a respectable firm at Westport, contains the following paragraph:—"The potatoe disease has suddenly reappeared here this week, and they are rotting fast. We hear similar reports from other parts."

With regard to the grain crop, nothing can be more satisfactory than the account from all quarters as to the quantity and the yield. The green crops, too, are getting on well, with the exception of very partial injury to turnips but the breadth sown is enormous.

FAILURE IN DUBLIN.—A respectable house, of old standing in Dublin, recently connected with the corn trade, has suspended payment. The liabilities are estimated at £40,000. A recent failure in the same trade in Sligo was the main cause of this stoppage. A firm in the distillery trade in the nothern province has also stopped payment. The liabilities are not ascertained, but it is understood that they are not serious.

FIRE IN BELFAST.—On Saturday morning a fire broke out on the premises of Messrs M'Adam and Co., wholesale druggists and oil-merchants, in Donegal-street, Belfast, which spread with great rapidity. In the rear of the premises are the stores of Messrs. John Cuppage and Co., linen-yarn merchants; and at the east side, next to Commercial-court, those of Messrs John Dewhirst and Co., flax-spinners. Both these extensive buildings soon caught fire, and a vast amount of property was destroyed. The premises of Messrs. M'Adam, excepting the office and shop, which are not connected with the other buildings, are entirely consumed, as are also the stores of Messrs. Cuppage and Messrs. Dewhurst, and several other parties, which suffered less or more injury. The amount of property destroyed is said to be little less than £30,000.

Sally.—"Well, come; you're a good old fellow, after all."

KEELEY, AS "NED," AND MRS. KEELEY, AS "SALLY," IN "THE DUSTMAN'S BELLE," AT THE SURREY THEATRE.

THE WESTMINSTER HALL EXHIBITION.

"THE PARABLE OF FORGIVENESS."—(PREMIUM £200.)—PAINTED BY JAMES ECKFORD LAUDER.

We have engraved, this week, Mr. James Eckford Lauder's "Parable of Forgiveness;" for which a prize of £200 has been adjudged to the painter. It is No. 93 in the catalogue, and has the following quotation :—

"The kingdom of heaven is likened unto a certain king, which would take account of his servants

"And when he had begun to reckon, one was brought unto him, which owed him ten thousand talents.

"But forasmuch as he had not to pay, his lord commanded him to be sold, and his wife, and children, and all that he had, and payment to be made.

"The servant, therefore, fell down and worshipped him, saying, Lord, have patience with me, and I will pay thee all.

"Then the lord of that servant was moved with compassion, and loosed him, and forgave him the debt." *Matthew*, chapter xviii. 23rd and following verses.

"The public interest with regard to the Westminster Hall Exhibition," says the *Art Union*, "continues unabated. The Hall will, consequently, remain open during the whole of September. On former occasions similar exhibitions were closed at the end of August; but, not to mention the superior interest of the present collection, and, perhaps, the increased public taste for works of the kind, it is to be remembered that the architects will soon have occasion to remove the wood fittings in the Hall, and to open the south end as the principal approach to St. Stephen's Porch. The present Exhibition has, therefore, the additional interest of being the last that can take place in Westminster Hall. The public, who have shown themselves so worthy of a rational enjoyment of this kind, may, however, now look forward to a permanent national exhibition of works of Art on the walls of the new Houses of Parliament, and, it is indeed hoped, in other public places."

PRINCE ALBERT'S BIRTHDAY—AUGUST 26, 1847.

On the hoar-wing of Time another year
Comes, to increase the many joys that beam
Around thee and the tender ties so dear
To England's heart. . . Oh! well may it beseem
The loftiest harp, far less the humblest skill,
To laud a Prince most worthy all esteem,
As Consort—Father—*one* who can excel
In all the kind amenities which lend
Lustre to rank—*one* loved by Learning well,
Patron of Arts and Freedom's faithful Friend.
Happy may every year the Future brings,
Shine round thee, Prince! while thou in blessing bless'd,
Shalt prove the Father of a line of Kings,
Who to Old England shall be "*Pros and Fest.*"—L.

The Vernon Gallery.—Mr. Vernon has placed at the disposal of the Trustees of the National Gallery the whole of his extensive and valuable collection of the works of British artists—leaving to the Trustees the power of rejecting any they may not conceive worthy of admission. The process of selection is going on at the present moment; but, when it has been made, the pictures selected will not be removed from Mr. Vernon's house in Pall-mall; his present intention being to retain possession of them during his life; chiefly because the Trustees are not now in a position to receive them; part of Mr. Vernon's stipulation being that the pictures shall be exhibited as public property in a room, or rooms, by themselves, under the name of "The Vernon Gallery." This room, or these rooms, have yet to be built. It is understood that Mr. Vernon took this step in order to justify, on the part of the Trustees, such arrangements as may be necessary for their reception. The collection is a most magnificent one, consisting of, perhaps, three hundred choice works by the most eminent masters of the British school—Reynolds, Wilson, Gainsborough, Lawrence, Wilkie, Hilton, Mulready, Maclise, Turner, Landseer, Collins, Etty, Eastlake, Hart, Shee, Leslie, Pickersgill, Lee, Roberts, Stanfield, Smirke, Uwins, Webster, Ward, Creswick, Redgrave, S. Cooper, Lance, Frith, E. M. Ward, Goodall, Herring, and a host of others of scarcely minor note. The works have been in every instance, except those of the masters of the past century, obtained directly from the artists' easels; in their best time; and in almost every case the painting is the *chef-d'œuvre* of the painter.—*From the Art-Union Journal, for September.*

The Convict Barber.—The friends of Barber, who was convicted at the Old Bailey in the wills forgery case, and who is now undergoing his sentence of transportation for life, at Norfolk Island, intend convening a public meeting with a view of laying before the public the various statements and documents that they have succeeded in obtaining possession of, and which they confidently state are of such a nature as tends to prove the entire innocence of Barber in any guilty knowledge of the forgeries. Several preliminary meetings have already been held, which have been numerously attended by his personal friends, and gentlemen of high standing in the legal profession, who have formed themselves into a committee for the purpose of endeavouring to obtain a free pardon; a subcommittee has also been appointed for the purpose of preparing a memorial to Sir George Grey, the Secretary of State for the Home Department, embodying the whole of the evidence and facts that the committee are in possession of. This memorial is to be submitted to a general meeting for their approval, and, in the meantime, an application will be made to Sir George Grey to receive a deputation to present the memorial, and be heard in support of the prayer. The most sanguine hopes are said to be entertained by the committee of not only succeeding in obtaining an unconditional pardon for Barber, but in satisfactorily establishing his entire innocence

Death of his Serene Highness Prince William of Lowenstein Wortheim.—Prince William Ernest Louis Charles died a few days ago, at a bathing-place near Ostend. He was born on the 27th of April, 1783, and married 26th July, 1812, the Baroness de Kahlden, by whom his Serene Highness leaves two sons, Prince William, the Secretary to the Prussian Legation in London, and Prince Leopold

Damages for Personal Injury.—At the Small Debts Court, North Shields, last week, Mr. Black appeared to answer the information of J. Robson, of the same place, boatman. It appeared that some time ago the complainant was lying in his boat with his hand over the side, when the defendant, in a small boat, ran against the complainant's hand, and injured his finger so severely as to cause amputation to be necessary. The complainant now sought to recover damages, and the Court awarded him £20.

General Steam Navigation Company.—The usual half-yearly meeting of this company was held on Tuesday, Mr. Wilkin in the chair. The Directors' Report, and a statement of the accounts for the half-year end ng the 30th June last, were read to the meeting. The report stated the undiminished prosperity of the company, and in the course of its reading was received with marks of the greatest satisfaction by the proprietary. The customary dividend being declared, the cordial thanks of the meeting were voted to the Chairman and Directors for their unremitting labours in promoting the interests of the Company.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

Early on Monday morning, a fire broke out on the extensive premises in the occupation of Mr. Walker, organ-builder, Francis-street, Tottenham-court-road, communicating to Mr. Ripley's, the tailor, and Bernasconi's, the modeller, 27 and 28, and also injuring a number of small habitations on the north of the timber-yard, called New Inn-yard, as well as Dunbar's iron factory. The fire-engines were promptly on the spot, and by the aid of a plentiful supply of water, the men succeeded in subduing the flames, but not before three o'clock, by which time Mr. Walker's premises were completely gutted, those of Mr. Ripley and Mr. Bernasconi greatly injured, also a number of the houses in New Inn-yard; considerable damage being also sustained by the carriage factory belonging to Mr. Morrall, in Huntley-street. The manufactory and timber stores occupied an area of more than an acre, and there was an extensive stock of organs on the premises. In one compartment there was a single organ, just completed, valued at £1100. Of this instrument not a fragment remains. In the open space were piles of mahogany and other valuable woods. In the several workshops were upwards of fifty organs of various sizes, some of them had been in hand nearly twelve months, which are also destroyed. The stock in trade alone destroyed was worth from £10,000 to £12,000, and, with the buildings that have been levelled with the ground, and the value of the men's working tools the damage could not be less than £20,000. The insurances upon the property will not cover the loss. It is to be regretted that upwards of fifty workmen have been thrown out of employment by this unfortunate event, and, to add to their misfortune, they have all lost their tools.

Three escapes belonging to the Royal Society for the Protection of Life from Fire were very speedily at the scene; but no one sleeping on the premises, their services were fortunately not required, and the conductors exerted themselves in saving as much property as they could from the flames.

THE LATE FIRE IN FRANCIS-STREET, TOTTENHAM-COURT-ROAD.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The present was a quiet week, both ashore and afloat, albeit on the turf and on the water—salt and fresh—there were many pleasant trysts—but not of account. Merry meet'ngs, my masters; but not matters for the chronicler. For this reason, we had intended being very serious to-day; in fact, sat down with that purpose—and some pretty strong examples to give force to our precepts. We intended a lecture upon leg-l'm, as a fitting preparation for the l'ger. We were beginning it when the post brought a letter from our "fast man"—all the journals have their "fast men" now. We, therefore, postpone Lady A — and her speculative dilemma; Mr. R——— and his illustration of the doctrine of "Coming events castine their shadows before," and proceed to tell the reader the opinion of our fast correspondent, on an event of recent occurrence

That gentleman is an Irishman of course—and will insert £10,000 a-year on the death of the present proprietor of the property, should he turn out to be the right heir to the deceased. Our "fast man" was one of the "Old Leander Eight," from which the reader will see that he is in every way qualified to treat the subject he has chosen for his present communication. The time, too, though the facts have been already dealt with, is full of interest for the London particular artist in aquatics; for which reason, and the other Christian ob'ect in view, the paragraph of our paper, we proceed to permit his speaking in *propria personæ*. The issue he has in hand is the late great match between the Thames and the Tyne.

"You might live a thousand years and not see such men get into their boats as the Coombes and the Claspers" (his style, you will observe, is highly characteristic). "If I lost my tin on the latter, as I have a right to speak" (we hope his losses had no reference, however, to the remittance of the £10,000 per annum) "However, I who know how a man should peel, thought the Coombes had overdone the training—their muscles were too clearly cut. 'Twas a mistake not to have the ample rowel by 'an eight;' for the men were off and on us before we could say Jack Robinson"—(we, *per force*, epitomise the original very considerably). "I rowed in a fairish 'eight;' and, though we started a quarter of a mile ahead, Coombes' four came stealing on in a very ugly way"—(it was a rum 'un—Roman—we suppose); "and in ten strokes they were up and past us. They won in a canter—after the first twelve strokes they had nothing to do. I, who have often—like all good men—rowed a score wager, never that no man could have pulled more pluckily than the Claspers. They never once turned a head so watch their opponents; and they put on a splendid spirit at Barnes—which, if it had been earlier, as I had begun to say, might have given the Coombses some rowing. They were beat, however, by their oars, and by their slow, leggy stroke, and by their checkiness. Only think of their cruc'mpudence—they never once rowed over the course, and were content for the match. The consequence was, their steering was detestable at starting. They are splendid fellows—pinck'd uns to the back-bone, and were appreciated as they ought to be—not a groan or a hiss met their ears though we Thames fellows had a right to be obstreperous.

"There were some small affairs at Richmond and Mortlake, which, of course, I did not bother myself about. I heard, however, that my old friend Wallace, the Lion, as we used to lovingly designate him in the Old Leander Eight, supported his reputation, and went in and won. I must give the dear old fellow a turn myself in a week or so. Yours, PADDY-FROM-CORK."

The above puts in a true light, and language to match, that great passage at oars so recently the cynosure of all rowing circles. We offer it as a sample of the style of the "fast man," as that character of composition has not heretofore appeared. Its success will decide us as to a second appearance.

DERBY RACES.—TUESDAY.

The Trial Stakes of 5 Sovs each, and 30 added. One mile and a half (4 Subs.)
Mr Brookes's Luminous, 3 yrs, 7st 7lb .. .. (Duncan) 1
Lord Chesterfield's Mainbrace, 3 yrs, 7st 7lb 2
Mr. Douglas's Rosalinda, 3 yrs, 7st 7lb 3
Won easy.

The Tradesmen's Plate of 100 Sovs, added to a Handicap of 15 Sovs each; 10 ft. and 5 only, if declared. Two miles. (37 Subs, 29 of whom declared)
Sir G. Cockerell's Congress, 3 yrs, 8st 13lb .. .. (J. Sharpe) 1
Mr. Fox's Shelforth, 4 yrs, 7st 6lb 2
Mr. Cartwright's Princess Royal, 5 yrs, 7st 3lb 3
Romance, 4 yrs, 7st 11lb; Lady Tightley, 3 yrs, 6st 7lb; Faunus, 3 yrs, 7st 8lb, also ran. Won easy.

The Two Year-old Stakes of 10 Sovs each, with 500 added. Colts, 8st 7lb, and fillies, 8st 3lb. Those that have been beaten twice or more allowed 3lbs, winners once 2lbs, twice 4lbs extra; the second to save his stake. Half a mile. (6 Subs.)
Mr. W. Hill's Volley .. .. (Marlow) 1
Lord Chesterfield's Sister to Arkwright 2
Mr. Pedley's Tuscan 3
Won easy.

The Maiden Plate was won in three heats, by Brandy Face.

WEDNESDAY.

The Chatsworth Plate of 50 sovs, added to a Sweepstakes of 5 sovs each. Two miles. (4 Subs.)
Lord Chesterfield's f by Don John, out of Game Lass, 3 yrs, 7st 7lb (Sharpe) 1
Mr. Arrowsmith's Brandy Face, 3 yrs, 8st 13lb 2
Mr. Fowler's Little Mary, 5 yrs, 8st 11lb 3
Won easy.

The Chesterfield Stakes of 10 sovs each, and 50 added: the second to save his stake. Three quarters of a mile. (7 Subs.)
Mr. Fox's Lecomte, 2 yrs, 8st 9lb .. .. (G. Abdale) 1
Lord Chesterfield's Mary, 2 yrs, 8st 4lb 2
Mr. Skerratt's The Nove., 2 yrs, 8st 2lb 3
Won easy.

The Innkeepers' Plate of £60. Two miles.
Marquis of Westminster's Jocose, 4 yrs .. .. (Whitehouse) 1
Mr. Brooks's Luminous, 3 yrs, 7st 12lb 2
Won cleverly by half a length.

The Lad es' Purse of £200, added to a Sweepstakes of 5 each. Winner to be sold for £200. Heats. One mile and a half. (5 Subs.)
Mr Fowler's Rantuna, 3 yrs, 7st 6lb .. .. (Denman) 1
Lord Chesterfield's Mainbrace, 3 yrs, 8st 8lb 2
Three well-contested heats.

EGHAM RACES.—THURSDAY.

The programme for the first day contained the most sporting two years-old stake ever witnessed on Runnymede, and, in the aggregate, was highly creditable to the zeal and liberality of the management. The weather, which in the early part of the morning was gloomy and threatening, turned out extremely favourable, and the attendance both in respect of numbers and rank, greatly exceeded our expectation. The stands were well fill-d, and the proprietors of the refreshment booths—foremost among was the Purveyor-General, Caroline—who or late years have found Egham anything but a profitable locality, must have had ample reason to congratulate themselves on the success of their ventures. To repeat, it was a most satisfactory commencement; and we have no doubt that when the neighbourhood shall have obtained the advantages of a direct communication with the metropolis, the inhabitants will find no difficulty in raising from a permanency a handsome annual grant for the day; this, however, they must not flag either in their exertions or their contributions; and they must take great pains to give it greater publicity than they did this year. The racing on Thursday commenced amidst a pelting shower, and there having been enough of them, the sports, notwithstanding time was well observed, were not brought to a close until nearly half past six o'clock

A Plate of 40 sovs, given by the members of the Western Division of the County of Surrey, added to a sweepstake of 5 sovs each. Three-year-olds, 6st 12lb; four 8st 7lb; five, 9st; six and aged, 9st 3.b; mares and geldings allowed 3lb. The winner to be sold for 200 sovs if demanded, &c. Heats, one mile and a half 5 subs.
Sir G. Heathcote's Nestor, 3 yrs .. .. .. (Chapple) 1
Mr. Drewett's Blind Hookey, aged .. .. .. (P. Bell) 2
Mr. E. T. Morley's Laundry Maid, 4 yrs .. .. (Hornsby) 3
The first heat won by half a length, the second and third in a canter.

The Gold Cup of 80 sovs, by subscription of 10 sovs each; three year olds, 7st; four, 8st 7lb; five, 9st; six and aged, 9st 3lb. Mares and geldings allowed 3lb. The winner to be sold for 600 sovs if demanded, &c. Two miles. (8 Subs.)
Mr. Mostyn's King of Morven, 3 yrs .. .. .. (Kitchener) 1
Mr. Gully's Clarendon, 3 yrs .. .. .. (A. Day) 2
Lord Exeter's St. Demetri, 4 yrs .. .. .. (Pettit) 3
Betting: 5 to 3 agst Clarendon, 6 to 4 agst King of Morven, and 5 to 2 agst St. Demetri. King of Morven took the lead, made all the running, and won cleverly by a length, Clarendon beating St Demetri by a neck. Run in 3 min. 48½ sec.

Sweepstakes of 15 sovs each, 10 ft., with 100 added, for two-year-old, colts 8st 7lb, fillies 8st 4lb, winners extra; these got by untried stallions or mares allowed 3lb; if both, 5lb. The winner to pay 10 sovs towards expenses. T.Y.C. (22 Subs.)
Mr. Worley's Grist .. .. (Hornsby, jun.) 1
Duke of Richmond's Nectar .. .. (Nat) 2

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—The St. Leger betting rather limited in amount, and confined to a few horses, was of importance, if only for the lift it gave Cossack and Planet, both of whom, it will be seen, are in advance of last week's quotations. Eryx gave way, and Philosopher, one of Scott's lot, came with a "rush." We cannot believe in him. Closing averages:—

LEAMINGTON STAKES.

5 to 1 agst Gamalala filly | 5 to 1 agst Gwalior

GREAT YORKSHIRE HANDICAP.

7 to 1 agst Sagacity (t) | 8 to 1 agst Sir Tatton Sykes(t) | 10 to 1 agst Pilgrim (t)
10 to 1 agst Pa ra t.

ST LEGER.

6 to 5 on Cossack | 15 to 1 agst Eryx | 20 to 1 agst Foreclosure (t)
10 to 1 agst Planet | 16 to 1 —— Philosopher | 50 to 1 —— Swallow
8 to 1 —— Van Tromp

DERBY

17 to 1 agst Springy Jack (t) | 40 to 1 agst Swiss Boy

LITERATURE.

THE HISTORY OF ENGLAND DURING THE THIRTY YEARS' PEACE. 1815—1845 By CHARLES KNIGHT. Parts II. and III. C. Knight.

Some eighteen months since, we noticed this important work (then at its commencement), as "a work of extreme difficulty." This has been proved, in some respects, by its slow progress; but, in the faith of this leading to a better digestion of the abundant materials, and, as a consequence, to a better work, that delay is not to be regretted. The author of life, it is true, runs fastly on, but its records, if destined for posterity, must not be written *volante calamo*; especially if the historian follow the advice of the sage, and read not to take for granted, but to weigh and consider. Thus, as we said before, to write contemporary history with accuracy, is a manifold difficulty: for example, must readers of two score years, will be able to test the circumstantial accuracy of the work before us by his own recollection of the events themselves, or versions of them written almost at the instant of their occurrence

The portion of the History before us comprises a continuation with a chapter on Lord Exmouth's expedition to Algiers, in 1816, a very interesting "episode in the History of the Peace;" the enduring triumph of which was the release, in three days of the battle, of a thousand and eight-three Christian slaves! What a contrast does this single act present to the devastation with fire and sword which other victors have spread through the same country: their records must ever be dyed with heinous crimes of human victims!

The next Chapter reviews the progress of Social Improvement. Thus, we have Romilly's Reform of the Criminal Laws; the state of the Metropolitan Police; the introduction of Gas-lighting; the spread of general enlightenment; the administration of the Poor Laws; together w th Agricultural Education, and the institution of Savings Banks (another moral safe-guard)—all treated of in this chapter. With this authority to refresh our memories, we strongly urge it is to be feared that although the flagrant abuses of the Police System were known in 1816, they were not reformed until 1829; that, in 1816, gas-lighting was opposed by Lord Lauderdale, because it would injure the whale fisheries and the British oak! Such were the mistakes of thirty years since. But a greater error still was Wordsham's false estimate of Education, and Cobbett's coarse abuse of Savings Banks! This is an important chapter, and extremely interesting by its familiar illustration of great questions of domestic policy.

The succeeding Chapter—on Spanish America—has been contributed to the Editor by a friend: it is a most valuable addition to the work, and will be found having a complete view of the complicated events upon which the ultimate independence of South America was established. the principles, and the policy, and the powerless assumption of the Holy Alliance, and the interventions of foreign nations, are vividly sketched, and their results comprehensively estimated.

The "History" now returns to home matters, with the Opening of Parliament in 1817, upon the occasion of the Princess Charlotte's death. The opening Parliament, furnished the alarm of "the pop-gun plot." The temper of the Regent, and the artifice of his Ministers, are thus emphasized by the historian: "was it that the Regent and his Ministers had heard the upbraidings, the groans of the multitude, and had sustained a rude insult from some reckless hand, had urged his Ministers to he career which they were now entering upon, of exaggerating discontents and dangers that had scarcely existed but in the imagination of the poor in the minds of the rich, and confounding the reformer and the anarchist in one general hatred?" The Suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act followed; next, the famous march of the Blanketeers, and the insurrection in Nottingham, Leicester, and Derby,—their atrocious conspiracies and absurd struggles, illustrated by the autobiography of one of the actors, Samford, the Radical; and another, in a higher grade of State himself, who, it should be explained, was kept constantly in a fever by the fears of the great and rich about plots, and "sedition and treason." The end was one of tragical retribution, especially now that time has revealed the culminations of the odious spy system by which the alarm was excited, which it took something beyond justice to quiet. However, it is easy to predict *à posteriori*. The recently published Life of Lord Sidmouth, by the Dean of Norwich, is a fortunate contribution to the history of these unhappy days, of which Mr. Knight has judiciously availed himself.

The next Chapter is occupied with the details of the memorable Prosecutions for Libel, in 1817; in which the three trials of William Hone, "amongst the most remarkable in our Constitutional history," are narrated with graphic vigour

The conclusion of the Spa fields riots pretty well told: "The triumph of the weak over the powerful was complete. 'The frame of adamant,' as the biographer of Lord Sidmouth terms the Chief Justice (Ellenborough), quailed before the indomitable courage of a man who was roused into energies which would seem only to belong to the master-spirits that have swayed the world. Yet this was the man who, in the ordinary business of life, was incapable of enterprise and persevering energy, who lived in his books and corners of his antiquarianism; who was one that even his old political opponents came to regard as a gentle and innocuous banter after 'all such rending as was never read;' who, in a few years, gave up his political connexion, and, devoting himself to his old poetry and his old divinity, passed a quarter of a century after this conflict in peace with all mankind, and died the sub-editor of a religious journal." How many of the political grand-parents of our times has passed the similar quietude.

The last Chapter, a brief one, recites the Death of the Princess Charlotte, the great historical event of 1817. This is very nicely written, as in the following just reflection: "It is a remarkable example of the vanity of human fears, that the people who wept, as a people without hope, for the bereavement of Charlotte Augusta, should have thought her premature death, especially as such a female relic, of virtues, of generous sympathies with popu ar rights, of bold and liberal encouragement of sound improvement, as they had associated with her character—perhaps more than any other event, as a calamity, devoted to the old poetry and his old divinity, passed a quarter of a century after this conflict in peace with all mankind, and died the sub-editor of a religious j urnal." How many of the political grand-parents of our times has passed the similar quietude.

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We have been thus m nute in our notice of this "History," from a persuasion that, when completed, it will be a highly acceptable work to the reading classes; that it is, as far as yet produced, a careful compilation; and that it takes a much higher range, in presenting us with common-sense views of great public events, which are weighed and considered in a generous and dispassionate tone of humanity and benevolence.

SELVAN'S PICTORIAL HANDBOOK TO THE CLYDE, AND ITS WATERING PLACES. Johnstone, Paternoster row.

This is a well-timed work, for her Majesty's Scotch Tour will, no doubt, induce many persons, who are undecided as to where they shall spend their vacation, to visit the Clyde, the Fal s, and the Lochs, of which Sylvan gives so attractive a description. He takes the stranger by the hand at Glasgow, and leads him from thence through a district unrivalled in beauty of scenery and historical associations. The book is exceedingly well got up, is illustrated with numerous engravings, and two maps of the route showing all the roads, railways, &c. A copy of this little Guide was presented to her Majesty on the eve of her departure for the North.

MARIE. From the French. Edited by Count D'ORSAY. Chapman and Hall.

A perfect prose pastoral is contained in this little volume. The story is simplicity itself, and its interest springs wholly from the manner in which it is treated It is intended as a picture of the "Simple Life," and unwholesome style of writing that has so long prevailed in French literature, in which even crime is darkened and exaggerated. There is a freshness about this rural tale refreshing as the hill-side breezes. The author, Lamartine, the name of his wife, has been given, for he is no ordinary writer. In the translation, some French idioms are to be traced, and terms retained, for which perfect English equivalents exist. But there is a quiet grace in the narrative itself, and the author has evidently an eye for nature and knowledge of the heart.

THE HANDBOOK OF JOKING. Grant and Griffith.

This little book essays to touch in what line "a jest's prosperity." It is a mere *bagatelle*—a joke, as the author himself call s it, to teach every man to be funny. It discourses of the art of Joking, and of Jokes, practical, very small, literary, poetical, punning, extempore, mock, conundrums, *mal-apropos*, dry, sledge-hammer, Yankee; national, advertising, useful, &c. It attempts to be smart in every page, with various success, but never with ill-nature and satire.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—A great gloom was thrown over the market to-day, by the accumulation of the failures of another firm in the corn trade. The Baltic ships are little, if anything, short £150,000. Although the arrivals of English wheat, since Monday, have been but moderate, and the show of samples small, the demand for that article was excessively dull, and all descriptions might have been purchase at a reduction in the quotations of 2s per quarter At the conclusion of business scarcely a moiety of the supply had been disposed of. A very large grain ity of foreign wheat was pressed for sale All kinds were a more than equally dull, and 2s per quarter cheaper than on Monday The imports have exceeded 27 000 quarters In barley next to nothing was doing, and the currencies had a downward tendency. Malt trade was excessively dull, at 1s to 2s per quarter less money. Oats were in large supply and heavy request, at a fall in value of from 1s to 2s per quarter All other articles have been purchased on easier terms

ARRIVALS.—English Wheat, 3239 ; barley, 110 ; malt, 877 ; oats, 840. Irish: Wheat barley, —; malt, —; oats 910. Foreign: Wheat, 17 900. Barley, 3360; malt, ——, oats, 2, 8.0. Flour, 1300 sacks, 1300 barrels

English. Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 40s to 50s; ditto white, 52s to 56s; New Ik and Suffolk, red, 34s to 50s; ditto white, 36s to 52s; rye, 32s to 34s; grinding, 24s to 27s; chevalier, 28s to 30s; malting ditto, 34s to 36s; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 68s to 71s; brown do., 67s to 70s Kingston and Ware, 72s to 75s; Devon, 72s to 73s; Suffolk and Cambridge, 70s to 72s Peas, feed oats, 23s to 24s; potato ditto, 27s to 28s. Tongland and Cork, black, 19s to 21s; ditto white, 20s to 22s, ditto boxes, 21s to 23s; Sligo, 44s to 46s; ditto 47s to 49s per quarter less money. Oats were in large supply and heavy request, at a fall in value of from 1s to 2s per quarter All other articles have been purchased on easier terms

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Seed Market.—Canary seed has been in improved request, at very full prices. In all other kinds of seeds, no trade is doing that the quotations are almost nominal. A few parcels of new mustard seed have sold at from 7s to 11s per bushel. Cakes are quite as dear.

Linseed, English, sowing, 52s to 56s per quarter; ditto, crushing, 50s to 52s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 46s to 48s. Hempseed, 32s to 36s per quarter. Coriander, 18s to 21s per cwt. Brown Mustard seed, 9s to 10s; white ditto, 8s to 10s. Tares, 5s 6d to 6s 6d per bushel. English Rapeseed (new) £31 to £33 per last of ten quarters. Linseed cakes, English, £13 to £13 10s, ditto, foreign, £8 10s to £10 per 1000: Rapeseed cakes, £7 10s to £8 0s per ton. Canary, 60s to 64s per quarter English Clover-seed, red, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; extra, up to —s. Foreign, red, —s to —s; extra, —s; white, —s to —s; extra, —s per cwt.

Bread The prices of wheaten bread in the Metropolis are from 8d to 9½d; of household ditto, 6d to 7½d per 4 lbs loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 62s 6d; barley, 38s 11d; oats, 29s 9d; rye, 38s 5d, beans, 50s 2d; peas, 47s 4d.

The Last Weeks' Average.—Wheat, 71s 11d; barley, 43s 7d; oats, 30s 0d; rye, 41s 11d; beans, 53s 4d; peas, 47s 4d.

Tea.—On the whole, a steady business is doing in this article, by private contract, and prices are well supported. Two small public sales have taken place, and a fair quantity has sold at last little alteration in value.

Sugar.—Raw prices having been firmly demanded for all kinds of raw sugar, business has been somewhat checked; yet the rates have an upward tendency. Refined goods are in fair ad 54s 6d for crown, and 55s 6d per cwt. for standard loaves

Coffee.—Most descriptions of coffee command a steady, though not to any brisk, inquiry, at late rates.

Provisions.—We have to report a very inactive demand for Irish butter at a decline in the quotations of 1s per cwt. Carlow, landed, is quoted at 86s to 92s; Carrick, 86s to 90s; Clonmel, 88s; 92s; Cork, 88s to 90s, and Waterford and Limerick, 86s to 88s per cwt. English butter is very dull, and is prices lower. Fine Dorset, fine to fine, making 96s to 104s; second 84s to 90s, per cwt. Fresh, 9s to 10s per dozen lbs Foreign butter is in good supply, and very inquiry, at a decline of from 1s to 2s per cwt. Fine Friesland and 96s to 98s: middling 90s to 92s and other kinds 78s to 90s per cwt. The arrivals of bacon are small, yet the trade is heavy, at barely the late improvement in value. In all other kinds of provisions, very little is doing.

Tallow.—This market is in a very dull state, owing to the large importations, and prices are dec ined 2s to 3s per CWT On the spot, is 47s; and for delivery in the last two months, 46s to 46s 3d, per cwt. town tallow, 47s 3d, net cash

Hops.—Fresh parcels for the best Sussex and Kents are plentiful; favourable accounts of the prospects of the hops have come to hand to-day, and it is stated that picking will be shortly commenced in parts of Kent and Sussex. Fine Brown, fine to fine, making 5gs; large ditto, 4gs 10s; inferior ditto, 4gs 2s to 4gs 6d; prime ditto, 4gs 6d to 4gs 10s; vent, 3s 10d to 4s 10d; small pocks, 4s 6d to 5s 10d; mid. 3s 10d to 4s 6d; ordinary ditto, 3s 2d to 3s 6d; sucklings, 4s 10s to 5s 10s; and coarse and stony pockets, 1gs to 1gs 5s each. Bearts, 1gs; cows, 1ls, sheep and lambs, 11,980; calves 869; pigs, 270.

Newspaper and Leadenhall (Friday).—Only a moderate business was transacted here this morning, at full prices.

Per Rail, by the carcass.—Inferior beef, 2s 10d to 3s 6d; middling ditto 3s 8d to 3s 8d; prime large ditto 3s 10d to 4s 4d; prime small ditto 4s 6d; inferior mutton, 3s 6d to 4s 4d; middling ditto, 4s 2d to 4s 6d; prime ditto, 4s 8d to 4s 10d; veal, 3s 10d to 4s 10d; small pork, 4s 8d to 5s 10d; ditto, 4s 4d to 4s 6d per 8lbs.

ROBERT HERBERT.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The books for transfer of the following Stocks will close as follows:—

Bank Stock, Sept. 21	..	Opens Oct. 15
Three per Cent Reduced, Sept. 9	..	Opens Oct. 20
Three-and-a-Quarter per Cent., Sept. 10	..	Opens Oct. 20
Long Annuities, Sept. 21	..	Opens Oct. 20
Annuities for terms of years, Sept. 10	..	Opens Oct. 20

The rate of discount at the Bank of England, for first class paper, continues 3 per cent., and the Joint-Stock Banks are paying 3 per cent. for money, to be re-paid on demand, or 5½ to 6½ for short but fixed periods. The prospect of any improvement in this state of affairs must be still regarded as distant, while the demand on the part of the Railways continues rather to increase than diminish. A glance at the advertisements put forth last week will sufficiently prove the improbability of any great reduction in the value of money, however productive the harvest may prove. The Great Western, London, Brighton, and South Coast, Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, Caledonian, Midland, Great Western, Manchester and Leeds, Eastern Counties and Norfolk, Railway, with several others, are in the market for mort gage loans at 5 per cent., and the greater number have found it requisite to lengthen the period for which they propose to borrow. From the difficulty of collecting calls, all the lines now in progress of formation, will resort to the same expedient the moment that the terms of their several acts permit. Thus do increased demands on the Money Market must be anticipated, and it is difficult to conjecture what will be the result. The stoppage of many lines, when the amount of calls at present in hand is exhausted, appears more than probable, and in many who now look with nearly easy eyes, will find it prudent to withhold commencement. It is to be earnestly hoped that the Legislature will, early next Session, take steps to relieve the commercial world of these demands upon industry, by extending the period. This will be a safer and more effective measure than tampering with the currency. The latter would only allow the difficulties to increase until beyond control, and panic must fearful than that of 1825 would inevitably and speedily follow, and lead to a state approaching national bankruptcy.

The English Market has been heavy, a d dec ining during the week, in consequence of the approaching accounts for the session of property, from next Thursday, when it passed off, with but indifferent success to the speculators for the rise. Very heavy differences will have to be settled, Consols having quoted at the opening in July, 88¾ to 89, while at the close of the August account 86¾ was the money price, giving a difference of 2½ per cent. against the *bull* party. From July till the present period the tendency has been gradually downwards, with but few exceptions to the rule, and the only recognised bargains were at the following rates: Mexican, 5 per Cent., 1846, 18¾; Portuguese 4 per cent, 25; Spanish, 3 per Cent., 29¼; Dutch, 2½ per Cent. Account, 56; Ditto, 4 per Cent. Certificates, 88¾.

The Share Market has not materially varied during the week, although some important meetings have taken place. The Ambergate, Nottingham, and Boston shareholders have succeeded in remo eling the direction, and have, by an amicable arrangement, postponed all contracts for constructing the line between Bulwell and Lincoln, involving the purchase of the canal. An immediate saving of £800,000 will be effected by this step, and the portion of the line intended for construction will be finished, it is said, by May, without any further call. The Norfolk Railway Shares have improved considerably during the week, having receded to 105, but have since m oved to 110. An issue or shares to the extent of £105,000, bearing 5½ per cent. guaranteed interest, and anticipated reduction in the working expenses, is announced for subscription. The markets heavy at closing prices, being for—Birmingham, Wolverhampton, and Dudley, 15½; Boston, Stamford, and Birmingham, 8½; Caledonian, 31½; Ditto, Half Shares, 14; Ditto, Anglo, 2½; Ditto, Shares of Arms, 18 ex; Ditto York Extension, 5½; Eastern Union, 5½; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 64½; Ditto Half Shares, 21; Great Northern, 24½; Ditto, London and York, 13½; Great North of England, Original Shares, 140; Ditto, Quarter Shares, 35; Hull and Selby, 102; Hull and Manchester, 19½; Leeds and Bradford, 92½; London and Blackwall, 6; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 48½; Ditto Pref. Con., Five per Cent., 49; London and North Western, 164; Ditto, Half Shares, 82½; Ditto ditto New, 10½; Ditto Fifths, 14½; London and South Western, 67½; Ditto New Consolidated Eighths, 4⅝; Ditto, ditto, £40, 3½; Mid and, 115½; Ditto, £40 Shares, 44½; Ditto, Norfolk, 105; Newcastle and Berwick, 26½; Ditto, New, 8½; Norfolk, 110; Ditto, New, £20, 6½; Ditto, Extension, 12½; North British, 29½; Ditto, Half Shares, 13½; Ditto, Quarters, 6½; Ditto Thirds, 4½; North Staffordshire, 9½; North Staffordshire, 8½; Scottish Central, 37½; Shrewsbury and Birmingham 14 x1 : Ditto, ditto, Class B., 14½; Shropshire Union, 13½; South Eastern and Dover, 34½; Ditto, No 4, 5½; South Wales, 9½; South Haven Dock and Railway, 2½; Ditto, Newcast.e, 24½ 3 4; Ditto, Extension, 14½; Ditto, Preference, 11; York and North Midland Extension, 37½ p; Ditto, Preference, 13½; Ditto, East and West Riding Extension, 24½, Northern of France, 10½; Paris and Lyons, 9½; Paris and Strasbourg, 9½; Sambre and Meuse, 8½.

SATURDAY MORNING.—The failure of another firm connected with the Corn Trade was announced yesterday. It was of long standing and respectability, transacting business principally with Essex and Sussex. Consols were rather more animated yesterday at opening, but closed less firmly. The last prices were 86¾ to 87¼ for Account. There was nothing worthy of record in the Foreign or Share Markets.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 24

BANKRUPTS

H. BOWEN, Coventry, clothier. J. HOLLAND, Bury St. Edmunds, milliner. S. C and H. EVERETT, Millwall, engineers. A. JESSOP, Dewsbury, Yorkshire, stuffmaker. J and B. M'NAB, Commercial-road, Pimlico, builders. A. BRADLEY, Gainsborough, grocer. J. TAVERNER, Nuneaton, Warwickshire, si k manufacturer

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED

W. FOSTER, Hollingwood, Lancashire, manufacturer

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS

M GLASSFORD, Glasgow, calico printer A. MILLER, Dundee, brewer. J. and J. SHACKLETON, Glasgow, manufacturers T. WADDELL, Cumbernauld, Dumbartonshire, boxmaker. W. RICHMOND and Co. WINTON, Glasgow, merchants.

FRIDAY, AUG. 27

WAR-OFFICE, Aug. 27.

Coldstream Regiment of Foot Guards. H. W. J Blog to be Ensign and Lieutenant.

Tenth Foot Asst. Surg. W. Hughes to be Surgeon, vice Baldwin, resigned.

Capt Monteith Rifleman Lieut J Bourke to be Lieutenant, vice Turner.

HOSPITAL STAFF.—J. T. Clarke, M.D., to be Assistant-Surgeon to the Forces, vice Bailey.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED

W SUTCLIFFE and W. LEACH, B lding Bradford, Yorkshire, worsted-stuff manufacturers

BANKRUPTS

G. MADDISON, Swaffham, Norfolk, grocer F B de VERVILLE, Westbourne crescent, Hyde park, boarding-house keeper C. ROBERTSON, Leicester place, Leicester square, master mariner. J RAWLINGS, Foley-place, Middlesex, coach-maker. J. SPALDING, Cambridge, ironmonger. J. A. HARPER, heretofore trading under the name of J. Alexander, and now under the name of J. Middleton, Harrington-street North, Hamp-

stead-road, lodging-house keeper. G. CLAYTON, Albany-road, Camberwell, auctioneer. W. VAUGHAN, Ryde, Isle of Wight, earthenware and glass-dealer. [illegible] WINTON Carpenter, City commission-agent. H. BOWEN, Dorset, clothier. [illegible] PEARN, Bristol, grocer. W. GODDARD, Nottingham, hosier. J. FENTON, Oakden-k, Derby, hosier. W. BEDELL, St Leonard's, paper and general dealer. W. SMITH, Bradford, Yorkshire, cloth manufacturer. H. HOLDEN, Strafford, wheelmaker. J. STEPHENSON, Hounslow, licensed victualler. [illegible] Ham draper. T. SIMPSON, Warrington, Warrington-upon-Tyne, innkeeper. H. THOMPSON, Manchester, and Salford, near Driffield, Yorkshire corn-dealer. C. JONES, Birkenhead, Cheshire, printer. [illegible] Dairy-field, Lancashire, cotton-spinner. J. T. H [illegible] Liverpool, share-broker. T. WAKEFIELD, Sut [illegible] merchant.

BRIGSTOCK and CO., Edinburgh, wine-merchants

BIRTHS

In Hyde Park-street, Lady Astley, of a daughter.—At Enfield, the lady of Major Ramsay, of twin daughters, one still born.—At Seaside Grange-street, Hyde Park gardens, the lady of John Bishop Culpeper, Esq., of a son.—At Teddington, Middlesex, the wife of James Scarlett, Esq., of a son.—At Chester, the lady of Sir Edward Watkin, of a daughter.—At Mount Ephraim, Inverness-shire, Mrs. Mackintosh, of a son.—At Exton Park, Rutland, the Lady Constance Agmore, of a daughter.—At Berkeley-square, the wife of Cosmo Richard Howard, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

At Lyndhurst, Henry John Scandly, Esq., to Agnes Georgiana, third daughter of the late Sir Edward Poore, Bart., of Rushmore, Hants.—At Bath, on the 11th inst. by the Rev. Charles Cox, Rector, assisted by the Rev. Sir Marmaduke Constable, Bart., Edward Stanley, eldest son of the late Lieut.-Colonel Stanley, of Alderley, to Harriet Jane, daughter of J. D. Lockhart, Esq.—At Shrewsbury, the Rev. J. W. Sherringham, to Caroline Harriet, daughter of the late Lieut.-Colonel Forrest.—At Hythe, Kent, by the Bishop of Winchester, assisted by the Rev. James Richard Anderson to Elizabeth Julia, eldest daughter of the Hon. and Rev. Edward Pelham Brenton.—At St George's, Hanover-square, Thomas Hamilton, Esq., to Lady Harriet Purgell Bouverie, to Jane, eldest daughter of Henry Symons, Esq.—At St. Margaret's, Westminster, Joseph Stephenson, Esq., to Emily Margaret, third daughter of the late [illegible] Esq., Treasurer [illegible] Hospital.—At [illegible] Mary's, Bryanston-square, [illegible] Esq., to Mary Anne, [illegible] Esq., of Wimpole-street.—At [illegible] Hannah's, Lancaster-place, [illegible] Esq., to Mary Ann, [illegible] Esq., of Bedford Square.—At [illegible] Mary's, Bryanston-square, [illegible] Esq., to Mary Anne, [illegible] Esq., of Wimpole-street.—At [illegible] Hannah's, Lancaster-place, [illegible] Esq., to Mary Ann, [illegible] Esq., of Bedford Square.—At the same place, George Frederick Cust, third son of the late [illegible] Esq., Commissioner of Customs.—At Ramsgate, John William Cundy, Esq.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor, Mr. BATTY.—MONDAY, AUGUST 30th, Extraordinary season of the wonderful productions at this National Temple of Arts. The Equestrian feats by the first artistes of equitation, astonished and unequalled in their various and extraordinary performances. The astonishing performances of Signor Ricardo, the Globe Evolutionist, has been the theme of admiration during the past week. This celebrated Artist will, on every evening, display in his action with the new successful Spectacle, THE HORSE OF THE ELEMENTS, in which he will appear as Earth, Air, and Water. New and brilliant Feats of Horsemanship, concluding with MASSANOI, THE BRIGAND OF ITALY.—Box-office open from Ten till Four.—Stage Manager, Mr. W. D. Broadfoot.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION

COLLINS'S ODE on the PASSIONS will be recited by Mr. J. RUSSELL, with Illustrations in a Series of DRAWINGS, magnified by means of the OXYACETYLENE MICROSCOPE, accompanied by Music by Dr. Wallis, on the Mornings of Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday and on the Evenings of Tuesday and Thursday. Dr. Bachhoffner's LECTURES on NATURAL PHILOSOPHY will commence every Evening at the conclusion of the TELEGRAPHS, &c. CHEMICAL LECTURES by Robert Hunter every Evening. [illegible] Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. [illegible] beam dis. OPTICAL EFFECTS include the last DISSOLVING VIEWS, DIVING BELL and DIVER, with EXPERIMENTS, &c., &c. Admission 1s.; Schools Half price.

WALHALLA.—MADAME WARTON'S UNEQUALLED TABLEAUX VIVANS.—Production of a splendid New Series of TABLEAUX, in which MADAME WARTON will appear. Triumphant and continued success of the Intensely WHITE MARBLE STATUE GROUPINGS, with the novel effects produced by the NEW CHEMICAL LIGHT, by Mr. G. Ashby, of the Royal Surrey Zoological Gardens, and pronounced by the public press unanimously to be the most beautiful Illusion of the day. MADAME WARTON begs respectfully to inform the Nobility and public, that by particular desire of several of her distinguished patronesses, the PERFORMANCE OF the WHITE MARBLE STATUE GROUPINGS will take place on TUESDAY, September 7th, at Seven o'Clock, comprising a Selection from CAN-YA, FLAZMAN, and from the ANTIQUE, &c. &c. Private Boxes, Stalls, and Tickets at Mr. Ebsworth's Scale, No. 1, Rosemead Seats, 5s.; Promenade, 1s.; Juveniles, to the Reserved Seats and Stalls, Half-price.

BRETT and LITTLE'S TELEGRAPH.—The Patentees are now prepared to GRANT LICENCES to Railway Companies or other parties for the use of their Patent, and are ready to receive applications from Companies proposing to avail themselves of the same, either for that purpose, or otherwise. Tickets to view, may be obtained at the offices, Parliament Inn, Horse Guards, Whitehall.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.—ACCELERATION OF TRAINS.—On and after the 1st SEPTEMBER, 1847, the Long Trains on this Railway will be accelerated in their passage at [illegible] minutes each, and will consequently be [illegible] from the present Time Table. New Bills of the same arranged for will be had in application at the Railway stations

By order of the Directors, CHAS. A. SAUNDERS, Secretary

CLERICAL, MEDICAL, AND GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the usual DIVIDEND of Five per Cent., less income tax, on the paid up Capital on the Shares of the Society, will be PAYABLE at this Office, on and after the 10th day of August next, to Shareholders only, having a distance may obtain their Dividends either by sending an order to the Secretary, or by applying to any of the Society's Agents. GEO. H. FARRER, Resident Secretary.

No. 99, Great Russell street, Bloomsbury.

BOROUGH OF LAMBETH.—TESTIMONIAL TO B. HAWES, Esq. As a numerous and influential MEETING OF the ELECTORS of LAMBETH, and other FRIENDS of Mr HAWES, held at the HORNS TAVERN, KENNINGTON, AT MIDDAY, on

[illegible] REDMEAD, Esq., in the Chair;

It was resolved unanimously,

That, under the peculiar circumstances in which, by the result of the recent Election, this Borough and Mr Benjamin Hawes, its late representative, have been placed, peculiar, but in regard to the Borough alone, but as affecting the character and position of Mr Hawes as its Member, the interests of the Country at large. This Meeting deem it incumbent on them to offer to that Gentleman some public Testimonial, calculated to convey in it sense of his services and worth, and the expression of their feelings, under the circumstances in which they, such him, are at this moment placed; and that the shape in which such Testimonial shall be offered, be referred to a Committee now to be appointed, to consider and advise, with a request to them to take for that immediate steps, in the most effective mode, the feelings of the Electors and others, thus expressed

That, to assist and carry on the above views, a Subscription List be now opened, and that the following Gentlemen form the Committee of Management

John Arnbrin, Esq.,	...	Bridge-road.
John Brown, Esq.,	...	Camberwell.
John Brooks, Esq.,	...	Kennington.
John Curling, Esq.,	...	[illegible]-square, Southwark.
J. H. Dowsett, Esq.,	...	[illegible]-square.
W. Cory, Esq.,	...	Common-road.
R. Fossil, Esq.,	...	Wandsworth-road
T. Grissel, Esq.,	...	York-road.
J. Grady, Esq.,	...	4, Union-place.
H. A. H. [illegible]	...	Kennington-green.
J. H. Harmer, Esq.,	...	Bishop Lodge.
T. Johnson, Esq.,	...	Peckham.
W. Merrett, Esq.,	...	Addiscombe street
H. Mead, Esq.,	...	Addiscombe.
S. M. Peto, Esq. M.P.	...	42 [illegible]-place.
Charles Pugh, Esq.,	...	Brook, Dames, and Pancras'-well, Borough.
I. Redhead, Esq.,	...	Clapham-road, and Mark-lane, City
James Rosenior, Esq.,	...	Camberwell.
J. Sen. Esq.,	...	Old Broad-street.
T. C. Sim, Esq.,	...	Brixton.
Capt Wood,	...	Clapham-rise
A. Wharton Esq.,	...	Addiscombe-place, Camberwell.
W. Young Esq.,	...	Addiscombe-road.

The Committee to appoint one invite the co-operation in Fall who appreciate, with them, the high character and merit of Mr Hawes, and request all Subscriptions and communications and contributions may be forwarded to any of their body.

By direction of the Committee,

JAMES J. BLAKE, } Hon. Secs.
H. HILL, }

METCALFE and CO.'s NEW PATTERN TOOTH-BRUSH, and SMYRNA SPONGES. Useful inquiry.—For proof of the extreme durability, power of cleaning, and true economy, see all who have used Metcalfe's Brushes. The Tooth-brush performs the most searching cleansing by the delicate and effective use of the fingers, and searching to the most extraordinary manner; hairs never come loose, is Fossilizer penetrating Half-Bristles, with the durable unbleached grass arched, the best and not soften, can compass hair. Improved Clothes-brush, that cleans harmlessly, in one-third the time. The new Velvet-brush, and Genuine Stock of good and selected Smyrna Sponge, at METCALFE and CO.'s only Establishment, 130a, Oxford-street, one door from Holles-street

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A LITERARY MONUMENT TO SHAKSPERE.—On WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1st, will be published, Part I. of THE SHAKSPERE NEWSPAPER, with all the SHAKSPERE ILLUSTRATIONS. Price 2d.—London: PARTRIDGE [illegible] Paternoster-row. The Wellcome Trace supplied at the Printing Office, 13a, Salisbury-square, Fleet-street, to which plate it is requested that [illegible] Advertisements intended for insertion, be immediately forwarded.

On the 1st of September will be Published, price 6d., in a handsome cover, adapted for the pocket or desk; also, price 5d., on a large type and fine paper,

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On the 1st of September, 1847, will be published Part II. of THE DRAWING-ROOM MAGAZINE; or, Ladies' Book of Fancy Needlework, and Choice Literature. The Drawing-Room Magazine "—This is a new publication, and is [illegible] of fancy needlework, and [illegible] numerous portraits [illegible] ture; and is the most elegant and by far the most attractive periodical of its class. It has [illegible] drawings—executed by first-rate artists—which [illegible] the work additionally useful, and the excellent character of the letterpress combine to make it a periodical unhesitatingly to be recommended.—Sheffield Courant.

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* * Communications to be addressed to the Editor, care of Messrs. Houlston and Stoneman

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CAUTION.—LESSONS in MILLINERY and DRESS-MAKING.—Mrs. HOWELL of 304, Regent-street, S.W. Inventress of Teaching the Art of Dress-making in a Series of Lessons, begs to inform the Public she has NOT removed, nor has she any connection with any other house assuming the same name, from [illegible] gives instruction at hours [illegible] in Cutting, Fitting, and Assorting in the most Flawless style, in Six Lessons, for one Guinea. [illegible] Mrs. Howell's system is [illegible] recommended by reference to Pupils. "Apprentices Wanted.—Millinery Rooms.—Please to observe, 304

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New Autumn Silks for 6os. Silk are Walking Dresses, at 2s. 6d per yard.

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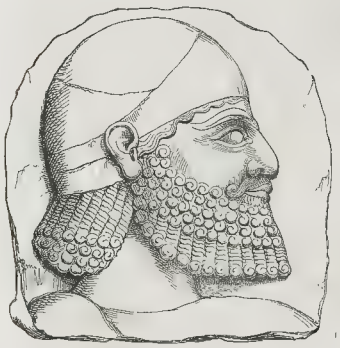
The above goods are of a very [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

For PATTERNS, Address KING and SHEATH, 261, Regent-street.

NOW IS THE IDENTICAL EPOCH to lay in a Stock of Bargains in Articles of Necessity, as well as [illegible] Goods are the Establishment to London can Ladies meet with greater temptations than at 257, Regent-street. DIXON has [illegible] this season when Manufacturers and Patrons have been [illegible] extraordinary Bargains, as he now invites the Public to participate in the advantage. In Collars, Evening Handkerchiefs, Caps, and Cap Ribbons, Fronts, Bonnets, Head-dress, Flowers, Crape, and Mantle and Frock Goddes, he has seen on half their value, and every article in Fancy Goods, &c., is determined to sacrifice so largely that no reasonable price will be refused for Lace and Silk Mantles, Caps, Capes, Hair Nets, &c. Ribbons, Gloves, and Hosiery.

THE LONDON GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE, [illegible] JAY and CO.'s ESTABLISHMENT for every [illegible] Requisite for Family Mourning, is the most [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

THE NIMROUD MARBLES AT THE BRITISH MUSEUM.—SECOND ARRIVAL.



NO. 1.—TURBANED HEAD.

SHORTLY after the publication of our former article upon the interesting Sculptures from Nimroud, which had then been deposited in the British Museum, several cases filled with additional Sculptures arrived in the London Docks, consigned to the care of Mr. Stirling, of Sheffield, with a view to their final transfer to the *National Collection*. The importance of the Sculptures to the Scriptural inquirer, induced us to examine them minutely, and to fully detail that portion which first reached this country. In continuation of the subject, we propose on the present occasion to furnish some account of the last importation, and trust that our readers may not be unwilling to receive it, although some time may yet elapse before we shall be able to complete the History by describing the second part of the first collection now on its way to England. It would appear that Mr. Hector, an enterprising English merchant of Bagdad, who had resided during many years in the country, had long turned his attention to archæological science, and been led to make some excavations at Khorsabad, in the vicinity of that mine of antiquities first found, and now exhausted, by M. Botta, the French Consul at Mossul. Mr. Hector was so fortunate as to succeed in rescuing several fragments of great value to us, as links in the chain of research, without which the collection of these remains would have been imperfect; and he lost no time in forwarding the result of his labours to the charge of his intelligent friend, Mr. Stirling, of Sheffield. Mr. Stirling was well aware that the public attention had been considerably attracted to the excavations going on amongst the ruins of Nineveh; and he, therefore, immediately took active measures towards securing these fresh records for the nation. He put himself into communication with the authorities of the British Museum, and eventually effected the transfer of the curious property to the Trustees for £400, an amount which we hope will not deter our enterprising countryman from embarking in a second speculation, as we presume that this ancient soil is rich in similar records of the past. We will now proceed with our description, by continuing the arrangement adopted in our first Paper, so that the series of articles, when concluded, will form a complete catalogue of the entire collection of Assyrian antiquities in the British Museum; subject, of course, to such alteration of numbers as the ultimate classification by the authorities may render necessary.

No. 1 of this fresh arrival is a head with a turban laid in folds close round; a row of curls appears from underneath the turban at the back; the beard is short and formally curled, and no ear-rings are visible.—(*See the Engraving.*)

No. 2 is a head uncovered; the hair arranged in six formal rows of curls at the back; the face is very full, and quite beardless; a three-lobed ear-ring is shown.—(*See the Engraving.*)

No. 3.—Head similar to the last, with the turbans alike. The shoulder indicates that the left arm is raised. In all these heads, the remains of colouring matter can be seen in the eyes.

No. 4.—Head similar to No. 2; but the ear-ring is a long pendant, instead of three-lobed; the neck of the robe is embroidered, and colour is still visible in the eyes and hair.

No. 5.—Head like No. 2 in all respects; embroidery represented on the part of the garment which is visible on the shoulder.

No. 6.—Head like the last, but without indication or colour. An ornament, resembling a chain of metal plates, appears over the shoulder.

No. 7.—Turbaned head, like No. 1, but with considerable colour in the eye. The thumb and palm of the hand are visible upon the right shoulder.

No. 8.—Fragment, containing two human feet, and the fetlock of a horse. The foot of the horse, with a portion of the tail, are in front; and immediately behind is a human foot, with a part of the fringed and embroidered garment above it. The second foot, which has a similar fringed garment above, belongs to a distinct figure. Three rows of cuneiform characters, in a very perfect state, form the base of this fragment.

No. 9. Entire figure of the King: dimensions, 8 feet 11 inches and 3 feet. His cap is the usual truncated cone, richly decorated, with the small cone at the top, and the two long embroidered and fringed fillets depending from the back. He wears long pendant earrings, and his beard is very long, and, like the hair, formally curled. The under dress reaches to the feet; it is embroidered with rosettes in square compartments, and bordered with a tasselled fringe. The mantle is adorned with rosettes, disposed over its surface, and has, besides, a fringe, with an embroidered heading. The sandals on his feet are painted. His left hand rests upon the hilt of his sword, the two-lioned scabbard of which appears at the back. His right hand is raised, and holds a long staff. Upon the wrists are bracelets, with richly-carved rosettes; and on his arm is a decorated metal armlet, lapping over.—(*See the Engraving.*)

NO. 9.—FIGURE OF KING.

No. 10.—Entire figure, the same as the preceding. This figure is beardless, the head uncovered, and the hair elaborately curled in the same fashion as all the other beardless figures. The carving is a highly-ornamented pendant; he wears an armlet wrapped twice round the arm and elaborately finished at each end, and on the wrists are bracelets of four rings, connected by a rosette-shaped clasp. He has sandals on his feet. The robe, which reaches to his feet, has a deep knotted fringe with an embroidered heading, and over the robe is worn a peculiar article of dress suspended from the neck to below the waist. It consists of a broad band of embroidery like that on the robe, from the entire length of which falls a double row of fringe or fur extending to the knee, and covering in the whole of the back of the figure from the shoulder—it, likewise, forms a covering to the arm, to a little above the elbow. The sword hilt appears in this ornamented band, and the point protrudes at the back of the figure. The right hand is clasped in the left in the conventional attitude of respect mentioned formerly, and would suggest that this figure is an attendant upon some important personage. In front of the figure is a part of a sword, and a portion of a fringed garment, indicating that this is but one of a group.

No. 11.—Figure, size three feet three and one foot four. This apparently represents a priest. The hair and long beard are elaborately curled, and round the head is a chaplet of twisted cords and rosettes, tied behind, the tassel being visible; as is, also, the large tassel under the hair. He wears long pendant ear-rings, over-lapping armlets on the arm, and rosette clasped bracelets on the wrists. The right hand is raised holding what seems to resemble a pine cone; and in the left hand, which is slightly extended, is an implement like a whip with three thongs, with large beads at the end of each; or, as is more probable, a branch of some plant, either a mystic emblem or an offering. The figure is attired in a short under-dress with embroidery and knotted fringe; a long mantle with a simple fringe; two cords and tassels depending from the waist. Passing under the right arm, and over the left shoulder, is a deep fringe or fur, headed by embroidery, apparently a similar article of costume to that described in the last figure

No. 12.—Fragments of two colossal horses' heads, richly caparisoned in the highly decorated head-trappings, the parts of which resemble those at present in use in the East. A hand is seen holding the horses, but no other part of the figure remains.—(*See the Engraving.*)

Nos. 13 and 14.—Fragments of smaller horses' heads, similarly decorated.

No. 15.—Figure of Priest, like No. 11—with a similar chaplet on the head. The right hand is upraised, and the left holds the same implement or branch as before described. The feet are without sandals, and the dress is the same excepting that the short tunic is without fringe, whilst the upper robe is embroidered above the fringe. The foregoing contains the details of the fragments at present before the public. There are, however, some few others now undergoing repair, and, as they will be arranged within a few days, we will conclude by enumerating them. The first and most important, is a figure of the same dimensions as Nos. 9 and 10. The head is uncovered, the hair and long beard are elaborately curled; two long embroidered and fringed fillets hang from the back of his head. The remaining details of the dress are the same, in all respects as No. 10, excepting that the robe is richly ornamented. The armlets resemble those worn by the King in No. 9—and the bracelets have ten strings connected by large rosettes. The right hand of this figure is upraised, and the left rests upon the handle of the sword, which appears under and behind the surcoat.—(*See the Engraving.*) The end of a staff is seen in front of this figure, and we should much like to examine whether the corresponding part at No. 9 does not fit, as we are disposed to think that these two figures represent an interview between the great King and possibly the governor of some province of the empire.

The next fragment is a Colossal Head, the details of which are like No. 1.

The next is a Figure of the same size as Nos. 11 and 15. He holds a bow in his left hand, and two arrows in his right. His quiver is slung behind him, and his fringed tunic, wrapping over in front, reaches but midway down the thigh. His beard is short and curled, and his head is uncovered.

The fourth fragment is a Figure of the same size as the last. He is habited in a long robe, with scalloped fringe embroidered above; and the upper dress is open in the front. The figure, like the former, is bareheaded, and has a short curled beard. The left hand is raised, and holds a bag, or water-skin, which the right hand supports at the back.

The remaining fragments consist of a part of a Head, with a short beard; two hands and arms, with rosette-clasped bracelets, one being of colossal size; and the point of a scabbard decorated with the two lions.

It will be seen by the foregoing description that this second collection of Sculptures is deficient in that poetical and historical interest which so eminently distinguished the previous arrival, almost every fragment of which told its peculiar tale, and instructed us in the manners and customs of the period. It is true that a first view would lead us to suppose that these Sculptures consist only of isolated figures; a more mature inspection, however, would soon satisfy the observer that such is not the case; and that they form parts of large, and even colossal ranges of Sculptures, similar in character to the smaller friezes of Nimroud. But even if it were so, if they *did* consist only of a series of isolated figures, we must not, therefore, infer that they are the less worthy of notice: for, apart from their great superiority as regards mechanical execution, the mere fact that they are the *only* specimens we can obtain from the place of their exhumation (all the other Sculptures from Khorsabad being the property of the French Government) would alone render them of great moment to us. It is for these reasons that we have devoted so much space to the subject, and we hope that our readers will not esteem our researches amongst such furtive matter as an undue encroachment upon their patience.

NO. 2.—HEAD UNCOVERED.

NO. 12.—FRAGMENTS OF COLOSSAL HORSES' HEADS.

In conclusion, it may not be altogether irrelevant to add a few words regarding the mode of transporting such immense masses of stone across the country from the sites of excavation to the sea-coast; not by any means the least interesting or wonderful work, in the absence of machinery and the usual mechanical appliances. The slabs are conveyed to the banks of the river by men, aided, in some instances, by rude rollers, where suitable portions of trees happen to be near at hand. Arrived at the banks of the Tigris, the precious relics are placed upon rafts, constructed of wood and reeds, sustained by skins inflated with air, such as the inhabitants ordinarily use in transporting their merchandise from Diarbekir to Bagdad, at which city the merchant lands his cargo. He then breaks up the raft, sells the materials at a profit, expels the air from the skins, packs them upon a mule, and returns by land to his home to prepare new rafts for fresh speculations. At Bagdad, the Sculptures are transferred to boats with single sails which convey them to the Persian Gulf, where they are again transferred to the ships appointed to bring them to England.

M.

London, August 25th, 1847.

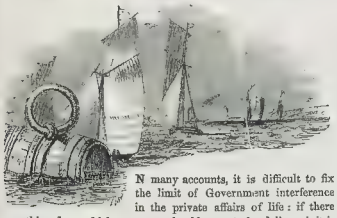
FIGURE RESEMBLING NO. 10

LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLE, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, AUGUST 28, 1847.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 279.—Vol. XI.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1847. [Sixpence.

THE RIVER AND THE STEAMERS.



In many accounts, it is difficult to fix the limit of Government interference in the private affairs of life: if there is anything from which a country should pray to be delivered, it is a Government that arrogates to itself the title and duties of a "paternal" one, for under it a people soon becomes apathetic, dependent, and almost incapable of exertion. But total neglect of what may be called the internal police of a nation, is quite as mischievous; and this is the side on which we err. For the protection of property, we have more extensive and better arrangements than any people of Europe; we are well watched and well lighted, at all hours and in all places: the depredator of a handkerchief scarcely has hold of your property, ere the law, through its officer, has tight hold of him. The silk bandana, the net purse, and the watch, are not left exclusively to your own custody—a free and constitutional Government has its eye on them, and its strong hand on all who may be tempted to effect an unauthorised transfer of the possession.

Your life, on the other hand, is but partially cared for; no individual, certainly, may kill or slay you, with weapons or otherwise; but Corporations and Companies, enrolled "according to Act of Parliament," may make away with and destroy you almost with impunity. With a good dividend in view, the great conveyancers of the age may cut down expenses to the lowest possible point, may load trains and crowd steamers to the utmost limit of what they will hold; and when an accident happens, the public is thrown into a "state of great excitement," General Pasley investigates, a Coroner enquires, a few widows and orphans are thrown on the public funds for support; if the case is very bad, some underling is discharged, or perhaps imprisoned: but more frequently it turns out that nobody is to blame, that, on the contrary, everybody has been "most exemplary and attentive in the discharge of their duties," and in a few days the whole affair is forgotten, and things go on just as before.

The destruction of the *Cricket* steamer, loaded with people in the midst of what may now be called one of the most public thoroughfares of London, though attended with a loss of life almost miraculously small compared to what it might have been under any other circumstances, or had it occurred a few minutes sooner or later, has excited rather more than the usual degree of attention.

As some thousands have during the past year run a daily risk of being scalded to death, blown to atoms, or drowned by a cheap company, for "the small sum of a halfpenny," there is at the present moment a lively sense of peril escaped, and some doubts whether cheapness may not in some cases be dearly purchased. We will avail ourselves of the opportunity to make a few observations on the whole condition of the London river, and the conveyance upon it, which we have no hesitation in pronouncing disgraceful to the age.

The *Cricket* and its engines were a product of the spirit of competition carried to the point where it becomes dangerous to the public, instead of serviceable. The problem whether it was possible to convey a mass of some two hundred human beings through a certain space, by steam, at a halfpenny each, with a profit, was decided in the affirmative by certain speculators; only one element was left out of the calculation—the safety of those conveyed; that was a matter of perfect indifference. The ignorance of the mass of the public on all such matters is total and complete; and as in a city with nearly two millions of inhabitants there is always an immense number to whom cheapness is an object, any scheme, with that for the bait, will answer in a money sense. If a company were to knock together a hulk of rotten wood in the shape of a steamer, and fit it with engines warranted to burst at the lowest pressure—yet if they offered to carry the confiding and careless public at a farthing a head, twice the distance it is possible to do for a penny, the wretched tub would be loaded till there was no standing room. Now the question is, whether individual avarice should be allowed to speculate unchecked on public ignorance, with the certainty of causing an indefinite destruction of human life? We think not. While a case of manslaughter, or murder, or homicide by misadventure, sets in motion a whole machinery for detection and punishment, the prevention of wholesale slaughter, perpetrated for the gain of a certain per centage on so much capital, ought to be made rather more difficult than it is at present. To those who mingled with the terror-stricken crowds who gathered at the river side after the explosion of the *Cricket*, it was evident that a sense of a want of some protection against the "competition" of the many speculators in locomotion, exists in the public mind. Vague expressions that "the Government ought to do something," were frequent; it is useless to say the public need not use these modes of conveyance if they do not like; the bulk of the public neither reason, nor enquire, nor have the means of enquiring, whether a steamer or a railway is safe or not. They see a certain price, and a certain distance they are to be carried for it; they rush in thousands to the "cheap" boat, or the "cheap" excursion train—the very immensity of the number

EXPLOSION OF THE "CRICKET," THAMES STEAMER.—(SEE PAGE 167).

giving an idea of security; and it is only some hideous accident that startles them into a knowledge of the truth, and of the rottenness of the material agents their lives are trusted to.

It may be said, too, that by law there is some power of inspection and control given to somebody over these matters; Acts of Parliament certainly exist, but they are dead letters; practically, they are never enforced. Who inspected or warranted safe, the engines of the *Cricket*, about which the most that is known is, that they were meant to effect an un-heard-of saving in fuel. No one knows whether either captain or engineer were at their post; it is said to be a common practice in the river steamers to leave the engines to themselves for uncertain intervals of time, short or long, as the case may be; there is no periodical examination of the boats or machinery; it is left to the conscience of the proprietors to work both as long as they will hold together; if a case of palpable neglect is seen by the passengers, there are no means of punishing it; and even after such a dreadful accident as the last, on the first day of the inquest, no one attended on the part of the Government, either to speak to the state or nature of the engines, or to watch the enquiry on the part of the public, nor was it was stated that any official measures had been taken in the matter. The proprietors of the boat and the makers of the engines were represented by skilled legal gentlemen, ready to twist every statement of public ignorance or public fear to the advantage of their clients; in fact, to entangle and confuse the main question as much as possible, that the blame, if there be any, may, as usual, rest on—nobody. What chance has the public under such circumstances?

The more closely the system of conveyance on the river is examined, the more plainly it will be seen that the wholesome regulations enforced on land have not been applied to it—though they are much more required. We will run over a few points of contrast.

Every omnibus, every driver, and every conductor is numbered, and, in case of insolence, overcharge, or misconduct, summary process is very possible: it is the same with every cab; and the knowledge of the hold their fare has on them, insures a very fair degree of civility and good conduct: considering their numbers, summonses are rare; and, it has been remarked, by one of the London Magistrates, that, in any dispute as to distance, in the majority of cases the cabman is right. Compare this control and its result with the state of things on the river: the ticket-sellers and ticket-takers on the piers, and their hangers-on, are, perhaps, the most unprincipled and ill-conducted men of their class in the metropolis. If they think they have the slightest chance of success, they will deny the receipt of a check, and exact the fare again; and the amount of plunder realised in this way is immense: where they cannot effect this they are insolent to excess; and, as there is generally a knot of four or five supporting each other, a single passenger has no chance: threats of violence, gross abuse, sometimes actual assaults, are common; and very few of these cases ever come before a Magistrate, for, to punish a steamboat official, you must hunt up a whole series of officers: if you find somebody called a secretary he refers you to somebody else called a solicitor, and you are politely informed you "may bring an action!"

A policeman is, of course, never to be found, and any enquiry as to the name of any of these vagabonds, is quite useless. As to the safety of the public, it is left to chance; the only check on the number of passengers is the vessel's power of floating. As long as she can swim the captains pack them together, till it is just possible to stand upright, under tight compression; the swaying of the boats is sometimes awful, and we have seen old sailors, who had often crossed the Atlantic, turn pale at the evident danger of which the cockney freight was blissfully, but not severely ignorant. One crack in the machinery, and its consequent alarm and rush, would send the whole mass to the bottom; and some day it will happen. This scene is hourly repeated; yet while licensing omnibuses and hackney carriages for a certain number of passengers only, we suffer a steamer to pile up human beings on its deck till even avarice begins to fear, and puts off just clear of the sinking point. What is punished in the Serpentine is permitted in the river, though on the river the practice is a hundred times more perilous. Again, all omnibuses are timed, and are compelled to observe a comparative regularity; steamers stop where they please, and lately have, in some instances, refused to go their full journey after the fares had been paid for it! There was, as usual, no redress. Omnibus proprietors are not allowed to obstruct the public streets by boardings and erections for their own purposes. On the river banks steamboat companies appear to do just what they like, throwing out long lines of rickety piers, made of dirty barges, planked over at any spot that suits them; two rival companies may place their piers side by side, where one would suffice, on the principle of the two holes in the barn-door, the big one for the cat, and the small one for the kitten! As these double places of embarkation the public is continually deluded into taking wrong tickets for the boat that never comes, to the stirring up of vexation and bile. All along the river banks these piers are an eyesore, a public nuisance, and an obstruction. Only in one place has the evil been remedied—at Blackfriars, where, after the drowning of a due number of her Majesty's subjects, the Corporation built something like a convenient landing place, the use of which was forced on the steamers by something like a civil or rather civic war. Everywhere else the finest highway through the greatest capital of Europe, is obstructed by a series of floating abominations that would disgrace a nation of Esquimaux. Let any one look at the two banks of the Thames, from where it enters the metropolis to where it quits it, and ask himself if they resemble the boundaries of a wealthy capital, of the centre and heart of the nation that can construct Docks and Railways? Heaps of rubbish, in some places becoming overgrown with rushes and marshy vegetation, though close to the traffic of the Strand; filthy sewers, open to the eye, and still more perceivable by the nose; dirt, dilapidation, disorder, and every sordid and noxious thing, disgrace the banks of the River ludicrously misnamed the "Silver Thames." Yet the Corporation of London is supposed to be the "conservators" of this important artery, and possesses wealth in that capacity: what it does, or what is its duty, no one can define; but one fact is evident—that, under the conservation of the City, the Thames is fast degenerating into a filthy ditch—a sewer of considerable size, with a tide in it. The fact is, the River, and all upon it, is shamefully neglected: the regulations that are enforced on the traffic of the streets have no parallel on the water, though the "silent highway" is becoming more used than the paved one. If a complaint is made, the Lord Mayor has no power, and the delinquents escape. The new state of things has outgrown the old regulations, and no new ones adequate to the purpose are made. The old watermen were as much checked by the law as the cabmen; Steam has exterminated them; the same controlling power ought now to be placed over the steamers that supply their place. Why should they be allowed to run with defective engines any more than a cab can be driven with horses unequal to their load? The Government must take the City authorities in hand, and stir them into something like life; if they cannot remove the useless piers that obstruct the River way, and supply something more worthy of us, the work must be done by others who can. All that is subjected to the Corporation seems to grow torpid and dead; but the River is its triumph of carelessness and apathy. There, steamers, piers, and all about them, require a sharp revision and superintendence. How many more explosions and drownings will be required to effect it?

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

PARISIANA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, August 31.

The Court of Peers met yesterday at two o'clock, and the sitting opened with a long report of the Chancellor, which was followed by the requisitory of the Procureur General, after which the Court decided that the public action against the Duke of Praslin was extinct, and that Henriette Delzay Desportes was to be sent before the Tribunal de Premiere Instance, for the continuation of the proceedings commenced against her. As it was expected, the Chancellor has deemed it necessary to have printed and circulated among the Peers a collection of the letters of the Duchess de Praslin, together with all the details of the proceedings, interrogatories, &c., the whole of which amounts to more than 200 quarto pages.

Although no official documents have been published as yet respecting the contemplated changes in the Algerine administration, the Parisian press agrees in stating that the Government has come to a final decision on that important question. The Duke of Aumale is to be Governor-General, and have for his military mentor General Changarnier, who shall be promoted to the rank of Major-General. A sole direction for civil affairs will be substituted for the present three directors of Finances, the Interior, and Public Works.

Lastly, the affairs of Algeria, instead of being as formerly, under the exclusive control of the Minister of War, will be divided between the different departments of Government; but there is to be in the office of the Minister for Foreign Affairs, a central direction, in which will be concentrated the whole of the correspondence between the colony and the mother country.

A Council of Ministers was held on Sunday last at St. Cloud, at which the King presided. It is reported that some important decisions were come to, and that attaches of the Foreign Office were sent off in the evening for Madrid, Rome, Naples, and London. The *Union Monarchique* pretends that the English Cabinet has just sent an order to the Ionian islands to prepare an expedition for Italy; and, according to the same paper, the decisions of the Council are relative to this bold proceeding of Lord Palmerston's.

The Parisian papers have not relented in their denunciations against the general corruption of the Administration, and some of their accusations were lately corroborated by a rather striking incident in the Denier's jun. trial before the Assizes Court of the Seine. M. Turien, the Chief Judge, sitting on his bench, did formally declare that all the debates made it evident to him that in the administration of the War Department, all was disorder and falsity.

M. Delangle, the Procureur-General, has ordered an investigation into the abuses and depredations of the Algerine functionaries recently exposed by M. Warnery, delegate of the city of Bona.

If a Lyons paper is well informed, M. Granier de Carragnal has been honoured with a mission in Algeria.

The columns of our contemporaries continue to be replete with such reports as would force us into a belief that man, like the minor brutes, is sometimes visited with strange fits of madness. On Saturday last, the Count Alfred de Montesquiou, an officer of the Legion d'Honneur, committed suicide by stabbing himself in the heart, gambling losses are said to have prompted him to his desperate resolution. The day before, his *valet de chambre* found his cabin box all filled with gunpowder and all sorts of projectiles, had exploded on the Boulevard des Italiens, but fortunately without causing any injury. A young workman, who was accused of having thrown a stone at the Duke de Nemours, and of their accounts

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

COUNT ALFRED DE MONTESQUIOU.

The family of Montesquiou is one of very ancient and highly honourable descent in France. Count Alfred de Montesquiou, whose melancholy death we here record, was a much-respected member of this house. He was the brother of Count Anatole de Montesquiou, Chevalier d'Honneur to the Queen of the French, and uncle to M. de Montesquiou, Deputy for the Department of the Sarthe. Count Alfred had married the daughter of General Peyron, and was the father of eight children. He was in the enjoyment of all the advantages of rank and fortune; nevertheless, on the morning of Friday, the 27th ultimo, he stabbed himself to death in his sleeping apartment, at his residence, on the Faubourg St. Germaine. No satisfactory reason can yet be given for this terrible suicide, which forms a kind of minor tragedy to that of the wicked Duke de Praslin, and his unfortunate wife.

THE HONOURABLE MRS. JOCELYN.

Two years have only intervened between the marriage of this young lady, and her death. The latter melancholy event occurred at Tollymore Park, on the 26th ult. Mrs. Jocelyn, who had just completed her 25th year, was daughter of Major-General Sir Neil Douglas, K.C.B., Commander of the Forces in Scotland—a gallant and highly distinguished officer, who, following the footsteps of his illustrious ancestors—

> And Douglases were pecres every age—

commanded the celebrated Highland Regiment, the 79th, at Waterloo. The branch of the noble House of Angus, from which he descends, was known as that of "Cruxton and Stobbs." Cecilia, Sir Neil's second daughter, the lady whose early death we record, married, 19th February, 1845, the Hon. Augustus George Frederick Jocelyn, Captain in the 6th Dragoon Guards, youngest son of Robert, late Earl of Roden, by his second wife; and half-brother, consequently, of the present Earl.

SIR RICHARD DOBSON, KT.

This gentleman, descended from a branch of an ancient Westmoreland family, was born in 1744, entered the navy as a surgeon in 1797, and, after a service of seven and twenty years, was appointed Chief of the Medical Staff of Greenwich Hospital, with a salary of £500 a year. In 1814 he was nominated a Knight of St. Wladimir, in 1815 received the insignia of the Order of the Dannebrog, and in 1831 was knighted by his own Sovereign. Sir Richard married, first, in 1811, Miss Alsten, second daughter of the late William Alsten, Esq., of Rochester; and secondly, in 1824, Mary Ann, third daughter of Sir Alexander Purves, Bart., of Purves Hall. He died at his residence, in Gloucester-place, Portman-square, on Wednesday, the 1st inst.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE LONDON, BRIGHTON, AND SOUTH COAST RAILWAY.—On Tuesday an inquiry was gone into before C. J. Carttar, Esq., at the Castle Inn, Brockley, near Lewisham, touching the death of Morris Bailey, a farm labourer, who was found dead on the line of railway between New Cross and Sydenham, his head being cut off, and the head crushed. The deceased was discovered about seven o'clock on Sunday morning, extended parallel with the outer rail, and must have been dead several hours. It was supposed that he was lying by the line asleep when the occurrence took place. Verdict,—"Found dead but that there was no evidence to prove by what means death had ensued."

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY. An inquest was held on Tuesday on John Hansman, Esq., a gentleman of considerable property, residing in Queen Ann-street, London, who met his death on the North-Western Railway, at Sudbury, on Monday night last. The inquest was held in one of the rooms of the Sudbury station, T. Wakley, Esq., presiding. The facts of the case appeared to be as follows:—On Monday night the unfortunate gentleman having been dining with some friends in the neighbourhood, proceeded to the station at Sudbury, for the purpose of returning to town by the train which leaves Aylesbury at a quarter before seven in the evening. It appeared however, that the deceased gentleman crossed from the up to the down line, and, hearing a train approaching on the up line, he proceeded hastily across to reach the platform, believing it to be the train for which he had been waiting, and which stopped for passengers at this station. Such was not, however, the fact; it was the express train from Liverpool, which performs the distance at a very accelerated speed. At the time of passing the Sudbury station, the train was moving at the rate of at least forty miles per hour, the engine being driven by a very skilful man, named William Sewell, and the steward, Henry Foote. The engine being propelled at such a velocity, came in contact with the unfortunate gentleman, the buffers of which struck him and carried him a distance of at least sixty yards, and the greater part of the wheels of the carriages passed over his body. As soon as the engine-driver was aware of the accident the engine was reversed, and the breaks applied to stop the train. Having proceeded to the spot, they observed the remains of the body, which was mutilated in a dreadful manner, on the premises of Mr. L. Hall, fancy box-maker, 36½, Beech-street. The evidence was of such a nature as to implicate Mr. Hall in the charge of arson, and the jury gave a verdict, "That the house was wilfully set on fire by the tenant, Leopold Hall."—The Coroner at once made out his warrant for the committal of the accused.

FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT FROM LIGHTNING NEAR LINCOLN.—An event of appalling character happened near Lincoln on Sunday. Soon after two o'clock a dense mass of black clouds to the southward of the city indicated a storm, and at three o'clock the peals of thunder were deafening. It occasioned no material injury in Lincoln, but the electric fluid struck the parish church at Welton during divine service, and killed or severely injured several of the congregation. One person lost his life, and eight others, five of whom were women, were shockingly hurt. The church, which has sustained considerable damage, is adjacent to the village of Welton, to the eastward of the north road between Carleton and Scampton, and about five miles distant from Lincoln. Five women were injured. Their names are Mary Baldwin, Eliza Baldwin (sister), Mary Abraham, Sarah Taylor, and Ann Ripplingale. Their faces were blackened and burnt. A boy, of the name of Oglesby, living in the neighbouring village of Scotterno, was discovered in another part of the building with his clothes on fire, and nearly consumed. Several others suffered similar injury. A respected old parishioner, Mr. J Brownlow, a wheelwright, aged 68, was discovered lying at the bottom of his pew, immediately beneath one of the chandeliers, quite dead. There were no marks of wounds or abrasion about the body. The buttons of his waistcoat were melted; the right leg of his trousers was torn down, and his coat literally burnt off. His wife was in the same pew with him, but escaped injury. The lightning first struck the south-eastern pinnacle of the tower, and threw down a portion of the battlement. In the course of Monday afternoon, a Coroner's inquest was held on the remains of the deceased, and a verdict in accordance with the nature of his death was returned. The other parties who were injured are said to be progressing favourably.

FATAL EXPLOSION ON BOARD THE "CRICKET" STEAMER.

In great part of our impression last week we gave an account of a frightful accident which took place about half-past nine o'clock on the morning of yesterday week on board the *Cricket* steamer, one of the boats for some time past running between the City and the West-end at the fare of one halfpenny.

We now recapitulate the chief incidents mentioned in our account, and add such additional circumstances as have since transpired, together with a report of the commencement of the inquest.

The *Cricket* has already made two passages between the Adelphi Pier and London Bridge, and was lying off the former landing place at the moment the accident occurred.

It appears that the vessel was about to leave the pier for London-bridge, having on board somewhere about 150 passengers, all quietly seated, when, without the least previous intimation to those on deck, a sudden report was heard, followed by an instantaneous explosion. Immediately the vessel, which had at that moment became almost filled with persons, was nearly cleared: some of the passengers being actually blown up into the air, falling into the water—others had jumped over the sides, and were struggling in the mud that lined the shore—and but a few, awe-stricken and dumbfounded, remained in the uninjured part of the boat.

The explosion took place in what is usually termed the after part of the vessel, namely, in a direction opposite to the course she was about to steer. The foredeck remains comparatively uninjured; and the passengers, therefore, in that part of the boat, were in comparative safety. Immediately the vessel, which had at that moment became almost filled with persons, was nearly cleared: some of the passengers being actually blown up into the air, falling into the water—others had jumped over the sides, and were struggling in the mud that lined the shore—and but a few, awe-stricken and dumbfounded, remained in the uninjured part of the boat.

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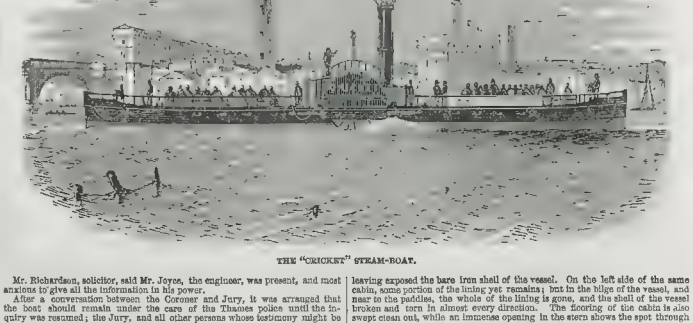

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George Shute, age about thirty, costermonger, of Driver's-buildings, Mile-end. He has left a wife and several children. This man was, we believe, in company with Hollis, who was taken to the hospital severely bruised on the breast, and who afterwards identified the body.

Thomas Shade, age about fourteen, call-boy on board the *Cricket*, of Rose-street, Covent-garden. He was boiling some coffee, it is stated, at the stove in the after cabin, and as the boiler swept through this part of the vessel, and almost gutted the cabin, it is wonderful how he escaped being killed upon the spot. He was brought to the hospital insensible, and suffering from several fractures of the skin'l. The poor lad, at first, rallied a little, but died about two o'clock on Friday (last week), the extent of his injuries, from the first, forbidding all hopes of his recovery.

John Buckley, aged nineteen, single, engineer, of 9, King-street, Covent-garden

The discovery and immediate identification of Buckley's remains were as singular as they were affecting. In the crowd at the bottom of Arundel-street, who were looking upon the river, and watching the various boats upon its surface which were dragging for bodies, was a woman, whose quick eye caught the shape of something which was being lifted from the water by a man who was creeping among the mud on the opposite shore. With a mother's presentiment she exclaimed, "That is my son!" and, as fast as her agitation would permit, she hurried round to the other side of the bridge. The body was carried to the vaults of St. John's Church, in the Waterloo-road, where the poor woman arrived, overpowered by her emotions, and immediately recognised the features of her son, who had left his home, No. 9, King-street, Covent Garden, only a few minutes before the explosion took place. His employment was that of engineer to a steam-printing machine.

The following is a list of the sufferers who were conveyed to the Charing-cross Hospital:—

Virgo Birks.—This poor man had sustained a communicated fracture of the right knee joint, by which the main artery was cut, and in the course of the afternoon it was deemed necessary by the medical men to resort to amputation.

Benjamin Reepe, of 78, Dudley-street, fish-salesman—compound fracture of the jaw. This unfortunate man has sustained injuries of a more severe nature than any of his fellow-sufferers with the exception of Virgo Birks.

George Willetts, 7, Mssrd's-street, Soho, carver—severely bruised on various parts of the body

John Hollis, Love-lane, Mile-end, costermonger—much bruised about the breast, but not seriously injured.

Mr. Solomon Cahn, merchant, of Fenchurch street—right ancle severely bruised.

Henry Rowland, Warwick-street, Earl-street, Kensington, fishmonger—very severely bruised about the face and body.

James Simpan, chief messenger to the London Assurance Company—very severe cuts on the right temple and under the left eye; slight wound on the lower part of the left lip, and frightfully bruised about the arms, legs, and thighs, but has sustained no dangerous injury

William Ayre, 60, Poland-street, Oxford-street, tailor—back injured.

William Kay, who described himself as a "profiliet" numerous very serious bruises about the head and face.

William Redgrave, a lad about 13 years of age, the son of a tailor, living in Tottenham-court-road—upper lip much cut, and severe bruises on the leg. The father and mother of this boy were on board the steam-boat with him at the time of the accident, but fortunately escaped with some very slight bruises.

William Batt, of 118, Long Acre, lately in business as a cheesemonger in Jersey—back much bruised, and severe injury of the left ancle

The Rev. Mr. Smith, the chaplain of the St. Martin's workhouse, with his lady, were among the persons who had paid their fare to go to London-bridge. Mrs. Smith had got on board, and Mr. Smith was on the pier about to step on board when the explosion took place. Mrs. Smith was scalded by the steam, and was blown into the water, but was fortunately rescued. Mr. Smith escaped unhurt, the explosion having taking place as he was in the act of stepping on the lighter in order to get on board the boat.

The engineer's statement is to the fol owing effect:—He says he was in the engine-room at the time, and that he did not recover his consciousness until he found himself lying on the pier! There must, to all appearance, have been considerable neglect. We are informed that the sister of the unfortunate boy, at the time the disaster happened, was waiting on the pier with his breakfast.

It is not a little singular that the *Cricket* was condemned, together with the *Ant* and *Bee*, more than six months since, by Mr. Portwine, in his work on the "Steam Engine," &c., in the following plain language:—"There are three vessels on the Thames, called the *Ant*, *Bee*, and *Cricket*—boats which profess to work with low-pressure condensing engines. The public is not aware that they are working at 36lb. on the square inch. The engines are by Joyce, two of 15-horse power. The fuel consumed is one bushel per hour, about 2 cwt. 1 quarter per hour. These are the penny boats (now halfpenny) plying from Hungerford to London-bridge, and working at high pressure; they may when out of order blow up their decks and the myriads of passengers they are purchased with." P. 58. This extract was published by an engineer six months since, and time has too fatally proved Mr. Portwine's prediction.

Messrs. Joyce have written to say that the boilers of the *Cricket* were not their manufacture. The machinery was by Messrs. Joyce, but the boilers were made by Mr. Trotman of the Borough.

THE INQUEST.

The inquest on view of the bodies of the unfortunate persons killed by the explosion was commenced on Monday morning, at the board-room of the St. Martin's-in-the-Fields Workhouse, before Mr. Bedford, coroner for the City of Westminster.

A jury of seventeen gentlemen was sworn, and proceeded to view the bodies of the deceased persons, three of whom were lying at the workhouse, and the other two at the Charing-cross Hospital. The names of the deceased were Thomas Shed, John Littleton, John Blunt, George Shute, and John Buckley.

Mr. Montague Chambers, barrister, attended the inquiry on behalf of the steam-boat company.

The evidence as to the identity of the deceased persons was then proceeded with.

Thomas Shade, of 11, Rose-street, Covent-garden, fishmonger, said the deceased Thomas Shade was his child. The deceased was fourteen years old last October, and was call-boy on board the *Cricket*. He had been about five months in continued service, of which three weeks were passed on board the *Cricket*, and the previous time on board the *Ant*. The deceased never made any complaint to witness with regard to his employment, and appeared perfectly satisfied with his birth

John Lynd Blunt, of No. 2, Trellick-terrace, Vauxhall bridge-road, watchmaker, examined: The deceased John Blunt was his son, and was 23 years of age. He was a watchmaker.

Catherine Littleton, of No. 6, Bloomsbury-street, identified the body of John Littleton, as that of her husband. He was thirty-three years of age, and was a hawker

George Shute, of James-street, Mile-end, painter and glazier, examined: The deceased George Shute was his only son. He was 24½ years old, and has left a wife and two children.

Henry Noble, of 104, Golden-lane, St. Luke's, stated that he was an engineer, and that the deceased John Buckley was his nephew. He was 18 years of age, and was in watchmaker employment.

Mr. James Hocken, of 23, Maddox-street, Hanover-square, tailor, examined: He said he went on board about twenty-five minutes past nine o'clock. He sat in the after part of the boat, about one-third back from the paddle-box. He was there about five minutes, and was rather surprised that the boat was longer than usual without leaving the pier. There were about 200 persons on board. The boat was perfectly quiet, when he felt a sudden shudder or quiver, and presently after the explosion took place. The whole flew apparently into a thousand pieces, taking the direction of the hinder part of the boat. The seat on which he sat was blown from under him. A parcel which he had in his hand, and his hat, were blown away, and he was wounded on the hip and shoulder. The steam struck him on the face like a slap from a hand. When the steam had cleared away, he found that all the persons he had noticed on the seats had been carried away—some were hanging by the sides; and he assisted a lady who had called loudly to him for assistance. The *Eclipse*, Richmond boat, came from the middle of the river, and took some of the passengers off. A gentleman with a white head cried out that his leg had been broken. He looked down into the cabin, and heard a noise like the howling of a dog. Assisted to get a man from amongst the timbers whose mouth and forehead were bleeding. He was doubled up like a drunken man. There was no one on board connected with the company to render assistance. Saw neither the captain nor the engineer on board. Examined the place from which the boiler had been carried, but found no one there. He apprehended that the boat was waiting for the captain, as it was ready to start, and had its full complement of passengers

Mr. George Martin Young examined: Is house-surgeon at Charing-cross Hospital. The deceased Thomas Shade was admitted to the hospital about half-past nine in the morning of Friday. He was in a state of collapse. There was a flesh wound on his left cheek, and a small cut on the top of the head; and, from the symptoms, they judged that there was a fracture of the skull. He never rallied, and died between two and three o'clock. There was pressure on the brain; but, whether that was caused by blood or by a fracture, they could not tell from external examination. Had no doubt but that death was caused by the violence received on the head. The deceased George Shute was also brought to the hospital about the same hour. He had a wound on the right side of the head, which was not sufficient to cause death, and witness supposed that he died from drowning, but could not say positively without an examination.

William Chappell, residing at No 24, Caroline-street, waterman, stated that between nine and ten o'clock on Friday morning, while he was standing on Somerset House causeway, he saw the explosion of the *Cricket* steamer. He, with his mate, immediately manned the boat and proceeded to the scene of the explosion. During their passage they picked up nine hats, and shortly after picked up the body of Littleton, with whom they rowed nearly ashore, and Maddox (the last witness but one) then took the body from the head of the boat up to the pay-office on the pier. Witness immediately jumped out of the boat on to the pier, where he saw a surgeon, who stated that the man was dead. He then returned to the boat, and just at "flood" he, with his mate, by the use of grappling irons, found the body of a person quite dead, since identified as the body of Mr. Blunt. Witness took charge of the property of deceased, which amounted to thirty shillings in gold, ten shillings in silver, a silver watch, gold chain, and pencils.

The money and articles were produced by the witness and handed to the father of the deceased.

Mr. John Nathan Batchbridge examined: Is surgeon to the workhouse. Saw the bodies of Littleton and Blunt soon after they were brought to the workhouse on Friday morning. He examined the bodies externally, and he could find no mark of violence on Blunt, except a slight abrasion of the skin on the nose, and he believed therefore that his death was caused by drowning. The appearances were those usually attending death by drowning. Littleton had a considerable wound on the right temple. He had also some bruises on the arms, but not sufficient to cause death. Certain injuries on the head were also not sufficient to cause death, without making an examination. He also examined the body of Buckley. The right thigh was broken, and the fracture must have taken place before death, as the limb was drawn up by the contraction of the muscles. There was also some effusion of blood under the scalp, and some appearance of a scald upon the forehead.

Mr. Chambers said he wished, on the part of the company, to state, that the captain of the *Cricket*, the engineer, the stoker, and the superintendent of the vessel, were in the room, and ready to give all the information in their power, relating to the accident.

The Coroner said he was of opinion that the evidence of some scientific gentleman should be obtained, previous to hearing the evidence of parties employed in the vessel. He should make a communication to the Secretary of State on the subject; and he, therefore, thought at present the inquiry should be adjourned to a future day.

Mr. Richardson, solicitor, said Mr. Joyce, the engineer, was present, and most anxious to give all the information in his power.

After a conversation between the Coroner and Jury, it was arranged that the boat should remain under the care of the Thames police until the inquiry was resumed; the Jury, and all other persons whose testimony might be considered necessary, to have leave to inspect the boat.

Another desultory conversation ensued, and the inquest was adjourned shortly after three o'clock until eleven o'clock on Monday next.

The wreck has been the object of the greatest curiosity. The appearance it presented at low water showed at once the terrible character of the explosion and the destructive power of the agent which caused it.

It is not, perhaps, remarkable, after the immunity from accidents which the river steamers have for so long enjoyed, and the consequent security of this mode of conveyance, that public confidence should have appeared so little disturbed and affected by the accident to the *Cricket*. But it is somewhat singular, just after the liability to accident of the high-pressure engines employed in the three halfpenny boats—the *Cricket*, the *Ant*, the *Bee*—had been so publicly maintained, that the two survivors of these boats, the *Ant* and the *Bee*, have been plying as usual, and that they have been crowded with passengers.

On Tuesday morning, the Jury, according to appointment, proceeded to view the shattered vessel and machinery of the *Cricket* steam-boat. The first sight which presents itself to the spectator is that of a fearful rent in the vessel from the engine-room to the stern. The whole of the flooring of the deck has been blown up, and the lining of the right side of the after cabin completely removed, leaving exposed the bare iron shell of the vessel. On the left side of the same cabin, some portion of the lining yet remains; but in the bilge of the vessel, and near to the paddles, the whole of the lining is gone, and the shell of the vessel broken and torn in almost every direction. The flooring of the cabin is also in pieces, and the whole of the immense mass of machinery shows the great strength which the boiler itself was blown, the boiler in its progress appearing to have swept the floors, the lining, the rudder, and everything before it. The whole of the case of the boiler is blown off, leaving all the tubes exposed to sight, but there does not appear to be any fracture in any of them. The funnel, the smoke-box, and the case of the boiler, lie beside the wreck of the vessel. The safety-valve and the steam-gauges seem to have been entirely blown away. Neither of the paddle-wheels seems to have sustained any injury; the outer side of the left paddle-box seems to have sustained a somewhat severe shock. A portion of the massive iron framework to which the engine is attached is twisted in a most extraordinary manner The thickness of the metal in that part cannot be less than four inches, but it appears to have been capable of affording no more resistance to the terrible power than did some of the common deal timbers with which it was surrounded. The massive cranks, with the pistons and cylinders, seem to be the only portions of the machinery which were sufficiently strong to endure the shock, but the left crank is slightly bent. There is no doubt that this more solid part of the machinery tended, in some degree, to ensure the fore part of the vessel from that total destruction with eh has befallen the remaining portions. The boiler which exploded was the left boiler as the vessel now lies, but the course it appeared to have taken was an oblique one, as the right side of the cabin, through which it

THE "CRICKET" STEAM-BOAT EXPLOSION.

THE "CRICKET" STEAM-BOAT EXPLOSION.—THE SEARCH FOR THE BODIES.

passed, is considerably more injured than the opposite. The opening made at the stern of the vessel appears to be also on the right side of the rudder. The whole floor of the engine-room is literally covered with fragments of the broken parts and the smaller and more delicate parts of the machinery. The jury remained on the spot for about half an hour, during which time every facility was afforded by the servants of the company to enable them to view the various portions of the wreck.

An examination of the wreck has been made by Mr. Elijah Galloway, civil engineer, of Buckingham-street, whose report is as follows:—

"There are two boilers abreast of each other, one of which (the starboard boiler) exploded. The boilers are tubular, the fire being placed in a large tube, say of three or four feet in diameter within the boiler, and therefore surrounded by water. The flame or heated air is returned to the front of the boiler by about 60 or 70 tubes of about two inches diameter, and it is the use of these small tubes that gives the boilers the name of 'tubular.' The chief advantage of these boilers is, that a larger heating surface is obtained in a smaller space than when the old fashioned flues were exclusively used. Tubular boilers have recently obtained very general use both in the Government and the mercantile marine, though not in many instances to generate what is termed high-pressure steam for steam-vessels. It is by no means to be concluded, however, that there is any peculiar danger in the use of high-pressure steam in steam-vessels any more than in locomotives, the latter of which can necessarily be worked only by high-pressure steam; and, although it is believed the ordinary pressure generally much exceeds that which it is alleged these boilers worked, the explosion of a locomotive boiler is very rarely heard of, and is, indeed, a casualty now considered all but impossible.

"The explosion seems to have commenced by the separation of the front plate (into which the fire-tube and the smaller pipes are fixed) from what is termed the shell of the boiler. The dome, which is a sort of reservoir placed over the shell, is also separated, and has not yet been found, although means have been taken to recover it; because, without it, it is difficult, and perhaps impossible, to ascertain whether the dome was blown off by the force of the steam or separated by the flight of the boiler towards the stern. It appears evident that, upon the separation of the front plate, the shell of the boiler flew away from the front plate and tubes in one piece, like the shell of a rocket, the front plate and tubes being propelled in an opposite direction against the framing of the engine, as is demonstrated by considerable indentations on the front plate, and corresponding with similar marks on the framing of the machinery. But for the interruption thus given to the progress of the front and tubes, the fore-cabin and the passengers on the fore-deck must have shared a similar fate to those on the after-deck. The progress of the shell of the boiler is clearly shown to have been in a direction nearly aft, or rather taking a course slightly inclined from the starboard to the larboard side, cutting through the iron bulkhead, through the timbers, and finally opening a passage through the run of the vessel, cutting most, if not all, the angle irons which form what would be the timbers of a wooden vessel, dividing the rudder-post in three pieces, and laying the two sides of the vessel, which were nearly vertical, almost flat.

"The funnel and the outer casing around the boiler, being made of weak iron, appeared to have been blown upwards from the pressure of escaped steam from the boiler, the forces of which they were totally inadequate to resist. The funnel, and the casing carried away the bridge between the paddle-boxes, or gangway on which the captain stands, and fell alongside into the water.

"The small tubes of the boiler are comparatively uninjured, only two of them being slightly bent, and this most likely arose from the forcible detachment of the front plate. The tubes of the upper range are found to be covered with the usual incrustation or deposit from the water. Their condition indicates that the accident did not arise from any lack of the proper supply of water in the boiler."

We believe that a saving of not less than one ton of coals per day is gained by the description of engines used on board the *Cricket*, *Ant*, and *Bee* steam-boats. The boilers of the *Cricket* were three-eighths of an inch thick in every part except the steam-chest or dome, which was five-sixths of an inch thick. The tube-plates were three quarters of an inch thick. The boiler case was 6 feet inches long, the fire-tube 2 feet 6 inches, and the smaller tubes one-eighth of an inch thick.

It is satisfactory to state that, on Thursday morning, in answer to a question from the Magistrate at the Thames Police-office, Inspector Falkner, of the Thames Police, stated that, although the utmost vigilance had been exercised, and the police had carefully and unremittingly dragged the river in the immediate vicinity of the accident, and in other places where bodies were likely to have been carried by the current, yet that no fresh corpse had been found; and it is therefore to be hoped that the extent of the fatal consequences of the explosion has now been ascertained.

The answer to inquiries at Charing-cross Hospital on Thursday morning, with respect to the unfortunate individuals who were injured by the explosion, was, that they were all going on very favourably, and that most of them would be able to leave the hospital in a short time.

WRECK OF THE "CRICKET," AT LOW WATER.

THE SHEFFIELD ATHENÆUM AND MECHANICS' INSTITUTION.

The Sheffield Athenæum and Mechanics' Institution was established in 1832, when a building fund was commenced, in order to enable the Institution to erect a building suitable to its wants. In the year 1839, a sufficient sum was raised by an exhibition of works of art and nature to purchase a site; and, in the year 1845, an additional sum was raised by a bazaar. This has been increased by private subscriptions and donations, so as to be sufficient, at the beginning of this year, to warrant the Committee taking steps for erecting a new building. In April, they resolved on carrying into effect the plans prepared by Mr. G. Alexander, of Bedford-square, London; and the works have since been let to builders, within the estimated amount of £4500

The first stone of the new building was laid on Wednesday; all the parties immediately interested met at twelve o'clock, at the Council Hall, and proceeded to the site in the following order:—

Beadles.
Contractors, (with the tools).
Committee of the Institution.

Mr. Taylor, Managing Director, with Trowel. — Mr. Alexander, Architect, with Plans. — Mr. Fowler, Secretary, with Vase of printed and other Documents.

President of the Institution, Dr. Thompson. — The Earl of ARUNDEL. — The Mayor.

Master Cutler and Vice-Presidents.
Corporation.
Gentry.
Beadles, &c.

The Earl of Arundel having laid the stone in due form, addressed the assembly, explaining the advantages of *good* education, as tending to increase the knowledge and practice of the duties due to God and man. The President of the Institution also made a few appropriate remarks. In the evening there was a *soirée*, which was attended by a great number of the most respectable persons of the town and neighbourhood, at which Lord Arundel also presided. Many good speeches were delivered, and the evening was enlivened by occasional songs. The whole gave the greatest satisfaction, and reflected much credit on Mr. Taylor, the Managing Director, and the rest of the Committee who assisted him.

The following details of the edifice are from the *Sheffield and Rotherham Independent*:—

"The windows of the basement story will light a series of apartments ten feet high. At the corner of Surrey-street and Tudor-street, on the basement story, will be a Gymnasium, 42 feet 4 inches by 23 feet 3 inches. The rest of this floor will be occupied by rooms for the persons in charge of the building.

"The Principal Entrance in Surrey-street opens to a lofty passage, going through the centre of the building, and ending at the foot of the staircase. The first room on the left hand, over the gymnasium, at the angle of the two streets, will be the News Room, lighted on two sides, and measuring 42 feet 8 inches, by 23 feet 3 inches. Behind this, with a window to Tudor-street, will be a Board Room, 23 feet 3 inches by 13½ feet. These two rooms will occupy that side of the building on the ground floor: it is proposed that they shall be separated by folding doors, so that they may be thrown into one when required for the purposes of a conversazione, or other purposes requiring a large handsome room. On the right of the principal entrance is the Coffee Room, 28 feet 11 inches by 24 feet 3 inches, the windows fronting to Surrey-street. Behind this, and lighted by one large window looking into a small area at the eastern corner of the building, will be the Library, 24 feet 3 inches by 22 feet 2 inches. Between the library and the coffee room will be a narrow staircase descending to the kitchen on the basement story, and ascending to the lecture room on the first floor. The one will be a great advantage to the attendants on the coffee room, and the other will give the lecturer private access to the rostrum in the lecture room. The rooms on the ground floor will be 15 feet high

"We ascend now by a convenient staircase from the junction of the main passage with the side entrance to the Lecture Room. This is the prime room of the whole building. It will occupy the whole area of the first floor, excepting the deduction necessary for the staircase from the side entrance to the story above. Its height will be 29½ feet, and its measurement 60 feet by 56 feet 6 inches. The lecturer's place will be in the centre of the blank wall towards the Music Hall, with his face towards Tudor-street. The greater part of the floor will be flat, in order that the room may be conveniently used for *soirées*, balls, &c. But the part most distant from the lecturer will be raised. The seats upon the floor will accommodate about 800 persons. There will be provision for some 200 more in a light and elegant gallery on the Tudor-street side.

"The top story will contain seven Class Rooms, each 12 feet high, and each measuring in length 24½ feet."

THE SHEFFIELD ATHENÆUM AND MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

VAUXHALL GARDENS.

If London is a desert just at present, Vauxhall Gardens certainly form the oasis; for we do not yet discover any perceptible falling off in the company, in spite of all the attractions that grouse, partridges, sea-bathing, Baden, and Boulogne, are now offering. Perhaps there may be many who think that a view of Venice may be obtained just as well from the fire-work gallery as from the Grand Canal, with the advantage of going to your own bed afterwards, and getting up the next morning in London, with a great saving of time and money; and certainly the Ducal Palace is never enveloped in the showers of golden fire that pour down upon it so brilliantly at Vauxhall.

One or two new performers have made their *début* since we last noticed Vauxhall. Mdlle. Valentine is a pretty young lady who manages a very beautiful horse in the style of Mdlles. Carolina and Pauline Cuzent, amongst other things making it describe a circle with one fore leg for the centre. Little Ameson twists in an out the rounds of a ladder, like an eel, whilst it is balanced upon his father's chin; and M. Rochez, the clown, does more wonderful feats with two chairs than we had imagined such ordinary articles of furniture could have suggested.

Mr. Gale made a very successful ascent one evening last week; having apparently succeeded Mr. Gypson, as night-aeronaut to the Gardens. The display of fireworks from the car, of which we have given an Illustration, was very magnificent, and was hailed with loud acclamations by the spectators. Mr. Gale was accompanied by Mr. Coxwell, who was in the "Albert" balloon the night of the accident.

The benefit of Mr. Robert Wardell, the proprietor, is fixed for Monday next. This gentleman has shown such spirit and indefatigability in procuring constant novelty for the Vauxhall visitors, that his claims upon them are rather more than those of an ordinary *beneficiaire*. For several years the company at Vauxhall has not been so select as during the present season, and this is to be attributed to his excellent arrangements.

THE THEATRES.

MARYLEBONE.

The Marylebone Theatre opened on Monday evening, for the season, under the direction of Mrs. Warner, for the purpose of performing the legitimate drama, under a management similar to that of Sadler's Wells; and the play chosen for the inauguration was "The Winter's Tale," of Shakspeare. The choice was judiciously made; for, the object being to direct the taste of the audience into a better channel, it might not have been so well to have commenced with a five-act play of heavier action.

Mrs. Warner has collected an excellent working company, principally from the provinces; for we find, by the names on the bill, she has drafted her troupe from the theatres of Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, Exeter, Weymouth, Bath, and Bristol; whilst Mr. Graham is the leading tragedian, and Mr. H. Webb (of whom we had occasion to speak very favourably, at the Surrey, some few weeks ago) is the principal low comedian. Every department of the theatre is evidently under a careful and intelligent direction. The scenery is excellent; there is a very compact orchestra; the costumes are correct and new; and all the stage management deserving of high praise.

Of Mrs. Warner's *Hermione*, we have before expressed our opinion. It is, in our thinking, her greatest part; and she did well, for this reason also, to commence with it. Her acting, in the trial scene was marked by the most finished

BALLOON AND DISPLAY OF FIREWORKS, FROM VAUXHALL GARDENS

delicacy and grace; and the consummate art shown in her pose as the Statue, both in the clarity of the attitude, and the exquisite manner in which the drapery had been arranged, drew down loud and continued applause from all parts of the house. The effect, when she quickly turned her head towards the *King*, was startling. Mr. Graham's *Leontes* was judiciously played; but the excellence of his acting was somewhat marred by his frequent imitation of Mr. Macready, both in tone and gesture. It would be well for him to trust entirely to his own original powers, for he has evidently a refined intelligence. Next to these leading characters, we were pleased with Mr. Webb's *Autolycus*, which was full of quaint humour; and the *Shepherd* could not have been better played than by Mr. G. Cooke. The scenes in which they acted were excellent. Mr. G. Vining (*Florizel*), is a son of Mr. James Vining. He is, we should expect, very young, but he bids fair to make a good performer in the line known as "juvenile tragedy." Mr. Harvey (*Antigonus*), Mr. James Johnstone (*Polixenes*), and Mr. Tindell (*Camillo*), each contributed, and in no small degree, to form a perfect ensemble; and Mr J. Saunders was as simple a *Clown* as could be desired. Indeed, where the characters had only a few lines to say, they were given with care and propriety.

Come we now to the ladies, and first of Miss Angell (*Perdita*), of whom we expect much. She is young and graceful, with most expressive eyes and a pleasing delivery. It was stated to her first appearance; but we cannot help thinking that we have seen her before in London, at some theatre. However, this is of little moment; she made a charming *Perdita*, and had every reason to be satisfied with her reception. Mrs. Terrell (*Paulina*) has an excellent voice, and spoke every word set down for her distinctly and with good emphasis. And Miss Saunders (*Hope*) is a smart little actress, who will be very useful in the farces. The house was crowded, and the applause, both throughout the play and at its conclusion, very hearty and spontaneous.

Previous to the play, Mrs. Warner spoke an address, written by Mr. Serle, amidst loud cheering. In conclusion, the speculation of playing the legitimate drama at the Marylebone Theatre promises to be a most successful one.

AN AMATEUR PERFORMANCE is to take place at LIVERPOOL, on Thursday evening, in aid of the funds for the purchase of Shakespeare's House, when "Twelfth Night" and "The Taming of the Shrew" will both be played by gentlemen, several of whom are connected with the Liverpool press.

An adaptation of Mr. Planché's "Fair One with the Golden Locks," has been brought out at the Porte St. Martin Theatre, in Paris, under the title of "La Belle aux Cheveux Dorées." The *mise-en-scène* is said to be most gorgeous, surpassing in splendour that of "Le Bijou en Rose," whose unlucky career as "The Princess" who was done something or another very wonderful to, came to so rapid a termination at Drury-Lane.

The patrons of the SURREY have hailed with great glee, the return of their old favourites, Mr. T. P. Cooke and Mr. and Mrs. Robert Honnor. The after-season here appears to have been more successful than the actual one. We believe that Mrs. Davidge does not retire altogether from the management, but is joined by Mr. Bunn in the speculation, and that operas will be principally produced. Mr. Grieve will "start" the new management in the scenic department.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, September 5.—Fourteenth Sunday after Trinity.

MONDAY, 6.—The Sun rises near E. by N. at 5h. 21m.; he is due E. at 6h. 30m.: and he sets near W. by N. at 6h. 39m.

TUESDAY, 7.—St. Ruinurchus.—Jupiter rises near the N.E. by N. at 11h. 50m., p.m.

WEDNESDAY, 8. Nativity of the Virgin Mary.—Mars rises near the E.N.E. at 8h. 18m., p.m.; he souths at 3h. 38m after midnight

THURSDAY, 9. New Moon at 3h. 47m., p.m.—Saturn rises midway between the E. by S. and the E.S.E. before sunset; he souths at 11h. 32m., p.m., at an altitude of 28°.

FRIDAY, 10.—The length of the day is 12h. 58m.; the day has decreased 3h. 38m. since the Longest Day.

SATURDAY, 11.—Jewish year 5608 begins.—The Moon and Venus are near together.

The planets favourably situated for observations are, Saturn, in the S.E., during the evenings; Mars, in the East, and situated about 15° W. of the Pleiades; he may, however, be readily distinguished by his increasing brightness and the redness of his colour. Jupiter is also visible, and situated near to Castor and Pollux. The telescopic objects favourably situated are Neptune, which souths at about 11, p.m., at an altitude of 26°; and Mr. Hind's new planet (Iris), which souths between 8h. and 9h., p.m.

The following are the elements of the new planet Iris, as calculated by Mr. Hind:

Mean longitude of Iris, at September 0d. 0h., was	..	..	355 9 13.3
Longitude of Perihelion	..	..	26 9 8.5
Ascending Node	..	..	259 41 14.5
Inclination of the orbit	..	..	5 37 22.1
Angle of eccentricity	..	..	25 35 22.1
or e	..	..	0.431920
Log. semi-axis Major	..	..	0.4598916
Period, in sidereal years	..	..	4.896

From these elements it would seem that the new planet is one of the most remarkable of the small planets, on account of the great eccentricity of the orbit, and its period of revolution is longer than those of any other of these small bodies.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 11

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
M A	M A	M A	M A	M A	M A	M A
h m h m	h m h m	h m h m	h m h m	h m h m	h m h m	h m h m
10 49 11 20	11 53 s	s 0 24 0 56	1 15 1 35	1 55 2 10	2 29 2 45	3 0 3 15

* * There will be no high tide during the afternoon of Tuesday.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*Q. Z.*"—*Lincoln's Inn-fields.*—*Warwick Castle is shown daily to visitors, except during the residence of the noble family there, when the public are admitted during one hour on Saturdays only. A trifling gratuity is expected*

"*Ignoramus*" *should apply respecting the investment, to a respectable Broker.*

"*E. W.*" *How.—The condition depends on the distance, which our Correspondent does not state.*

"*Cork.*" *The Lines will not suit.*

"*Punster*" *should apply in Bell yard, Fleet-street, one of the older localities for Dealers in Fishing Tackle*

"*Southport.*"—*The Royal Thames Regatta took place on the 7th of June. (See our Journal of the 12th of June.)*

"*R. L. J. F.*"—*Johnson and Walker spell the word thus: Stationary.*

"*A Greek,*" *Finsbury-circus.*—*Drury Lane Theatre will be re-opened by M. Jullien, on Oct. 1, with Promenade Concerts; and after Dec. 1, the performances will be Opera, Ballet, and Pantomime.*

"*A Subscriber,*" *Stratford-on-Avon.*—*The Waithman Obelisk stands midway in the road between the corners of Ludgate-hill and Farringdon-street, opposite the Obelisk set up in the Mayoralty of Wilkes*

"*Dynamics*"—*Read Muller's Lectures on Physics, in the* Pharmaceutical Times.

"*Frank*" *should consult the India Register.*

"*T. R. B. L.*"—*Is it the intention of Government to extend the Post-Office regulation limiting to seven days after publication, the free delivery of Newspapers sent abroad, to those re-posted to places within the kingdom?—We have heard of no such intention.*

"*J. B. U.*" *is thanked; though we had, in some measure, in the present Number, anticipated his suggestions. We do not, however, agree with our Correspondent's opinion as to the "illiberality" of certain Illustrations.*

"*Tunbridge.*"—*A concise History of the South Sea Bubble was reprinted in* 1825-26. *The sum recovered from the Estates of the Directors amounted to £2,014,000.*

"*A Subscriber.*" *A will made in* 1838, *required to be attested by three disinterested persons, as regarded real estate, or two if it bequeathed personal property only. A will must be executed, except under extraordinary circumstances, within six months from the death of the testator. The last will is valid.*

"*F. W. H.*" *Richmond.*—*Consult the accounts of the Royalists supplied by Clarendon, Warwick, Ludlow, Lodlow, Hutchinson, Hyde, and Ivbert.*

"*P. Q. R.*" *will, perhaps, favour us with a view of the new church in question.*

"*F. W. K.*" *Minehead.*—*William and Mary Howitt are husband and wife. Step-mother and mother-in-law are synonymous. If our Correspondent delight in synnologies, he may enjoy a treat in consulting, on the derivation of stepmother, the Dictionaries of Johnson, Lemon, Ash, Booth, and (specially) Richardson. Step is a corruption of the Danish stod, bereft, lost, in the place of, instead of. For a reply to the third question, see our Chess Department, next week.*

"*An Old Subscriber*" *may consult the will of Guy, the benevolent bookseller, at Doctors' Commons. Guy died in* 1724.

"*Artifex.*"—*For some hints on Drawing on Wood, see the "History of Wood Engraving," in the Supplement published with No. 114 of our Journal.*

"*Y. B.*" *can only compel by an action at law.*

"*P. Q. R.*" *Greenwich, is thanked for the Sketch; but we have not room to engrave it.*

"*D. N. O.*" *The "Statutes of Crime" must be sought in the Official Tables compiled by Mr. Redgrave, from the "Registers of Commitments for Trial," kept at the Home Office. For Abstract, see "Companion to the Almanac," 1841, and following years.*

A Country Subscriber" *may obtain the Engraving of "The Death of the Children of Lir," from Wilson's picture, in No. 113 of our Journal*

"*J. D. D.*" *All claims to the Pensionership Model, and documents respecting it, should be sent to the Commander-in-Chief's Office, Horse Guards.*

"*Z Fine.*"—*The lines from "Pope's Ode on St. Cecilia's Day" are an evident imitation of the verse from Dryden's "Alexander's Feast." "Timotheus has the magic of celebrated lyric poet and musician of antiquity; he flourished at the courts of Philip and Alex ander of Macedon. The last is the "Mortal," whom his poesy and music figuratively "raised to the skies." The line, "She drew an angel down," refers to the old legend of St. Cecilia, whose skill in music is said to have drawn angels around her to listen.*

"*L. W. R.*"—*We should think the claim to the vote a good one.*

"*Amicus.*" *Lords-Lieutenant and their Deputies are, we consider, entitled, as military officers, to place the cockade in their servants' hats.*

"*C. E. D.*"—*The regulations concerning Cockades are very uncertain: the origin of the usage, and the rules by which that usage should be controlled, are alike involved in doubt. By the law, as land down, that "the badge is restricted to the servants of naval and military officers," we do not see how a person filling a consular office could properly use it.*

"*M. M.*"—*Mary, Queen of England, daughter of Henry VIII., died at St. James's, 17th November,* 1558. *The late Duke of Sussex was born in the same Palace, 27th January,* 1773.

"*Caradoc.*"—*The only means of obtaining a commission in the French service is either by passing through the public schools—the Polytechnic or St. Cyr—or by entering the ranks and working one's way up. An Englishman, if naturalized, might hold a commission. The pay is sufficient for the mode of life of a French officer, but would be found quite inadequate to the extravagance of an English regiment.*

"*E.*" *Crewkerne.—We are not in possession of the required information.*

"*Georgina.*"—*Address Her Majesty's Theatre.*

"*P. C.*" *Butterworth, is thanked; but his suggestion is too complimentary for adoption.*

"*A Subscriber.*" *We cannot owe the desired recommendation.*

"*An Old and Constant Admirer*" *is thanked for the Sketch; though we have not room to insert it.*

"*What.*"—*We do not interfere in disputes at cards.*

"*M. J. P.*" *Bishopsgate-street.*—*We do not remember any more practical information on Organ Building than that contained in the* Penny Cyclopædia.

"*A. B.*" *Barnstaple.*—*The applicant for the situation will not succeed unless he has received a nautical education.*

"*W. J. L.*" *Stepney.*—*Gun Cotton is sold by Hall and Co., Faversham; Marine Glue by Jeffery and Co., Commercial-road, Limehouse.*

"*A. E.*" *Willon-square, Stoke Newington.*

"*W. H. M.*"—*For admission to the Reading-room apply, with reference to two householders, or persons of station, to Sir Henry Ellis, British Museum.*

"*M.*" *Glasgow.*—*We have not room for the lines.*

"*A Young Draftsman*" *is thanked for the offer of the Irish Sketch, though we have not room to engrave it.*

*** *Owing to the pressure of important and interesting intelligence, our Magazine Column for September is unavoidably omitted; together with "A Travelling Contributor's Flying Sheets."*

*** The Number of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of AUGUST 21, containing ELEVEN BEAUTIFUL ILLUSTRATIONS of the GETTING OFF of the "GREAT BRITAIN," is now REPRINTED, and may be had by remitting SIXPENCE to the Office, or by order of any Bookseller or News Agent.

BOOKS RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.

Parlour Library, Vols. VI. and VII. —Longhurst's Slate Exercises.—The Houses of Parliament as they Are.—Summer Excursions.—The Bottle, by Cruikshank.—The Parlour of Daly.—Tupper's British Fossils.

MUSIC.—"How sweet were those Days."

SHAKSPEARE AND STRATFORD-ON-AVON.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS,

For SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER, 18, 1847,

WILL CONTAIN

A VERY INTERESTING SERIES OF

ORIGINAL ENGRAVINGS

OF THE

SHAKSPEAREAN LOCALITIES

AT STRATFORD-ON-AVON, SHOTTERY,

CHARLECOTE, &c.

Sketched by an Eminent Artist during the past Week.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1847.

THERE have been more failures of houses in the Corn Trade; and there is less concern about it in the public mind than would be exhibited if they occurred among merchants of any other kind. Except for its effect on the Money Market, and on those who must always be involved in the dealings of great firms, it would not be too much to say there is neither regret nor sympathy shown on the matter. It has become a popular belief that dealers in corn must be periodically ruined as a matter of course; and any emotion on the point is stopped by the coolly-announced fact—they are only speculators! Many even go farther, and think bankruptcy and ruin only the proper retribution for the crime of buying grain to sell again at a profit; and see failure after failure announced with somewhat of a feeling that "it serves them right." It is a sentiment, where it exists, that springs from ignorance of the workings of commerce, and is a tradition of the middle ages, whose policy was influenced by it. But this dislike of speculators in corn is not worthy of a trading nation at the present day. All merchants are "speculators;" and unless they made profits, commerce would be impossible, life would lose half its comforts, the world all its civilization, and nations go to ruin and decay. The operations of the corn merchant are exactly those that are required in a thickly-peopled country at all times, and more especially needed in a time of dearth. They make quantities, needs, time, and consumption their study, and "speculate" on meeting them; like all other men, they commit errors and miscalculate, in many have in the present instance. But what is the broad result? That there is probably at this moment in the United Kingdom more grain in proportion to the population, than in any other country in the world! Is that to be considered a misfortune for the community? Individually, it has caused ruin to many—generally, the commonwealth will benefit. Is the calling that produces this result to be proscribed? We owe our present progress and prosperity to the abundance of the fertility of our own harvest; but, supposing that harvest had not been so good, what would the nation do if compelled to import food wherever it could be found, and at every disadvantage? It would do just as it did under the wisdom of our ancestors, when speculators in corn were persecuted almost as much as the Jews, that is it would suffer immensely. It was the old policy to repress all trading in corn, except local traffic, although want of roads was a sufficient obstacle to very extended intercourse. And the existence of a class of men who made the necessaries of the people a study was considered a crime; nothing was allowed to stand between the producer and the consumer. The consequence was, there might be comparative plenty in one county, and absolute dearth in another; the distributors and equalisers of the supply were met by Acts of Parliament that fined and imprisoned them for exercising that prudence and forethought which the mind of a nation never did and never can exercise for themselves. And, with a consistency quite equal to their wisdom, the Government of those days never performed the functions which this class of men would have discharged, though the necessity of their exertions was too often proved. The fact that speculators grew up and flourished, even under Acts of Parliament, showed that society instinctively felt the want of them, and the social machine did not work well till one important part of the many divisions of labour was supplied. Had Statesmen read aright the history of Joseph in Egypt, and applied the lesson it teaches, to the society around them, many a short-sighted Act of Parliament would have been prevented. What power could load fleets with grain and navigate them across oceans to our shores, except the collective energy created by private enterprise? Would any one in their senses trust the supply of food to the foresight and activity of a Government? Why, its supervising faculties do not extend to preventing us being blown to pieces in the heart of the metropolis, by a power which it has taken on itself to control, but does not. It is only a general control of what exists or is being done that can be entrusted to a Government, and not always that; but for the people to depend on the rulers, is a reversal of the natural order of things, replete with danger. And, without speculators in corn, can any one say how foreign supplies could be obtained? There is no machinery so powerful as the activity of natural commerce.

As the Excise Laws will occupy a prominent place in the discussions of the new Parliament, it is desirable to know what have been the results of the abolition of the system in the only branch of manufacture in which it has been boldly and completely done. Amid monetary pressure, railway embarrassments, and corn trade failures, it is gratifying to see that, when released from fiscal fetters, the skill and enterprise of England can distance all competitors. From some statistics of the manufacture of plate glass just published, it appears that, since the abolition of the duty, the number of hands employed in the process has doubled; the consumption has nearly trebled; the quality of the article has been immensely improved, and the demand is so great, that even the vast increase of hands employed cannot adequately supply it.

Lord George Bentinck once attempted to prove that the relaxation had been a failure, because our exports since the abolition showed a decrease. The fact is, the home demand has grown up in a manner so extraordinary, that it has taken nearly all the efforts of the manufacturers to supply that alone. The trade is growing, importations from abroad are diminishing, and again, we learn that with freedom to act, the competition of "the foreigner" is not in the least to be dreaded. The extent to which our Excise Laws interfere with processes of manufacture can hardly be credited; improvement is scarcely possible under them; they compel the observance of routine, and old methods, for offi.ial convenience, cannot be disturbed; a new discovery would disturb the forms and arrangements of the Excise-office. Revenue must be raised, that is certain; but the Excise, in collecting it, prevents the creation of wealth, locks up energy and industry. The whole system will have to be revised; would it not be better to let manufactures free to produce in the mode best calculated to effect the object, and tax the proceeds of the operation? Raise the Revenue on what is created, not during the process of creation.

THE publication, by the Chamber of Peers, of the papers and documents found in the possession of the Duchess de Praslin and her husband, has revealed how much of intense wretchedness may exist under a surface brilliant with all that wealth and rank can bestow. The "impressions" of the hapless lady, which she relieved her "o'erfraught heart" by recording, though they were never meant for the profanation of other eyes, in their terrible reality, put to shame the laboured fictions of the romance writers by profession. Her involuntary analysis of the character of the Duke, is painfully keen and searching, and furnishes a powerfully-written psychological study. An inferior intellect, and a narrow heart, without a moral sense, cursed with wealth and deprived of object and occupation, becomes degraded after the first effervescence of youth, to the cold, discontented, and at once blasé and sensual. It is a nature but too capable of crime, and a vague indefinite fear of the future seems to pervade the communings of the poor victim with herself. "You have a rare and precious talent at poisoning everything;" there is a sad significance in the words.

The French papers hint at rumours of other crimes in the same exalted sphere of life. The Marquis de Montesquiou has committed suicide; the cause stated is—the perpetration of a forgery. It is reported, too, that a son of one of the most celebrated of Napoleon's Marshals has murdered his mistress, and taken flight! And other "shocking scandals are whispered about affecting high individuals."

THE WEATHER.

The weather during the past week has been generally fine, the sky has been a good deal clouded; the direction of the wind has been variable, but for the most part from the S.W.; the temperature of the first three days was a little above, and of the last four days it was below, the average of the season.

The following are some particulars of each day:—

Friday, the sky was about two-thirds covered with thin cirrostratus, cumuli, and haze, till the evening; after 9h P.M., it was nearly cloudless; the wind was light, and its direction was W.S.W. The average temperature of the day was 61°2. Saturday, the sky was partially covered with cloud till 7h A.M.; it was free from cloud between that time and 9h A.M.; at 10h A.M., the sky was covered with cirrostratus cloud, and a Solar halo was visible, whose radius was 10°; after this time, the sky was cloudless till the evening, and overcast during the evening, the wind was light and from the S.W.; the average temperature of the day was 64°2. Sunday, the sky was, for the most part, cloudless till the evening; a shower of rain fell during the morning; the direction of the wind was N.; the average temperature of the day was 64°5. Monday, the sky was most part cloudy, except at about noon, when a small quantity of cloud only prevailed, the evening was overcast; the direction of the wind was W.S.W.; and the average temperature of the day was 57°5. Tuesday, the sky was overcast, till the evening; broken clouds prevailed during the evening; and after 9h. P.M., the sky was cloudless; the direction of the wind was S.W.; the day was cold; the average temperature was 56°1, and the thermometer's reading was as low as 45° at 11h. P.M.; the night was very cold. Wednesday, the sky was nearly free from cloud till noon, and it was nearly wholly covered by cloud after noon; at times, the clouds were very black, and of a stormy appearance; a slight shower of rain fell in the afternoon; the direction of the wind was variable, being at times N.W., then W., then S., and back again; there were cross currents in the atmosphere, for, whilst the wind on the earth's surface was S., the clouds were moving from the N.W.; the day was cold; its average temperature was 54°, being about 5° below that of the season. Thursday, the sky was for the most part clouded, the weather was rough and squally; the direction of the wind was S.W., and it blew strongly. The day was cold; the average temperature was 52° 0°1. The average temperature for the week was 58°5.

The extreme thermometrical readings of each day were:—

Friday,	Aug. 27	the highest during the day was 70°	and the lowest was 47 deg
Saturday,	28	..... 76½	 53
Sunday,	29	..... 77½	 53
Monday,	30	 66	 49
Tuesday,	31	..... 66½	 46
Wednesday, Sept.	1	..... 65½	 44
Thursday,	2	 65	 45

The average temperature of the month of August was 62°; the average temperature of the dew past was 57°; the average quantity of water in the air balanced a column of mercury of 0.467 inch in height; the weight of the average quantity of water in a cubic foot of air was 5 grains, and the average humidity of the atmosphere was 823, that of complete saturation being represented by 1000.

The amount of rain fallen in the month of August was 2 inches; from January 1 to the present time, there has been 16 inches only of rain; the average yearly amount is about 25 inches, so that a good deal of rain may be expected to fall during the remainder of the year.

Blackheath, Friday, Sept. 3, 1847. J. G.

REPORTED LOSS OF HER MAJESTY'S SCHOONER "MASTIFF."—Letters have been received from the Orkney Islands, announcing the probable loss of the Government steamer *Mastiff*, Commander Lieutenant A. B. Beecher, off the Island of Sandor, twelve miles from Kirkwall Bay. She has, for some time past, been engaged in the survey of the coasts in the vicinity of the Orkneys. On the morning of Tuesday last, while lying at anchor off the island of Sandor, a gale came on, and she was driven from her anchor and carried ashore, a violent sea beating over her for many hours afterwards. The whole of the crew and officers were saved. Very little chance remained of preserving the steamer.

DEATH BY FIRE-ARMS.—On Monday last, a person named Abraham Edmondson, of 13, Sackville-street, Soho, was cleaning the barrel of a gun, not knowing it was charged with powder. Whilst so engaged he placed the barrel to his mouth, when by some accident the gun went off, the contents shattering his face in a frightful manner. The sufferer was removed to Westminster Hospital, where he shortly afterwards expired.

COAL-PIT EXPLOSION.—Early yesterday week another coal-pit explosion took place at the Ardsley Main Colliery, near Barnsley, the same at which upwards of seventy persons lost their lives on the 5th of March last. On this occasion only three men were severely burnt; but two of them (named Daniel Brewer, married, with four children, and John Cawthorne) are not expected to recover.

ANOTHER BOILER EXPLOSION.—The boiler of the *Firebrand*, one of the steamtugs employed on the river Tyne, burst one day last week, as the vessel was running into Shields harbour. One of the lads gave way, and the steam rushed forward underneath the deck, and destroyed the fore-cabin, shattering the bulkhead and the entire wooden partitions to pieces. Fortunately, no one was below at the time, but the steam rushed up one of the hatchways and scalded a boy, named Foreman, in the face. Deficiency of water is said to have been the immediate cause of the accident.

POSTSCRIPT.

THE QUEEN IN SCOTLAND.

ABERYEERIE, Tuesday, Aug. 31.

Yesterday, her Majesty went out in her barge on Lake Laggan with the Prince of Wales, attended by the Viscountess Jocelyn, the Marquis of Abercorn, and the Earl of Aberdeen.

The Prince went out into the forest deer-stalking, and returned to the Lodge with a fine stag.

The Earl of Aberdeen took his departure.

There was no addition to the Royal dinner party.

ORKNEY AND ZETLAND ISLES ELECTION.—The close of the poll :—Orkney Dundas, 145; Anderson, 140. Zetland Dundas 18, Anderson, 69. Total Anderson, 209. Dundas, 163. Majority for Anderson 2.

TRIAL FOR MURDER IN SCOTLAND.—A young man, named Thomas Leith was tried at Edinburgh, on Wednesday, for murder. Lord Justice Clerk presided, assisted by Lords Ward and Crichton. [The evidence given was of a kind which left no doubt that the prisoner had poisoned his wife, and the probable cause appeared to be a passion for respecting another woman. The Jury found him guilty, but recommended him to mercy, simply, it appeared, from an aversion to capital punishment. The prisoner was sentenced to death, and the execution fixed for the 22nd instant.

ADDRESS TO SIR R. PEEL.—The Town Council of Sunderland, on Tuesday, voted an address to Sir Robert Peel, complimentary of his public services, especially in reference to commercial reform. The occasion which has given rise to this manifestion of respect is the visit of the hon. Baronet to the Marquis of Londonderry, at Wynyard Park, to participate in the festivities consequent on the nuptials of Lady Alexandrina Vane, with the Earl of Portarlington. The marriage took place on Wednesday last.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

ITALY.

Accounts have been received by extraordinary express from Leghorn, of the 27th ult., announcing the discovery of a conspiracy in that city, got up by the Jesuit-Austrian party. An attack was projected on the house of the Austrian Consul, to give rise to a disturbance, and procure a pretext to the Austrian Government for interfering. Like the conspiracy at Rome, it was discovered by the people. The Grand Duke has formed a Council of State, or *consulta*, consisting of the most distinguished men of the country.

IRELAND.

THE REPEAL ASSOCIATION. The weekly meeting of the Repeal Association, held on Monday, was numerously attended. Several Members of Parliament were present. J. F. Somers, M.P. for Sligo, presided. Mr. John O'Connell, M.P., commenced the business of the day by handing a remittance of £50 from the "Boston Association of the Friends of Ireland," with a series of resolutions, and a letter from Judge Jarnes, a portion of which, as it had reference to the foreign policy of Ireland, was not submitted to the meeting. One of the resolutions having recognised Mr. John O'Connell as the leader of the Repeal movement, the honourable gentleman stated that he would aware were attached to that distinguished position. Mr. John O'Connell subsequently addressed the meeting at considerable length. At the termination of the proceedings, the rent for the week was announced to be £100.

THE IRISH CONFEDERATION.—A meeting of the Irish Confederation took place in Dublin last week, which was remarkable for two new and singular conversions to Confederate principles. These are, Lord Wallscourt, a Baron in the Irish Peerage, and Mr. Chisholm Anstey, an English barrister, of some eminence in his profession, and M.P. for Youghal.

MURDER IN THE COUNTY TIPPERARY.—A frightful murder was committed in the neighbourhood of Emly, on Sunday last. As James Casham, a respectable farmer, was going to mass about the hour of eleven o'clock in the forenoon, he was waylaid while crossing part of Mr. Bolton Massey's demesne, at Ballywire, and his brains beaten out with stones. Some dealing in land which he had last March with some of his own family, is supposed to have caused this outrage. The Coroner's inquest have returned a verdict of "Wilful murder against persons unknown."

MELANCHOLY OCCURRENCE AT CASHEL.—A very distressing affair took place on Tuesday (last week), at Cashel. Mr. Francis O'Ryan, of Cashel, having had an altercation with his son, Francis Ryan, jun. (an interesting young man, who is to arrive at his majority in a few months), the father discharged a loaded pistol at him, the contents of which entered the right eye, but, taking an oblique direction, did not penetrate the brain. The medical attendants on the wounded gentleman entertain hopes of his recovery, although the ball has not yet been extracted. Mr. F. O'Ryan, sen., is in custody for the offence. The *Tipperary Vindicator* gives a very different account of this unhappy affair. It intimates that Mr. Ryan, sen., had latterly shown symptoms of mental weakness, and that his quarrel with his son arose from the refusal of the latter to sign certain renewals of leases, to which his signature was necessary.

EXECUTIONS IN IRELAND.—The extreme sentence of the law was carried into execution, at the gallows in front of the county gaol, Kilkenny, on Wednesday (last week), on the culprits Larkin and Daniel, for the murder of Mr. Pelin. —On Thursday (last week) John Helahan, who was convicted at the late assizes of the brut al murder of John Kelly, of Kilsdmond, county Cariow, underwent the extreme penalty of the law in front of the county gaol.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

STORM ON THE COAST OF SCOTLAND.—REPORTED LOSS OF AN EMIGRANT SHIP AND THREE HUNDRED PASSENGERS.

There has been a very violent storm on the coasts of Sutherland and Caithness. A large emigrant ship is said to have been driven upon the rocks of "Far-ont-head," near Durness, and three hundred unhappy individuals perished, the whole that the vessel contained. The accounts yet received of this disaster are rather vague. A letter from Tongue, dated August 31st, says: "I have seen the Durness postman, on his return from that place, who brings the disastrous tidings of the total wreck of a three-masted emigrant ship, with upwards of three hundred passengers, on the rocks at the "Far-out-head," in Durness—not a soul is saved, all have perished, and the ship is a total wreck; only seventeen bodies have as yet come on shore. The headland where the vessel struck is a bold unapproachable place. It is reported that the vessel is from Hull, but you may soon have more authentic accounts from other quarters. The magistrates are on the spot. The vessel is the *Canton*, of Hull; but as no proper accounts have yet been got of the number of passengers on board, all is taken from surmise, by there being a great deal of clothing and chests coming ashore. The seventeen bodies are said to be those of seamen."

The storm which rent the canvass awnings of the Queen's household at Laggan has done fearful damage in other parts of the north of Scotland. At Thurso, a vessel called the *Britannia*, of Ardrossan, was wrecked, and two of her crew drowned. Another—the *Freak*, of Dundee—was lost; crew saved. From Shetland, intelligence has arrived of the loss of the packet-boat from Dunrossness, when six persons perished. At Fraserburgh one herring-boat went down with all hands, and many more, it is dreaded, have met with a similar fate. An Inverness sloop is also on shore there, but the crew escaped.

ACCIDENT TO THE "GLAMORGAN" STEAM PACKET.—The *Glamorgan* steam-packet left Bristol on Monday morning, with 600 persons on board, for a cheap excursion to Minehead. An accident happened when she had left the harming ferry-house, namely, however, without foundation. It appears that, when off Minehead, a sudden escape of steam caused an alarm to be raised that the boiler had burst. Great consternation ensued, and symptoms of disorder being made, a number of the passengers left the steamer in the *Ferry* sloop, and two boats from the shore. On examination it was found that a boiler-plate had given way, and after anchoring for the night, the injury was sufficiently repaired next morning to enable the steamer to put into Minehead, and finally return to Bristol with the rest of the passengers. The vessel is very old, and is considered unfit for service.

CHARGE OF MANSLAUGHTER.—On Tuesday Mr. W. Carter held an inquest at the Bedford Arms, East-lane, Walworth, on the body of Mrs. Mary O.ds. She died on Thursday (last week), and her husband is at present in custody. It appeared that the deceased had managed to board upwards of £200 per year. Her husband on Saturday week insisted on having some of it; and, on her refusing, made a violent assault upon her. He caught her by the throat, and while on the ground knelt on her chest. Her son, a lad of sixteen years of age, ran to the station-house, stating that his father was murdering his mother. The police interfered, but on the following Thursday the deceased died from the effects of the injury she received. The Jury returned a verdict of "Manslaughter" against the husband.

A HUSBAND COMMITTED FOR POISONING HIS WIFE. An inquiry took place, last Saturday before C. J. Carttar, Esq., at the Garrick's Head, Lower-road, Deptford, respecting the death of Mary Hutchings, aged forty-eight, the wife of John Hutchings, a cooper, recently employed at her Majesty's victualling yard, Deptford, whose demise took place on Sunday night week. Several witnesses were examined, who deposed to the husband's general ill-treatment of his wife. Deceased was taken seriously ill on Sunday afternoon, vomiting very much, and in great pain. She said she had taken jalap. A surgeon was called in in the evening, who prescribed what he thought was necessary, treating the case as one of cholera. Suspicion, however, having been excited, a *post-mortem* examination of the stomach took place, and a considerable quantity of arsenic was found in it. Hutchings was called in and examined, but he merely said he was an innocent man, and gave no explanation. The Jury found a verdict of "Wilful murder" against him, and he has been committed to Newcate for trial.

SUICIDE OF A SERVANT GIRL.—On Tuesday Mr. Payne held an inquest, at the Ship, Little Tower-street, on the body of Emma Allsop, aged twenty-three, a servant in the employment of Mr. Farley, a grocer and ten-dealer, of 5, in the same street. The evidence proved that the deceased had been confined to her bed with illness on Friday and Saturday (last week), during which time she complained of violent pains in her head. About four o'clock in the afternoon of the latter day, on one of her friends entering her bed-room, she was astonished at finding a pool of blood on the floor and a frightful wound in the deceased's neck. Upon the bed was found a razor, belonging to a gentleman living in the house, with which she had committed the dreadful deed. It appeared that the deceased, in order to get possession of the razor, had got up and gone from her own bedroom to that belonging to the lodger without being perceived. Verdict—"Temporary insanity."

THE PRASLIN TRAGEDY.

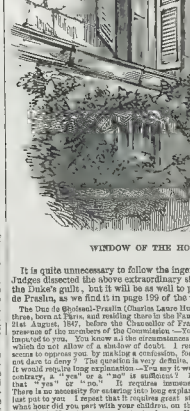
A QUARTO volume, of two hundred and twenty-six pages, has just been printed, by order of the Court of Peers, for distribution amongst its members, relative to the investigation of the facts connected with the Assassination of the Duchess de Praslin, and with the subsequent Suicide of her assassin, the Duc de Praslin. The evidence contained in the volume is illustrated and elucidated by plans of the Hôtel Praslin, No. 86, Faubourg Saint Honoré, and its dependencies; of the interior of the mansion, with the route through which the murderer must have passed to accomplish his deadly purpose; and of the bedchamber of the unfortunate Duchess, with the places where each article of furniture was placed, and the pieces thrown down in the awful struggle. Having received a proof copy of the above volume and drawings, we placed the latter immediately in the hands of our Artists and Engravers, who have presented faithful copies in our columns this day; and we now proceed to the analysis of the testimony of the various witnesses, and of the examination of the two persons arrested for the crime the Duc de Praslin, now no more; and the Governess, Mdlle. Henriette Deluzy-Desportes. The volume is divided into two series: the first, containing the investigations by the local magistrature; and the second, the Royal Ordonnance convoking the Court of Peers, with the result of their inquiries; ending with the death of the Duc de Praslin. The greater portion of the facts, in the first series, has been already reported at length in our columns; but in the second series there are many novel points, not yet made known to the public.

The first witness is one of the Commissary of Police of the Quartier des Champs Elysées was drawn up, at a quarter to six in the morning of the 18th of August, not two hours having elapsed from the discovery of the crime before the Inferior magistrates had commenced their examination. MM. Bruzelin and Truy, in their very first record, proves that their suspicions fell on the Duke, spots of blood having been found on his person, with pieces of torn shirt stained.

It will be recollected that the journals were not aware that the Duke was thus suspected from the beginning—a proof of the prudence with which the inquiry was conducted. The minute examination of the two medical men, MM. Casmel and Heymond, proves that the Duchess received thirteen wounds in the head, two on the neck, one on the lower jaw, with the jugular vein divided, besides wounds on the arms, wrists, and hands, from a double-edged weapon. M. Broussais, the Juge d'Instruction, took up the inquiry at eight o'clock, with the Procureur du Roi. They traced the blood up to the room of the Duke, which he accounted for by his contact with the body, when Auguste, his valet, and the other servants, were in the room. The Duke appears to have parried the searching questions with no little ingenuity; but after the Judge had seized all his clothes, handkerchiefs, slippers, &c., marked with blood, and the sabre of burned papers, linen, &c., he was called upon for a circumstantial declaration. This statement was cool and collected. We give this *in extenso*, as it has been hitherto erroneously printed in the papers:

"Madame de Praslin and I arrived yesterday in Paris, at a quarter past eight in the evening, by the Corbeil Railroad. Madame de Praslin got into a hackney coach, with my sons and their tutor, and I got into another, with my daughters and youngest son; and we arrived at our mansion at a quarter-past ten o'clock, after having both made calls in Paris. Madame de Praslin had several to make. I, with my daughters, went to see their former governess, Mdlle. De Luzy, living at Rue de Harlay, No. 9, au Marais. I did not see the Duchess on my arrival, as she had already gone to her room. I, on my part, immediately went to my bedroom, after having contented my daughters in their room, situated on the second floor.

I went to bed, and fell asleep immediately, without wanting the assistance of a valet-de-chambre, whose services I do no not make use of. This morning, at an hour I cannot indicate, but as daylight it was marked by confused cries; but, as such were frequently heard in the Champs Elysées, I was not alarmed, and I did not even get up immediately. A moment afterwards I heard steps to and fro in the garden, and I got out of bed, put on my dressing-gown, and went towards Madame de Praslin's room. On arriving at the third door of my room, which is at the foot of the steps of the small corridor preceding it, I heard continued cries; I think it was "A l'assassin!" that was called out, and, without going further, I turned back to my room; I entered my study, and I took from the secretary a loaded horse-pistol, with which I armed myself. I then descended to the room of Madame de Praslin, in which I entered, passing through her dressing-room. Darkness and profound silence reigned therein. I called Madame by her name of Fanny, and she did not answer me. I then went out into the dressing-room, and I lighted a wax candle with matches which were always there, under the clock in that room. I then returned alone into the Duchess' chamber, and I found her seated on the floor, her head supported on a sofa placed between the chimney and the window. I went to her; her face was covered with blood, which flowed abundantly from wounds on her head and neck. It did not strike me to call my servants; there would, in fact, have been no time, for I had scarcely essayed to raise Madame's head, and to give her some help, when I heard a knocking at the door of Madame, communicating with the saloon. I went to draw the bolt, which closed it on the interior, and I found there the person whom I named to you just now (the servants). It was in the attempt to aid Madame in Duchesse that I stained myself with blood. After these persons had entered, I talked with them for about twenty minutes or half an hour. I touched several times the body of Madame de Praslin; and finally, as I was distracted, I returned to my room, where I first cleaned my hands, and it was only as a later period that I tried to get rid of the spots of blood with water that I had on my breast, on the left side of my dressing-gown. *va order not to frighten my children, to whom I was about to go to inform them of the misfortune which had just taken from them their mother. My courage failed me to tell it them.* Very soon afterwards, General Sebastiani, uncle of the Duchess, arrived, and he was still with me when M. Bruzelin, the Commissary of Police, arrived. My first anxiety had been to order the Commissary of Police and a doctor to be sent for."

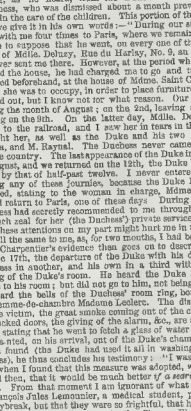


WINDOW OF THE HOTEL SEBASTIANI.

It is quite unnecessary to follow the ingenious cross-examination by which the Judges dissected the above extraordinary statement, and came to the certainty of the Duke's guilt, but it will be as well to place here the examination of the Duc de Praslin, as we find it in page 199 of the volume in the second series:

The Duc de Choiseul-Praslin (Charles Laure Hugues Théobald), Peer of France, aged forty-three, born at Paris, and residing there at 86, Faubourg St. Honoré. He is examined on the 21st August, 1847, before the Chancellor of France, the President of the Court of Peers, in presence of the members of the Commission.—You are aware of the frightful crime that is imputed to you. You know all the circumstances which have come under your own eyes, and which do not allow of a shadow of doubt. I recommend you to summon the fatigue which has come to oppress you by making a confession, for it is impossible for you to deny; you can not dare to deny? The question is very definite, but I have not sufficient strength to answer it (it would require long explanation.—I've say it would require long explanations; but, on the contrary, a "yes" or a "no" is sufficient? It requires great strength of mind to reply that "yes" or "no." It requires immense strength, which I do not possess.—There is no necessity for entering into long explanations to reply to the question which I have just put to you. I repeat that it requires great strength of mind, which I do not possess. At what hour did you part with your children, on the evening the crime was committed? [It might be half-past ten, or a quarter to eleven.—What did you do when you came down to my chamber, and went to bed immediately.—Did you [illegible] what hour? I don't recollect.—Was your resolution formed when you went to bed?—I know if it can be called a resolution.—What was your first thought upon awaking at 5 o'clock?—I was awoke by cries in the house; I immediately ascended to the chamber of Madame de Praslin. (The accused here added, sighing, I beg of you to spare my life, and to stop this interrogation.) When you entered the chamber of Madame de Praslin, you could not be ignorant of that. You have frequently, in the course of this morning, gone into the chamber of Madame de Praslin. was she in bed the first time you entered? No, she was, unfortunately, stretched upon the floor.—Was she not stretched upon the spot where you had struck her for the last time? Why do you put such a question to me? Because you have not answered to all. Whence came those scratches which I see upon your hands? They happened yesterday evening, when about to leave Praslin, when making use some par cels with Madame de Praslin.—And that bite upon your thumb how did that happen? [illegible] a bite.—The doctors who have visited you, declare that it is. Spare me, I am exhausted.—I cannot experience a more distressing moment, when you now, [illegible] that you were covered with the blood which you had just shed, and which [illegible] to wash off? These marks of blood have been altogether misinterpreted [illegible] some my children with the blood of their mother upon me.—You are very unwilling to have committed this crime? (The accused makes no answer.) Has quarrels arrived?—Have you not received bad advice, which impelled you to this crime? I have received no advice. People don't give advice on such a subject.—Are you not devoured with remorse, and would it not be a sort of solace to you to have told the truth? Strength completely fails me to-day.—You are constantly talking of your weakness. I have just now asked you to answer me simply "yes" or "no." If any body would feel my pulse, he might judge of my weakness.—Yes you have had just now sufficient strength to answer a great many questions in detail. You have not wanted strength for that. (The accused makes no reply.)—Your silence answers for you that you are guilty.—You have come here with a conviction that I am guilty, and I cannot change it.—Yet can change it if you will give us any reason to believe the contrary: if you will give any explanation of appearances that are inexplicable upon any other supposition than that of your guilt. I do not believe I can change that conviction on your mind.—Why do you believe that you cannot change that conviction? (The accused, after a short silence, said that he had not strength to continue.) Do you you consentand the frightful crime, did you think of your children? As to the crime, I have not committed it: as to my children, they are the subject of my constant thoughts. I repeat that you have not committed this crime? The accused, putting his head between his hands, remained silent for some moments, and then said "I cannot answer such a question."—The Chancellor then intimated to the prisoner that he must consider himself under arrest, and the examination terminated.

On reading the above examinations, one is struck by the amazing difference in the criminal proceedings of France and England. Here, an accused would have been told over and over again "not to commit himself"—not to state a word that might be prejudicial to him, that he had better wait for his legal adviser—that it was quite at his option whether he would make any declaration. It may be questioned if this delicacy had been preserved in France, whether the proof could have been brought home to the Duke, so palpably as results from the clever and close interrogatory pursued with him.



GATE OF THE HOTEL SEBASTIANI.

We need not follow the series of examinations mentioned in the *procès verbaux*, lasting until one o'clock in the morning, when the examining Judges found it requisite to take some repose after their arduous labours. Proof upon proof was collected during the search, and the architect, who was called in to prepare plans of the exterior and interior of the hôtel. The book, with the title "Mrs. the place of the exterior and interior of the hôtel. The book, with the title "Mrs. Armytage," an English work, which was seen in the hands of the Duchess at eleven o'clock at night, by her lame de-chambre, was found, stained with blood.

Another elaborate examination of the body of the Duchess was made by Baron Pasquier, the King's surgeon, MM. Boys de Loury, M. Tardieu, &c.; the conclusions come to—that there were thirty large and deep wounds—some made with a blunt instrument, and others with a sharp one. That death arose from loss of blood, and that there must have been a violent struggle—the state of the carpet leaving no doubt on this subject. The state of the stomach proved that the victim must have cried out several times, and that she must have lived long enough to swallow a quantity of saliva mixed with blood. That the left hands on the last attack must have been inflicted last, as her means of resistance must have become weaker; and that the hand and nails of the murderer must have been strongly applied to the mouth, to stifle her cries.

The next class of witnesses examined were those who heard the cries at daybreak, on the morning of the fatal 18th of August, proceeding from the Hôtel Praslin. Then follow the depositions of the servants of the Duke and Duchess, beginning with Auguste Chevrotier, the valet-de-chambre and maître d'hôtel. He testified as to the bad understanding between the Duke and Duchess, stating, as he heard, from the Duke's attachment to Mdlle. Deluzy, the latter would not be there. Deluzy denied this in Paris; but I must add that dence of Mdlle. Deluzy, Rue du Harlay, No. 9, au Marais; but I must add that he never went the Duke. During a short period when Mdlle Deluzy was to have quitted the house, he had charged me to go and take the dimensions of rooms, retained beforehand, at the house of Madame Lambert, Avenue Sainte-Marie, which she was to occupy, in order to place furniture therein. This plan was not carried out, but I know not for what reason. Our journeys to Paris took place during the month of August; on the 2nd, leaving our estate on the 6th; on the 8th, leaving on the 9th. On the latter day, Mdlle. Deluzy came to reconduct the Duke to the railroad, and I saw her in tears in the hackney coach which had brought her, as well as the Duke and his two children, Mdlle. Marie and Berthe, and M. Raynal. The Duchess never came to Paris since her departure for the country. The last appearance of the Duke in Paris took place on the 11th of August, and we returned on the 12th, the Duke by the train of seven o'clock, and I by that of half-past twelve. I never entered the rooms of the Duchess during any of these journies, because the Duke had ordered them not to be touched, stating to the woman in charge, Mdme. Grimm, that the Duchess recently recommended to me through Mdme. Schaff, not to evince so much zeal for her (the Duchess') private service, because she had remarked that these attentions on my part might hurt me in the mind of my master. This was all the same to me, as, for two months, I had been seeking another place.

M. Charpentier's evidence then goes on to describe the arrival of the family at the hôtel, the departure of the Duke with his daughters in one carriage, the Duchess in another, and his own in a third with the daughters, and its prolarings of the Duke's room. He heard the Duke arrive at eleven o'clock, and retire to his room; but did not go to him, not being asked for. At five o'clock, he heard the bells of the Duchess' room ring, both for her valet Maxime, and her femme-de-chambre Madame Ledeger. The discovery of the murder, the cries of the victim, the great smoke coming out of the chimney of the Duke's room, the locked doors, the giving of the alarm, &c., are all facts known to our readers. After search that he went to fetch a glass of water for General Sebastiani, who had re ained, on his arrival, out of the Duke's chamber, and that not a drop was to be found (the Duke had used it all in washing away the bloodstains on his hands), he thus concludes his testimony: "I was ordered to keep in my room; and when I found that this measure was adopted, which seemed to incriminate me, I said then, that it would be much better *if a search were made in the room of the Duke.* From that moment I am ignorant of what passed in the house."

François Jules Lemounier, a medical student, proved that he heard the cries at daybreak, but that they were so frightful, that he attributed them to some enraged madman or mad-woman in the Champs Elysées, and did not get up until two hours after the murder had been discovered.

The femme-de-chambre, Madame Leclerc, fully confirmed the evidence of Charpentier, mentioning a curious fact, that the Duke had dismissed Mademoiselle Josephine, a femme-de-chambre of his daughter on the 16th of August, at Praslin, for having allowed the Duchess to sleep in her room, in order that she

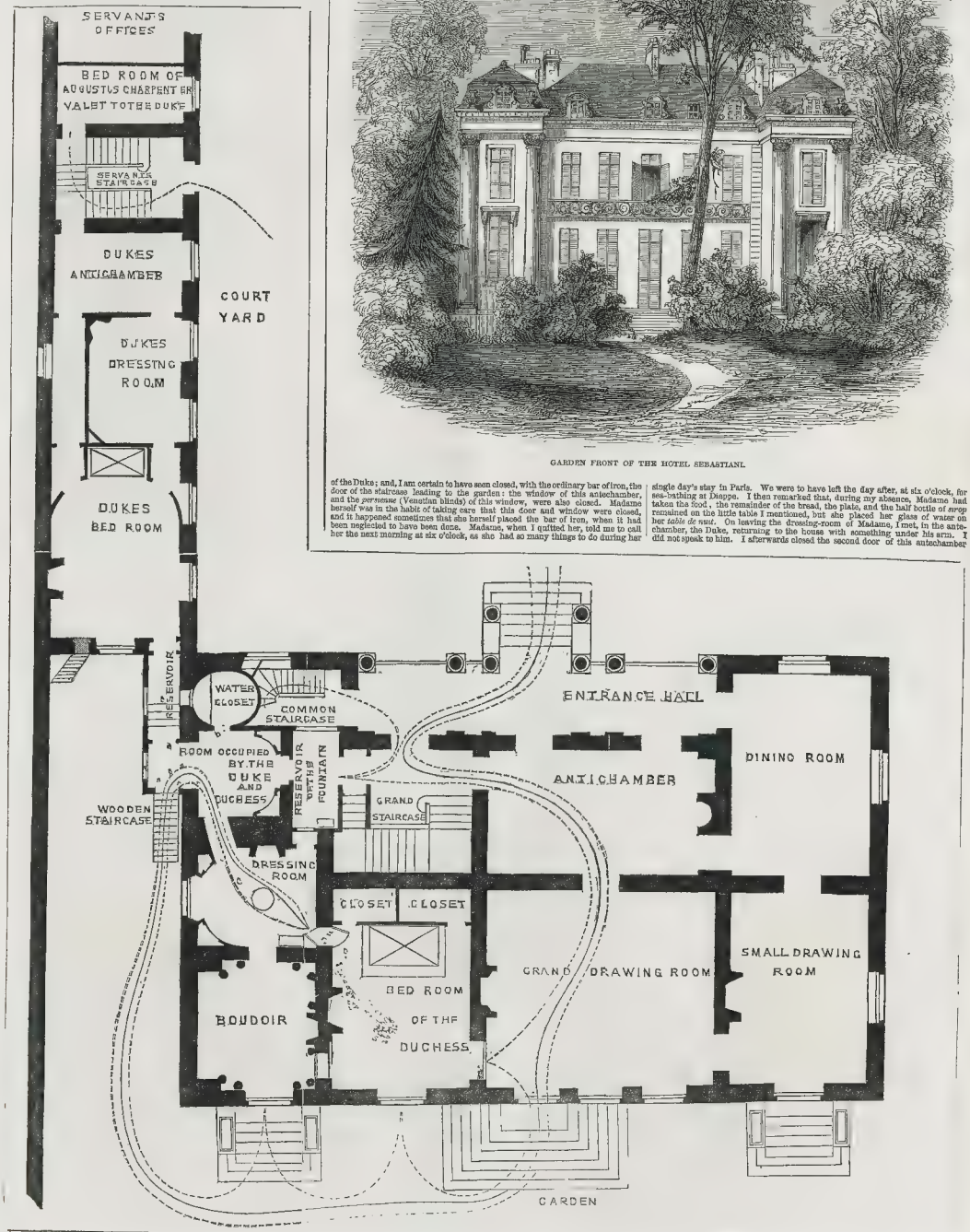
THE PRASLIN TRAGEDY, AT PARIS.

(the Duchess) might be near her daughter, Mademoiselle Bertha, when attacked with scarlet fever. Here is her description of the last moments the unfortunate Duchess was seen alive.

"Madame la Duchesse arrived at the mansion half-an-hour or three-quarters of an hour after me, that is to say, between half-past nine and ten o'clock. On arriving, she was hungry, and ordered, as there was no *bouillon*, a piece of bread with salt, a knife, and half a bottle of *sirop d'argent*. There was water in the water-bottle. I placed all these things on a little work-table at the end of the sofa which is near the chimney-piece. Madame was about to eat at a quarter-past ten, after I had arranged her toilette for the night, at the moment when I retired to my room to take some refreshment. Towards eleven o'clock, I entered her chamber for the last time. Madame was in bed, reading; she had a wax candle on her *table de nuit*, and a second candle was burning on the *commode*, near the door of the boudoir. Madame said to me, that she had lighted the candle because she thought that I would not return to her room. I said to her, yes, and I extinguished this candle, which would have burnt the whole night, and put in its place a yellow copper night-lamp, which I placed lighted in the interior of the chimney, as I was daily accustomed to do; for Madame never slept without a light. Auguste Charpentier had prepared this lamp, and had placed it on the *commode* of the little antechamber separating the dressing-room of the Duchess from the room

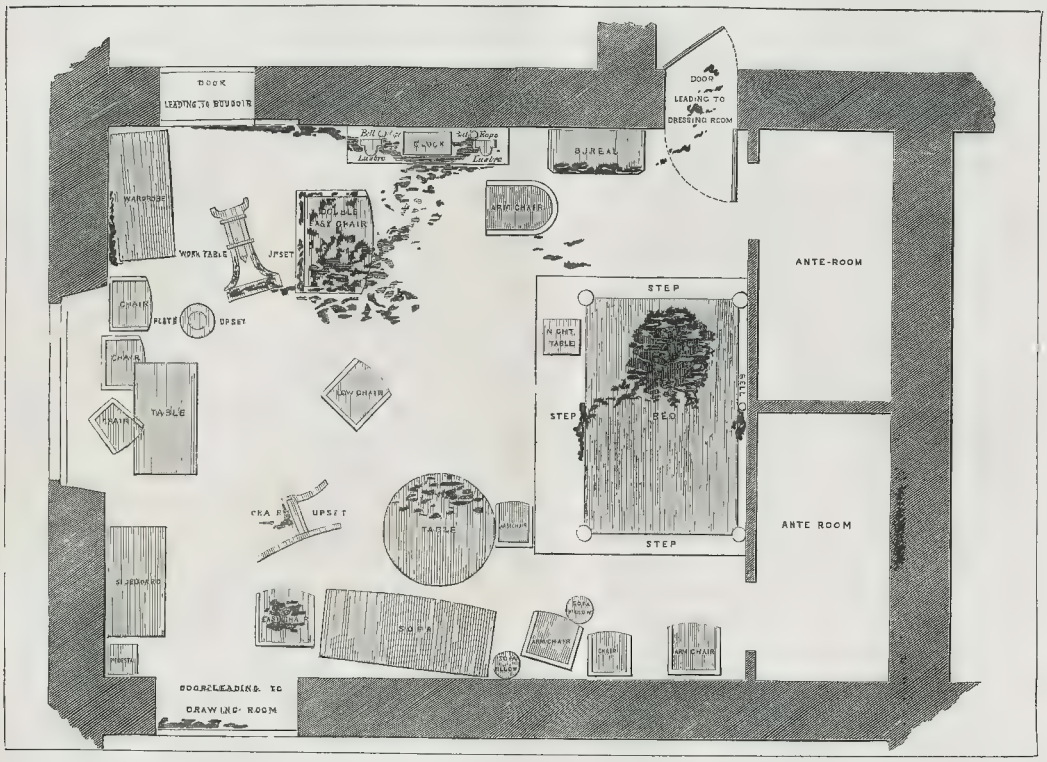
GARDEN FRONT OF THE HOTEL SEBASTIANI.

of the Duke; and, I am certain to have seen closed, with the ordinary bar of iron, the door of the staircase leading to the garden: the window of this antechamber, and the *persienne* (Venetian blinds) of this window, were also closed. Madame herself was in the habit of taking care that this door and window were closed, and it happened sometimes that she herself placed the bar of iron, when it had been neglected to have been done. Madame, when I quitted her, told me to call her the next morning at six o'clock, as she had so many things to do during her single day's stay in Paris. We were to have left the day after, at six o'clock, for sea-bathing at Dieppe. I then remarked that, during my absence, Madame had taken the food, the remainder of the bread, the plate, and the half bottle of *sirop* remained on the little table I mentioned, but she placed her glass of water on her *table de nuit*. On leaving the dressing-room of Madame, I met, in the antechamber, the Duke, returning to the house with something under his arm. I did not speak to him. I afterwards closed the second door of this antechamber



GROUND PLAN OF THE HOTEL SEBASTIANI, RUE DU FAUBOURG-SAINT HONORE, NO. 55.

THE PRASLIN TRAGEDY, AT PARIS.



PLAN OF THE DUCHESS DE PRASLIN'S BEDCHAMBER.

that which is near the fountain, for the other was never closed, and I hung up the key on the ordinary nail, on the right side of the mantel-piece, where a stranger could not see it. The closing of this door was on this side, the only closing of the sleeping-room of the Duchess; for the door of her dressing-room and the two doors communicating from her cabinet to her room, were never closed. The second door of this room could be locked with the aid of an interior bolt; but the Duchess was not in the habit of drawing it at night; she closed it during the day, when she dressed or wrote. I did not remark that the staple of this lock had been detached from the mantel-piece at the door, and that, consequently, this door could not be locked. I am certain that this staple was in its ordinary place when we left for the country, six weeks since."

Madame Leclerc then deposed to the hearing of the two strong pulls at the bells, which awoke her, coupled with frightful cries from the Duchess; to her attempt to enter the room with Auguste at the door of the antechamber, at the foot of the staircase, and finding it locked, the cries still continuing: of their transit by the grand *salon*, but finding the doors to the sleeping room also locked: to the cessation of the cries, and then, said the witness, "C'etait un silence de mort." She passed with Auguste into the garden by the steps of the grand *salon*, Auguste trying the blinds of the sleeping room and boudoir in vain. Arrived at the extremity of the boudoir in the garden, they perceived the door of the house called the wooden staircase, opening on the antechamber, separating the rooms of the Duke and Duchess, open, and by this way entered the dressing-room, the door of which was wide open. Auguste, on reaching the door of the Duchess' sleeping-room, drew back, exclaiming that some misfortune had happened, for he smelt powder. She was frightened to death at his words—they did not dare enter the room, and retired by the garden and saloon to call for help. It was quite dark in the dressing-room, as the windows were all closed, but it was daybreak out of doors. Merville and Charpentier finally entered the Duchess room, and found her assassinated.

Merville, the valet-de-chambre in the service of the Duchess of Orleans, deposed that he was formerly with the Marshal Sebastiani, and that, when the daughter of the latter married the Duc de Praslin, in October, 1834, he entered the service of the latter, and remained until 1839, when he passed into the ser-

THE LUXEMBOURGH PRISON.

vice of the late Duke of Orleans; but his wife, who was lanndress to the Duchess de Praslin, never left her service. He declared that the Duke and Duchess lived happily until Mdlle. Deluzy came into the house as governess, and that she had been the cause of the alienation of affection from the Duchess of her husband and children. The fact was notorious. He corroborated the evidence of Charpentier and Madame Leclerc as to the alarm, and the scene in the Duchess' room. He observed, like Charpentier, the excessive smoke from the Duke's room, as if a large fire had been lighted. The little work-table, a plate, a salt cellar, &c., were on the ground. The only exclamation of the Duke that he heard was, "Ah! mon Dieu! what is the matter?" And then, putting his hand to his head, he added, "Who has done that?" Who has done that?"

His wife's evidence, as the keeper of the nursery, was quite childlike with the Duchess, was to the effect that, except some occasional scenes with the Duke, they lived happily until Mdlle. Deluzy entered the house, and then the differences became serious, the Duchess constantly weeping. On Monday, the 16th, the Duke wrote to Madame Merville, that fourteen persons would arrive the next day, the Duchess, her children, &c., and that they would leave, on the 17th (Thursday), for Dieppe. She gave the same details as the other servants, adding, however, that she suspected the Duke instantly of the murder.

Brifford, the *concierge* of the Hôtel Praslin, deposed that the door of the wooden staircase had never been opened during the absence of the family; that it was locked not only with a key but with a bar of iron; and that this was in its place when the Duchess arrived at half past nine on the evening of the 17th. His wife spoke as to the family details as contained in the preceding evidence; she never perceived any positive signs of an acquaintance with the Duke calculated to excite jealousy. "Although I knew it," said this witness, "that she was a bad woman, for whom Lalwyn fell a dislike." Deluzy told her that the Duchess de Praslin had never shed a tear when her eldest daughter left for Italy with her husband. Madame Brifford to this reproach replied, that persons who did not shed tears often suffered more than those who gave full vent to their grief. She saw the body of his wife soon after the murder, he cried out, "Ah! poor woman, poor woman! what monster has assassinated her?" She took the head of the Duchess on her arm; she still breathed; she washed her face with a little spirit of vinegar; but the victim breathed her last sigh in her arms just as the doctor, M. Cannet, entered the room. He asked him to bless Madame; but he replied, "It is too late." A moment after, the Duke again entered, and, with his hand on his wife's shoulder, cried, "Ah! poor woman, poor woman! who is the monster who has done that?" He perceived the bloody cap in the chimney, and said, "Oh! what horror, what horror!" He flung himself on the bed, and then left the door of the saloon. He appeared desperate, and tore his hair in exclaiming, "Poor children! who will tell them this?—they have no longer a mother! Poor Marechal! who will tell him that?" This scene lasted, according to the witness, until the arrival of General Sebastiani. "On witnessing this great crime," she concluded, "my thought was that it had been committed by the horrible woman who had been governess to the children. I had known her to be in the habit of speaking to a cabinet, and that she was about to appear."

The next point of interest in this volume, is the first examination of Mdlle. Deluzy Desportes, aged 38 years, taken before M. Bryossaila, Juge d'Instruction, in presence of the King's Procureur. As we shall give at length her more important testimony before the Commission of the Court of Peers, we shall but briefly refer to the leading facts. She entered the house of the Duc de Praslin on the 1st of March, 1841, at a salary of 2000 francs per year (£80), with board and lodging, having previously lived in the same capacity at Lady Bloop's, near Carlton, Reeli, at a salary of £72. She had to take charge of the education of the nine children, the aid of an under-governess being given. Subsequently a tutor was added for the boys, and these boys were placed under M. Bousset, of the Bourbon College, leaving the three eldest girls and a little boy under her tuition. The three youngest girls were placed in the Convent of the Sacré Cœur. It seemed, from her statement, that the arrangements for which Mdlle. Deluzy remaining only six months, and the other, Mdlle. Jost, a year. For the last three years Mdlle. Deluzy remained sole governess. She declared that when she entered the family, Duke and Duchess lived happily; that for a long while the Duke placed the entire power over the children in the hands of Mdlle. Deluzy, who opposed the attempts of the Duchess to interfere in their education, with the direct sanction of the Duke. She admitted that she was very wrong to have accepted such a position, but she denied that she had ever attempted to wound the feelings of the Duchess. Interrogated as to the causes of disunion between the pair, she replied, "On the part of the Duchess, it was the desire to dominate over her children, and, above all, of her husband; and, on the part of the Duke, a decided opposition, but accompanied with much kindness." Mdlle. Deluzy considered that she had given the Duchess just grounds for slightest reason for jealousy. She remained after the suspicions had got abroad, because the Duke had promised her a pension for life after she had finished the education of the girls. An article appeared in a journal two years ago, stating that she had eloped with the Duc de Praslin to Corsica, and she wanted then to leave, but Marshal Sebastiani persuaded her to stop, as her remaining in the family would most effectually silence the calumny. She remained, however, only when the Abbé Gallard told her that her presence in the family was a cause of discord, and that she could not remain, she was or rebuked. She affirmed that the Duchess blew hot and cold with her, sometimes friendly and next cold and distant. She left the house finally on the 18th of July last, when the family went to the Chateau de Praslin. She admitted that she had seen the Duke three times since in Paris (see her first examination), the last time that was on the 17th of August, with his three daughters, and his little boy, between eight and nine o'clock in the evening. The following important facts we give in her own words:—"Madame Lalande, the Duchess's maid, came to break on the first time, made known to him her intention of giving me a superior situation in her house; but she said to him that to *consequence of the rumours which had been spread on my account, it was indispensable that I should quit the house, and that her a letter, ostensibly for the purpose of contradicting them.* It was then agreed, that on the following day, *I should present myself to the Duchess to solicit from her this letter, and that I was to leave home immediately after in the afternoon.* The Duke and his children then quitted me at about ten o'clock.

Our readers will recollect that the interview was to have taken place at two P.M., on the 18th, and that the Duchess was murdered about one o'clock on that day. There can be no doubt, therefore, that the Duke went to the room of the Duchess to obtain this certificate as to the governess' morality, and that the murder followed the Duchess' refusal. From the nature of the injuries it may be supposed that he began with inflicting blows on his wife, and that on her resistance, he resorted at last to the horrible mode of terminating her existence, indicated in the medical report, the most desperate wounds, according to the surgeons, having been the *last* inflicted.

To go on with Mdlle. Deluzy's examination, she declared that she withdrew to rest at 11 o'clock on the night of the 17th. She was informed of the awful event at eight in the morning, by M. Rémy, Professor of Literature to the young ladies. She went to his house and remained there until eight at night, when she was arrested. She has made up her mind to leave Madame Lalande's house at such a moment. She replied that M. and Madame Rémy, seeing her so shocked, would not leave her to herself. She left word where she was going to with Madame Lalande, who told the police. The remainder of her evidence is too serious matter to be given *en extenso*

You have to understand that very grave indications accumulate to justify the accusations against the Duc de Praslin of having murdered his wife.—Oh, no, I cannot believe that this is not so. It is impossible. He, he who could not bear to see one of his children suffer for a fault, he, but not that they are serious. Tell me that it is a suspicion which will not exist. No, no; it is impossible. (Falling on his knees, and joining her hands.) Oh! tell me this, Sir, I pray you. My God! you say that to me which I cannot believe. My conscience tells me that it is not the truth. But if it is a fact, prove it to me, that I may no longer believe it, who loved so much his children—I, who adored them! I have been criminal! I have not known how to resign myself to my lot. I have written letters to those persons whom you may see. I said that I could no more live; that I found myself in the presence of misery, for I am a poor abandoned creature, without father, without mother, who is severe, and who has threatened to deprive me of the little which he put by for me. I was frightened at the future let what might befall me. Do—Sir worry yourself about me. I should have said to them that I could have adopted myself to my situation, that I could be happy in my little chamber, and that they should forget me as they have their mother. When I quitted the house, I was driven to such despair that I wished to die. I had a pistol in the—they unfortunately—real ball in it, and it is very sharp. I had been caring it for years in that house, as many in the middle of these children, who loved me, and whom I loved more than life. He was inappreciable to me without these, and I have said it—it is my crime. It is I who am culpable. State it, Sir. Write it. He—has been diminished his unhappy letter—he refused it, and then! Oh, it is I who am guilty! Write it, Sir.

Such a state of excitement could not be assumed by one who could exist between these children and you. It is those children, and to those children only, that I addressed the letters of—some of which you have spoken.—Yes, Sir, the existence may belong to all those sentiments. Do you not understand that? And then I should not like to reply, that, finding M. de Praslin was—blind and gnawed between me, a deep feeling of affection for my father was added to the affection which I felt for the children; but, never, never did I carry into that house a thought or a—I would not have done so on any account. From respect for the old dren. I believe that I should have contaminated my daughters if I had embraced them after I had been criminal. I have been criminal, but my—I have been unhappy? I feel that I have done wrong in making use of the words my daughters *Jane Eliza*, which I did not engage to do. I wrote to them I used to say "*mes enfans*" sometimes, in speaking to al. the little rod—

—of tenderness was then hard by M. Praslin's.—No. M. de Praslin had for—44 of tenderness; but to children were then in the mother's head

We now give here the second examination of the Governess, before the Commission of the Court of Peers

How long have you been engaged in the education of the children of M. de Praslin—through what introduction and you obtain that—through Madame de Fabaut, to whom I was recommended by Lady Bloop—daughter I had quitted.

When you first entered the house of the Duc de Praslin, how were you received?—Well very well. The children manifested every desire to please me, and the Duchess seemed very well satisfied with me.

At this period did not the best understanding exist between M and Madame de Praslin?—No, Sir. The governess whom I replaced informed me that there were often differences between M. and Madame de Praslin, and sometimes in the utmost circumspection.

Did you, in effect, observe this circumspection?—During a—ing time there was no necessity for it, for I lived with the children apart in the house. I observed nothing.

At what time did any change in the mode of life take place?—When the children began to go—The father had much more intercourse with them, and of course, and necessarily, with me—because I was always with them. Madame de Praslin kept herself aloof, because she went much into society in Paris, and lived with her father; and in the country she kept very much to herself in her own apartment. She even had her meals served apart frequently. I suppose that rose led from some circumstance between herself and M. de Praslin, with which I am unacquainted.

Did you not endeavour, however, as it seemed to be your duty to do, to bring the children and their mother as much as possible together in heart and spirit?—I frequently endeavoured to come to an understanding with Madame de Praslin on this subject, but she would never

acquaint me with her intentions respecting her children. She told me she did not conceive of the freedom given by M. de Praslin as to their studies and education; but she has promised to leave to him entirely the direction of the studies; that education was finished. She never put a question to me with respect to the mode in which I conducted—deal—of any of her daughters. She never interfered in the—duties. Instructed in conscience, in good—in short whatever, except it might be upon the details of their toilette. She never tried to alienate her children to her—she never spoke to them of—Whom were alone the conversation between her and myself on—orderly turned upon questions of literature, in which the children from six to—and were of their—ation, necessarily could take no—t. These conversations fatigued the children, and made them exclaim to be—ne with; me, who placed myself under—ding, I say again, could not—a mother like Dame Nash, had she been so disposed.

In your answers to the questions put to you, the whole blame is thrown upon the Duchess de Praslin. It is very distressing to hear such language from your mouth, particularly to those who have been the latest friends in mine, and who are aware of the purpose of a pension made to you as the reward of your services in her family.—You have questioned upon the points presented by the—ation of M. de Praslin. I have endeavoured to make my explanations as clear as possible. As to that which is personal to myself, the conduct of Madame de Praslin has been open as—it. It has been towards those whom she knew, and even whom she loved best, very unequal, and often incomprehensible. I have often had much to endure in my *amour propre* in the midst of her feelings. At other times I have been touched by her with interest and kindness. Frequently, an hour after she had bitterly reproached me with this influence which I exercised in her family, she would send for me to avail herself of that very influence in obtaining from me details which she desired to be related. Often after some cruel injury, she would make me a rich present, and even in the last days of my—I found myself—ged—ofused to name me at table, I appeared in the—gyes of the whole house to have been rather dismissed than honourably parted with. Madame de Praslin, having received from the—ation of the pardon and the most kindness in the most amicable terms, and even sent me some books to distract my attention.

This is only a small part of her kindness.—Do you not think that in herself only a proof that her displeasure resulted from the irritation of a character of which she was not mistress, rather than from what she believed to be real facts.

This irritation of character was, alas! but too well founded; and did you not, by a—ation to M. de Praslin, *after seeing the letter*, endeavour to soothe the anger of his three daughters and his youngest son.

When he came to you for the last time, how long were you together? Three-quarters of an hour. He asked me to get into his carriage with him, because he wanted to speak to me

What was the subject of the conversation?—Nothing but the question of his third daughter.

After some further evidence with respect to a contemplated separation between M. and Madame de Praslin, and the circumstances immediately connected with his leaving the house, the examination of Mdlle. Deluzy terminated.

In the above examination is to the second series, the *Journal des Débats* with her preliminary interrogatory. The Ordonnances of the King, convoking the Court of Peers the decree for the trial the *réquisitoire* for the arrest the nomination of the counsel for the prosecution—the *Procès Verbaux* for the collection of the furniture and materials for presence—the analyses of the chemists, of the poisons found in the Duc de Praslin's study, &c., occupy a considerable place. Nothing can be more minute than these documents; not a particle of a stain of blood is visible in contact. The fragment of the Corsican dagger, with its broken handle, the horse pistol, &c., were all tested, and the stains of recent blood proved to have existed. The dagger was found in the pocket of the handkerchief that had inflicted the chief wounds, and the butt-end of the pistol the contused wounds. It was found loaded with ball, on the charge being drawn before the magistrates. There was, also, a ball pair of pistols found in the room of the murder. The report of the search made in the Château de Vaux-le-Praslin describe the correspondence found in the Duke's rooms, and those of the Duchess.

The report of M. Ollivier, the gendarme, on the suicide of a man of about 30 years of age, with a—ache, and taken to the Cémétière du Sud, on the 27th, and interred in a grave.

The examination of Dr. Raymond, to ascertain the cause of death, by MM. Orfila, Pardieu, &c., proved the existence of several wounds, twenty-one scratches being counted on the face. Ten small wounds were found on the two hands, as if they had been inflicted by a child. The wounds on the head and the throat were sound; the heart was voluminous; inflammation existed to a great extent in the intestines; the liver was healthy. The cause of death was the swallowing of some irritating substance in chemical combination, probably with white arsenic. The question as to the moment when he took the poison will remain in obscurity. The medical men declare that, on their first examination of the Duke, at his own house after the murder, he was not under the effects of poison, but that he did not communicate his suspicions to the other doctors until the arsenic had taken strong hold of the Duke's vital functions. MM. Orfila and Pardieu are of opinion that he took the poison between the hours of four and ten o'clock on the 18th; that, although the vomitings ceased in two days, that the action of the poison went on, and that death ensued from arsenic, taken six days before the 24th of August.

Laurence Ramelet, another femme-de-chambre spoke as to the dismissal of Josephine, at the instigation of the Duchess, and as to her suspicions on hearing of the accusation of the Duke. Similar evidence have been fully Deluzy. Dr. Raymond's evidence is at great length. He remained with the Duke nearly all the time he was in the house prior to being taken to prison. The most remarkable point is that Dr. Raymond was present with the Duke during several of the Deluzy sings, at ten P.M., on the 18th, he left him alone, and did not return to his patient until the next morning, at seven o'clock, Dr. Louis arriving at eleven o'clock. He declared that his suspicions were excited on finding the Duke dead at 7 A.M., when he communicated them to the Procureur, which, however, the latter denied, affirming that it was only on the 20th Dr. Raymond first spoke as to the Duke having taken poison. Dr. Raymond, however, was positive in his opinion on this subject, but he urged that his first suspicions were too vague, and that he relied on the superior judgment of Dr. Louis. Chevalier, the chemist, was of opinion that the Duke had taken the poison between the arsenic, and that this caused the slow action of the latter poison.

We append letters, extracts from diaries, "impressions," &c., from the documentary section of the Report:—

(*Written on June, 1841.*)

LETTER FROM THE DUCHESS TO HER HUSBAND.

"Wherefore, my beloved, do you refuse to let me share your afflictions? You deprive our life of all the charms of affection! Do you then believe, or rather do you wish to persuade yourself, that independence consists in solitude? You say that I am *exigeante*, because I desire to share your sorrows. You do not like me to remark that you have any. Do you then wish to become quite a stranger to me? Do you no longer require my guidance for me to become entirely indifferent to you? And how could I bear to be indifferent to the person I love best on earth? Do you think it possible? Would not my heart break long before? You speak of your sorrows as if they were not mine. You speak of distancing my sadness; you know how it is in your power to console me, and yet you withhold these consolations. I, on the contrary, I see that you are sad, I feel within my heart a sorrowful and hopeless void, that urgently calls for calm and solitude. You frown, and you discard me! Am I not your wife, the partner of your life, she whose duty it is to share equally your pleasures and your sorrows? If you were ill, is it not my hand that would smooth your pillow? And are not sorrows the cases of the mind—of the spirit? Wherefore, then, reject me? . . . You have a heart to appreciate the joys, the wants, of a loving heart, in which to place full confidence and find relief for your sorrows. It is the virtues and the manners that prevents you from placing that confidence in me. Believe me, Theobald, four months of sorrow and repentance have chastened me: it is to love and console you and your children that I seek. That I may be worthy of your esteem and your regard, you must try to gain the ascendancy over you: I am fully aware of your superior character and mind: I only wish to share your life, to embellish it, and pour out upon your pillow the balm of consolation and sympathy that I wished to gain the ascendancy over you. My friend, I swear unto you, in the name of my love, in the name of yours, by all that I hold most sacred and most dear, I swear unto you that I will regain your esteem. It is the virtues and

God, how superstitious does grief make one! So I am ashamed of it. On Sunday, the day of your arrival, on rising I perceived an enormous spider. The frightened me. I have not ceased to deplore your manner to me; every day it becomes more cold and disdainful. In this moment, while writing, I turn my eyes and see a little spider. My tears stop. I feel an emotion of joy, as if a cause of hope came to me. How weak is the spirit of man! Nevertheless, it is in thee, my God, my heart has placed all its hopes. But is it possible that sometimes thou sendest visible signs of thy will. Oh, save him, and, if it be possible, restore him to me. Grant that he may read the few lines that I send him, and that they may touch his heart."

TO THE DUKE DE PRASLIN.

[Written in pencil, no date.]

You have a rare and precious talent at poisoning everything. While your conduct influenced only the happiness of my life it was my duty to be silent, as I always was so. If you imagine, with your rare unuttered words and your threats, to make people understand that I no more approve in public than in private the conduct of a person whom I despise, and who does not merit your confidence nor mine, you are right; for I think it a scandalous shame to allow the presence near young people of a woman who has proclaimed herself as she has done. I know well enough that you have other reasons, and that it is not with her that your life is occupied, but she assumes the attitude. It is this which I have the right to blame. I do not pretend to bind myself with your private conduct and affections, but neither menace nor ill-treatment will prevent my repeating, that I have a right to do, that you deceive yourself in putting your children into the hands of a woman who has no care for her reputation, and has ceased to respect itself. The system of governesses has always been unsuccessful with us: it is time, for the safety of our children and the dignity of our rank, to change it. As long as my daughters are not married, I will reside constantly with them, I will aid in their occupations, and I will accompany them everywhere. All my plans are laid down; and, when you reflect on the matter, you will certainly find as many reasons for confidence in leaving the education of our girls under the care of a mother as that of a governess. My father, I know has made an offer to Mdlle. D. of an honorary annuity. On her going to E gland, with this assistance, her talents and patronage will secure her a suitable portion more easily than in Paris

IMPRESSIONS.

Friday, June 17, 1847.—I must repeat hourly to myself that I have accomplished a sacred duty towards my daughters in consenting to join my efforts to those of my father to send away this woman. It caused me a great deal of pain. I had *éclat*, but every one told me, as well as my own conscience, that it was my duty. By God! what will be the future? How he is incensed! One would think he was not the guilty one. He says he loves his children, and he distrusts their mother, and makes his mistresses their governesses. What a life he is leading; he is losing all his energy. May God guide my children!

Document found at Paris, in the Duchess' secretaire, in a sealed envelope, also entitled "Impressions."

"13th July, 1847.

"It is long since I have written anything, and, nevertheless, nothing has changed in the interval. She will leave, when we go to Eu, that is certain. But in the meantime, the empire she holds is most absolute. Father and children, she retains them all as in a special bond. I understand her game well enough, if she have really swallowed all shame, but for him. I cannot explain his conduct. His complains of calumny; but, he confesses that appearances are bad, and he makes these appearances every day worse, and gives more grounds for all the scandalous interpretations. He proclaims that their relations are misinterpreted, and yet he publicly proclaims the rupture with my father on her account. He breaks with us, and does not leave her. No character can be more enigmatical. Is it excess of corruption? or is it excess of weakness? Were it excess of weakness, could that go to the length of making him so traitor to the interests of his children? What! could he have so much fear of this woman as not to dare, while she is in the house, to leave his children with their mother, or show regard to his wife? What has given her the empire over him? It is not natural. She must have some means by which she makes her threats powerful over him. Poor man, I sincerely grieve for him. What a life he leads! What a future he is preparing for himself! If he allow himself to be thus domineered over and brow-beaten by intrigantes at forty-two, what will he be when he grows old? And yet I love him! He must have been sadly changed by all these bad habits; for, on seeing what he is now, I cannot explain what inspired in me this love so impassioned. He is no longer the same man: how dull is his spirit—how narrowed his heart—how much has he grown suspicious, annuied, and irritable. Notaing animates him, nothing interests him, nothing exalts him. No generous, impassioned, or enthusiastic sentiment seems to vibrate in his heart or mind. He had ruined, before all that could render his existence useful, brilliant, happy, and honourable. All is galvanized: he interests himself in nothing either for his country, or for his children. He keeps company with governesses; he is their confessor; and he becomes their slave. Truly, I believe that he only wishes to keep Mdlle. D (whom he has not loved for this eighteen months or two years), because he fears that if once removed, people would make him too hard for her. Poor God! what an existence! What is curious is that I am sane. He firmly believes that it is on account of jealousy that I wish the departure of Mdlle. D. He will not comprehend that my principle is, and will ever be, the sacrifice of self, for my children. He believes that it is my jealous love for him, and this flatters him. It is singular, but I do not doubt that if he had not believed my love inextinguishable, he would have treated me less unworthily. What an illusion, what excess of self-love! Yet it would, perhaps, have been possible to preserve, at the bottom of one's heart, love for a man who has treated you as he has treated me, if, on the contrary, this man excites our admiration, and elevates himself in our eyes by grand actions and great works. But a grovelling, ordinary man, one loves only if he is just, if he is good, if he is conscientious, if he interests his life happily. It is not necessary that he should do great things, but he must know how to appreciate them, how to admire them, and interest himself in them. I cannot tell how far this contempt and ennui at all times, this total unconcern, this taking a lively interest in anything, has completely cooled my feeling towards him I thought him so different. Oh, he must have been so; I could never have loved him if he had always what he is! Certainly there was in him, at the bottom of his heart, in his understanding; but the want of firm principles of morality and religion, and his idleness of mind, have caused him to succumb to sensual passions. And with all this he wishes to educate his daughters. How completely he has isolated himself! He has not a real, serious friend. He has no connections but those which have sprung from his pleasures, and which have become chains from his acquaintances when he wished to detach himself from them. Now [illegible] it is! He drags after him, like a dog, the exigencies of women with whom he has been connected. And yet how *bizarre* are men! He has always scrutinized, repressed, and, humiliated, ill-treated, and abandoned me for persons whom he did not love. For my part, I have loved only him, and with a passion inexpressible—an ardour which astonishes me; and now I know not but at the bottom of his heart he prefers me to those women, whom he despises and fears; and I, I am well disenchanted with him. He will be always unkind to me now: he is too well aware of the extent of his wrongs, and cannot comprehend that I can forgive and forget. My merit would not be so great as he thinks. I cannot be jealous except when I love, and then I easily forgive; and, since my sentiments are changed, I have no further feeling towards him but on account of the wrong he does my children. Our position is very strange and very sad. While he has run after pleasure I have been secluded from it. He has had enjoyments and no love—for me his love has been extinguished in tears, and I have only seen of what has been worn out by one has, perhaps, been preserved by the other, and reciprocally ——. How will all this end? I do not believe that th s can ever be by a complete reconciliation, as would be desirable for our children. He will always avoid me, because he is conscious of his wrong, and I shall never seek him but from duty to my children. A feeling of shame will always prevent my making advances to a man, even though my husband, when I think of all he has done for him, and when I feel that other ideas, repressed for so many years, have, rather than my affection, urged me to his arms.

"My God! you alone know what privations of the affections and all other kinds I have suffered. If I have not yielded to temptation, the glory be thine, O Lord! O, abandon me not now, for, without thee, I shall sink! My God, my God, support me, stretch me! I fear the future, the threats he has made us, the difficulties which arise daily but thou will be there, my God, and in that is my trust that thou will support the poor mother to whom thou hast given strength to strive for her children. Lord, help me!"

Details of the accompanying illustrations are given in the previous columns. It should, however, be added that the dotted line to the left of the Court-yard denotes the direction followed by Auguste Charpentier, on the ringing of the bell. The dotted line on the left shows the direction followed by Auguste, in going to call Mervilla, and by the same line. The straight line, from line, in tl e centre, denotes the route taken by the femme-de-chambre, Leclerc, to fetch the porters, and her return to the grand saloon, the door of which was opened by the Duke.

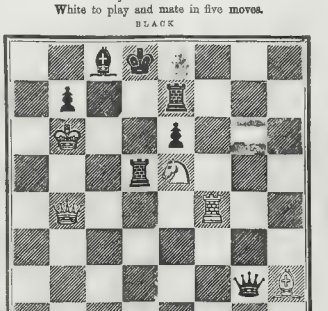
THE LATE MR. WALTER, OF THE "TIMES."—The will of the late John Walter, Esq., of Bear-wood Hall, Berks, and Printing House-square, London, was executed by him on the 9th of February, 1847, and he died on the 28th of July. He has devised to his son, John Walter, Esq., M.P. for Nottingham, the entire freehold premises and warehouses belonging to the establishment of the Times, in Printing House-square, and leaves him all his interest in the business. The freehold and copyhold estates which he possessed in the counties of Berks and Wilts, together with the right of presentation to St. Catherine's Church, Bearwood, he leaves to the trustees under the terms of the settlement on the marriage of his said son. The residue of his real and personal estate to his wife, Mrs. Mary Walter, for her own absolute benefit, and has named her sole executrix. Probate of the same was valued for probate duty at £90,000.

BEQUEST OF £9000 TO THE SINKING FUND.—The will and codicil of Mr. William Akers have been proved at the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, by the executors, the sum of £9000 is left to private individuals, and £6000 to the Goldsmiths' Benevolent Institution, the plate, china, books, and furniture to his executors, and £50 each. The residue is disposed of as follows:—"All legacies to be paid out of the Stock in New Three-and-a-Half per Cent., and at the current price of Stock on day of my decease; after all the foregoing legacies having finally settled and concluded, in my mind as to any further bequests—the residue and remainder of my Three-and-a-Half per Cents., and also all the Stock standing in my name in Three per Cent. Reduced, may be added in a codicil to my will; but in case no codicil by me, then that the residue of my estate go to the national fund, called the Sinking Fund, out of the regard I have entertained for my country."

CHESS.

*** Our Chess Answers are unavoidably deferred this week.

PROBLEM, No. 189.
By HERR KLING.
White to play and mate in five moves.
BLACK



WHITE

GAMES IN THE OLD WESTMINSTER CLUB.

The following sixty contested games, hitherto unpublished, were played in the year 1837, at the well-known Chess-Club, in Bedford-street:—

GAME I.

BETWEEN MR. SLOUS AND MR. WAITS, THE FORMER GIVING THE PAWN AND MOVE.

(Remove White's K B P from the board.)

BLACK. (Mr. W.)	WHITE. (Mr. S.)	BLACK. (Mr. W.)	WHITE. (Mr. S.)
1. K P two	K P one	23. K P one	Q to her B 2d
2. K B P two	K Kt to R 3d	24 P to K B 5th	Kt takes P
3. Q B P two	Q B P two	25. Kt to K 4th	Q to K B 6th
4. Q Kt to B 3d	Q Kt to B 3d	26. Q takes Q	P takes Q
5. K Kt to B 3d	K Kt to B 3d	27. B to B 2d	R to R sq
6. B to K 2d	B to K 2d	28. R to K Kt sq	R to K Kt sq
7. Castles	Castles	29. R takes R (ch)	R takes R
8. Q K P one	Kt to Q 5th	30. Kt to Q 2d (c)	Kt to K 6th
9. Q P one	Kt takes B (ch)	31 Kt to Q B 4th	R to Kt 3d
10. Q takes Kt	Q P one	32. Kt to K 5th	R takes K P
11. B to K 3d	Q Kt P one	33. Kt to K Kt 4th	K R P two
12. K to R sq	B to Q Kt 2d	34. Kt takes Kt	Q P takes Kt
13 Q R to K sq	Q to Q 2d	35. B to K Kt sq	R to K R 8th
14. Q to Q 3d	Q R to Q sq	36. R to K 2d	R to Q 8d
15. Q Kt to K 2d	Q P one	37. B takes K P	P takes B
16. Q B P takes P	P takes P	38. R takes P	B to K B 3d
17. K P one	Q P one	39. Q Kt P one	R to Q 2d
18. B to K Kt sq	Kt to K R 3d	40. K to Kt 2d	R to K 2d
19. Kt to K Kt 5d	Kt to K B 4th	41. R to K 4th	R takes R
20. B to B 3d (a)	B takes K Kt	42. Q P takes R	B to K 4th
21. P takes B	Kt to K R 5th	43. K R P two	K to Kt 2d
22. B to K Kt sq	K Kt P two (b)	44. K to B 2nd	K to B 3d

And wins easily.

(a) By this move, Black weakens his position on the King's side.
(b) White very properly avails himself of the opening now afforded for pushing his attack
(c) White's men so completely command the board, that the poor Knight is quite excluded from the enemy's territory.

GAME II.

Mr. Slous gives the Pawn and two moves to Professor Forbes.

(Remove White's K B P from the Board.)

BLACK (Prof. F.)	WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Prof. F.)	WHITE (Mr. S.)
1. K P two		18. K to R 4th	B to Q 4th
2. Q P two	K P one	19. R to Kt 4th (c)	Q R P two
3. K B to Q 3d	Q P two	20. R to Q Kt 2d	Q R P one
4. K P one	Q B P two	21. B takes B (d)	P takes R
5. Q checks	K to Q 2d	22. Castles	Q R P one
6. Q to K R 7th (ch)	K to Q B 3d	23. Q to her 3d (ch)	K to Q B 3d
7. Q B P one (a)	Q P one	24 Q B P one	Q to Kt 5th
8. B to K 3d	K Kt P one	25. P takes P (ch)	P takes P
9. Q to K R 3d (b)	Q Kt P two	26. B to Q 2d	Q to Kt 7th
10. R P two	Q B P to B 3d	27. Q B to B 3d	Q to Kt 4th
11. P takes P	B takes P	28. Q to her B 2d	K Kt to K 2d
12. Q Kt to R 3d	K B takes Kt	29. B to Q Kt 4th (dis. Q to B 6th (ch)	
13. K takes B	Q Kt to Q 2d	30. Q takes Q (ch)	P takes Q
14. K Kt to R 3d	Q to K 2d	31. B takes Kt	Q R P one
15. Q Kt P one	Q Kt to his 3d	32. R to Q R sq	K R to Q Kt sq
16. P takes P	Kt takes P	33. R to Q R 8q	
17. B takes Kt	B takes B	And wins.	

(a) This is too feeble. Black has no occasion, in such a position, to play defensive moves All his forces should be brought to the attack of the discomfited King.
(b) Threatening to take the Q B P with his Bishop.
(c) B to Q R 3d, first, appears to us a stronger mode of play. (d) An inconsiderate sacrifice

CHESS ENIGMAS.

(From the Berlin Schachzeitung.)

No. 100.—By S. LEOW.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
K at Q B 4th	K at Q B 5th	B at Q 3d	B at K 6th
Q at K R 3d	Q at Q Kt 3d	Kt at Q B 7th	B at Q B 4th
R at K Kt 8th	R at K B 7th	P at Q Kt 2d	Kt at Q B sq
			P at Q 3d

The party which plays first can Mate the opponent in three moves.

No. 101.—By H. EICKSTADT.

WHITE	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
K at Q B sq	Q at Q R 8th	P's at Q Kt 2d and	B at Q B 2d
Q at her 4th	Q at Q Kt 2d	Q R 3d	B at Q B 7th
B at Q B 4th	R at K 8 sq		Kt at K 5th
Kt at Q 3d	R at Q Kt sq		P's at K B 5th and
			Q R 4th

White to play, and Mate in four moves.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

NEW JURISDICTION IN THE CITY OF LONDON.—On the 29th instant, an Act of Parliament, passed on the 2d July, will come into operation, entitled, "An Act for the more easy recovery of small debts and demands within the City of London, and the liberties thereof." The Act contains as many as 126 sections, with a schedule of fees; a number of provisions have been copied from the New County Courts Act, as also the table of fees. The Court of Requests in the City to be abolished, and on the operation of the Act actions are to be commenced in the Sheriffs' Court for sums or damages not above £20, to be heard and determined under the provisions of the Act. The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons are to appoint the place and days for holding the Sheriffs' Court for the purposes of this Act, and the order for holding the first court is to be advertised, and notice given for the period of one month at the least before the day appointed for the first holding of the court. The Judge of the Sheriffs' Court (the Commissioner Bullock) is to be the Judge under this Act.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.—On Tuesday, there was an election of a new Governor of the Bank of England, in the place of Mr. W. R. Robinson. There was no opposition, and, of course, Mr. Morris, the only candidate, was the party chosen.

THE QUEEN'S COLLEGE, LONDON.—A college, under the above designation (so named by Royal permission) in conjunction with the Governesses' Benevolent Institution, has been formed. Its objects are to place female education on the same basis as that of endowed schools and universities for the male sex. Its chief purposes consist in the examination and granting diplomas and certificates of qualifications to governesses, to enable them to produce satisfactory evidence of their merits, and in affording the best competent and adequate and orderly preparation for their work.

MODEL LODGING HOUSE.—The model lodging-house recently opened in Glasshouse-street, East Smithfield, has an infirmary or sick ward attached to the establishment, to which the inmates, in case of being suddenly attacked with sickness, are immediately removed, and medical attendance, &c., is provided gratuitously, until either the patient recovers, or an order for his admission to an hospital can be obtained. No spirituous liquors are permitted on the premises, unless such as have been prescribed by the medical officers of the establishment.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS IN THE METROPOLIS.—The return of the Registrar-General for the week ending August 28, gives the following results:—Births, 1222; deaths, 1084.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The Scotch Bench of Bishops has lost one of its members. Dr. Moir, Diocesan of Brechin, a gentleman of much amiability, died last week. He was ordained fifty years ago, and consecrated in 1837.

A prospectus is in circulation, of a society proposed to be founded under the title of "The Caxton Mutual Improvement Association." Its objects are to offer to the members employed in the printing profession in the metropolis the means of literary instruction. It will include lectures on the Sciences and Arts, and the discussion of questions literary, historical, and political.

At the meeting of the Marylebone Reform Association last Saturday, it was agreed that the Association should be dissolved.

A Ladies' Literary Institution and Mutual Improvement Association has just been established in Beak-street, Regent-street, by a Committee of Ladies, for the purpose of affording facilities for the mental, moral, and social advancement of their own sex, for which purpose a library and classes are being formed for every branch of study. Drawing-room lectures, conversazioni, and soirées will also be occasionally given.

The Free-Trade-ers of Lancashire have elected William Brown, Esq., M.P., as their Representative to the Congress of All Nations, which is to meet at Brussels, on the 16th instant, to discuss the principles of political economy, and the doctrine of free exchanges.

Lord John Russell, with a kindness that does honour to his heart, has granted the sum of £250 to the Dowager Lady Brunton, in consideration of the distinguished services of that gallant officer, Sir Jaddeel Brenton.

Passengers may now leave Glasgow by an express railway train, by way of Edinburgh, at twenty minutes past seven o'clock in the morning, and reach London at nine o'clock on the evening of the same day. In the year 1810, the shortest time in which this distance could be traversed by coach was seventy-eight hours. The distance is 400 miles.

The *Gazette* of Tuesday night publishes an order in council, announcing that copyright is secured to authors and composers in the Thuringian Union, for such works as may be printed and sold in Great Britain and Ireland, and once served. The Thuringian Union consists of the following States:—Saxe-Weimar Eisenach, Saxe-Altenburg, Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Saxe-Meiningen, Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, Schwarzburg Sondershausen, Reuss-Greitz, Reuss-Lobenstein-Ebersdorf, and Reuss-Schleitz.

The posts for the electric telegraph have been put down and the wires have been laid along a part of the Liverpool and Manchester Railway, so that in a month or two there will be a telegraphic communication from Liverpool to London and Manchester.

The gross amount of the recent failures in the Corn Trade has been stated at somewhat over three millions; it is, however, believed that it will be found to approach nearer five millions.

Sir Cloudesley Shovell's ship's guns, about 30 in number, and several round and cross-bar shots, were seen on the 17th ult. near a rock called the Gilstone, to the westward of Scilly Islands by a diver belonging to the cutter *Argyle*, Mosse, of Jersey. He states that two of the guns could be raised with ease, but the remainder are covered over by a rock apparently of about 30 tons weight, which must have fallen upon them.

A Constantinople letter of the 18th ult. mentions the complete defeat of the Albanian insurgents at Berat by the troops of the Sultan, on the 26th of July. Cases of cholera had manifested themselves at Khars and Tagsanrog.

The works of the Direct Northern Railway, whose terminus is to be at King's-cross (the Fever Hospital having been purchased for that purpose), are proceeding with extraordinary rapidity. The greater part of the distance up to Barnet is nearly staked out, the width of the ground taken possession of being between 120 and 160 feet.

The last letters from Newfoundland speak favourably respecting the success of this year's fishery, and also of the progress of the crops. Typhus fever had appeared among the inhabitants, and many deaths had proved fatal. The general state of affairs in the island, as exhibited by the report of the Chamber of Commerce, may be regarded as satisfactory.

The Norwich Valley Railway, it is reported, will be opened on Monday next. Goods and passengers have been conveyed for some time by the Contractor's engine, between Codner Park and Long Eaton.

Sir Robert Peel has purchased from a gentleman in Edinburgh the full-length portrait of Dr. Chalmers, painted by John Watson Gordon. As a painting it is a work of great excellence.

Advices from Athens of the 20th ult. announce that General Grivas had escaped from imprisonment at Corfu and raised the standard of revolt against the Coletti Government at Negropont.

During the week ended 29th ult. there were 3091 passengers between Boulogne and England, against 2640 in the corresponding week of last year, and 569 between Calais and England against 640.

There have been three failures in Liverpool during the week; two in the corn and one in the East India trade. They are not for large amounts, although highly respectable firms of the Hungarian and Prussian trade. So far as about £60,000, and that of Messrs. Gregg, £30,000. The East India house is for £50,000, and will, it is said, pay 20s. in the pound.

The Manchester Chamber of Commerce held a meeting last week, for the purpose of receiving a report from Dr. Lang as to the desirableness of making an effort to introduce the cultivation of cotton in a district of North Eastern Australia, called Cooksland, and which, according to report, is admirably adapted for the purpose.

Private letters have been received in town which leave very little doubt that her Majesty's ship *Auckland* has been wrecked. This vessel was engaged in conveying out Lord Grey's project of Sanitary Settlement, to fit site for a new penal settlement, to the north of Port Essington. A site was discovered, but it was completely without water, and was so infested with musquitoes as to be actually uninhabitable. It was on her return to announce this hopeful discovery that the *Auckland* went upon the rocks.

On the 15th ult. about three o'clock in the afternoon, a fire broke out in the Turkish quarter of Semburi, and burnt with great fury for five hours, destroying upwards of 300 houses and shops, two chawris, and one mosque. It was quite accidental. On the same evening another very extensive fire broke out in Asli-Mermer, in Constantinople, and burnt upwards of 90 houses, many of them noble mansions.

The Secretary of State for the Home Department has presented the sum of £20 to each division of the metropolitan police, to be disposed of in the purchase of useful books to be placed in the various libraries attached to the stations for the use of the men. The station libraries are already possessed of several hundred volumes, and the men pay one halfpenny per week subscription for their use. It is intended to form reading rooms at all the station-houses in the metropolis.

On the 13th of July the Empress of Brazil was safely delivered of a young Princess, and, with the infant, is reported "to be as well as can be expected."

We have pleasure in stating that Mr. Hodges, M.P., is better, and that there is every hope the honourable gentleman will shortly be restored to the enjoyment of his usual health.

Lieutenant-Colonel Crofton, of the 6th Regiment, who, it will be remembered, went out in June, 1846, to the Hudson's Bay Company's territories, in command of an expedition on special service, arrived in England by the last steamer from Boston, having performed the duties assigned to him. The troops will return to England next year, after a tour by Hudson's Bay or the route of Lake Superior to Canada.

In the course of this year, a steam-boat communication will be established between Hamburg and Konigsburg. It is received also to run steamers between Konigsburg and Stettin, and between the former and Memel; so that, in a short time, the entire coast of the Baltic, from its extreme eastern point, St. Petersburg, to the extreme western one, will be provided with steam vessels.

Accounts from Lisbon to the 21st ult., state that the Ministerial crisis still continued, Senor Rodrigo Macalhaes having abandoned the formation of a Government in despair. Sir G. Nugent's squadron was looked for with anxiety. The financial difficulties of the Government were as great as ever. The Government officers were unpaid, and disaffection was becoming general.

A letter from Frankfort states that, at the drawing of the lottery in that city, on the 21st ult., the first prize of 20,000 florins (£2,000), fell to Baron Mayer Anselm de Rothschild, of Frankfort, who immediately distributed this gift of fortune among the various charitable institutions of the city.

The extraordinary number of mackerel which have visited the English Channel this summer have attracted a party of sharks to the Downs.

We regret to hear that R. B. Sheridan, Esq., M.P., still continues very ill, at his residence, Frampton House.

At a special meeting of the delegates of the operative cotton spinners, held at Manchester on the 29th ult., resolutions were passed by which the operatives urged their employers to a total suspension of work at present, from the circumstance that the season of the year and the cheapness of all kinds of provisions will enable them to bear the want of work more easily now than in the winter season.

A petition for the pardon of Lieutenant Munro, having some 200 names attached to it, has been forwarded to the Home Secretary from Rossshire, of which county the Lieutenant is a native

Adelaide papers to the 3rd of April, bring the news of the arrival of three vessels, having a number of free emigrants, of a most useful class, and a number of more influential and wealthy members of society. This infusion of new blood into the colony is hailed with joy by the colonists who are already settled. The commercial accounts are also very satisfactory

The Worcester Town Council have it in contemplation to invite the Archæological Society to hold its next annual meeting in that city.

The Emperor of Russia has presented to Admiral Sir Charles Ogle, the Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth, a superb silver vase, as a mark of his Majesty's esteem, for the attention and kindness shown to his son, the Grand Duke Constantine, last year, when he was a visitor at the Admiralty House for a week. The vase is of Russian manufacture, stands about three feet in height, and is elegantly and most elaborately carved.

THE QUEEN IN THE HIGHLANDS.

ARDVERREKIE LODGE, FROM THE LOCH.

MONDAY.

In our Journal of last week, we detailed the Royal sojourn at Ardverrekie, to Monday. At about ten o'clock, Prince Albert, and the Prince Leiningen, left the Lodge, mounted on Highland ponies, for grouse-shooting on the farm of Shervamoor, in Glen Sherva. His Royal Highness was accompanied by Mr. G. E. Anson. The Marquis of Abercorn joined the party at the Lodge, and proceeded with them to the moors. Earl Grey and the hon. Captain Gordon, left about the same time for the moors of Strathmashie. The Prince and the Prince of Leiningen, alone carried guns, the Marquis of Abercorn and Mr. Anson being, in point of fact, spectators. There was a large retinue of gamekeepers, bagmen, &c., in attendance, Mr. Taylor, from Derbyshire, acting as superintendent.

The Princes conjointly bagged, notwithstanding the unfavourable state of the moors and the shortness of the time, eight brace of grouse and one hare. Earl Grey and the hon. Captain Alexander Gordon, extended their excursion to three hours, and bagged eight brace. It appears that the prevailing disease amongst grouse has extended to this district most extensively.

The Duke of Athol visited the Lodge this day. The Marquis of Abercorn had the honour of joining the Royal dinner party last evening.

TUESDAY.

This morning, Prince Albert, preceded by the keepers and dogs, rode from the Lodge to Ben-Aulder Forest, to enjoy the sport of deer-stalking. The Prince succeeded in bringing down a Royal stag and a roebuck, and returned to the Lodge in time for dinner. While the Prince was in the forest, her Majesty rode out, accompanied by the Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal. The Queen and the Royal children were mounted on small Highland ponies; they did not extend their ride further than the east end of the lake.

Prince Leiningen and Mr. Anson drove off at ten o'clock, for Strathmashie moors, and returned at five o'clock with fourteen head of grouse. Earl Grey enjoyed an hour or two of Waltonian sport in the Peatock river, and was rewarded with a dish of black trout. Cluny Macpherson called at the Lodge, and made his Royal Highness an offer of his shootings of Aberarder, which Prince Albert accepted.

YOUNG MACPHERSON'S INTRODUCTION TO THE PRINCE OF WALES AND PRINCESS ROYAL

PUTTING THE HEAVY STONE.

WEDNESDAY.

This morning, shortly after ten o'clock, Prince Albert rode out, attended by Cluny's gamekeeper, to the grouse shooting at Aberarider, and returned early in the afternoon with three brace of grouse, some black cocks, and a few hares. Her Majesty, the Prince of Wales, and the Princess Royal rode out again to-day on ponies in the neighbourhood of the Lodge.

In the evening, the sailors of the Royal yacht, about twenty in number, took up their abode in the inn at Laggan.

THURSDAY.—CELEBRATION OF PRINCE ALBERT'S BIRTHDAY.

This being the anniversary of Prince Albert's birthday, his Royal Highness was the special object of public honours. A gathering of the clans in the neighbourhood had been summoned to commemorate the occasion; but as the day would necessarily be advanced before the "tartaned array" could assemble from the distant glens, it was thought desirable that the early morning should be signalised by some appropriate compliment to the Prince. The presence of the sailors

THE QUEEN IN THE HIGHLANDS.—THE LAGGAN GAMES.

THE LAGGAN GAMES.—THE RACE.

of the Royal Yacht was opportune; and, by the Queen's desire, it was arranged that they should repair to the Lodge at dawn, and, stationing themselves under Prince Albert's windows, hail the approach of day with vocal melody.

The morning was most auspicious—the air was calm and balmy, and not a ripple disturbed the surface of the lake.

The Royal sailors passed round to the Lodge by the floating bridge; and a little after six o'clock commenced to serenade the Prince, by singing in excellent style Bishop's fine glee—"Hail! Smiling Morn!" The deep swell of their voices, mingled with the dulcet strains of the violin, resounded over the bosom of the loch, and was echoed back by the hills. The sweet sound startled the Prince from his slumbers, and his Royal Highness, astonished and delighted, presented his thanks to the jolly tars. The party were afterwards entertained to breakfast, and remained at the Lodge during the rest of the day.

THROWING THE HAMMER.

At twelve o'clock, the Highlanders began to assemble at the floating bridge.

"The scene," says the *Times* Correspondent, "presented a spectacle of unusual brilliancy and animation. Towards the north lay the Lodge, with Loch Laggan extended before it; beyond Curarder, with its fine crest, and extending from it a wild and solitary range of hills, which terminated in the distance with the round-backed outline of the Monnie Leagh. To the west, the fine form of Binnen swelled on the view, its base clad with natural timber, its heath-covered summits, where not shrouded with mist, looking sombre and dark in the distance. The advancing autumn has greatly added to the beauties of Loch Laggan, by deepening the contrasts of light and shade in its scenery, bringing out in their full perfection the brown tints of the heather, relieving the whole prospect from the monotony of an uniform green, and imparting to it more of that wild, solitary, and unfrequented look which recommends it to those to whom retirement is a luxury."

THE LAGGAN GAMES.—LEAPING.

When the Royal Party had taken up their position, Cluny proposed three cheers for her Majesty, which were given with tremendous effect, the sound being taken up and re-echoed by the surrounding mountains.

The games then commenced: they will be found described in our own Correspondent's letter.

The following were the successful competitors in the games:—

Putting heavy stone	Samuel Kennedy.
Putting light stone	Alexander M'Donald.
Leaping	Archibald Gunn.
Race	Colin M'Donald.
Throwing hammer	Colin M'Donald.

In each of these games, £5 was awarded to the man who stood first, and £2 to him who stood second; the £2 being raised to £3 in favour of the second runner; her Majesty giving the prizes. We have engraved the most stirring points of these "Laggan Games;" and more especially "the Race," which was a very striking scene.

While the games were going on, the pipers struck up strathspeys and reels;

THROWING THE CABBER.

and in a minute feet were frisking and heads "bobbing" in the Scottish reel, "houghing" and cracking of thumbs keeping time to the movements of the feet.

Her Majesty and suite now retired, and the gentlemen and ladies present were invited, through Cluny, to partake of luncheon at the Lodge. In a short time the Queen and the Royal Party again appeared on the grounds; and, with some very satirical dancing, the amusements of the day concluded. The Queen and the Prince, in retiring, were loudly cheered, and the little Prince of Wales, who was dressed in the Highland garb, and played all day with Cluny's youngest son, also came in for his share of loyal and affectionate greeting. Our artist has depicted the introduction of young Cluny to the little Prince.

The next Illustration is a scene which took place after the Queen had retired, when Prince Albert sent for Cluny's band—a poor wandering, half-witted creature, fantastically dressed in a pepper-and-salt jacket, scarlet vest, and white trousers. He sang a long song to the Prince, who seemed much amused at the grotesqueness of his appearance and gesticulation.

In the evening, bonfires were lighted on the Queen's Island, on Corryarder, and other prominent points round the loch.

In the course of the day, Cluny Macpherson, Mrs. Macpherson, Davidson of Tulloch and his lady, and others, had the honour of taking lunch at the Lodge with the Royal party. Her Majesty was in excellent spirits, and seemed to enjoy the scene very much. There were about 1,000 persons present. In the evening, the Queen entertained a select circle at dinner.

FRIDAY.

Early this morning, her Majesty, with the Royal children, took a ride on ponies over the hills, as far as Lochaich, a mountain farm about two miles distant from the Lodge, in Ben Aulder deer-forest. The Prince also rode out, accompanied by the head keeper, Mr. Cattanach, and made a survey of the deer-forest. Her Majesty drove out in a carriage, about four in the afternoon, intending to drive up Strathmashie; but, rain coming on, the Royal party returned to the Lodge. At five o'clock, the Earl of Aberdeen arrived from his seat in Aberdeenshire.

SATURDAY

This morning, Prince Albert and Lord of Lethingen, and their suite, left the Lodge for the Galloway moors or glen, adjoining the Forest Road, which is about three miles in length, and abounds with game, including roe, grouse, and snipe. The sport was kept up with spirit until half-past one o'clock, when his Royal Highness and party returned to the Lodge and joined her Majesty at lunch. There were bagged in all fifty brace of grouse and other birds. In addition there were killed two roes, and twelve hares. The game was immediately conveyed to the lawn in front of the Lodge, and exposed to the view of her Majesty and the ladies in attendance. Her Majesty and the Royal children walked about the gardens in the morning, and, at a later period of the day, accompanied his Royal Highness Prince Albert in a drive beyond the moors of Strathmashie, passing through the farm of Colonel Macpherson, with whom the Queen and Prince Albert entered into conversation.

SUNDAY

The Court did not attend divine service at Laggan village church; consequently many were disappointed, and but little is left to record of the Royal movements. The pew occupied by Cluny Macpherson and Mr. Davidson, of Tulloch, was newly covered with blue cloth, and every preparation had been made, should her Majesty have determined upon using that place of worship, but divine service was performed at the Lodge. In the evening, the Marquis of Abercorn joined the Royal dinner party.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO THE HIGHLANDS.

(From our own Reporter.)

LAGGAN INN, WEDNESDAY.

A FINGER-POST erected in the opening scene of one of Planché's burlesques informed the audience that the precise spot on which the proceedings were to take place lay "20,000 miles from everywhere." Dropping the thousands—including the tens, the Lodge of Ardverikerekie may be said to occupy a similarly remote geographical position. I have never seen so uncomeatable a place. Coaches passing near it, there are none; villages in its vicinity, there are none; farm-houses within sight of it, there are none; peat built hovels within anything like a reasonable distance, there are none. From it, then, Query, it is said, wants retirement; and certainly, in her present quarters, she has got it. By Loch Laggan there are no intruding Scotch Cockneys from the banks of either Forth, Clyde, Tay, or Ness. Were such animals to venture upon a pilgrimage into the wilds, in the vain and futile hope of ever beholding the enchanted castle of Ardverekie, the probability is that years would elapse without their ever having been heard of, until, perhaps, in some lone corry, or wedged amid the pointed rocks of a desolate ravine, the shepherd or the hunter would find a moulder ing skeleton, grasping an "Anderson's Guide to the Highlands" in one hand and an empty whiskey flask in the other—the mortal remains of a "Glasgey" spinner or an "Edinberry" writer, who had started one fine autumnal morning, when his grown son was a baby, to have a look at the Hunting Quarters of Royalty.

You leave civilisation and the world utterly behind, when you start upon the pilgrimage into these dreary wilds of Badenoch. If you cannot eat oat cake, you must postpone dinner till you come homs again; and, if whiskey has no charms, you must be content with the virtues of bog water, in all its fulness. You look in vain for the "Inn" sign-board—the grateful promise of entertainment for man and horse. Heather, rock—rock and heather—torrent, bog—bog and torrent—on you go, mile after mile, mile after mile—sheep dotting the distant hills —grouse whirring from the sides of the lonely track—here a screaming hawk balancing itself in the mist-air—anon, a white-winged sea-mew floating by the brink of a heathery pool—and all around, hill, hill, hill—ridge over ridge—Alp over Alp; now a deep, dark scaur, through which the rains come down in gleaming waterfalls; again, a sheltered hollow, high up among the rocks, showing white patches of nerve-melting snow—until you fairly—so long and so dreary is the way—begin to doubt the existence of either loch or lodge, and to put them down in the catalogue of those fairy domains which got further and further off, the longer you travelled towards them.

Such were really the feelings which would keep moving across me, in my dreamy progress through Lochabar and Badenoch to Loch Laggan, and many hours had elapsed since the dog-cart on which I was perched had passed what appeared to be the last boundary of breathing humanity, ere the broad white waters of the lake appeared before me. The everlasting hills rose in stern silence around; and, girdled in by their huge brown proportions, lay the sleeping loch, birch and oak trees feathering its banks, and bending—now over a shore of rocky ledges—now scattered along a shingly beach. Beds of heather and green wood in luxuriant patches, whilst above this belt of mountain verdure, rose steep wastes of barren moss and moor, broken here and there by wrinkled cliffs, or grey lumps of shapeless stone.

The land belongs to Cluny Macpherson, the Chief of the Clan Chattan, or Macintoshes, one of the tribes which furnished the quota of savages who fought upon the North Inch of Perth. Everybody will remember Scott's description of the scene in the "Fair Maid of Perth." Cluny's Castle lies some seven or eight miles from Loch Laggan; but, upon its eastern bank, in a green hollow, surrounded by pleasant woods of birch and oak, and sheltered from the bleak winds by a heathery mountain screen—the shoulder of a huge hill which flings itself back from the lake—he has erected a capacious shooting lodge. It is a rather handsome, irregular building; full, in familiar phrase, of "nuts and ins," bristling with gables and vanes, and trim and tidy-looking. To approach this most unapproachable dwelling, you have to arrive first upon the opposite shore of the lake; there is no road upon the Ardverikie bank, with the exception of about three miles from the lodge to the head of the lake, where a small river empties its waters, and which you have to cross by a rude bridge. This means of conveyance withdrawn, Ardverekie becomes literally inaccessible; for in front of it is the lake, and on every side but this one rises chains of stupendous hills.

The occupations of the Royal party in their solitude, are of the usual country character. Prince Albert and the gentlemen shoot—the Queen and the ladies walk, drive, or sometimes fish. The usual routine of a Court, in the meantime, going on just as it would at Claremont or Osborne House.

On Thursday last, however, there was some novelty—some excitement. It was Prince Albert's birthday; and, at the Queen's desire, the occasion was signalised by a Highland gathering and Highland games. On hearing that the fiery cross had thus been sent metaphorically, at least through the hills—although on most of them there was nobody but sheep to answer the summons—I started for Ardverekie. The dreariness of the journey I have already adverted to. It had an end, however, like other sublunary things, and early in the afternoon, I arrived at the head of Loch Laggan, close by the Boat-bridge, which I have already mentioned. Irregular grassy hummocks here arise along the river's edge, and two or three turf-built *bothies* are perched upon and between them. Below, winds the road, close by the margin of the stream, which is fringed upon the other bank by a thicket of thriving young oak. The head of the loch is formed by a succession of shallow sandy bays; and round the sweep of shore, and about three miles from the upper extremity of the lake, embosomed in its wood, lies the Lodge.

This was the spot chosen for the rendezvous, and there, accordingly, were collected some two or three hundred people, lounging about on the grass and heather, and idly chatting in groups along the water's edge. A row of dusty gigs, carriages, and carts lay along the road, and many of the horses which had pulled them were grazing about in the heathery grass. The majority of the crowd was composed of the peasantry of a wide surrounding district—a good sprinkling clad in kilt and plaid, and mostly all wearing some piece of tartan apparel—or badge in the way of bonnet or heather—of the mountains. A goodly number of stylish vehicles, and gally-dressed ladies, showed, however, that the distant residence of Laird and Factor had poured forth their inmates, as well as mountain bothy and moorland hut. After a chatty wait of an hour or so, the sound of distant bagpipes announced the approach of the Cluny Highlanders, and presently a body of about fifty picked men—sturdy, stalwart mountaineers—dressed in full Highland costume, sword, targe, dirk, pouch, horn, and pistols, emerged from the glen, and drew up in line upon the strand. The standard bearer of Cluny's men was an immense fellow, nearer seven than six feet, and he carried a tattered flag of faded green silk, bearing the arms of the Clan Chattan. Some degree of attention was bestowed on the immense personable banner. It was twice "*out*"—that is to say, it waved over two insurrections—that of 1715, and that of 1745. The Highlanders alleged that every hole it showed was the effect of a bullet or a sword blow; but I suspect that damp and the moths had more to do with its dilapidated condition than either steel or lead.

After a short delay the ferry was crossed, and the assemblage formed themselves into a rough procession, the Cluny men, with their piper and banner, in the van; and a string of very miscellaneous vehicles bringing up the rear. The road to Ardverekie occupied nearly an hour; the road winding along the banks of the lake, through a thriving young oak wood, and thickets of fern or brackens.

Arrived at the Lodge, we found the Queen and her party already upon the ground. A cluster of green hillocks rise behind Ardverekie. On the top of the highest of these the Royal standard was hoisted, and a gentle slope of bright green sward beneath was fixed on as the arena for the games. Meantime the Highlanders formed in line, the public in general drew up in more irregular array behind, and, at Cluny's summons, the competitors for the sports stood forward—all of them powerful, muscular, men—two or three wearing lowland pantaloons, but the majority boasting the somewhat simple costume of a kilt and a shirt.

What are called Highland games generally consist of "putting," or throwing, the stone, throwing the hammer, tossing the *caber*, running, and jumping. The Royal party of these amusements are mere feats of animal strength, displaying and requiring neither dexterity nor grace In *putting* the stone the candidates try who can pitch furthest upon the green sward a rounded lump of granite, weighing from twenty to thirty pounds. Tossing the hammer has, perhaps, a trifle more of picturesqueness in it. The shaft of the implement is made very long—perhaps four feet; the thrower grasps it in one or both hands, swings it round and round, turning with it himself, and then launches it into the air. The second or third best throw was achieved by one of the Queen's coachmen—a stately, jolly-looking John Bull, whose round, beefy face and grinning mug contrasted strikingly with the high cheek-bones, and grave, rugged expression of the men of the mountains.

Tossing the *caber* requires a word of explanation. A *caber* means, in Gaelic, a roof-tree or rafter. On the present occasion, the timber used was the trunk of a young fir, about fourteen feet long, and nearly as thick as a man's thigh. The player raises it perpendicularly, grasping the bottom, and resting the wood upon his shoulder; taking a short run, with the ponderous beam still poised in the air, he jerks it from him, making it perform a somersel in the air—pitching, so to speak, upon its head, and coming down with the end grasped by the thrower the furthest from him.

The jumping was only so-so-ish, with the single exception of the feats of the individual who carried off the prize. This hero—a bank clerk in Inverness—had the credit of getting cool style of getting over a bar. Whilst the others puffed, and strained, and sweated, and, after all, hit their knees against the wand they wished to clear, the winner took two or three quiet steps, and leaped as softly, as deftly, and as lightly as a deer, clearing the barrier apparently without the slightest effort.

But, after all, the running games and the characteristic feature of the day. The course selected would have staggered English pedestrians—the heroes of Lord's or the Rosemary Branch. Behind the green knolls, amid which the sports took place, rise three steep heathy ridges, each swelling above that in front, and the rocky hollows between. The furthest off of these ridges, must have been a good mile as the crow flies, from the starting post, and the trudge to the top, I should conceive, a very fair forenoon's walk. Well, the course was round a flag, pitched upon the highest spot, and back again to the ground, where

(*Continued on page* 160.)

NATIONAL SPORTS.

In a dozen days from the date of these presents, the last great race for the season 1847 will be disposed of—the Great St. Leger. All the turf meetings in Great Britain have their peculiar attractions—it might be hazardous to say their particular properties. Without giving a catalogue of these distinguishing features, it will serve our purpose in this instance to state that Doncaster is remarkable for its *contretemps* result, under all the circumstances of the case, is about as charitable a figure of speech as the occasion merits, or "can be expected." It is to these we venture to appropriate the present paper—which will come in season at all events, whatever may be its reason. But, be it not imagined that we are about to pioneer for speculation, save inasmuch as it may be the agent of a wholesome excitement. With betting, as a business, we have no sympathy, neither any connection. The Ring is able and willing to minister to its members; it is sufficient for the evil of its own offices, and all who have recourse to them.

At every race-course of any pretension there annually occurs a sensation—a "shindy," as the conversational slang has it—but is to say a row, without the accompaniment to a robbery: but, compared with these, the ordinary squabble at Doncaster is as an earthquake to the discharge of a pop-gun. The Derby is a pickpocket, a mere petty larceny regue; the Leger, a remorseless villain that strips you to the skin, and tars and feathers you into the bargain: you'll be cautious how you bet upon the Leger. . . . . Yet the market returns from Tattersall's would not seem to show such to be the general rule. For many years last past there has been an autocrat of the odds for the great northern prize, but none so superlious as the instant leader

According to present probabilities, the field for this year's St. Leger will be selected from a couple of dozen animals; several of them—many more than the usual average—very good public performers. At the head of the list, backed freely we are told, is Bessarabian, by Emilius, out of Barbelle, full sisters for colts of his age. Backed freely, at odds on him! Fools and their money, the proverb says, are easily divorced. Such speculation must be resigned in favour of those who are desirous of buying what is dearer, as Bessarabian—the odds notwithstanding—perhaps is: is so still; but that, calculating the chances of the game he is playing, it is fair main to lay odds on him, we take leave to doubt. Planets is foremost among the "*pollos*"—for the Cossack is the Leger, as Epsom Derby, and Ascot Cup is the bright particular star of the Goodwood stable; but the course is too long for him—is it? Rynx is one of the gamest nags of his inches in the world—except the Hero—that ever stepped to the post; ought to be the money by those who say Cossack cannot be beaten, burring by "the Great Teacher." Van Tromp: what a flyer that was over a level course, and the hill at Doncaster is but a molehill:—is his born game humbled? Let us not follow the many, as the phrase goes, but indicate the coursers which, from their achievements, ought to be dangerous to those who follow the market. Mathematician has run stoutly, Red Hart is a rare horse. The Swallow is a decent filly; and who has bought the Farmer's Daughter?

But all this time we are not saying a word about John Scott! Won't the Black Dwarf come; or, rather, won't John bring him—"to the fore?" Didn't he do as much for The Baron? Philosopher, Oxonian, Foreclosure, Mr. Martin each has his friends; and thus, or something like it, stands the problem as a "Mathematician" might demonstrate it. But who supposes that reason will be on its merits. Was it ever so at Doncaster, or will it ever be *in secula seculorum*? The thimble-rig is allowed, now, pretty generally, to be against the player and in favour of the table. It will not be long before the dispassionate will be that the Great St. Leger is in a similar category. Forasmuch as that fact, however, is still in abeyance, we take the liberty of presenting the courteous reader with this pen and ink etching, whose name is *Legende Intus*."

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—The great feature of the afternoon was the return of EPYX, who after lasting several days in the shade, "came" again with a rush, and once more put the Doncaster nose out of joint. Cossack was also in high favour, and several ponies were laid out on Planet at 6 to 1. The other transactions were unimportant.

3 to 1 agst Weldon	LEAGUE FOR STAKES.	3 to 1 agst Game Lass filly
	CAPTAIN.	
11 to 8 on Cossack	10 to 1 agst Van Tromp	40 to 1 agst Swallow (t)
6 to 1 agst Planet	17 to 1 —— Phil sapphar	50 to 1 —— Sally Maggs
9 to 1 —— Epyx	20 to 1 —— Mr. Martin (t)	
	Miss Sarah does not go to Doncaster.	
	GREAT YORKSHIRE HANDICAP.	
7 to 1 agst Palma	8 to 1 agst Pilgrim	15 to 1 agst King of Morven
8 to 1 —— Sagacity	10 to 1 —— Sir Tatton Sykes	(t)
	DONCASTER CUP.	
2 to 1 taken about War Eagle; offers to back the Field against the Hero.		

DERBY		
15 to 1 agst Surplice	17 to 1 agst Spicery Jack (t)	25 to 1 agst Nil Desperandum
	20 to 1 agst Sachem (t)	(t)

THURSDAY.—For the guidance of our readers, we subjoin the market prices on the various events to come off in the course of the ensuing fortnight. They agree very nearly with the Monday's quotations:—

LEAMINGTON STAKES.		
5 to 2 agst Wolf Dog	4 to 1 agst Gamelass f	5 to 1 agst Glantess
	LEGER	
11 to 8 on Cossack	12 to 1 agst Van Tromp	50 to 1 agst Sally Maggs
6 to 1 agst Planet	18 to 1 —— Phil Sapphar	1000 to 15 —— Executor
9 to 1 —— Epyx	25 to 1 —— Foreclosure	
	YORKSHIRE HANDICAP	
6 to 1 agst Palma	8 to 1 agst Pilgrim	15 to 1 agst King of Morven
8 to 1 —— Miss Burns	10 to 1 —— Sir Tatton Sykes (t)	(taken)
	DONCASTER CUP.	
Even on The Hero		3 to 1 agst War Eagle
	DERBY	
25 to 1 agst Nil Disperandum		25 to 1 agst Assault

CRICKET.—ALL ENGLAND AGAINST TWENTY-TWO OF BIRMINGHAM AND TWENTY MILES ROUND. This match, which has excited considerable interest, commenced at Birmingham on Monday last, and concluded on Wednesday. The match was a very close one, the Birmingham players winning by five notches only. All England was fresh from the victory over Sussex, which were taken largely, and a considerable amount of money changed hands on the occasion.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—The arrivals of English wheat coastwise during the present week have been on the increase, those by land carriage very small. The supply on offer to-day was fair, to a moderate extent, from the north, owing to the limited supply of foreign grain and flour, was very dull, at a further decline in the quotations, where sales were effected, of from 1s to 2s per quarter. A very extensive business was transacted in barley, which very largely changed hands. All descriptions were extensively dull, and quite 1s per quarter lower. The barley trade was in a very sluggish state. The arrivals of malting sorts might have been purchased on somewhat easier terms. In malt but little to nothing was doing, and the currencies receded quite 1s per quarter. The best oats experienced late sales, but for other sorts we were somewhat lower. All other articles, late rates.

Arrived this week:—English, Wheat, 2510; malt, 3793; oats, 860. Irish: Wheat 7; barley, —; malt, —; oats, 2140. Foreign: Wheat, 31,580; barley, 5830; malt, —; oats, 1100; flour, 3160 sacks, 50 500 barrels.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 40s to 44s; ditto white, 44s to 52s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 40s to 44s; ditto white, 42s to 50s; rye, 30s to 32s, grinding barley, 26s to 32s; distilling, 32s to 36s; malting ditto, 36s to 38s; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 60s to 70s; brown do. 57s to 59s. Kingston and Ware, pale, 72s to 74s; ditto, fine, 76s to 78s; Devon, 70s to 72s; Suffolk and Norfolk, 68s to 70s; Chevalier, 72s to 74s; Scotch, 68s to 70s; Peebles, 70s to 72s; Hertfordshire, 72s to 74s; Yorkshire, 68s to 70s; Lincolnshire, 68s to 70s; Cambridge, 68s to 70s; Northumberland and Scotch, 68s to 70s; Chevalier, 72s to 74s; Canterbury, 72s to 74s;

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, AUG. [illegible]

OFFICE [illegible] AUGUST [illegible]

Corps of Royal Engineers: Second Captain R. C. Moody to be Captain, vice Wynne; First Lieutenant G. Sorel to be Second Captain, vice Moody; Second Lieutenant H. Williams to be First Lieutenant, vice Sorel.

ADMIRALTY, AUGUST [illegible]

Corps of Royal Marines: [illegible] to be Captain, vice Leonard [illegible]. Second Lieut. E. L. Pym to be First Lieutenant [illegible]

BANKRUPTS.

[illegible] SMITH [illegible], Clapham, brewers. G. HOLFORD, Wolverhampton, Staffordshire, jeweller. J. HALL and H. HALL [illegible] LYONS [illegible] woolstapler [illegible]

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

J. M'[illegible] merchant. D. WRIGHT [illegible] W. LAMB [illegible], nurseryman. D. M'LEOD and SON [illegible]

FRIDAY [illegible]

BANKRUPTS.

J. MILLS [illegible] B. LARKMAN [illegible] Wandsworth-road, and Vauxhall [illegible] G. [illegible] jun., Croydon, coach builder. J. GILBERT, Hackney-road, Middlesex, engineer. SARAH CHALENER, Charles-street, Westbourne-terrace, milliner. T. WEINNEY, Panton-street, Haymarket, licensed victualler. J. THIES, Old Broad-street, baker. T. PYE, King's-road, Chelsea, coal merchant. G. HADFIELD, Liverpool, and Poulton-cum-Seacombe, Cheshire, paint manufacturer. H. S. HEWITT, Waterloo, near Liverpool [illegible]

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

G. WHYTE, Glasgow [illegible] J. NIVEN jun., Glasgow, bookseller. GRAY and ROXBURGHS, Greenock, merchants.

BIRTHS.

At Lewisham, the Hon. Mrs. Spring Rice, of a daughter.——At Brompton, Mrs. Charles Tabourdin, of a son.——At Seymour-place, Euston-square, the lady of Henry Ponsford, Esq., of a son.——At 1, Connaught-place West, the lady of Gilbert East Gilbert-East, Esq., of a daughter.——In Wimpole street, the lady of S. G. Bonham, Esq., of a son.——At Betchworth House, Surrey, the Hon. Mrs. Arbuthnot, of a son.——At Higher Broughton, near Manchester, Mrs. Herbert Spring, of a daughter.——At Clifton, the Lady Teignmouth, of a son.——At Rossie Priory, North Britain, Lady Maria Ponsonby, of a son.——At Kilkenny Castle, Ireland, the Marchioness of Ormonde, of a son.——At Trent-park, Lady Agneta Bevan, of a stillborn child.——At Galloway House, Scotland, the Countess of Galloway, of a daughter.——At Montagu House, Tunbridge Wells, the lady of Sir Walter James, Bart, of a stillborn daughter.——At Putney, the wife of the Rev. Morgan Cowie, of a daughter.——On the 24th August, at the Vicarage House, Huish Episcopi, Somersetshire, the lady of the Rev. E. P. Henslow, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

At St. Mark's, Kennington, S. W. Fullom, Esq., to Caroline Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late W. R. Wickham, Esq.——At Christ Church, Marylebone, C. L. W. M[illegible], Esq., to Isabella Dorothea, eldest daughter of Philip James Green, Esq.——At St. George's Hanover-square, Thomas Boughton, Esq., to Mary Lucy, third daughter of the late Sir John R. Whiteford, K.C.H.——At St. Pancras Church, James Raymond, Esq., to Anna Maria, second daughter of the late Swynfern Jervis, Esq.——On Friday, August 20th, by the Reverend W. Rose, Curate of St. George's, Camberwell, W. G. Kuper, Esq., of Camberwell, and son of the Reverend Dr. Kuper, to Mary, eldest daughter of W. H. Driffield, Esq., Thealby, Lincolnshire. After the ceremony, the loving couple departed for the Continent.——At Chelmsford, Mr. John Bacon, of the Freemasons' Tavern, to Miss Elizabeth Pront Quarman.——At All Souls Church, Langham-place, R. H. Pickering, Esq., to Anne Hester, second daughter of the late Major-General Reeves.——August 31, at Milton, by the Rev. Charles Wharton, Mr. T. [illegible], to Sarah Margaret, only daughter of Mr. Thomas Yates, both of Stourport.

DEATHS.

At Lausanne, Elizabeth Mary, sixth daughter of the late Major-General Sir John M'Caskill, aged 15.——On the 27th ult., Ellen, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Kent Murray.——At Misbourne House, Chalfont St. Giles, Samuel Turner, F.R.S., aged 71.——At Stoke Newington, Rosamond Post, formerly of Islington, in the 93rd year of her age.——At Scaldwell, Northamptonshire, Sally, relict of the late Abraham Hume, Esq.——At Westerham, Mary, relict of the late Thomas Pryce, Esq., in her 87th year.——At Camden Town, Mr. Joseph Caulfield, in his 87th year.——In Melton-street, Euston square, Matthew Scoles, Esq., in his 81st year.——At Margate, Nicholas Carlisle, Esq., K.H., D.C.L., F.R.S., &c.——At Thun, Switzerland, aged 59, Major James Nokes.——At Cheltenham, Eleanor, relict of Jerome William Knapp, Esq., in her 82nd year.——On the 20th ult., Charles Steele, the eldest son of the late Mr. Sergeant Bompas, aged 23.——At Edmonton, Mrs. Sarah Wright, aged 85, widow of the late John Maud Wright, Esq.——On the 29th ult., at Mottram-in-Longdendale, Cheshire, Mrs. Dalton, aged 90 years.——At Brighton, Alexander Mackay, Esq.——In Gloucester-place, Sir Richard Dobson, M.D., F.R.S., &c., Inspector of Hospitals and Fleets, aged 74.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—MONDAY, Sept 6th. First Appearance of Monsieur LETORT, the celebrated Pole Sprite and [illegible] Gymnastic Professor.—25th Night of the Successful Spectacle, THE HORSE OF THE [illegible] MENT—Earth, Air, Fire and Water; with all its splendid appliances. In the SCENES OF THE CIRCLE, a Graceful Pageant, by all the Equestrian Ladies, on their highly-trained Steeds; with an assemblage of talent, introducing brilliant Feats of Horsemanship. Concluding with THE LAWYER'S CLERK.—On Wednesday, TURPIN'S RIDE TO YORK.—Box-office open from Eleven till Five.—Acting and Stage Manager, Mr. W. D. Broadfoot.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.

LECTURES on CHARACTER, with MUSICAL ILLUSTRATIONS, by Mr. J. RUSSELL, accompanied by Dr. Wallis on the Pianoforte, every Evening, at Eight o'Clock, except Saturday. Dr. Bachhoffner's LECTURES on NATURAL PHILOSOPHY will comprise the Subject of the ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS, &c., CHEMICAL LECTURES, by Robert Hunter Semple, Esq., on the Evenings of Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. The beautiful OPTICAL EFFECTS include the last DISSOLVING VIEWS, DIVING-BELL and DIVER, with EXPERIMENTS, &c. &c.—Admission, 1s.; Schools, Half price.

WALHALLA.—MADAME WARTON'S UNEQUALLED TABLEAUX VIVANS.—Production of a splendid New Series of TABLEAUX, in which MADAME WARTON will appear. The LAST WEEK of the WHITE MARBLE STATUE [illegible], with the novel effects produced by the NEW CHEMICAL LIGHT, by Mr. G. Southby, of the Royal Surrey Zoological Gardens. MADAME WARTON begs respectfully to inform the Nobility and Public, that A GRAND MORNING PERFORMANCE of the WHITE MARBLE STATUE GROUPINGS will take place on TUESDAY, September 7th, at Three o'Clock, comprising a Selection from CANOVA, FLAXMAN, and from the ANTIQUE, &c. &c. Evening Performance at Half-past Eight. Stalls, 3s., Reserved Seats, 2s., Promenade, 1s.; Juveniles, to the Reserved Seats and Stalls, Half-price.

BRETT and LITTLE'S TELEGRAPH.—The Patentees are now prepared to GRANT LICENCES to Railway Companies or other parties for the use of their patent, and are ready to superintend its adoption for Companies providing their own materials for that purpose, or otherwise. Tickets to view, may be obtained at the offices, Furnival's Inn, Holborn.

INCORPORATED SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS.—SCHOOL OF ART. Artists and Amateurs are respectfully informed that the arrangements for the SCHOOL are made, and that the same will be OPENED at the GALLERY, in Suffolk street, Pall-mall East, on 4th OCTOBER. All applications for information and admission to be made to the Secretary. Subscriptions and donations to the School Fund are received by the Society's Bankers, Messrs. Ransom and Co., Pall-mall East; and by the Treasurer, Mr. STEVENS, 72, Arlington-street, Camden-town. A. CLINT, Secretary.

CITY OF LONDON SCHOOL, Milk-street, Cheapside.—This SCHOOL will be RE-OPENED for the next Term (extending to Christmas), on TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7th. Persons desirous of entering [illegible] pils, may obtain prospectuses of the School, conta[illegible] bitions to the Universities [illegible] with forms of application for admission, at the Secretary's Office, between the hours of Ten and Four. Two of the Masters receive Boarders. THOS. BREWER, Secretary.

EDUCATION.—YOUTH are PREPARED for the UNIVERSITIES, EAST INDIA COLLEGES, and PROFESSIONAL LIFE, by Mr. E. POCOCKE, assisted by Masters of Eminence in the different departments, comprising the chief European and Oriental Dialects—the Greek and Latin Classics, Mathematics, and Natural Philosophy. Ready access is granted to a well-selected Library. Pupils under ten years of age are under the more immediate superintendence of Mrs. Pococke. A Prospectus, containing Terms, and a View of the Establishment, may be had on application to the Principal, Mr. E. POCOCKE, Arno's Court, Brislington, between Bath and Bristol.

CONTRACT for PRINTERS' WORK and STATIONERY.—The London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway Company is prepared to receive Tenders for the supply of Printers' Work and Stationery, for a term of Three Years from the 1st October next. Payments to be made Monthly. Forms of Tender may be procured at this Office, where, also, specimens and forms may be seen, and other information obtained. Tenders, in the form provided by the Company, addressed to the Secretary, sealed, and marked "Tenders for Printing," will be received on or before Saturday, the 11th inst. The Company does not pledge itself to accept the Lowest Tender.
London Terminus, 1st September, 1847. By order, T. J. BUELLTON, Secretary.

CLERICAL, MEDICAL, AND GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the usual DIVIDEND of Five per Cent. (less income tax), on the paid-up Capital on the Shares of the Society, will be PAYABLE at this Office, on and after FRIDAY, the 20th day of August inst. Proprietors living at a distance may obtain their Dividends either by sending an order to the Secretary, or by applying to any of the Society's Agents. GEO. H. PINCKARD, Resident Secretary.
No. 99, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury.

DISEASED AND HEALTHY LIVES ASSURED.—MEDICAL [illegible] OFFICE, [illegible], Pall Mall, London, 22, Nassau street, Dublin; Grosse Gallengasse, Frankfort; and Borsen-passage, Hamburg. Subscribed Capital, £500,000.
This Office was Established in 1841, and [illegible] assurance of diseased lives [illegible]
HEALTHY LIVES [illegible] and in Foreign [illegible] Assured with as much facility and at lower rates than at most other offices; and a capital of HALF-A-MILLION sterling, fully subscribed, affords a complete guarantee for the fulfilment of the Company's engagements. Prospectuses and forms of Proposal will be forwarded, postage free, on application to any of the Society's Agents, or to FRANCIS G. P. NEISON, ACTUARY, 25, Pall Mall, London.

BLACK! BLACK! BLACK!—SAMUEL OSMOND and Co., DYERS, 8, Ivy-lane, Newgate-street, beg to acquaint Ladies they continue to Dye every article of Dress Black, for Mourning, on Wednesdays in each week, [illegible] in a few days. French Cleaning in its various branches.

PARTRIDGE SHOOTING.—Previous to which, Sportsmen [illegible] try the qualities of GEORGE and JOHN DEANE'S [illegible] Shooting Ground. [illegible] the first-rate shooting qualities, and superior workmanship of Deane's Guns are daily securing to them the confidence and preference of all the leading sportsmen. GEORGE and JOHN DEANE, Gun Makers, 30, King William-street, London-bridge.

PUBLICATIONS, &c.

THE HOLY LAND.

Just Published, price 2s. 6d. (Proof Impressions, on India paper, mounted),

A PANORAMIC PICTURE OF THE HOLY LAND; exhibiting Model Views of the principal Cities and Places mentioned in the Old and New Testament. With 85 References. Size of the Plate, 28 inches by 12.
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London: Published at the Office of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, 198, Strand. Sold by all Booksellers.

THE PHARMACEUTICAL TIMES.—No. 53, contains MILLER'S ILLUSTRATED LECTURES on NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, with about Fifty other Articles on Agriculture, Pharmacy, and Chemistry, by Dr. Herschell, F.R.S.; Robert Hunt, Esq.; Dr. Ayres, &c. &c. Sent free by post for a year, on payment of One Guinea. Vol. I. (ready in a few days), price 10s. boards.
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MARY BLANE, Lucy Neal, Lucy Long, Buffalo Gals, Old Dan Tucker, and the Seven other Popular Ethiopian Songs, with Words and Piano Accompaniments complete, are all in No. 77 PIANISTA, for 2s. 20 of Russell's most Popular Songs are in Nos. 78 and 79, 10 for 2s.; all Jenny Lind's Songs, comprising 24 of the most Popular, are in Nos. 80, 81, 82, 83, and 84, 2s. each number. Pianista Office, 67, Paternoster-row. Catalogues Gratis.

THE FLUTONICON, No. 166, for September, contains the Airs in I Due Foscari—165, La Figlia del Reggimento, with the embellishments, as sung by Jenny Lind—164. Robert the Devil, ditto—163, Linda—150, Crown Jewels—147, Don Pasquale—149, Nino—151, Stradella—143 and 95, Sonnambula—127, Puritani—135, Lucia—97, [illegible] Every number of this fine old work contains the gems of some beautiful opera, arranged with capital taste and skill, for 6d. per number."—Examiner. Flutonicon Office, 67, Paternoster-row.

COINS of the ANCIENT ROMAN EMPERORS: History of the Succession of the Ancient Roman Emperors, with the Prices of their Coins, bearing Portraits, their Dates and Mottoes, is just published by P. WHELAN, Dealer in Ancient Coins, 46, Strand, London, price 1s.; by post, 1s. 2d. Coins sent by post, Bought, Catalogued, &c.

WITH EVERY WISH to do justice to THE MAN IN THE MOON, (EDITED BY ALBERT SMITH, AND ANGUS B. REACH.)
It is almost impossible to enumerate the contents of his forthcoming Number for SEPTEMBER. Indeed, both Editors, Artists, and Compositors have been thrown into such convulsions at its jokes, that a sojourn at Clapham or Herne Bay can alone tone down their feelings to resume their ordinary occupations. It is richer in Articles and Illustrations than ever, and yet the price continues to be the imperceptible SIXPENCE, as before. Order at all the Libraries and Railways.
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No Business will be transacted at this Establishment on Saturday Evening next, Sept. 11th.

TO LADIES.—On the drive, the ride, the promenade, or the [illegible] should ever be provided with ROWLAND'S KALYDOR, which will be found gratefully refreshing to the complexion, dispelling the cloud of languor and relaxation, allaying all irritability and heat, and immediately affording the pleasing sensation attendant on restored elasticity and healthful state of the skin. As a protector and restorer of the Hair, Rowland's Macassar Oil will be found alike efficacious, guarding it from the injurious operation of the sun and dust.
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DANCING.—Mr. WILLIS begs to announce that his Academy will RE-OPEN on FRIDAY, the 10th inst. 41, Brewer street, Golden-square.

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PURE ST. JULIEN CLARET, 28s. per Dozen; Pints, 18s.; imported direct by HEDGES and BUTLER, Wine Merchants, &c., 155, Regent-street; can be confidently r[illegible] Also, some superior Gordon's Golden Sherry, 36s. per Dozen. On the receipt of a Post-office Order, or reference, will be immediately forwarded.

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PIANOFORTES.—The cheapest house in London to purchase these first-rate instruments is at H. TOLKIEN'S, manufacturer, 28, King William-street, London-bridge. H. T. having completed his extensive alterations, begs his friends to view his splendid stock of PIANOS, which is not to be equalled by any maker, and at about half the price charged by them. H. T.'s much admired Piccolos, each price £25. Old instruments taken in exchange. TOLKIEN, 28, King William-street, London-bridge.

JONES'S £4 4s. SILVER LEVER WATCHES are selling at the Manufactory, 338, Strand, opposite Somerset House. They comprise every modern improvement, and are warranted not to vary more than half a minute per week. The great reduction of price at once sets aside all rivalry, either of the Swiss manufacturers, or any other house. On receipt of a Post-office Order, payable to JOHN JONES, for £4 5s., one will be sent free.—Read Jones's Sketch of Watchwork, sent free for a Twopenny Stamp.

SILVER-PLATED DESSERT KNIVES and FORKS, £2 10s. per dozen.—SARL and SONS, 18, Cornhill, and 18, Poultry, have recently manufactured a new and elegant stock of the above articles. The blades are strongly coated with pure silver, and solid silver ferrules. The handles are of exquisite taste, and made in best transparent Ivory. The finest colour mother-of-pearl, Argentine silver, and Pure silver, varying in price from 50s. to £6 10s. per dozen. Placed in a mahogany case, they form a useful and handsome wedding present. Pamphlets of all the articles in silver plate and plated ware gratis.

WATCHES and CLOCKS.—A Pamphlet, explaining the various constructions, and the advantages of each, with a List of Prices, will be forwarded, Gratis, by post, if applied for by a post-paid letter.—T. COX SAVORY and CO., Goldsmiths, Watchmakers, &c., 47, Cornhill (seven doors from Gracechurch street), London.

ORNAMENTAL CLOCKS.—Recently received from Paris, an unusual large variety of FOURTEEN-DAY CLOCKS, to strike the hours and half-hours, in Ormolu, Marble, and China. The designs are Pastoral and Historical, and include a few of great merit in the style of Louis XIV. The price is four, five, and seven guineas each, and upwards. A. B. SAVORY and SONS, 9, Cornhill, London, opposite the Statue of the Duke of Wellington.

MUSICAL BOXES.—A large stock of the first quality, playing upwards of 600 airs, overtures, &c., including selections from the works of the following eminent composers: Mozart, Rossini, Donizetti, Auber, Strauss, &c. &c. A Catalogue of the Music is now published, and may be had gratis, on application to T. COX SAVORY and CO., Watchmakers, &c., 47, Cornhill (seven doors from Gracechurch-street), London.

SILVER PLATE, New and Second-hand.—T. COX SAVORY and Co.'s Pamphlet of Prices, with outlines, may be had gratis, or will be sent free if applied for by a paid letter. The contents are the prices, weights, and patterns of new and second-hand Silver Spoons and Forks, new and second-hand Tea and Coffee Services, Waiters, Silver-edged Plated Goods, the new plated on white metal Spoons and Forks, Watches, Clocks, Cutlery, Ladies' Gold Neck Chains and Jewellery.
T. COX SAVORY and Co., 47, Cornhill (seven doors from Gracechurch-street), London.

SILVER TEA SERVICES, of New Patterns.—A. B. SAVORY and SONS, Working Silversmiths, 14, Cornhill, London, opposite the Bank, respectfully inform their customers that they have recently finished a few new designs in accordance with the present improved taste, and that they are sold at reduced prices from those customary in the trade.

Uxbridge Pattern.		£ s. d.	Thalia Pattern.		£ s. d.
Strong Silver	Tea-pot	10 18 0	Strong Silver	Tea-pot	13 0 0
Ditto	Sugar-basin	6 14 0	Ditto	Sugar-basin	7 11 0
Ditto	Cream-jug	4 10 6	Ditto	Cream-ewer	5 2 0
Ditto	Coffee-pot	14 10 0	Ditto	Coffee-pot	16 17 6
Complete		£36 13 6	Complete		£42 10 0

A variety of upwards of 50 Silver Tea and Coffee Services may be seen in the Show Rooms, and on application, the illustrated price current, containing drawings, with the weights and prices of recent designs, will be forwarded to any part of Great Britain, Ireland, India, or the [illegible]

ELASTIC SURGICAL STOCKINGS and KNEE-CAPS, of [illegible] VEINS, WEAKNESS, &c., introduced and manufactured by [illegible], Waterloo-place, Pall-mall.
This pervious and ingeniously contrived elastic yields a permanent and beneficial support, affording a requisite and uniform pressure WITHOUT THE TROUBLE OF LACING.
They are patronised by the most eminent Surgeons.
Instructions for measures to be had on application, and the article sent by post.

GROSSMITH'S ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYE MANUFACTORY, 175, FLEET STREET (Established by J. B. Sleath, 1760).—These superb gems of art are made by William Robert Grossmith in a few hours, to fit, without operation or pain, in every case where the sight has been lost. They are recommended by all the ophthalmic surgeons as protective to the cavity and preventive of the wasting and closing of the lids; the colour is perfectly matched, the movement precise with the natural eye, and the closest observers will not detect them from life.—*** Forwarded by post to all parts of the world.

METCALFE and CO.'s NEW PATTERN TOOTH-BRUSH, and SMYRNA SPONGES. Useful Inquiry.—For proof of the extreme durability, power of cleaning, and true economy, ask all who have used Metcalfe's Brushes. The Tooth-brush performs the highly-important office of searching thoroughly into the divisions, and cleaning in the most extraordinary manner; hairs never come loose; 1s. Peculiarly penetrating Hair-brushes, with the durable unbleached Russia bristles, which will not soften like common hair. Improved Clothes-brush, that cleans harmlessly, in one-third the time. The new Velvet-brush, and immense Stock of genuine unbleached Smyrna Sponge, at METCALFE and CO.'s only Establishment, 130B, Oxford street, one door from Holles-street.

CLARKE'S PATENT MORTAR LAMPS, SIXPENCE EACH.—Families residing in the country can have sent them from the Manufactory a case containing Twenty-three Boxes of Lamp Mortars and One Japanned Mortar Lamp, or Twenty-four Boxes of Mortars without the Lamp, on receipt of a Post-office Order for 14s., payable to George Miller Clarke, 55, Albany-street, Regent's-park.

NEW PATENT OIL.—G. M. CLARKE begs respectfully to call the attention of the Nobility and Gentry to his New Patent Oil called the PATENT ALBANY OIL, price 5s. 6d. per gallon. This Oil will be found superior to the finest Sperm, at little more than half the cost. It will burn in any lamp, is very pale, free from smell, and, from its extreme purity, lamps burning this Oil will not require half the cleaning of any other, and warranted never to injure the lamps. Can be obtained only at the Patentee's Lamp and Candle Manufactory, 55, Albany-street, Regent's Park. Orders by post executed within two hours of the receipt. A large assortment of Oil and Candle Lamps, Candelabras, &c., of the newest patterns, always in stock.

FOR EXPORTATION.—NIGHT LIGHTS.—The breakage and uncertain burning of rushlights render them useless. The dirt, smoke, [illegible] not bo[illegible] being lighted, and the liability of the paper taking fire, make them extremely dangerous articles, and should not be used. All these defects are remedied in CLARKE'S PATENT MORTAR LAMPS and LAMP MORTARS, which are clean, elegant, economical, and safe; give three times the light of all mortars with paper round them, can be carried without extinguishing the light, and have neither smell nor smoke. Persons burning night-lights should not use any other. [illegible] May be obtained wholesale and retail at the Patentee's Lamp Manufactory, 55, Albany-street, Regent's-park.

IDROTOBOLIC HATS.—JOHNSON and Co., 113, Regent-street, corner of Vigo-street, Hatters to her Majesty and the Royal Family, Patentees for the application of Valves and Air Conductors to Hats.—This invention consists of a Valve which is placed in the Crown of the Hat, giving free exit to heat and [illegible] grooved apparatus, forming a series of small channels in the back part of the leather lining, by which air is admitted. The Idrotobolic Hat possesses the following advantages—the regulation of the amount of air admitted into the crown of the hat, by the opening and closing of the valve at the pleasure of the wearer—the impossibility of an accumulation of heated air and perspiration—impermeability to grease around the band—extreme lightness, coolness, cleanliness, and durability; and, lastly, their acknowledged comfort to all who suffer from headache, or who are in the habit of taking violent exercise.—Johnson and Co., 113, Regent-street, corner of Vigo-street; and Griffiths and Johnson, 2, Old Bond-street, Piccadilly.

ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL.—For the Growth, Preservation, and for Beautifying the Human Hair.—Price 3s. 6d., 7s., family bottles (equal to four small), 10s. 6d., and double that size, 21s. per bottle. ROWLAND'S KALYDOR, for Improving and Beautifying the Skin and Complexion. Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle. ROWLAND'S ODONTO, or Pearl Dentifrice, for Preserving and Beautifying the Teeth. Price 2s. 9d. per box.—Beware of spurious imitations. Some are offered under the implied sanction of Royalty, and the Government Departments, with similar attempts at deception. The only genuine of each bears the name of "Rowland's," preceding that of the article, on the wrapper, with their signature at the foot, in red ink, thus, "A. ROWLAND and SON." Sold by them, at 20, Hatton-garden, London, and by every respectable Chemist and Perfumer throughout the kingdom.

BRITISH COLLEGE OF HEALTH, New-road, London.—The cases of cures performed by MORISON'S VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL MEDICINE [illegible] be had as above, and of all the Hygeian agents throughout the country, price 2d., or [illegible] post. In consequence of the numerous counterfeits of Morison's medicine on the Continent, parties travelling abroad are requested to be on their guard, and to purchase only of respectable merchants.

THE AFFLICTED with RHEUMATIC PAINS, GOUT, Weakness in the Limbs, Joints, Paralysis, Spinal Affections, &c., &c., should read Mr. CABBURN'S PAMPHLET, which will be sent to any part of the Kingdom upon a paid letter, enclosing three postage stamps, being addressed to Mr. Cabburn's Dispensary, King's Cross, London, wherein indisputable proofs are adduced, that for a few shillings, or even pence in some cases, alleviation from pain may be quickly effected, and in a short period a perfect restoration. Persons about to take the benefit of change, as to air, &c., for the restoration of their bodily health and strength should peruse this Pamphlet, it being the fourth edition of 40,000.

THE QUEEN IN THE HIGHLANDS.

THE PASS OF GLENCOE.

(*Continued from page* 158.)

the people were assembled. It was not, of course, a trial of speed, but a contest, and a very severe one, of wind and bottom. About a dozen competitors appeared—nearly all of them in the kilt, and, barring a shirt, not another stitch. The word was given, and off they went, passing the spot where I stood at a rattling pace and well together. The next moment they were lost in the first hollow, only to reappear on the steep heathery rise which succeeded. Up they went, sometimes on all fours, scrambling amid the rocks like a parcel of cats; and then, after glancing for a moment on the summit of the ridge, down they dived into the ravine beyond. In climbing the furthest *brae*, it was evident that one man had a clear lead. He swung himself round the flag-post, and darted back on the return course, taking enormous bounding leaps down the steep declivity, and flinging his arms about like windmills. It was a curious and characteristic style of running; but the greatest wonder of all appeared to be the condition of the man when he came in. I expected to see him panting and blowing and half dead. Not a bit of it: the Highlanders are rare fellows for wind; and the winner of this Mountain Derby appeared just about as much distressed as I should be after a saunter through the Burlington Arcade.

Dancing and pipe-playing succeeded, and a Highland Bard recited a long piece of extempore Gaelic poetry in honour of the occasion. I regret that I can give you no translation of the concatenation of guttural grunts which formed the lyric in question.

The Queen, the Prince, and the Royal children—the Prince of Wales in a tiny kilt—were upon the ground all day; and I hope that Royalty duly appreciated the exceedingly orderly and unobtrusive bearing of the people. There was no crowding, no rude staring. Her Majesty could walk hither and thither unmolested by the slightest degree of prying impertinence.

Since the games, Ardverekie has been very quiet.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

The Scenes from the Laggan Games; the introduction of young Macpherson; and the singing Bard: have already been detailed.

Ardverekie Lodge, the subject of the large Engraving, at page 156, has been incidentally noticed: it is vividly described by the *Times* Correspondent:

"The Lodge occupies a green flat at the head of a little bay, which glides behind one of the wooded promontories that jut into the bosom of Loch Laggan. It is a long and irregular building, erected in the cottage style, of great size, and occupying as warm and sheltered a situation as so bleak a region could be expected to afford. The background is rather bare of wood; but the birch and other spontaneous productions of the forest surround it on each side. Its triangular front looks slantingly across the Loch, and, from its numerous windows, commands a fine view of the islands, the green meadows of Aberarider, and the lofty mountains which gird the opposite shore. A couple of galleys ride at anchor in the bay; and at a little distance from the Lodge, on the right, the Royal standard floats from a flag-staff reared in a green mound, which is said to contain the dust of Feargus and four other Kings.

"Around the Lodge, and onward to the eastern extremity of the Loch, the land sweeps back in gradually ascending heights, covered with a mantle of deep green, and extending backwards in successive corries till lost amid the dark outline of distant hills. This is the forest ground of Ardverekie; where herds of deer, left to the sole possession of the wilds, are rapidly multiplying in numbers. Raspberries, hazel-nuts, and other wild fruits, grow in great abundance along the sides of the Loch. There is an excellent garden, well-[illegible] vegetables, at Ardverekie Lodge; and a number of good milch cows supply the Royal household with dairy produce. A party of London police act as sentries at the Lodge."

Glencoe, engraved at page 160, was visited by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, on Friday, the day previous to her Majesty and suite landing at Fort William. (See page 137.) "What tourist in the Highlands," says one of the reports of the Royal Tour, "has not visited Glencoe, one of the most savage and utterly desolate of these northern glens? And who that has ever stood in the stillness of that mountain solitude will ever forget the iron-like ridges of eternal rock which heaved upwards around him, the vast heathy slopes and wastes stretching away in interminable amphitheatres of gloomy naked hill? And who, too, that has lingered in this glen, perhaps in the golden summer time, when the surrounding brass show like masses of emerald, chequered by spots of grey and green, where the naked rock alternates with the foxglove and the lady-fern, but will bethink him of one wild winter's morning, when snow lay deep upon the ground, and when flying parties of wounded men and fainting women toiled on amid the frozen rocks, ever and anon turning to face the pursuing soldiers—the detachment of Argyle's regiment, who were singled out by Stair for the massacre of Glencoe?"

The prospect embraces, on one side, the shores of Loch Leven, rock, knoll, and woodland, extending, in beautiful perspective, to bare and lofty heights; and, on the other, a rich valley, terminated by the sombre and majestic precipices of Glencoe. The entrance to this celebrated pass, through a long and stately avenue of forest trees, corn-fields, rich meadows, copse, and wood, contrasts strangely with the utter desolation of the barren and stony region which extends beyond to its further extremity. Some huts occupy the site of the abodes of the unfortunate inhabitants of this valley, who were treacherously murdered by the soldiers who had partaken of their hospitality.

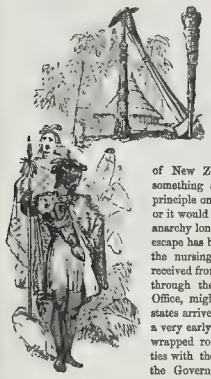
THE SCOTCH BARD SINGING BEFORE THE ROYAL FAMILY.

London: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by William Little, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—Saturday, September 4, 1847.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 280.—Vol. XI.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1847. [Sixpence.

NEW ZEALAND.



NEW ZEALAND, by the last accounts from the colony, seems to be progressing favourably. There are some undertakings that no mismanagement can ruin, as there are plants so hardy as to defy all the skyey influences, however hostile; and the settlement of New Zealand must have had something sound and healthy in the principle on which it was conducted, or it would all have been a mass of anarchy long ago. Even as it is, the escape has been a very narrow one: the nursing the infant community received from the "Mother Country," through the hands of the Colonial Office, might have killed any five states arrived at maturity, it was at a very early period of its existence wrapped round so closely with treaties with the natives on the part of the Government, agreements with the same natives on behalf of the Company, compacts between the Government and the Company themselves, misunderstandings of those compacts, quarrels about titles to lands, about reserved lands, about possessors who held from dates prior to the Company—all this was bad enough. But, as time wore on, things got worse: the incapacity of Governors—and the jealousy, it is said the confirmed dislike on the part of Lord Stanley to the whole concern, being the later ingredients of the mess. Take the usual official delays that occur in the arrangement of almost the simplest matter, and add to them the time necessary for despatch and answer to traverse the circumference of the globe, and we shall cease to wonder that the controversy extended over a series of years: that, as between the Government and the Company, it has only just terminated. But, as between the Company and the settlers, the ruinous consequences of all this strife have still to be settled, by compensation demanded on one side, and not yet acceded to on the other.

As one of the greatest attempts to carry out a real systematic plan of colonisation everybody wished the project of the New Zealand Company every success; perhaps, their error was they were too sanguine, "did protest too much," and described everything as they saw it themselves, rather overcharged with *couleur de rose*. In their early enthusiasm, when ship-loads of emigrants embarked with the cheers and speeches of champagne breakfasts in their ears, they, perhaps, did not come to that clear understanding with the Colonial Office which admitted of "no mistake." At all events, mistakes without end did afterwards occur: the colonists bought land of the Company, naturally expecting a legal title to it: the Government and the Company could not come to any agreement on the point, and the settlers were thus left to build and plant under a doubt whether the land was really their own or not; and, to this day, we believe the Colonists have not a Crown title to a single acre; they have the Company's receipt for the purchase money, and that right which springs from possession of a very small part of what they lay claim to. During the period the Company was contending almost for its very existence with the Colonial Office, it could justly ask for forbearance—it could not give what it did not possess; the Crown alone could grant the required titles, and the Crown is not easily persuaded—still less easily coerced; the Company was subjected to a higher power—tied and bound by the official red tape of Downing-street.

But, now the dispute between the great contracting Powers is ended, the grievances of the third parties in the business, the settlers, begin to come out with extreme distinctness. That they have been sacrificed during the contest—that they have, in fact, been nearly ruined in consequence of it, there is no doubt; but the question as to which party is bound to compensate them, is very difficult to decide; and, with this problem waiting solution, opens the second chapter of what may be called the political or Governmental history of New Zealand.

The claims and grievances of the Colonists have been embodied in a memorial to the Directors of the Company, in which they demand compensation for the losses they have sustained by the inability of the Company to fulfil the contract it made with them seven years ago. Admitting all the difficulties the Company has had to encounter from the almost unaccountable hostility of the Colonial Office, they contend the Company is bound to perform what it undertook to do, or pay for the damage sustained by the non-performance. The Company, by the recent arrangement with the Government, has obtained a grant of 1,300,000 acres of land, which, if sold at the minimum price of £1 per acre, the settlers assert, will amply repay the Company for all its past losses; and argue, justly enough, that, as the Company has, by agitation in Parliament and otherwise, obtained thus much compensation from the Government, it, by the very fact, admits that similar compensation is due to them.

We have noticed a reported improvement in the state of the colony; we should observe, it is almost confined to the natives and their exertions, and such progress as, by the favour of soil and climate, not even Governments or Companies can wholly check. But as to the prospects and condition of the colonists, as described by

H. HARRISON.

THE WAR IN KAFFIRLAND.—CAPE MOUNTED RIFLES IN PURSUIT OF KAFFIRS.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

themselves in the above-mentioned memorial, they are gloomy enough. "Relying on your representations, feeling confident that men such as are at the head of the New Zealand Company would never lend the sanction of their names to any scheme which might by any possibility involve others in ruin, without being at any rate prepared to take on themselves any responsibilities they had fairly incurred, we purchased land, to which you said you could give us a good title, and of which you assured us you could put us in the quiet and peaceable possession; we severed all the ties of kindred, abandoned our occupations, sacrificed all our prospects in the Mother Country, and planted ourselves amidst savages in a country almost unknown, bringing out with us a capital which has been estimated at from £1,000,000 to £2,000,000. And what have been the results? To not a single acre at the present time have we a drowning title; and of all the land selected we have only obtained a precarious possession of a few thousand acres; for six years we have been doomed to inactivity. Instead of employing our capital productively, we have been obliged to subsist upon it. We have, during nearly the whole of this period, been exposed to the outrages and aggressions of hostile savages; we have seen armed bands of natives for three days taking possession of the most populous agricultural district in the settlement, driving the settlers into the town, and then plundering and destroying all their property. We have seen houses destroyed, crops burned, and recently we have had to mourn over the murder, in open day, of some of our industrious settlers. For months and years the whole settlement, including the town itself, has been kept in a state of perpetual alarm and insecurity; the whole community has been obliged to arm and defend the lives of themselves and families; in short, there are few who are not irretrievably ruined. Many have already left the colony, in several instances so utterly destitute as to have been compelled to accept some menial office on board the vessel in which they returned. Of those who remain many are without the means of leaving; and even if they had the power to return, how vain would be their attempt, with funds exhausted, and connections broken, to regain their original position at home?" All these ruinous results the settlers distinctly assert have been caused "by the non-fulfilment by the Company of the contract formed with us, seven years ago;" and, in short, they say, as the Government has, by an immense gift of land, compensated you for your losses (though you always said your object was not mere pecuniary gain), you can very well, out of your prospective funds, repay what we have lost by your non-performance of your contract, which, whether caused by want of will or want of power, was, in its effect on us, just the same. One other argument they use, which, remembering the substance of many New Zealand debates, we imagine the Directors will find difficult to answer:—"Are we to infer," they ask, "that as long as our sufferings and sacrifices were profitable to you—as long as they afforded you a formidable weapon against the Colonial Office, our claims upon you were admitted; but that the very instant you have succeeded, by means of our sufferings, in wringing from Government important advantages for the Company, you are prepared to turn round upon us, and, presuming upon the state of helplessness to which you have reduced us, to deny all your liabilities to us?" Such is the unsatisfactory state of the present relations of the colonists and the New Zealand Company to each other.

Against this may be placed the better symptoms, which speak of physical and social progress, amid all these jarring elements. Rangihaeta, the insurgent chief, has been deserted by his followers, and is too weak to do the colonists any mischief. The natives at Otaki are advancing in civilisation, having subscribed £300 to build a flour-mill; the people are beginning to find it is better to plant food than to fight; and the demand for work for wages is the most hopeful sign for the rising community. One hundred natives have been employed in constructing a road from Auckland to the Manukau Harbour. As the Romans taught our savage ancestors, we are teaching the arts of life to a race to whom we are the Romans of the modern world. It is this energy on both sides that brightens the prospects of the future; determined effort, continuous labour, and the lapse of time there would seem the least chance of it; it built Venice in the waves, and raised Holland upon mud and marsh. Certainly, we hear nothing of Colonial Offices in those days, meddling and threatening with their tape-tied notions and pedantries. Freedom of action is more necessary to an infant colony than an old community; and the very best thing a Government can do for a body of Englishmen founding a new settlement, is—to leave them alone.

THE WAR IN KAFFIRLAND.

CAPE of Good Hope papers, to the 30th of June inclusive, have brought the very unsatisfactory intelligence of a sharp affair between the British forces and the Kaffir tribe under Sandilla, on the 15th of June, giving the latter the advantage, in consequence of its numerical strength. The loss of the Kaffirs, however, was no doubt very considerable; while that sustained by our arms was comparatively insignificant, though we deeply regret to announce that Lieutenant Russell (said to be of the family of our noble Premier) was mortally wounded, on having died on the 17th.

The following details are abridged from the *Graham's Town Journal*, June 19th:

It appears that some stolen property having been traced to some *friendly* Kaffirs, adherents of Sandilla, at a short distance from Block Drift, the Kaffir police, recently organised, were sent to the chief's kraal, for the purpose either of re-taking this booty, or of seizing other cattle as restitution. These men were supported by a party of dragoons, who were ordered from Fort Beaufort to Block Drift; the engineers were put into garrison, and the drifts and passes guarded. On the morning of the 15th, a patrol or detachment, consisting of 50 of the 7th Dragoon Guards, 15 Cape Mounted Rifles, 100 of the 45th Regiment, 20 of the Pringle levy, and about 70 of the Kaffir police, numbered, in all 255 men, marched from Fort Hare, upon Sandilla's Great Place, near Burn's Hill, which they reached while it was yet dark. They dashed upon the place, and seized about a hundred head of cattle in the chief's own kraal, and another. Observing at this time some Kaffirs in a kloof or ravine at some distance, they sent forward a party to attack them. This party was repulsed, and the whole body, with the cattle, began to move back to Fort Hare. The Kaffirs now became the assailants, speedily retook most of the cattle, and pursued the patrol some 12 or 15 miles, to within sight of Fort Hare.

The colonists flew to arms; many shots were exchanged; and we are sorry to add that Lieutenant Russell, of the police, a fine young man, about twenty-three years of age, and a soldier of the 45th Regiment, were killed, and several others wounded. Early in the attack, the Chief Sandilla escaped from his hut with five armed followers, and took shelter in the adjacent bush. The numerical force of the Kaffirs is estimated at the lowest at 1000, while, for every man fired on our side, it is supposed they returned three. By this superiority of strength, the Kaffirs were not long in retaking the greater part of the cattle, hurrying and shouting that they had beaten the English. Provided with this, they followed the expedition, hanging on its flanks and rear to within three miles of Fort Hare, a distance of twelve or fifteen miles, and only returned on seeing a reinforcement approaching from the Fort, with a fresh supply of ammunition. The Kaffirs succeeded in retaking the cattle, with the exception of thirty, and two horses. By later intelligence, Sandilla is stated to have expressed his sorrow for what had occurred, and entreated forgiveness.

Our Illustration shows a party of the Cape Mounted Rifles in pursuit of Kaffirs, and affords some idea of this kind of cattle foray.

The arrival of Sir Harry Smith, the newly appointed Governor of the Cape, now becomes of great importance from his known prompt and vigorous policy in such cases; for, according to the latest advices in the Kaffir colony, "the whole colony, and more especially the frontier districts, feel that their all is at stake. This war, instead of humbling and disarming, has been training the Kaffir for victory and conquest. Another year of such management, and the Kaffirs will be masters. They will find employment for twenty thousand men."

ELECTION OF SCOTCH PEERS. This election took place at Edinburgh on Wednesday, and the following were the Peers elected:

Marquis of Tweeddale	Earl of Orkney	Lord Sinclair
Earl of Morton	— Seafield	— Elphinstone
— Home	Viscount Strathallan	— Colville of Culross
— Airlie	Lord Saltoun	— Rollo
— Loven & Melville	— Gray	— Polwarth
— Selkirk		

The Earl of Dundonald had votes as follows:

Peers present	4
Proxies	7
Signed lists	4
Total	11

The gallant Earl did not record his own vote in favour of himself, which was done by all the elected Lords.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

PARISIANA.

PARIS, September 7.

(From our own Correspondent.)

I have to add a last and rather unexpected chapter to the long accounts of the Praslin tragedy. The Chamber of Peers, and its Chancellor, the Press and public opinion, had already construed its inflicting severe blame upon M. Delangle, for his having hesitated to order into custody the noble assassin. Now, the *Monitear* is not content to join in the general outcry against the Procureur-General; it goes to the length of declaring that, in any case of *flagrant delit*, the Constitutional Charter, soundly interpreted, grants by no means to a Peer the privilege of being out of the reach of ordinary justice. A long article to this effect appeared in its columns, and all the Parisian papers that had not represented this official answer of the Government, were formally summoned, through an *huissier*, to insert it, within the shortest delay. The publicity of all the documents relative to the late murder, has nearly put an end to the highly piquant sorts of our journals on the Duke's suicide, or "death by poison," as many called it on purpose. Now, at last, the Parisian Press has awakened from its apathy with regard to the Italian and Spanish affairs, and has even appropriation in generally bestowed on the conduct of the English Government, which will probably save our Ministers from rushing to their own ruin.

The *Débats*, the authorised organ of the Cabinet, was at first evidently leaning to the views of Austria, and all but positively charging the Pope with setting Italy on fire; but of late its language has notoriously altered, and it has become so warlike as to anticipate the possibility of a French intervention. The Opposition papers, as usual, confine themselves to accusations and passionate denunciations, hardly disguising their complete despondency, and settled conviction that the Cabinet will last in spite of all, because their party have worn themselves out, and cannot command the confidence of the country. The tergiversations of our Government in the Italian question were commonly ascribed to an ancient compact entered into with Austria, upon the occasion of the Spanish marriages—another paltry trick of an ever paltry policy. A journal affirms, that every day Count Appony pays a visit to St. Cloud, the present residence of the Court. The Sardinian Ambassador is said to have forwarded a note to M. Guizot, to the effect that, in the event of the Pope's soliciting the aid of the King of Sardinia, he will not be refused against an Austrian invasion. The *Nouvelliste* of Marseilles mentions a report that Rear-Admiral Trehouart, who commands the squadron of evolution of the Mediterranean, in the absence of the Prince of Joinville, has been ordered to sail for the Adriatic coast. At any rate, the *Terrible* and *Jupiter* men-of-war, and the *Magellan* steam-frigate, which were stationed off Tunis, suddenly left for Naples on the 23d ult.

The *Union Monarchique* states that the post of French Ambassador in Madrid has been given to M. de Bacourt, who made his diplomatic *début* under Prince Talleyrand in London, and was subsequently for some years our Minister Plenipotentiary at Washington. It appears that a sort of family council was lately held in the hotel of Queen Christina, to which the Dukes of Montpensier and Aumale and MM. Duchatel and de Montebello were invited in consequence of recent despatches from M. Martinez de la Rosa, the confidant of Queen Christina. It was asserted that Queen Isabella had positively declared her intention of quitting Madrid, if her sister and the Duke of Montpensier did not, without delay, pay her a visit.

During the whole of last week, the Rue St. Honoré, in the neighbourhood of the Oratoire, was a scene of undisturbed tumult and uproar, without any one being able to account for the duration of these puzzling disturbances. A quarrel had arisen between a shoemaker and one of his journaymen, owing to a slight reduction in the salary of the latter. In the evening, a crowd, chiefly consisting of workmen, assembled before the shop, and broke its front windows to pieces. From that moment up to Sunday, the Rue St. Honoré and adjoining streets were blocked up every night by an immense multitude, who kept on roaring and smashing gas-lamps for five hours together. The Opposition papers were evidently afraid lest these noisy assemblages should be magnified into anything like an *émeute*, and they earnestly advised the working class to abstain from all such demonstrations. In fact, politics had nothing to do with these disturbances, which were only kept up by the dregs of the population. According to their inveterate habit, the policemen and Municipal Guards have been outrageously rude to the most peaceable citizens; but no effective measures were resorted to for several days by the Prefet of Police. On Thursday, however, a patrol of the National Guard, after being greeted by hootings and furious cries, was so much pressed in the mob, that it was obliged to seek refuge in the guard-house of the Municipal Guard, near the Ponte St. Eustache. The mob immediately smashed the windows of the guard-house, but the patrol and Municipal soldiers rushed out, and captured a considerable number of persons. On the following nights, others were captured; and, thanks to this tardy intervention of the authority, as well as to the rain, the Rue St. Honoré is now restored to its former tranquility.

It was falsely reported that the eldest son of the Duchess of Praslin had committed suicide; but, positive as has been the *Moniteur Parisien*, an half-official organ of the Government, in giving the lie to other rumours concerning Prince d'Eckmuhl, the accounts of his attempt on the life of an Indian lady, were, nevertheless, partly correct. The facts, however, are far from having as much gravity as was supposed at first. For several months back, the young nobleman's wits had not been sound; and he was evidently not in his reason when, a month ago, on coming home, he threw himself on his servant, and struck him repeatedly, threatening to kill him, without any motive or provocation. On a second fit, whilst still under the empire of his fit of madness, Prince d'Eckmuhl proceeded to the residence of a lady with whom he had been, for a long time, on the most intimate terms, and who had followed him from Pondicherry, his native place, where he had known her during a voyage of circumnavigation he had made four years ago. If we are to believe in the assertions of a journal, this lady was endeavouring to prevail upon him to marry her, and the Prince had been considerably excited by her attempting to carry so far the mastery she had got over him. However it may be, he gave way, on seeing her, to great violence, and even inflicted on her a wound in the breast with a knife, yet not dangerous her any great injury. As soon as his family was informed of this event, the Marshal-in-law of Eckmuhl, his mother, carried him off, it is said, to her property in Berry, and finally to St. Sever, in the South; but no declaration was made to the authorities, no complaint preferred, and the circumstances were in fact a month old, when they were seized on by the press.

The grand camp, or rather two camps of Compiegne, are now completely formed on the banks of the Oise, where, every day, strategical movements, reviews, mock skirmishes, and sham battles, are taking place under the command of the Duke of Nemours.

On the 1st inst., two Royal Ordonnances were issued concerning the administration of Algeria; the present directions of the interior, of colonisation, of public works, of the finances, and of the marine, are to be superpressed; and in each of the three provinces there shall be a direction of civil affairs, which is to correspond with the Governor-General.

The corvette, *Mouette*, commanded by M. Le Prapper, has just entered the roadstead of Brest, coming from Tahiti with 190 infantry, marines, and artillery on board. She left in Tahiti the French vessels of war, the *Uranie*, the *Artemise*, the *Phaëton*, and the *Fortune*.

A treaty for the reciprocal extradition of criminals was recently concluded between France and the Grand Duchy of Oldenburg.

A new journal has been started, under the title of *Le Conservateur*. Its designation is sufficient to indicate its political tendencies. Several members of the Chamber of Deputies are said to participate in the undertaking.

Whilst new theatres and fraudulous practices are exposed every day in the Post-office administration, as in all other public services, the reform banquets and meetings are spreading throughout France, to the evident dissatisfaction of the Cabinet.

My theatrical news is scanty. To-morrow night, the Académie Royale will open with "La Juive," Miss Birch, who, we hear, is coming to Brussels, among her new acquisitions, is to make her *début* in the opera of "Guillaume Tell." Bouffé has come out again, in the "Garçon de Paris," at the Variétés. Madame Viardot-Garcia and Duprez have concluded a new engagement at the Berlin Opera, for January and February.

An immense ceiling picture, on canvass, by Horace Vernet, has just been added to the decoration of the *Salle des Séances* in the Chamber of Deputies. It is an allegorical composition, representing Commerce, Agriculture, Navigation, the Arts, and War, with their respective attributes. The copies of the "Stanze and Loggi," of Raphael, which have been executed at Rome by the Pensters Balze, for the Department of the Interior, are now deposited in the Pantheon, where they are to be exhibited in a few days. Marble statues of different periods are being placed at this moment in the niches round the inner Court of the Louvre. Mr. Ingres has thrown open his studio to let the public be judge of his last work, a fine portrait of Madame de Rothschild.

On Sunday last, the extraordinary night *fête* took place at Versailles, in the Royal Gardens. Extraordinary, indeed, it may be called, for the quietics, fanciful illumination, and still more fanciful dancing feats of the Chateau Rouge and Bal Mabille, had crowded the whole of the Versailles Road. However nice a pleasant it must have been to the shade of Louis XIV., the celebrated Bosquet de la Reine was the scene of a public ball; and, strange enough, several fountains of the Park were allowed to play in the night, scattering on their silver spray amidst the red sparks of a firework. In spite of a rather sallen sky, the Bosquet de la Reine was extremely gay, with its painted-glass lamps peacefully gleaming as a myriad of fire-flies. But the quadrilles had hardly begun, when the dancers were called out to witness the firework, and on their coming back to take up their revels, they found the access to their Elysium menacingly barred by dragoons, who would not let them in. It appears that an attempt had been made by a few individuals, who had no tickets of admission, to force their way into the ball; and, in order to prevent this enormity, it had been judged advisable to shut out the many promenaders who had paid for the right of enjoying all the attractions of the Bosquet. Of course, a slight *émeute* was the consequence of this tyrannical measure.

SPAIN

Our Madrid news this week is more than usually interesting. General Narvaez failed in forming a Ministry, owing, as it is said, to the indisposition of the Queen to make any concessions, and M. Salamanca has organised a Cabinet, which, however, is considered merely as a re-construction of the last.

The Madrid *Gazette* contains ordinances accepting the resignation of the other Ministers, and appointing in their places—

General Fernando Fernandez de Cordova, War

Patricio de la Escosura (Political Chief of Madrid), Interior.

General Rios de Olano, Public Works, Commerce, and Public Instruction.

Antonio Caballero, Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to be Foreign Minister, *ad interim*.

Salamanca, Finances.

Sotelo, Marine and Justice.

Marquis Cavena, Justice and Public Worship.

The Presidency of the Council, with the portfolio of Foreign Affairs, was offered to the Duke of Trias, whose answer has not been received.

A Royal Decree was signed at Madrid on the 3rd instant, authorising the return of all political emigrants without exception, and that all prosecutions commenced against them should be annulled. The Duke of Frias left Bayonne on the 4th to go for Madrid. The Duke of Sotomayor likewise left for the capital on the same day.

Before leaving the Ministry M. Pacheco addressed a letter to General Narvaez, in the name of the Queen, requesting him to resume his ambassadorial functions in Paris. The General did not think proper to comply with the request, and was waiting the appointment of a Minister for Foreign Affairs to tender his resignation.

The *Presse* gives the following curious version of the failure of the attempt of Narvaez to form a Ministry. It says:—

"After having come to an understanding with the leaders of the Moderado party, Narvaez presented to the Queen a list of the persons whom he wished to be his colleagues. This list was delivered to her Majesty at seven in the evening of the 29th ult., and she appointed the following day to answer at midnight. At a quarter of an hour before the time appointed, Narvaez was at the Palace, and the Queen, a few minutes after, returning from the theatre, had with him the following explanation:—'Will your Majesty deign to answer me at once, or give me the decision you have come to?' 'The decision I have come to? Why, the list you have presented to me contains scarcely any other names than those of my enemies.' 'The names in question belong to men but too well known for their attachment to the throne, and their devotion to the person of your Majesty.' 'I repeat, that the majority of them are my enemies.' 'Will, then, your Majesty deign to make a choice, and point out to me those whose presence would be most agreeable to you?' 'I reject them all equally, and shall call in the Progressists.' 'Your Majesty doubtless forgets that the Progressists are by tradition, by position, and by their principles, the most dangerous enemies of your throne, and the adversaries of its prerogatives.' 'I forget nothing; my resolution is taken, and, at all events, if I can do nothing better, I shall retain my present Ministry.' 'Your Majesty will, therefore, allow me to observe to you that it was not necessary to make me come from Paris.' 'It was not I who sent for you.' 'Then my mission is at an end?' 'Perfectly so, and you may go about your business.'"

GREECE

A Government proclamation was issued at Athens, on the 21st of August, announcing the defeat that a band of insurgents had met near Chalcis with regular troops and Grisiotî, in which the latter is stated to have been mortally wounded, and his followers completely routed and dispersed. The killed and wounded on both sides are said to amount to 400 men. The chief of the rebels, General Grisiotis, lost an arm in the battle, which took place on the 18th, and then withdrew with his men into a convent near Kumi, which he had fortified. On the 20th a second engagement took place, in which the reinforcements of the enemy were taken by storm, with a great loss of life on both sides. The insurgents have fled to the mountains. The island was blockaded by sea and land."

SWITZERLAND.

Our last letters from Switzerland contain news of importance. The Swiss Diet has definitively resolved to expel the Jesuits. The first of the two sittings of the 2nd and 3rd instant is of a nature to aggravate the state of affairs, and a struggle may now almost be regarded as inevitable. The four cantons of Switzerland wherein the Jesuits have a footing are Lucerne, Fribourg, Schwytz, and Valais. The question of the Jesuits was brought before the Diet in the sittings of the 2nd and 3rd instant, and at the close of the sitting of the 3rd, it was decided by twelve cantons and two half cantons—Unterwalden of the Jesuits was a federal one; secondly, that the cantons in which that order existed should be called upon to dismiss them; and that the other cantons should not be allowed to admit them on any pretext whatever.

Against this decision the representatives of the Jesuitical cantons energetically protested in the name of their respective Cantons, and declared that they would maintain the Jesuits in spite of the decision of the Diet. The preparations for defence are going on actively in the Cantons of the Sonderbund

The deputies who had not spoken at the preceding sitting delivered the sentiments of their respective governments. The following is the voting:—1. The Cantons of Lucerne, Schwytz, Fribourg, and Valais, in which the Jesuits are established, are invited to expel them from their territories. 3. The admission in future of Jesuits into any part of the cantons of Switzerland is unauthorised.

THE WEST INDIES AND MEXICO.

The *Great Western* has arrived with the West India mail. The dates are—Tampico, July 25; Honduras, 20; Carthagena 29; Vera Cruz, August 2; Havannah, 11; Jamaica, 8; Demerara, 4; Trinidad, 5; Barbadoes, 8; Grenada, 9; St. Thomas, 15; La Guayra, 8; Bermuda, 20

The weather in the West India islands is described as being fine in general, but in some of them the drought is represented to have been extreme, and to have seriously affected the canes, which were represented as being, in particular places, nearly burnt out of the ground. It was also stated that there was a large quantity of manufactured produce remaining over for want of shipping.

At Barbadoes, large supplies of provisions of all descriptions had arrived from America, as well as from the neighbouring colonies nearly 3000 bunches of plantains, besides other esculents, having arrived in a single day from Demerara alone. Notwithstanding, the market was still high and much distress prevailed.

A slight accident had happened to the Governor from his horse falling with him, from the effects of which, however, he had quite recovered.

When the *Great Western* left Vera Cruz, no letters had been by communications with Mexico and the interior during the whole month of July until the arrival of the courier of the Legation, who alone is allowed to pass the belligerent lines, and had arrived at Vera Cruz on the evening of the 1st inst.

The intelligence received by him from the city of Mexico was very unsatisfactory. There was a very strong party for coming to an arrangement with General Santa Anna, of whom there was a good deal in the south; but the head of about 15,000 men, and who, it was expected, would march on Mexico as soon as he was joined by the reinforcements on the road.

There were about 20,000 Mexican troops prepared to oppose his entrance into the city, but such was the state of parties, and the disunion among the Mexican leaders, that the general opinion was that the American army would gain possession of the capital with little more trouble than the entry of Puebla.

At Vera Cruz trade was entirely at a stand, which is explained by the impossibility of introducing goods into the interior.

As to the prospect of peace, there was none whatever—almost all the departments of the republic have declared themselves opposed to it, negociation, and it remains to be seen what General Scott will do when once in the capital.

THREE MURDERS AT BRUSSELS.—The inhabitants of Brussels were thrown into consternation on the morning of the 31st inst., by the discovery that, on the preceding evening, the sister of M. Evenpoel, agent of the Count de Morode, a woman of about forty years of age, and her two young female servants, had been murdered at her brother's house, in the Rue de Cerf. Mr. Evenpoel was at the theatre, and on his return found the three bodies still bleeding, but life totally extinct. The furniture was in great disorder, and a quantity of valuables had been carried away. It would seem that the murderers were well acquainted with the premises. The unfortunate victims were interred on Friday afternoon (last week), after a solemn funeral service had been performed. An immense number of persons followed the funeral. The police, after having undergone a strict examination, has been set at liberty. Two young men, who were courting the servants of M. Evenpoel, are still in custody, as well as a cab-driver. Amongst the objects stolen were gold watches and gold chains, diamond pins, several pieces of plate, Dutch silk pieces, and a quantity of English expences. The river Senne, which runs behind the garden, was dragged but nothing was found in it. Notwithstanding the suspicions entertained against the murderers, no one had yet been arrested

THE NEW PARLIAMENT.

During the progress of the Elections, we gave the results up to the latest period, and a list of the Members returned, with some few exceptions, has already appeared in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS. The Elections being now all completed, however, we give a perfect list, which will, no doubt, be acceptable to our readers for reference

On a former occasion, we furnished an analysis of the opinions of the various Members, but, it is so difficult a matter to state them with precision, that we now content ourselves with generally mentioning that, as far as we can ascertain, the relative position of the Parties in the New House will be as follows:—

Liberals returned	.. .. ..	336
Ditto ditto	.. .. ..	117
Protectionists ditto	.. .. ..	201
Liberal majority over Protectionists	.. ..	135
Liberal majority over Protectionists and Peelites		18
Liberal and Peelite majority over Protectionists		252

The *Herald* calculates that the parties are nearly balanced. In the country, the *Manchester Guardian* calculates that the Liberal party has gained 44 seats, equal to 88 votes; the *Leeds Mercury* gives their increase only 18; whilst the *Birmingham Gazette* gives the Conservative gain at 31 (three of which are in counties), and the Liberal gain at 71 (seventeen of which are in counties); being an increase of 48 Members, or 96 votes in favour of the Government.

The Members returned may be thus divided:

England	County Members	143
English	Boroughs	326
Wales	.. ..	29
Ireland	.. ..	105
Scotland	.. ..	53
Total	.. ..	656

That excellent authority, "Dodd's Parliamentary Companion," states that 223 persons have been returned to the new Parliament, who had no seat in the last.

RETURNS FOR ENGLISH COUNTIES.

Bedfordshire
Francis Charles Hastings Russell
Lord Ashford
Berkshire
Philip Pusey
Robert Palmer
Viscount Barrington
Buckinghamshire
Right Hon. Benjamin Disraeli
Caleb George Du Pre
Baron Alphonse de Rothschild
Cambridgeshire
Richard Greaves Townley
Hon. Eliot Thomas Yorke
Lord George John Manners
Cheshire, North
Right Hon. Edward John Stanley
William Tatton Egerton
Cheshire, South
Sir Philip de Malpas Grey Egerton, Bart
John Tollemache
Cornwall, East
Thomas James Agar Robartes
William Henry Pole Carew
Cornwall, West
Sir Charles Lemon, Bart
Edward William Wynne Pendarves
Cumberland East
Hon. Charles Wentworth Spencer Howard
William Marsland
Cumberland, West
Lieut.-Gen. Sir Henry Lowther
Edward Stanley
Derbyshire, North
Hon. Col. Henry Cavendish
William Evans
Derbyshire, South
Edward Buckley Strutt
Charles Robert Colvile
Devonshire, North
Sir Thos. Dyke Acland, Bt.
Lewis William Buck
Devonshire, South
Sir John Yarde Buller, Bt.
Viscount Courtenay
Dorsetshire
George Bankes
Henry Ker Seymer
John Fryer
Durham, North
Robert Duncombe Shafto
Viscount Seaham
Durham, South
Lord Harry George Vane
James Farrer
Essex, North
Sir Josh. Tyssen Tyrrell, Bt.
Major Wm. Ansell Bernard
Essex, South
Thomas W. Bramston, Esq.
Sir R. Bethell, Bart.
Gloucester shire East
Marquis of Worcester
Sir Christopher William Codrington, Bart
Gloucestershire, West
Col. Leonard Rolleston
Thos. Backwell Bush
Hon. George Charles Granville Berkeley
Hampshire, North
Right Hon. Charles Shaw Lefevre
Sir Wm. Heathcote, Bart
Hampshire, South
Henry Combe Compton
Lieut.-Colonel Lord Charles Wellesley
Herefordshire
George Cornewall Lewis
Joseph Bailey, Jun.
Francis Richard Haggitt
Hertfordshire
Thomas Brand
Thomas Pusmer Halsey
Sir Henry Meux, Bart
Huntingdon
Edward Fellowes
George Thornhill
Kent, East
John Pemberton Plumptre
Wm. Deedes
Kent, West
Sir Edmund Filmer, Bart
Thomas Law Hodges
Lancashire, North
James Heywood
John Wilson Patten
Lancashire, South
William Brown
Hon. Chas. Pelham Villiers
Lancashire, North
Lord Charles Manners
Edward Joel Farnham
Leicestershire, South
Sir Henry Halford, Bart
Charles William Packe
Lincs. est ss, North
Robert Adam Christopher
Sir Montagu John Cholmeley, Bart
Lincolnshire, South
Sir John Trol ope, Bart
Lord Burgh of Gedney
Middlesex
Lord Robert Grosvenor
Capt. Sarah Sarah Bernard
Manning
Charles Hobart Colvile
Devereux, North
Sir Thos. Byke Acland, Bt.
Lewis William Buck
Devonshire, South
Sir John Yarde Buller, Bt.
Viscount Courtenay
Dorsetshire
George Bankes
Henry Ker Seymer
John Fryer
Durham, North
Robert Duncombe Shafto
Viscount Seaham
Durham, South
Lord Harry George Vane
James Farrer
Essex, North
Sir Josh. Tyssen Tyrrell, Bt.
Major Wm. Ansell Bernard
Essex, South
Thomas W. Bramston, Esq.
Sir R. Bethell, Bart.
Gloucester shire East
Marquis of Worcester
Sir Christopher William Codrington, Bart
Gloucestershire, West
Col. Leonard Rolleston
Thos. Backwell Bush
Hon. George Charles Granville Berkeley
Hampshire, North
Right Hon. Charles Shaw Lefevre
Sir Wm. Heathcote, Bart
Hampshire, South
Henry Combe Compton
Lieut.-Colonel Lord Charles Wellesley
Herefordshire
George Cornewall Lewis
Joseph Bailey, Jun.
Francis Richard Haggitt
Hertfordshire
Thomas Brand
Thomas Pusmer Halsey
Sir Henry Meux, Bart
Huntingdon
Edward Fellowes
George Thornhill
Kent, East
John Pemberton Plumptre
Wm. Deedes
Kent, West
Sir Edmund Filmer, Bart
Thomas Law Hodges
Lancashire, North
James Heywood
John Wilson Patten
Lancashire, South
William Brown
Hon. Chas. Pelham Villiers
Lancashire, North
Lord Charles Manners
Edward Joel Farnham
Leicestershire, South
Sir Henry Halford, Bart
Charles William Packe
Lincs. est ss, North
Robert Adam Christopher
Sir Montagu John Cholmeley, Bart
Lincolnshire, South
Sir John Trol ope, Bart
Lord Burgh of Gedney
Middlesex
Lord Robert Grosvenor
Capt. Sarah Sarah Bernard
Manning
Charles Robert Colvile
Monmouthshire
Lord Charles Somerset
Capt. Reginald Edward Somerset
Norfolk, East
Hon. Edward Keppel Coke
Thomas William Coke
Norfolk, West
Lord Henry Wm. Bennick
Sir Wm. Folkard Jerningham, Bart
Northamptonshire, North
Lord Lascelles
Thos. Powys
Northamptonshire, South
Right Hon. Sir George Grey, Bart
Lord Compton
Northumberland, North
Sir Matthew White Ridley, Bart
Northumberland, South
Right Hon. Sir George Grey, Bart
Lord Ossulston
Nottinghamshire, North
Savile Cavaye Henry Ogle
Mathew Ridley Bell
Nottinghamshire, South
Thomas Hildyard
Lord Henry Wm. Bennick
Oxfordshire, North
Sir Charles Knight, Bart
Capt. Richard Edward Milward Cave
Oxfordshire, South
Lord Norreys
Geo. Granville Vernon Harcourt
Rutlandshire
Sir Gilbert John Heathcote
Hon. Gerard James Noel
Shropshire, North
Viscount Clive
Cornelius Cholmondeley, Bart
Shropshire, South
Viscount Newport
Hon. Robert Henry Clive
Somersetshire, East
Sir Alexander Hood, Bart
C. A. Moody
Staffordshire, North
Charles Bowyer Adderley
Viscount Bracebridge
Staffordshire South
Hon. Geo. George Anson
Viscount Ingestre
Suffolk, East
Lord Rendlesham
Edward Sherlock Gooch
Suffolk, West
Harry Seymour Waddington
Fitz-Edmund, Jun.
Surrey, East
Thomas Leveck
Hon. Peter John Locke King
Surrey, West
William Joseph Denison
Henry Drummond
Sussex, East
Augustus Elliott Fitzhardinge Berkeley
Sir Montagu John Cholmeley, Bart
Sussex, West
Rev. Richard Burrell
Richard Prime
Lord Pelham
Charles Newdigate Newdegate
Warwickshire, North
Richard Spooner
Warwickshire, South
Lord Inveske
Rev. Sir John Shirley
Westmoreland
Hon. Henry Cecil Lowther
Alhernon William Thompson
Wiltshire, North
Walter Long
Sidney Herbert
Wiltshire, South
Right Hon. Sidney Herbert
Henry Penruddocke Wyndham
Worcestershire, East
John Hodgetts Hodgetts Foley
Captain George Rushout
Worcestershire, West
Hon. Geo. Henry Beauchamp Lygon
Frederick Wake Knight
Yorkshire, North R.
Edward Stillingfleet Cayley
Viscount Downe
Yorkshire, East R.
Lord Hotham
Henry Cowley
Yorkshire, West R.
Viscount Morpeth
Richard Cobden †

TOTAL 143

RETURNS FOR ENGLISH CITIES AND BOROUGHS.

Abingdon
Sir C. Dashjer, Knt. Q.C.
Ancoat
Henry Beaumont Coles
William Cubitt
Arundel
Earl of Arundel and Surrey
Ashburton
Col. Thomas Matheson
Ashton-under-Lyne
Charles Hindley
Aylesbury
John Peter Deering
Lord Nugent
Banbury
Henry William Tancred
Barnstaple
Hon. John Wm. Fortescue
Richard Hassard Bremridge
Basnill.w
Hon. Capt. Arthur Duncombe, R.N
Lord Ludlow
Bath
Viscount Ashley
Viscount Duncan
Bedford
Sir Harry Verney, Bart
Henry Stuart
Berwick-upon-Tweed
Matthew Plummer
John Campbell Renton
Beverley
John Dowsley
Sackville Lane Fox
Bewley
Thomas James Ireland
Birmingham
George Frederick Muntz
William Scholefield
Blackburn
Sir Wm. Hornby
James Pilkington
Bodmin
James Wyld
Henry Charles Lacy
Bolton
Wm. Rolleg
John Bowring, LL.D
Boston
Alderman Sir James Duke, Knt.
Benjamin Bond Cabbell
Bradford
Wm. Rashell
Cuthbert Thomas Payerment Thompson
Bridgenorth
Thomas Charlton Whitmore
Sir Robert Pigot, Bart
Bridgewater
Chas. James Kemeys Tynte
Henry Broadwood
Bridport
Alexander Dundas Wishart Ross
Henry Bailey Cochrane
Thomas Alexander Mitchell
B. Ighton
Capt. George Richard Pechell, R.N
Lord Alfred Hervey
Bristol
Right Hon. Cel. George Lo-gan, Dawson Damer
Henry Gerrard Strut
Dover
Edward Royd Hon
Right Hon Sir George Clerk, Drotiwich
Sir John Somerset Pakington, Bart.
Dudley
John Benbow
Durham
Thomas Colpitts Granger
Henry John Spearman
Evesham
Right Hon Lord Arthur Hervey Somerset
Sir Henry Willoughby, Bart
Exeter
Edward Divett
Sir John Tobias Buller
Duckworth, Bart
Eye
Lieutenant-General Sir Edward Kerrison, Bart
Finsbury
Thomas Wakley
Rt. Hon. Sangsby Duncombe
Frome
Right Hon. Major Robert Edward Boyle
Gateshead
Wilt am Hutt
Gloucester
Hon. apt. Maurice Frederick Fitz-Hardinge Berkeley, R.N
Henry Thomas Hope
Grantham
Hyde Parker Welby
Hon. Frederick James Talbot-Maude
Grosvenor
Adm. Sir James Whitley Stirling, K.C.B.
Edward George Barnard
Guernsey, Civil
John Carey
Hastings
Robert Holland
Hungerford
Sir Richard Rawlinson Vyvyan, Bart
Hereford
Sir Robert Price, Bart
Henry Morgan Clifford
Hertford
Hon. Wm. Francis Cowper
Lewis Makon
Honiton
Joseph Locke
Sir James Weir Hogg, Bart.
Horsham
Sir Charles Merrik Burrell, Bart.
Huddersfield
William Rookes Crompton Stansfeld
Hull †
Matthew Talbot Baines, Q.C
James Clay
Huntingdon
Edward Joshua Fordham Peel
Thomas Baring
Hythe
Edward Drake Brockman
Ipswich
John Chevallier Cobbold
Hugh Edward Adair

ENGLISH BOROUGHS—*(Continued.)*

Kendal
George Carr Glyn
Kidderminster
Richard Godson
King's Lynn
Lord George William Frederick Cavendish Bentinck
Thomas Henry Hoyle
Knaresborough
Right Hon. William Schright Lascelles
Joshua Proctor Westhead
Lambeth
Charles Pearson
Right Hon. Charles Tennyson D'Eyncourt
Lancaster
Thomas Greg
Wilson Gregson
Launceston
Rear-Admiral Wm. Bowles Lewis
Leeds
William Beckett
James George Marshall
Leicester
Sir Josh. Jonkins Walmsley
Richard Gardner
Lewes
Hon. Henry Fitzroy
Robert Perfect
Lichfield
Lord Alfred Henry Paget
Viscount Anson
Lincoln
Col. Charles Sibthorp
Charles Seeley
Liskeard
Charles Buller, Junior
Wm. Lewis Calverley Curtis, D.C.L.
Liverpool
Edward Cardwell
Sir Thomas Bernard Birch, Bart.
London
Lord John Russell
James Pattison
Baron Lionel Nathan de Rothschild
John Masterman
Ludlow
Henry Bayley Clive
Colonel Henry Salwey
Lyme Regis
Thomas Neville Abdy
Sir Jeremy Kemp
Lymington
Hon. Lieut. Col. George Thomas Rapp
Wm. Alex Mackinnon
Macclesfield
John Brocklehurst, Junior
John Williams
Maidstone
Alexander James Beresford Hope
George Dodd
Malden
David Waddington
Thomas Barnes Leonard
Malmesbury
Wm. James Kenneth Hoyard
Marlow
John Wallbank Childers
John Evelyn Denison
Marylebone
Right Hon. Thomas Milner Gibson
John Bright
Marlborough
Lord Ernest Augustus
Charles Brudenell Bruce
Right Hon. Henry Bingham Baring
Marlow, Great
Thomas Pierc Wi Lams
Lieut. Col. Brownlow Knox
Marylebone
Lord Dudley Coutts Stuart
Sir Benjamin Hall, Bart
Midhurst
Right Hon. Horatio Walpole, Q.C
Monmouth
Reginald James Hewitt
Morpeth
Hon. Captain Edward Granville Howard, R.N
Newark
John Henry Manners Sutton
John Stuart, Q.C
Newcastle-on-Tyne
Wm. Hall
Thomas Emerson Bainbam
Newcastle-under-Lyme
William Jackson
Samuel Christy
Newport, Isle of Wight
William Henry Chichester Fo-vden
Charles Wyndham Martin

Newport, Monmouthshire
Sir Josh. Rowland, R.N
Northallerton
William Battie Wrightson
Northwich
Right Hon. Robert Vernon Smith
Norwich
James Morten Pete
Marquis of Douro
Nottingham
John Walter
Henry O'Connor
Oldham
William Johnson Fox
John Duncraft
Oxford, University
Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Harry Inglis, D.C.L.
Right Hon. Wm. Ewart Gladstone
Oxford, City
James Haughton Langston
William Page Wood
Penryn and Falmouth
Hon. Edward Pleydell Bouverie
Francis Mowatt
Peterborough
Hon. George Wentworth Fitzwilliam
Plymouth
Sir Wm. Lyon Morris Bart
Lieut.-Gen. Sir George Rylton Jolliffe, Bart
Plymouth
Viscount Ebrington
Rowdell Palmer
Pontefract
Samuel Martin, Q.C
Richard Monckton Milnes
Poole
George Richard Robinson
George Richard Phipps
Portsmouth
Right Hon. Francis Thornhill Baring
Sir George Thos Staunton
Preston
Sir George Strickland, Bart
Charles Pascoe Grenfell
Reading
Francis Pigott
Thomas Boots Talford, Serjeant at Law
Reigate
Thomas Somers Cocks
Richmond
Henry Sch
Hartmann Wyvill, Jun.
Ripon
Hon. Edwin Lascelles
Sir James Graham,
Rochdale
William Sharman Crawford
Rochester
Ralph Bernal
Thomas Twyden Hodges
Rye
Herbert Barrett Curteis
Sackville
Alexander Raphael
George William Rapton
St. Ives
Thomas Bonsfield Leonard
Salisbury
Wm. James Kenneth Hoyard
Malcolm
John Wallbank Childers
John Evelyn Denison
Manchester
Right Hon. Thomas Milner Gibson
John Bright
Marlborough
Lord Ernest Augustus
Charles Brudenell Bruce
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Monmouth
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John Stuart, Q.C
Newcastle-on-Tyne
Wm. Hall
Thomas Emerson Bainbam
Newcastle-under-Lyme
William Jackson
Samuel Christy
Newport, Isle of Wight
William Henry Chichester Fo-vden
Charles Wyndham Martin

POPE PIUS IX.

THE AFFAIRS OF ITALY.

Rome appears to be now the great focus of interest in the political world. The present Pontiff bringing to the possession of power a liberal and independent mind, he at once decided upon a corresponding policy, in which he has met with determined opposition. His first great act was a general amnesty for political offences, by which he at once gained the strongest attachment of the Papal States. His next great improvement was the liberation of the press, and the establishment of its freedom, under the mildest form of censorship. His reforms of the ecclesiastical orders, his change in the succession of the Cardinalship, and other measures of the same character, with the opposition thereto, must be fresh in the reader's recollection.

In consequence of the invasion of his territory by the Austrians, "a very large portion of the citizens of Rome," says the *Morning Chronicle Correspondent*, "old and young, rich and poor, men of rank and men without rank, have pressed forward to enrol themselves as a national or municipal guard for the protection of their Sovereign, for the maintenance of the public peace, and the security of their liberties. They are daily detailed to perform their military duties, and form now the police of the city. The streets swarm with people; the restaurants and cafés are crowded with politicians, several most exciting political sermons have been preached in some of the churches, and a spirit of resistance to foreign domination, and a determination to stand by the Pope and the country, are everywhere avowed with a boldness and emphasis which mark a deep apprehension of an approaching crisis.

Not an opportunity is lost of the demonstration of the warmest attachment of the people to the Pope. On the 16th ult., "an extraordinary festival in the Church of Rome, being the day of the Assumption of the Virgin, was an occasion of great excitement. The whole city was early in motion. The Pope went in grand procession to one of the great Basilicas, where high mass was performed; and afterwards he gave, as is usual, from the balcony, his benediction to an immense crowd assembled in the Great Square of the Church. Thousands and tens of thousands were upon their knees at this solemn ceremony, and it was no sooner ended than they with a united voice thundered out their hearty vivas, 'Long live Pius IX.'"

"His personal appearance is extremely benignant, and he is said to unite with a perfect self-command an indomitable resolution and perseverance. He is entirely absolute in his authority; but he recently summoned his Cardinals for advice. On taking a ballot by balls placed in a box, it was found that the black balls, which negatived his proposition, very much exceeded the white. He wears a small white cap, and it is said, that having put all the black balls together, he took his cap and placed it over them, saying at the same time to his surprised Cardinals, that now the balls were all whites, and, thanking them for their advice, dismissed them."

The Correspondent of the *Daily News* observes, with reference to the position of Pius IX. in bold defiance of his Austrian foe, it seems a fatality from the days of the Fourth Henry and Hildebrand, to those of Joseph II. and Pius the Sixth, that Vienna should be the grand antagonist of the Vatican. Yet there was a time when the House of Hapsburg, in its humble origin, gloried in being the meek creature of the Roman Pontiffs, and wore, engraved on the circlet of gold which formed its barbaric diadem, the following significant inscription:—

Petra dedit Petro, Petrus diadema Rodolfo.*

THE POPE BORNE IN PROCESSION.

There are few additional facts of importance this week. The Cabinet of Vienna has issued another official document, in which it contends for the right of Austria to occupy Ferrara.

The *Nuremburg Correspondent* of the 2nd instant, takes up the question as regards France. That journal affirms that, France having acknowledged the right of Austria to garrison Ferrara and Comacchio, it follows that the occupation of Ferrara cannot cause any step on the part of France. It is certain, it says, that M. Guizot has not protested, and will not protest, against this proceeding. It goes on to say that, on the contrary, France has called on the Pontifical Government to consider the incontestable rights of Austria, and to take no ulterior measures which shall revive a tendency to increase the excitement in Italy, to forbear from protestations, and to conduct the affair by the way of diplomacy.

The same journal states, under the date of Rome, the 24th ult., that the Capucins of Perugia had published a manifesto, in which they declare that they are ready to take up arms for their country. This document begins as follows:—"We also (the monks of Perugia) feel that we are citizens, and we regard it as our most sacred duty to support with all our efforts our common country." They conclude—"At the call of our magnanimous Pope Pius IX., we shall be ready, as were formerly the monks of Legnano, Genoa, and Corsica, under Paoli, to defend our beloved country, and to mingle with the rolling of drums, and to join in the songs of victory. We shall thus prove how basely we are calumniated by those who say that we are not devoted to Pius IX. and Italy."

The *Augsburg Gazette*, under the date of Rome, the 26th, says, that Romagna is still in a state of the greatest agitation, in consequence of the occupation of Ferrara, and that the Pope has given notice to the Austrians to evacuate that city before the end of the month.

The state of the population is such that the slightest accident may give rise to a serious collision.

The *Debats* contains a letter from Civita Vecchia, which announces (under date 30th ult.) the unexpected departure of Cardinal Lambruschini from that city (where he had resided since his removal from office) for Rome. This event produced an unfavourable impression in Paris; and, taken in conjunction with the continued rumour that a "movement" in Italy would take place on Wednesday ("the festival of the nativity of the Virgin"), induced fears that the liberal progress of his Holiness Pope Pius IX. would not be uninterrupted.

* Petra autem erat Christus. 1 Cor. cap. 10, v. 4.

A Prince Travelling in a Cart.—A somewhat singular circumstance occurred in connection with the recent visit of Prince Waldemar of Prussia to Earl Fitzwilliam, at Wentworth House. His Royal Highness, with his suite, among whom were Count Brühl, Count Groeben, and Baron Lanir, arrived at the Worsley station, on the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway, by the train which reaches there about twelve o'clock; and, being anxious to proceed direct to Wentworth, he endeavoured to obtain post-horses to attach to the travelling-carriages in which they had arrived at the station. The officials at the station being unacquainted, with the distinguished rank of their passengers, after making some inquiry, reported that post-horses could not be obtained in the neighbourhood, and that the only means of conveyance available was a spring-cart belonging to a neighbouring farmer. His Royal Highness and suite availed themselves of this vehicle, in which they arrived safely at Wentworth House. The adventure did not end here. A carriage and four, with outriders, had been dispatched to meet his Royal Highness, who was not expected to arrive by so early a train. The two vehicles passed each other on the road without any recognition taking place, no one in his Royal Highness' suite knowing the carriage of Earl Fitzwilliam, and his Lordship's servants not expecting to meet a Prince and his suite travelling in a farmer's market-cart.

THE POPE BLESSING THE PEOPLE.

BUST OF SIR HARRY SMITH.

MR. PATRICK PARK has just completed the bust of the Hero of Aliwal, which we announced in a recent number of our Journal. It is an excellent likeness; the marked features of the Commander being rendered with admirable effect; and the Bust is, altogether, very spirited and full of character. It is to be sent to Glasgow, with a bust of the Earl of Dundonald, also from Mr. Park's chisel.

About the 16th instant, Sir Harry Smith, accompanied by Lady Smith, will embark for the Cape of Good Hope, to the Governorship of which Colony he has recently been appointed.

We learn from the subscription-paper which has been lying for a few days at the Royal Exchange, Glasgow, that the sum of £390 has been subscribed for the purpose of presenting Sir Harry Smith with some

BUST OF SIR HARRY SMITH.—BY PARK.

testimonial from the citizens of Glasgow, seeing that they are not to have the pleasure of entertaining him at a public dinner.

WELTON CHURCH, STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.

IN part of our impression of last week, we recorded this appalling catastrophe, in the village church of Welton, to the eastward of the north road between Carleton and Scampton, and about five miles distant from Lincoln. By aid of an Artist resident in the neighbourhood, we have obtained a Sketch of the Church, showing the extent of the damage which it has sustained.

The circumstances are briefly as follow. On the afternoon of Sunday week, Welton was visited by a violent storm, during which, while the congregation in the Church were singing the hymn previous to the sermon, the Rev. Mr. Williamson, the Curate, having ascended the pulpit, the lightning entered the Church from the tower, or belfry, and caused an instantaneous explosion in the centre of the edifice. There was a general rush to the door, when the Rev. Mr. Williamson immediately descended from the pulpit, and implored the congregation to calm themselves, and endeavoured to allay their fears. Attention was directed to those persons who were lying in different parts of the Church, apparently dead, some of whom had their clothing on fire. Five women were found injured, their faces blackened and burnt. A boy was discovered in another part of the building, with his clothes on fire, and nearly consumed. Several others suffered severe injury. A respected old parishioner, aged sixty-eight, was found lying at the bottom of his pew, immediately beneath one of the chandeliers, quite dead. There were no marks of wounds or abrasion about the body. The buttons of his waistcoat were melted; the right leg of his trowsers was torn down, and his coat literally burnt off. His wife was in the same pew with him, but escaped injury. A gentleman who occupied the next pew was knocked down by the shock, and seriously hurt. All the unfortunate sufferers were as soon as possible removed to their respective dwellings, and had every attention paid to them. For some time the Church was filled with a sulphurous smoke.

On the Church being surveyed, it appeared that the lightning first struck the south-eastern pinnacle of the tower and threw down a portion of the battlement. It then passed into the tower, and melted an iron rod connected with the clock. Here the current of electricity was divided, one portion having descended on the exterior and entered the earth, while another portion descended inside, and, having perforated the stone-work of the door into the interior of the Church, and thrown the clock-dial inside, passed along the north aisle. In this part of the Church were suspended three small brass chandeliers, which served as conductors for the lightning downwards, as all the persons standing underneath them were injured. On the floor of the pew being inspected, it was found to be perforated with thirty or forty small holes immediately beneath where the old parishioner stood; the current of electricity having passed through his body to the earth. In passing from the north side into the chancel, the lightning went out by two different holes in the east window, and perforated the stone wall, upwards of two-and-a-half feet in thickness, in two different places.

In the course of Monday afternoon, a Coroner's Inquest was held on the remains of the deceased, and a verdict in accordance with the nature of his death was returned.

WELTON CHURCH, STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.

IONA.—RUINS OF ST. ORAN'S CHAPEL AND CATHEDRAL.

HER MAJESTY'S EXCURSION TO SCOTLAND.

THE annexed Illustrations represent two of the most interesting localities in the Royal Excursion to the Highlands; and both scenes were, we believe, sketched by her Majesty, on board the *Victoria and Albert* yacht.

DUART CASTLE will be best described in the following extract from the *Times* report:

"To the right the yacht passed Lismore, one of the most fertile of the Western Isles; and at this point, the entrance of which is really to be considered the Sound of Mull, the Royal tourists commanded one of the finest of our Scottish views. The farm-houses had all their little flags fluttering away in the breeze. The lighthouse of Lismore, like the picturesque cottages amongst the trees, though not amongst trees itself, was picturesque also. Lismore, which once, we believe, contained a Roman Catholic College—a Maynooth to the Hebrides—looked green and cheerful. Morven was on the right, frowning in a darker colour and a sterner form. There were the curious ruins of Duart Castle once the seat of the M'Leans—on the left, in Mull. And the tide is working over, and leaving but occasionally bare and black that little rock in the Sound, where tradition says a faithless and murderous chieftain of the M'Lean race exposed his wife, of whom, for some tolerably apparent reason, he desired to be relieved. Vainly in all her wide domains might the Sovereign look for aught more magnificent and wildly grand than this entrance to the Sound of Mull. The bold bleak Morven hills, famed in our oldest poetry, associated with dark tales in history, are on the right. Behind, the far distant peaks of Ben Cruachan stand proudly over its multitude of attendant and minor mountains without a streak of mist up to their sharpest and highest cliff or pinnacle; and far away to the right, the mountains stretch in an apparently endless chain; while Duart, and the masses of mountains, in all grotesque shapes and forms, that to the eye make up the island of Mull, as they really conceal its green pasturage, stretch along on the left, making altogether a matchless scene of wild and romantic beauty."

LADY ROCK AND DUART CASTLE.

IONA, it will be recollected, was visited by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, who inspected the celebrated ruins here. The route is thus described:

"Passing from Loch Crenan up to Oban, the squadron left the whirlpool of Corryvrekan on the left, and crossing the "Dorus more," or Great Door, a point at which the tides of the ocean meet, steered on round the stormy shore of Easdale. Here the prospect opened up was surpassingly wild. Moving along a coast indented with lochs and studded with rugged and inhospitable little islands, the eye extended westward over the broad expanse of the open ocean, and, moving thence southwards, rested upon Colonsay and Jura. To the west lay the green hills of Argyleshire, and on the north, in formidable array, stretched the massive and iron-bound headlands of Mull, prolonged into the Atlantic, and backing up against the fury of its waters, the defence...ess and wave-worn Iona."

The island of Iona contains about 400 inhabitants, part of whom are congregated in a village near the church. The celebrated ruins consist of the remains of a cathedral, a nunnery, and St. Oran's Chapel, which were laid in ruins at the Reformation. Dr. Johnson's memorable passage on viewing them will, doubtless, be recollected—especially its close—"That man is little to be envied, whose patriotism would not gain force upon the plains of Marathon, or whose piety would not grow warm among the ruins of Iona."

It was not, however, until after Legh Richmond visited the island, that Divine service was performed there more than four times a year. A Parliamentary Church has since been erected, and a minister appointed to the Island. The ruins have been carefully preserved, an *Iona Club* having been formed for this purpose. The island is by no means barren; for one of the late tourists observed on it ripened barley, as heavy and firm in the head as any barley on the Clyde."

THE incidents connected with her Majesty's Visit to the Highlands that have occurred since our last, have been of so retired a character as hardly to furnish the means of giving a daily record of them.

Yesterday (Friday) week, in the forenoon, her Majesty, on her pony, accompanied the Prince a portion of his way to the shooting ground, returning to Ardverikie attended by her Lady in Waiting.

In the afternoon her Majesty and the Prince, accompanied by the Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal, went out on the lake.

SATURDAY.

The Royal Party yesterday walked and drove through the grounds. At five o'clock they were somewhat startled by the appearance of snow on the Corrander and other hills in view from the Lodge. This morning the snow gave the scene a most wintry appearance.

Her Majesty did not leave the grounds of the Lodge during the day, but his Royal Highness Prince Albert, accompanied by several gentlemen of the suite, went out deer-stalking on Ben Alder. The success attending this day's sport is said to have been but indifferent. The Prince returned home about two o'clock.

The Prince of Leiningen and the Marquis of Abercorn had some good sport on the moors beyond Glen Shera; the former bagged nine brace and a half of grouse, and the latter thirteen and a half. They were on the ground for about two hours.

SUNDAY.

Viscount Palmerston succeeded Earl Grey as Secretary of State in attendance upon her Majesty.

The Marchioness of Douro succeeded Viscountess Jocelyn as Lady in Waiting on her Majesty.

Divine service was read before the Royal Party by the Marquis of Abercorn. It is certainly somewhat unfortunate that on both Sundays since her Majesty's arrival the weather has been more or less unfavourable; so that, however great may have been the inclination to attend the church of Laggan, there was wisdom in not exposing the Royal person during a ride of twenty miles to the bleak and howling storms that sweep along the strath of Badenoch. It was an uninterrupted wet day, and her Majesty and the Prince were confined to the Lodge.

BARON DE ROTHSCHILD'S ELIGIBILITY TO SIT IN PARLIAMENT.—In consequence of doubts which have been raised with regard to the difficulty in the way of Baron de Rothschild taking his seat in the House of Commons, a case was submitted to Mr. C. Egan, the Chancery barrister, and the view taken by the learned counsel is highly favourable to the hon. member's return. It is to the following effect:—First: I am of opinion that Baron de Rothschild, having been duly elected one of the Members of Parliament for the City of London, is not, by reason of his being a member of the Jewish persuasion, debarred from taking his seat in the House of Commons. Secondly: I am of opinion that Baron de Rothschild may lawfully be permitted to take the oath of abjuration according to the usual manner of Jews, viz., on the Old Testament. Thirdly: I am of opinion that the oath of abjuration may lawfully be administered to Baron de Rothschild, omitting the latter words contained in stat. 6, Geo. III., cap. 53, "upon the true faith of a Christian." The learned counsel supports his opinion by a most erudite argument, and cites various ancient charters and legal decisions which favour his views.

SCHOOL OF ART.—A School of Art, for artists and amateurs, has been formed by the Incorporated Society of British Artists. The arrangements having been all completed, it will be open to its members in the early part of next month. The school will be principally supported by subscriptions and donations.

EATING BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES FOR A WAGER.—Two privates of the Royal Marines, just paid off from her Majesty's steam-vessel *Pluto*, Lieutenant-Commander Low, at Woolwich, for a trifling wager, commenced eating several £5 Bank of England notes with "bread, cheese, and onions," but were stopped by some of their more sensible comrades, who came up at the time, and compelled them to desist. Fortunately the numbers of the notes remained unmutilated. The *Prometheus*, Commander Hay, and the *Pharnir*, Commander Dennis, have just been paid off, and the seamen have been playing similar absurd tricks. Most of the sailors have received nearly £100 each.

EFFECT OF LOCALITY UPON LIFE.—It is found, from the last Report of the Registrar-General, that in the Ulverston district one person in four attains the age of seventy; in Lancaster, one in six; in Preston, one in fifteen; in Manchester, one in seventeen; in Liverpool, one in twenty.

THE REGISTRATION.—The revision of the lists of voters cannot be commenced before the 10th inst., and must be concluded by the end of October. The revising barristers are now paid two hundred guineas each, including travelling expenses. The cost of the revision to the country is about £16,000 a year. Since the last revision, Mr. Arnold, who revised the lists for the City of London for some years, has been appointed a magistrate, and Mr. Moylan, who revised Westminster and other places, a County Court Judge. Lord Denman has appointed Mr. M'Christie to revise the lists of voters in the room of the two other learned gentlemen.

CLOSING OF THE NATIONAL GALLERY.—On Wednesday the National Gallery was closed for the annual vacation, and will not be re-opened till the 16th of October.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, September 12.—Fifteenth Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 13. The Sun rises at 5h. 32m.; he is due E. at 6h. 0m.; and sets at 6h. 28m.
TUESDAY, 14 Holy Cross. Salmon Fishing in Scotland ends.
WEDNESDAY, 15.—Ember Week. -Venus sets at 6h. 7m., p.m.: Mars rises at 8h. 14m., p.m.: Saturn rises at 5h. 59m., p.m.; and Jupiter rises at 11h. 23m., p.m.
THURSDAY, 16.—The length of the day is 12h. 35m.; and it has decreased 3h. 59m. since the Longest Day.
FRIDAY, 17.—Lambert.—The Moon enters her first quarter at 7h. 21m., p.m.
SATURDAY, 18 King George I. and II. landed. —Day breaks at 3h. 44m., and twilight ends at 8h. 5m.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 18.

Sunday		Monday		Tuesday		Wednesday		Thursday		Friday		Saturday	
M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
2 30	3 45	4 0	4 15	4 30	4 45	5 0	5 15	5 31	5 58	6 15	6 35	7 0	7 30

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*G. L.,*" *Hamburg.*—*Declined.*
"*B. T. G.,*" *Whitstone, should apply to some dealer in ships' stores. The cost of such an outfit, &c., as the boy will require is about £20.*
"*G. D.,*" *Margate, had better consult a solicitor.*
"*A. E.*" *The substitution was unavoidable, owing to the illness of the first-named Artist.*
"*P. Q. R.*" *Marlborough.*—*Napoleon died at Longwood, St Helena, May 5, 1821.*
"*W. H. P.*"—*The details of filling a balloon may be found in the "Penny Cyclopædia," Art. Aeronautics. No. 214 of our Journal contains the famous "Break of Gauge" Engravings.*
"*The Rev. C. H.,*" *Hindon.*—*Mr. Tenniel's Prize Cartoon of "Justice" is engraved in No. 167 of the* ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS; *to be obtained, by order, of any News-agent, price 1s.*
"*F. L.,*" *Shapbham. Stephens's Inks may be had of the inventor, Stamford-street, Blackfriars-road.*
"*F. G.,*" *Leicester. The best mode of ascertaining whether the property be left, is to search the will of the deceased person, at Doctors' Commons.*
"*J. S. L.,*" *Friday St. Laurence Church, as Margate Church.*
"*P. O. H.,*" *Dublin.*—*It is indispensable that a young man should have been educated at Addiscombe College to be eligible to the East Indian Company's Corps of Engineers and Artillery; but young men may be appointed to other departments of the service without having been at the College. The regulations for admission to the College will be found in the East Indian Register.*
"*J. O. N.*"—*No charge.*
"*A Man of Kent, and an Admirer and Subscriber.*"—*Another Engraving from the Westminster Hall Exhibition will complete our Illustrations of the Prize Pictures.*
"*A Middlesex Elector.*" *The Poll-book is kept at the Office of the Sheriff, the Returning Officer for the County.*
"*D. D.,*" *Shrewsbury, is thanked.*
"*Alice.*"—*Both matters in question are strictly private.*
"*C. T.,*" *Rye The pigeon whose feather has been forwarded, evidently belongs to a Company at Antwerp. The bird was taken in an exhausted state among the rigging of a vessel at Rye, on the 31st ult.*
"*J. S. W.,*" *New York, has subjected us to 8d. postage, for a small print of mediocre execution, which we hope conveys but an undifferent notion of the merit of the print presented to the American Art-Union.*
"*Dubiensis*" *will, perhaps, repeat the questions.*
"*G H.,*" *Beckley, is recommended to apply to the Office of the Keeper named by him.*
"*A Clergyman's Daughter.*"—*Address the Editor of the "Forget-Me-Not," at Messrs. Ackermann's, Strand.*
"*A Constant Reader and a Sailor*" *is assured that our illustration of the Macedonian has been highly commended by the commander of that vessel.*
"*Alice.*" *Göethe is pronounced Geul-her.*
"*Cornet-à-Piston.*"—"*Davidson's Instruction Book,*" *Bridge-street, is good.*
"*E F G. H.*" *We cannot for the probable expenses of a working man to Rome; his cheapest mode would be to find a passage to the nearest sea-port, Civita Vecchia.*
"*Ducenta.*"—*Other stars besides the Pole Star, as well as the Sun and the Moon, enable any person to determine their latitude at sea. The Pole Star is very convenient for this purpose, because of its small distance from the Pole. In southern latitudes the stars about the South Pole would be used, but there is no bright star near the South Pole.*
"*A Constant Reader.*" *On the 22d of June, this year, the Sun rose somewhat earlier, and set somewhat later than on any other day in the year; and therefore it was the longest day of the year. Such will not be the case next year, because, it being Leap Year, and February having twenty-nine days, will bring the longest day to the 21st.*
"*L. P. C.,*" *Truro.*—*Irs, on Wednesday, the 15th, is situated about 22° 43′ due S. of Alpha Aquilæ; and it is 25 minutes less Right Ascension, and 1° 20′ greater South Declination than Alpha 2 Capricorni.*
"*Louisa Mary*" *is, we think, in error: Rebus is, in Heraldry, a coat of arms which bears some allusion to the name of the person, as three cups for Butler.*
"*J. H.,*" *Hot Miss Acton's "Modern Cookery," and Mrs. London's "Amateur Gardener's Calendar."*
"*A. B.*"—*The work by Mr. Glaisher is on the use of Dry and Wet Bulb Thermometers.*
"*J. R. J.*"—*We do not interfere in disputes at Card playing.*
"*A Constant Reader.*"—*See Oxon's "Book of Fairs," or the "Farmer's Almanack."*
"*E. P. Waterford.*—*It is not indispensable that a Civil Engineer enter any College.*
"*G. R.,*" *Plymouth Mrs. Hemans's prize Poem of "Dartmoor" will be found in the edition of her Poems published by Soulsh, Fleet-street.*
"*H. G. O.,*" *Cork.*—*The Stanmerer's Handbook is published by Longman and Co.*
"*Kate is recommended to consult the memoir of the poet Tennyson, in the "Spirit of the Age."*
"*J. O.*" *We are not in possession of the information required.*
"*A Constant Reader.*" *See Semphler's Work on Lithography, 26s.*
"*H. B.*"—*In the law term* Ehgit (writ) *the correct accent is on the middle syllable.*
"*P. J.,*" *Dublin.*—*Twelve persons have ascended at one time in Mr. Green's Nassau Balloon, and twenty-two have been lifted by it at once from off the ground.*
INELIGIBLE.—"*The Burnesside Pop.*"

*** In answer to a great number of inquiries, our Subscribers are informed that the whole of the letters, 26 in number, of the Duchess de Praslin, with extracts from Diaries and Private Impressions, were Published in the Latest Edition of our last Number. These beautiful compositions are replete with interest; they exhibit, in a strong degree, the reflections of a moral and highly gifted intellect; and are worthy of attentive perusal.

BOOKS RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.

Bolton's Sketches at Killarney.—Scotland Delineated. Part IV.——Pinney's Antidote for the Cannes that Cheers Life.——Jenny Lind's Album.——Black's Imperial Dictionary. Parts V. to VIII.

SHAKSPEARE AND STRATFORD-ON-AVON.

ON SATURDAY NEXT, SEPT. 18,

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

WILL CONTAIN THE FOLLOWING HIGHLY-INTERESTING

SERIES OF ORIGINAL ENGRAVINGS

OF THE

SHAKSPEAREAN LOCALITIES,

FROM SKETCHES TAKEN EXPRESSLY FOR THIS OCCASION, AT STRATFORD, SHOTTERY, AND CHARLECOTE;

BY EDWARD DUNCAN, ESQ.

1. General View of the Town of Stratford-on-Avon.
2. Shakspeare's House (the traditional Birth-place of the Poet), in Henley-street.
3. Interior of the House in Henley-street.
4. Shakspeare's School, at Stratford.
5. ——— Interior.
6. Shottery: Cottage of Anne Hathaway.
7. ——— ——— Interior.
8. Charlecote, the Seat of the Lucys.
9. Tomb of Sir Thomas Lucy, in Charlecote Church.
10. Site of New Place, Stratford; with the Guild Chapel; from Shakspeare's Garden.
11. Church of the Holy Trinity, and the Avon River.
12. ——— ——— Tomb of Shakspeare, in the Chancel.
13. Ancient Font, from Stratford Church.

*** These Engravings, in picturesqueness and fidelity of detail, from the great pains bestowed upon their production, will equal if not surpass any Landscape Illustrations of the Life of Shakspeare which have yet appeared. They will be engraved in the first style of the Art, so as to gratify the extreme interest in the Shakspearean Localities, which has lately been revived by the contemplated re-disposal of the Poet's House at Stratford.

The Engravings will be accompanied by a brief Summary of the most authentic particulars of the Birth, Residence, and Demise, of Shakspeare; authenticated by a careful investigation of various sources of information, in the very recent visit of his Author and Artist to Stratford-on-Avon.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1847.

At the time the Health of Towns Bill was under discussion, we stated our conviction that one of the first steps in Sanatory Legislation ought to be the abolition of the practice of interment in the small and crowded City churchyards. The measure seems a most obvious one; what can be more inconsistent, while undertaking the more difficult operations of general drainage and improved modes of building, to continue feeding a perpetual source and fountain of disease? We cannot here go fully into the dreadful subject in its bearings on the public health; but we must again call attention to its demoralising and brutalising effects, and the desecration of the sanctity of the grave, to which it gives rise. Twice during the past week has the question been brought before the public—once in a representation to the Lord Mayor; but the magistracy is powerless, and can only hand the matter over to the newspapers, in hopes that public opinion may in time enforce the remedy. It appears that some burying-ground, supposed to be situated in the parish of St. Pancras, has been cleared or relieved of its gathering surplus, and this, with all its mouldering remnants of mortality, has been shot on the sites of some new roads forming near a locality called Amphill-square. What follows is from the newspaper report :—

During the night of Thursday, an immense quantity of broken-up coffins and human bones were shot upon the spot, but where they were brought from no one could tell. On the Friday, large numbers were drawn to the spot, and not only were human bones found in large quantities, but pieces of flesh were picked up. The children who were there amused themselves by raking over the soil for the purpose of finding teeth, of which great numbers were picked up.

These, it is said, were to be sold to the dentists! It is supposed that the remains have been removed from Old St. Pancras Churchyard, to make room for some enlargement of the church. Worse cases even than this have occurred; nor are these removals of human remains the most repulsive of the consequences of interring the dead in the narrow cemeteries that alone exist in the great centres of population. The statement made before the Lord Mayor was of a shocking scene caused by the digging of fresh graves in the churchyard of St. Ethelburga, Bishopsgate Within. His Lordship, after reading the statement, added, that it was but one of numerous complaints made to him on the same subject. Only a few days before he had been informed of the state of the burial-ground attached to Elim Chapel, in Fetter-lane. A man who had interred two children there, was apprehensive their bodies would be cut in pieces to make room for others, according to some horrid practice continued under the sanction of what are called "regulations." A medical man has visited the spot, and found "there were actually two or three cart-loads of human remains packed up in coffins for carting and removal to some other place, which it might perhaps be considered necessary on some future occasion to desecrate in a similar manner."

Such things are scarcely credible in a Christian land; and, in the midst of the metropolis of the country, they are perfectly monstrous. The old City churches have no more space around them now than they had centuries ago; those that were rebuilt after the Great Fire have not, in all probability, so much; yet, we have continued, for nearly two hundred years, to make them the receptacles of the ashes of a community that has increased from hundreds to tens of thousands. Let us only reflect on what a London or suburban parish was two centuries ago and what it is now! Is it not evident that in continuing to pile the same narrow spot with the dead of a population that would in itself almost make a city, we are guilty of an enormous folly, to say nothing of it in a higher point of view? It is a violation of plain natural laws, for the non-observance of which the punishment is certain and unavoidable. Those inhabitants of London who are so unfortunately located as to have one of these churchyards constantly under their enforced observation, see many things that never find their way into the public prints; in fact, they would scarcely bear publication. The time has come when this question must be attended to; the Metropolis is quaking be too often repeated, has outgrown the old arrangements that sufficed for an earlier state of things. If the Government is in earnest in its plans of Sanatory Reform, it must, whatever the difficulties may be, grapple with the subject, attention to which has formed a part of the objects of Municipal arrangements almost from the foundation of society. There is no example of any nation of antiquity having permitted the interment of the dead within the walls of their cities. The Romans prohibited either interment or cremation within the walls; the burial places of the Jews were without the cities; so are those of the Turks. In Paris, the practice was abolished nearly a century ago; yet what was the population of Paris then to that of London at present? In fact, London ought not to be called a city at all; it is a nation in itself; it contains the numbers of a nation concentrated on one spot; and any cause of death or disease, allowed to exist unchecked, rages in our crowded ranks with terrible virulence. Surely what the French could accomplish in the eighteenth century, we can do in the nineteenth. The "difficulties" alleged are asserted rather than proved, and would lessen considerably if earnestly confronted.

THE *Journal des Débats* is retaliating on the English journals for their articles on the social condition of France, by elaborate descriptions of the state of Ireland. That we are open to reproach in that quarter cannot be denied; even among the most recent proceedings of the authorities, such as the curtailing the hospital accommodation in Dublin, when it was officially ordered, without reference to the state of the people, the consequences were horrible, and the *Débats* takes a not unfair advantage of them; nor are we sorry it has done so; the sooner those in authority are shamed out of that careless, routine mode of doing business, the better. These shocking cases, when they occur, are not the result of deliberate cruelty, or even of habitual hard-heartedness, so much as want of thought and reflection. It is convenient to carry one class of measures into effect at one time, and it is not remembered with what fearful effect they may operate in certain exceptional instances.

Another case of the same sort is the indifference with which the parish officers of Liverpool have been shipping off Irish paupers to Dublin by the steamers; there is no regard to the state of the weather, to illness, to age; no preparations, even of the rudest kind, for shelter during a, perhaps, stormy passage. All is done in the lump and by wholesale; far more care would be taken of Irish cattle. That of the four or five hundred passengers in the *Duchess of Kent*, only two should have died, is little less than a miracle; no greater degree of exposure to the elements, about the same time killed two tourists in the Highlands, who were, by some unexplained means, left shelterless. Again, the state in which emigrants have been permitted to embark for Canada and America is covering us with disgrace in the United States. The ships, either over-crowded, or totally without proper arrangements, have become floating pest-houses. Yes, it is said, there are Government Inspectors of emigrant ships, bound to see that the vessels are fit for their purpose. How do they do their duty? Are there enough of them to do the work? There is a dreadful deficiency somewhere. To questions put to the Government, in the House of Commons, towards the end of the session, only the usual wordy, vague, official answers were given; but, the purport was, that everything was being done, that everybody was zealous and attentive. Either the Government was grossly deceived by its underlings, or, as we believe, the staff was too weak in numbers to do a quarter of the work required. We understand there are only five or six men to survey all the emigrant ships and superintend all the emigration from Liverpool! Is it a wonder that the inspection is a mere farce? Far better there were none at all, there being just enough to create the impression that all is right.

THE PRASLIN TRAGEDY.

Our Illustrations, and comprehensive and exclusive details of the recent fearful murder and suicide at Paris, appear to have excited very great interest in that capital. The *Charivari*, the *Corsaire*, the *Commerce*, the *Reforme*, the *Courrier Français*, and indeed the Paris journals generally, notice the ILLUSTRATED NEWS of last week. The *National*, of Tuesday, says :—

"Nous avons sous les yeux le dernier Numero du Journal Anglais, THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, qui donne en outre la Voyage de la Reine en Ecosse, la série la plus complète de documents et de gravures sur l'affaire de Praslin. Les efforts que les propriétaires de ce Journal ont du faire pour se procurer ces détails prouvent assez jusqu'à quel point l'attention du public Anglais a été excitée par ce drame déplorable."

THE EXPLOSION ON BOARD THE "CRICKET" STEAMER.

To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, Sept. 8, 1847.

SIR,—Your observations on the accident that took place on board the *Cricket*, river steamer, would lead the public to suppose that these steamers are under the inspection of the surveyors appointed by the Board of Trade; but which is not the case, as the Act expressly states "sea-going steamers."

I have not failed to call the Lord Mayor's attention to the over-crowding and dangerous state of many of these boats, which I could not but observe in my frequent passages up and down the river, suggesting, at the same time, such measures as would secure a better order of things, and public safety. This has been referred to the Court of Aldermen by his Lordship, from whom I received a summons to attend and explain, when the matter was favourably entertained by most of the Court; Sir Peter Laurie alone treating the representation I made, not only with marked indifference, but rudeness, such as I consider derogatory to the character of any officer placed in his position.

I have a second time called the attention of the Lord Mayor to the subject since the fearful loss of life and sufferings occasioned by the bursting of the *Cricket* boiler.

I trust you will find a place in your Journal for this statement, as the Government Inspectors have no authority over river steamers. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

EDWARD SMITH,

Inspector of Sea-going Steamers under the new Act.

THE WEATHER.

The cold weather at the end of last week has continued through the whole of this week: the sky has been generally covered by cloud: some rain, at different times, has fallen, but its whole amount has been small: the wind has been mostly from the W. and W.S.W.: the average temperature of each day has been below that of the season. The following are some particulars of each day:—Friday, the 3d, was cold, the sky covered by cloud throughout the day, and a thin misty rain was frequently falling: the direction of the wind was chiefly W.: the day was very cold, and particularly so in the morning: the average temperature of the day 49° nearly. Saturday, the 4th was, for the most part, covered by cloud till the evening, consisting of cumuli, cumulistrati, fleecy clouds, and loose send, at different times in the day: the directions of the wind were N and W: the temperature of the day 49° nearly. Sunday, the 5th was almost one half covered by detached cumuli and fleecy clouds throughout the day: there was a fog in the evening, and some sheet lightning was seen: the day was cold: its average temperature was 49°. Monday, the 6th was entirely covered by cloud before noon, and entirely so after noon: during the latter interval of time there were several squalls of rain: and, in the evening, several faint flashes of lightning were seen to the south: the day was rather cold, its average temperature being 52½°. Tuesday, the 7th was principally free from cloud before noon, and it was quite covered by cirrostratus and send after noon: the direction of the wind was W.: its average temperature was 52½°. Wednesday, the 8th was covered by cloud throughout the day: a great gloom prevailed in the morning; and, between 10h. 50m. A.M. and 11h. 50m. A.M. several claps of thunder were heard in the east and, a while after, a rather severe thunder-storm took place, apparently over, or near to, Woolwich: the day was gloomy throughout: the direction of the wind was, at first, W., and, afterwards, N.: several showers of rain were seen: the average temperature of the day was 51½°. Thursday, the 9th was mostly covered by thin cloud during the morning, and it was partially covered after noon: the average temperature of the day was 54½°; and that for the week was 52½°.

The extreme thermometrical readings each day were :—

Friday,	Sept. 3,	the highest during the day was 5	deg., and the lowest was 38 deg.
Saturday,	Sept. 4	.....	40
Sunday,	Sept. 5	61	 38
Monday,	Sept. 6	64	 41
Tuesday,	Sept. 7	65	..... 40½
Wednesday,	Sept. 8	68	..... 41½

Blackheath, Thursday, September 9, 1847. J. G.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

CHRISTENING IN EXETER-HALL.—Last Sunday morning the infant son of the Earl and Countess of Dudley was baptized by the Rev. Dr. Cumming, in the large room, Exeter-Hall. The noble Lord, with his Countess, stood up before the vast auditory which overflows Exeter-Hall every Sunday, and the minister put to them the usual questions, and addressed a few words to the congregation. Lord Dudley then presented his child in his arms at the baptismal basin, according to the usage of the Established Church of Scotland, and the minister poured water on its brow, after the usual manner. The severe simplicity of the ceremony gave it, in the circumstances, an impressive character.

ELECTION OF DEPUTY-GOVERNOR OF THE BANK.—On Wednesday, a General Court was held at the Bank of England, for the election of a Deputy-Governor for the remainder of the year, in the room of James Morris, Esq., now Governor, when Henry James Prescott, Esq., was declared to have been duly elected. In the course of the proceedings it was stated that, owing to the recent large increase of the profits of the Corporation, arising from the high value of money on discounts, loans on approved securities, &c., of late existing, the General Meeting would be called together, and, by a proprietor, be asked to vote for an additional bonus of one-half or one per cent., to be paid upon the capital stock of the Corporation, in addition to the usual dividend half-yearly declared.

THE NATIONAL ALLIANCE.—On Wednesday evening, a crowded meeting of the supporters of the National Alliance, established with the view of promoting the real representation of the people in Parliament, was held at the Eastern Institution, Commercial-road. An address to the electors and non-electors of Great Britain was extensively circulated through the Hall, congratulating them on the characteristics and results of the general election. George Thompson, Esq., M.P., took the chair, and addressed the meeting at some length in support of the objects of the Society, and was followed by Dr. Epps, Colonel T. P. Thompson, M.P., Mr. E. Miall, Mr. Vincent, and other gentlemen; and a number of resolutions were adopted in conformity with the views of the promoters of the meeting.

ITS OPENING OF THE BRITISH MUSEUM.—This National Museum, having been closed for the usual limited period, was re-opened to the public, on Wednesday, and will continue open every successive Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, from ten to four.

DECLINE OF LITERARY INSTITUTIONS IN THE METROPOLIS.—Two of the largest of these establishments in the metropolis—the Western Literary Institution, Leicester-square; and the Eastern, in the Hackney-road—have been broken up during the past week, and their collections, libraries, museums, and collections of philosophical apparatus, are to be sold by public auction.

NEW BARTHOLOMEW FAIR.—This fair, which, owing to the virtual suppression by the Court of Aldermen of the ancient fair of St. Bartholomew, in West Smithfield, was held in an extensive field, opposite the North Pole, in the New North-road; and, on Monday, immense numbers of persons were present. The fair seemed, in every essential point, to be an immense City holiday. The amusements and attractions were of the usual character.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS IN THE METROPOLIS.—The number of births during the week ending the 4th inst., was 1295, of which 652 were males, and 643 females; this number exceeds by 73 that of the previous week. The number of deaths was 1051 (526 males and 525 females); this number is less than that of last week by 35, and more than the weekly average for the last five summers by 111.

MURDER AT MEXBOROUGH, NEAR DONCASTER.—Last Saturday evening, a cold-blooded murder was discovered (lying nearly on the footpath with his head in a ditch) by a fellow workman named Gower. On searching the spot, a great quantity of blood was found where the deceased's head had lain, and a little way off his hat and a pitcher, in which he was carrying home some ale from the public-house, were found. Medical aid was procured as soon as Barker was taken home, he being alive, but quite insensible; and everything was done to save his life, but he died the following morning, about five o'clock. An inquest was held on Monday evening, when evidence of the above facts was given, in addition to which, there was the testimony of the medical men who had made a *post-mortem* examination, and who deposed that the deceased had received a severe fracture of the skull, a blow under the left eye, and one under the ear. The inquest was adjourned until Monday.]

POSTSCRIPT.

HER MAJESTY'S TOUR TO THE HIGHLANDS.

Ardverekie, Sept. 7.

Her Majesty and Prince Albert walked in the morning in the grounds, and in the afternoon went out on the lake, accompanied by the Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal

To-day his Royal Highness Prince Albert went to the Forest There is no addition to the Royal dinner party.

Preparations on an extensive scale are being made at Inverness to give her Majesty a suitable reception. The day fixed upon for the Royal Visit is Wednesday, the 15th instant, and a numerous and imposing gathering of the clans is expected to take place on the occasion. It was at first intended that the Royal party should proceed by the Perth or Highland road to Inverness, but that intention has been abandoned, and her Majesty has determined to embark at Fort William, and proceed by the Caledonian Canal through the great glen of Albin, to Dochfour House, the residence of Mr. and Lady Georgina Baillie, where the Royal party will sojourn for a day or two. Her Majesty will, it is reported, in the course of her progress down Lochness, view the fall of Foyers, the greatest and most magnificent fall in the kingdom. During her short stay at Dochfour House, the Queen will proceed to Culloden Moor, passing through the Royal and beautifully-situated town of Inverness going and returning.

Her Majesty having been informed that John Maclean, of Inverness, or, as he is generally called, "the Highland Historian," who is one hundred years and eight months old, was in indigent circumstances, she was graciously pleased to direct a cheque for £10 to be forwarded to the centenarian.

Sanatory Improvement.—It is understood that a commission to inquire into the special means requisite for the sanatory improvement of the metropolis is about to be issued, consisting of Lord R. Grosvenor, Mr. Chadwick, Dr. S. Smith, Professor Owen, F.R.S., and Mr. L. Jones.

The Heir of Abbotsford. -From a War-office notification in the *Edinburgh Gazette*, it appears that Lieutenant Walter Scott Lockhart, of the 16th Light Dragoons, has been permitted to assume the name of Scott, in addition to that of Lockhart.

Death of Lady Follett.—Lady Follett, the relict of the late Sir William Webb Follett, formerly Attorney-General, died at Weybridge, on Thursday last.

City of London Literary and Scientific Institution.—The re-opening of this institution, which for the last two months has been partially closed for the purpose of enlarging and decorating the premises, was celebrated on Thursday evening by a meeting of the members. The theatre, which is capable of affording comfortable sitting accommodation to upwards of 800 persons, was densely thronged by both sexes. At eight o'clock, George Grote, Esq., president of the institution, took the chair, and opened the proceedings by a luminous address, in which he explained the nature and object of the institution, and enforced its claims on public encouragement and support. A member of the elocution class then delivered a poetic effusion appropriate to the occasion, after which the meeting was agreeably entertained for some time by the members of the philosophical class, who exhibited some interesting experiments with the oxyhydrogen microscope. In the reading room, the company were provided with a musical treat. In the theatre of the institution, several recitations were delivered with considerable effect, after which dancing commenced, and was kept up till a late hour

Reform Dinner at Birmingham.—A public dinner, commemorative of the return of Messrs. Muntz and Scholefield, took place in the Town-hall, Birmingham, on Wednesday night. Alderman Phillips occupied the chair. Invitations had been forwarded to Lord Morpeth, and most of the Liberal successful and unsuccessful candidates at the late general election; but Mr. Bracebridge, the withdrawn candidate for North Warwickshire, was the only invited guest who honoured the meeting by his attendance. The healths of the members ha ing, in a eulogistic speech, been proposed by Mr. George Edmonds, the two hon gentlemen duly acknowledged the compliment. Mr. William Scholefield's address was distinguished by the advocacy of a Papal Embassy. He thought the period had arrived when diplomatic relations ought to be established between the See of Rome and the Court of St. James's. This opinion elicited loud applause. About 500 electors dined upon the occasion

Suicide at Baden-Baden.—Another young man has fallen a victim to the terrible system of gambling which is carried on at Baden-Baden. He lost large sums at hazard, was driven to despair, and opened the veins of his throat with a knife. This is the third victim in the course of little more than a week.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

The Government having brought an action against the *Democratie Pacifique*, the *Gazette de France*, and some other papers, for some severe remarks made by those papers on the murder of Praslin, as showing a great degree of immorality and corruption in the higher ranks of society in France, the case against the *Democratie Pacifique* came to trial on Tuesday, when the Jury acquitted the editor. This defeat of the Government is a subject of great triumph on the part of the Opposition papers, which profess to regard the verdict of the Jury as an indication of public opinion. The responsible editor of the *Gazette de France*, M. Durand, was summoned. As, however, he did not appear, the Court condemned him in default, and sentenced him to imprisonment for twelve months, and to pay a fine of 3000 francs.

"The Ministry," says the *Union Monarchique*, "has experienced a significant check. The editor of the *Democratie Pacifique* was acquitted to-day by the jury. This was the first episode, the first battle of that absurd and brutal war which M. Hebert has so imprudently declared against the press. Will he continue it? We know not. But, on the eve, perhaps, of succeeding the *Democratie* on the benches of the Court of Assizes, we are happy to hail as a favourable omen this first protest of the jury against the ire and rage of a power at its last gasp."

Marshal Soult is said to be seriously ill at his estate of Soultberg.

Letters from Strasburg state that it is impossible to conceive anything more luxuriant than the present vintage; it is rich and abundant in the extreme. Immense quantities of champagne are being exported, especially to the north of Europe. The price of wine is falling daily, while that of vessels increases; in some districts the sellers will return one cask of wine for three empty vessels.

A telegraphic dispatch received from Paris has the following:—"Abd-el-Kader is victoriously advancing on Morocco."

SPAIN.

By an express from Paris yesterday the following important news was received from Spain

"The Queen of Spain, by a Royal Decree of the 3d inst., recals General Espartero, and names him Captain-General of the Army.

"The Duke of Lucca has been deposed."

The following are the terms of the Royal amnesty

"Desiring to bring in oblivion the dissensions and troubles which have existed in the Monarchy of late years, I have ordained what follows:

"Art. 1. The representatives of my Government in foreign countries will deliver passports for Spain to all the political refugees who may demand them, without any other condition than to cause them to take an oath of fidelity to my Royal person and to the constitution of the Monarchy.

"Art. 2. A stop shall immediatrly be put to all pending prosecutions for political offences, without any other exceptions than those for crimes of armed rebellion.

"Art. 3. The persons comprised in the present ordinance who may have served in the ranks of the soldiers of the ex-Infant Don Carlos, cannot reside, without the special authorisation of my Government, in the military districts of Catalonia, Aragon, Navarre, and the Basque provinces."

PRUSSIA.

A letter, dated Vienna, Sept. 2, says:—"We hear that our Royal visitor, the King of Prussia, has been received everywhere throughout the imperial dominions with the utmost enthusiasm. Triumphal arches have been erected, and addresses presented to him. His Majesty appears to be in perfect health. The autumnal exercises of the troops have just commenced, but, as we have before stated, they will be confined to the local troops, in consequence of the harvest and the vintage. At the latter end of the present month, however, we expect to have the three annual grand reviews. Their Majesties the Emperor and the Empress have just returned from home to Schonbrunn from their tour, which has been favoured by the finest weather."

ITALY

A letter from Florence, of the 30th ult., in the *Débats*, says:—"Various petitions, some framed here, and others in the provinces, signed by 8000 persons, have been presented to the Government, praying for the formation of a National Guard. These petitions could not express the opinions of 150,000 inhabitants; but the medical students, joined by other young men of the city, have supplied this defect by assembling in the square in front of the Cathedral, on the evening of the 23rd, and thence marching in order to the palace of the Grand Duke in one column, four in front. They were accompanied by all the idlers of the town. On arriving at the Palace, they shouted for a National Guard. Thousands of placards posted up, without opposition, served to keep up the enthusiasm of these youths. The leaders of this movement are asserted to be M. Mordini, editor of the *Alma*: the second son of M. Fensi, a rich banker; and a Jew banker, M. Cesar della Ripa, called *Ciceronacchio*, after the celebrated tribune of the Transteverins of Rome. A party against this movement is beginning to be formed among the lower classes, but hitherto it appears to be composed of only some miserable beings, said to be paid by agents of Austria and the Jesuit party. The Government remains perfectly passive, without either directing or opposing these proceedings; so that it has not the merit of preserving order, and exposes itself to be made responsible for all the disturbances that may arise at any moment. The authorities have forbidden tumultuous meetings, threatening to use force in case of resistance, and yet have given orders to the Carabiniers to avoid carefully all collision with the assemblages. We are, therefore, entirely at the mercy of the mob, and if they do not commit any acts of riot, it is not to the police that we are to address our thanks. Our journals keep no measure. The members of the Committee of Censorship will not take any responsibility upon themselves; they tremble before every public writer, and are willing to suffer the agrarian law to be preached. Since the publication of the last regulations of the censorship, the press has used a liberty—we might employ the word license—which is unknown in Paris or in London. At the same time the people begin to show alarm; the shopkeepers complain that nobody comes to buy of them, and in parts the deposits in the savings banks are being withdrawn During the last week the demands for reimbursments amounted to more than a million of florins a sum enormous for a city which has not more than 100,000 inhabitants. Added to all this, the hostile attitude of the Austrians, at Ferrara. the reports of war designedly spread abroad by the retrograde party, and you will easily conceive the state of inquietude we are in."

The Annual Congress of Naturalists is about to meet at Venice Count Giovanelli, President of the Venetian Society of Naturalists, has, it is said, disbursed 1,000,000f in making the necessary preparations in his palace for the sittings. A great number of *savans* from different parts of Europe, and upwards of 10,000 foreigners have already arrived at Venice.

MARTINIQUE AND GUADALOUPE.

Advices from Martinique and Guadaloupe to the 12th ult., state that on the 1st of that month a shock of an earthquake was felt at Point à Pitre, but without any serious consequences. Some elections connected with two vacant seats in the Colonial Council of Guadaloupe had been concluded, without interruption to the public peace.

CHILI AND THE PACIFIC.

Letters from Valparaiso to the 28th June state, that on the 1st of that month the President delivered his address to the Chilian Congress. Alluding to the expedition of General Florez, he attributed its overthrow to the active and powerful application of the English constitutional law, and to the prompt measures taken by Spain to suppress it. He likewise announced that a provision had been made for the payment of the interest on the national debt. The President concluded by recommending the establishment of a National Bank.

TAHITI

There are accounts from Tahiti to the close of May. A writer from Papeite thus reviews the state of affairs under date the 25th of that month:- Since the Queen placed herself under the protection of the French, in the earl[illegible] February last, she has resided here, having merely made one or two tr[illegible] island. She was well received by Governor Bruat, who gave her apartments in Government House, until her own house, which is adjoining, was thoroughly repaired, and fit for her reception. I have been two or three times at Government House, when I have always met her Majesty and family, and to all appearance they are treated with every attention and respect by the French officers and by the other residents also. The *on dit* respecting the means of the Queen's future support is, that she is to receive 5000 dollars per annum from France, besides what revenue may arise from her lands, or from any former taxes on her people. Mr. Salmon, an Englishman, long resident here, and married to a relative of the Queen's, is appointed her private secretary, and I suppose will be paid by the French.

Vessels were sent to the neighbouring islands about the time of the arrival of the Queen, and they brought back to Tahiti with them the chiefs of those islands, some of whom still remain here, and there is an impression that the sovereignty of two principal islands will, ere long, be voluntarily placed under the French Protectorate. This, however, is but a surmise. General Larand arrived on the 21st inst., and entered on his duties the following day Admiral Bruat leaves for France on the 31st inst., along with a number of the old officials. He takes with him six or eight of the sons of the head chiefs, with the object, it is said, of having them educated in France

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COUNTRY NEWS.

THE CROPS AND THE HARVEST.

We have again an opportunity of speaking confidently as to the state of the crops and the harvest, our Agricultural Agent having just made another hasty survey, to enable us to do so, on this occasion, through the Eastern and North Eastern Counties. We quote the following from his report:

"From the eastern borders of Buckinghamshire, through the whole of Hertfordshire, Essex, Suffolk, Norfolk, and for many miles into Cambridgeshire, the eye wanders over the fields in vain to get a glimpse of even a sheaf of wheat unhoused. Nothing but stubble; here and there a few over-ripe beans may be seen darkening the ground, and varying the monotony of cleared corn fields. As you approach Cambridge from the west, for several miles, a field now and then presents itself with a few acres of oats, perfectly ripe, and waiting to be hauled

"In the Isle of Ely the scene alters. A great deal of wheat, on both sides of the Great Bedford Level, remain out; some of it uncut, but all perfectly ripe and abundant. The beans in this part of the country, as well as the oats, are later than elsewhere, and are both much more like a crop than in the north and north-west of England.

"Lincolnshire presents a sight all through the county, that makes the heart of man throb with gratitude and delight; nearly all the wheat is in stack, and each farm-yard (or homestead) presents a cluster of wheat ricks, of from five to twenty each in number, rearing their conical heads in proud triumph above the barns, secure alike from wind and weather. The beans in this county are also backward, but with, in some parts, average field, thirty bushels per acre. A gentleman who farms his own estate, near Boston, showed me a sample of his wheat, which has been thrashed (and *ground* ere this); its produce was forty bushels per acre quite hard, in excellent condition, and will make a capital loaf of bread. Let the poor man rejoice—there will be this season no lack of the staff of life.

"A curious fact coupled with this year's harvest, occurred in the district last alluded to. A mildew or blight swept over a part of the land, destroying in its progress a great portion of the best corn, but so remarkably local was its boundary, that its lines could be distinctly traced. Its form was a parallelogram of about fifty miles by twenty miles broad; fortunately for us that it was so circumscribed, for it carried destruction with it wherever it reached; and had it been *general*, our present rejoicings and delight would have been lamentation and sorrow." B.

The late West Gloucestershire Election.—A grand demonstration, with a public dinner, &c., it is understood will take place in Gloucester on the 14th inst., to celebrate the "purity of election, and the triumph achieved over lordly dictation," in the late contest. The Hon. Grantley Berkeley, M.P., will be escorted in procession through the city, and several Liberal M.P.s, with other distinguished men not in Parliament, have consented to attend the celebration of the county's liberation from the alleged "Castle thraldom"

Commercial Prosperity of Liverpool.—It is a gratifying proof of the increase of the commerce of Liverpool, even under unfavourable circumstances, that the town dues show an increase of £12,000 on the year ending August 31st, 1847, in comparison with the preceding twelve months. They have this year produced £92,000 (in round numbers), whilst last year they only produced £80,000.

Erewash Valley Railway On Monday last, the portion of the new line between Nottingham and Codnor Park, a distance of eighteen miles and three-quarters, was opened, but the event was not characterised by any particular ceremony. The first train left Codnor Park at a quarter before eight o'clock, and arrived in about an hour, and in the course of the day two other trains also ran between the two places. They were exceedingly well filled

Mr Villiers and the Representation of Wolverhampton —At the request of the Honourable Mr. Villiers, the constituency of Wolverhampton met a day or two ago to consider whether he should remain their member or sit for South Lancashire, he having expressed himself willing to abide by their decision. The meeting, which was numerously attended, was presided over by E B Dimmack, Esq., and a resolution was passed, on the motion of the Rev. S Hunter, expressing the opinion of the electors that Mr. Villiers should remain their representative. In these circumstances a new election for South Lancashire becomes inevitable

Consecration of a Roman Catholic Chapel at Rugby.—On Wednesday, a new Roman Catholic Chapel, dedicated to St. Marie, was consecrated at Rugby The chapel has been erected by Captain Hibbert, a Protestant gentleman, closely connected by marriage to the Shrewsbury family. The ceremonies were, as usual, very gorgeous, and the company present numerous, and of the highest respectability

The Beckford Tower.—The Duchess of Hamilton has recently purchased the beautiful tower and land the property of the late Mr. Beckford, and has presented it as a cemetery to Walcot parish. It is stated that the remains of the late Mr. Beckford and his monument will be removed thither, from the cemetery at Widcombe.

Depression of Trade in the North —The Manchester papers state that the mill-owners of Mossley and the neighbourhood have resolved upon reducing the wages of the operative spinners in their employ ten per cent. This step has given much dissatisfaction to the operatives, who wished to work shorter time rather than be reduced. At Stockport, the state of trade is represented as alarming. Two thousand persons are, it appears, unable to pay the poor-rate, which, it is estimated, will be five shillings in the pound before Christmas. At Rochdale, and, in short, throughout the district, the condition of the operatives is "daily getting worse" Nearly 800 more hands were entirely out of employ at Manchester on the 7th instant than on the 31st of August, the major part of whom had previously been on full time

Early Signs of Winter.—The weather in the high region of the Peak of Derbyshire has during the past week been excessively cold, with heavy rains and wind. Last Saturday afternoon a slight snow shower fell on the heights near Glossop, and was succeeded by a sharp hail storm. During the night there was a very keen frost, and the weather was very ungenial on Sunday, but seemed more promising on Monday, as the barometer was on the rise. A fall of snow, ere the summer months have passed, is remarkable; such a circumstance has not been experienced for very many years. The sheep keep low down in the valleys, and as near home as possible, both which circumstances are considered prognostics of an early and severe winter.

The Late Murder in Marylebone. Mary Anne Hunt, the woman convicted at the last session of the Central Criminal Court of the murder of an old woman named Stowell, has confessed her guilt. Hunt, it appears, was in very great pecuniary distress, and the repeated demands of the poor old woman for the trifling amount of rent, about 9s., which she owed her, created great excitement in her mind, and, in all probability, occasioned the fatal result. On the day of the murder the prisoner states that she was again pressed by the deceased for payment, and, in the course of a violent quarrel, the deceased attempted to strike her. This excited her, and induced her to strike the old woman in return; she fell to the ground insensible, and she then threw herself upon her, and did not desist from violence until the deceased was no more. It then occurred to her that the deceased had a hoard of money in her drawers, and she opened the one in which she believed it was kept, and was surprised to find that there were no more than one or two and twenty shillings, which she possessed herself of, and then went out to make her way to Brighton, but finding that the last train had started, she returned to the house, and stayed in the room with the deceased until the following morning, when, on her attempting to depart, she was arrested in the extraordinary manner detailed at the trial These are the principal facts stated by the unhappy prisoner, who appears quite resigned, and does not seem to expect any commutation of her sentence, although, from her present condition, it will not be carried into effect for some months.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

THE FATAL EXPLOSION ON BOARD THE "CRICKET" STEAMER

On Monday, the adjourned inquiry into the circumstances attending the late explosion of the boiler of the *Cricket* steam vessel, by which five persons lost their lives, was resumed, before Mr. Bedford, in the Board-room of St. Martin's Workhouse

The Coroner said he should not detain the Jury long on the present occasion, as it would be necessary to again postpone the inquiry. After their last meeting he addressed a letter to the Secretary of State for the Home Department, which was immediately responded to, and he (Mr. Bedford) was put in communication with the authorities at the office of the Board of Trade. The result was that the Government had appointed Mr. Thomas Lloyd and Mr. Robert Hughes, two eminent engineers, to examine the wreck of the vessel and machinery. He (the Coroner) had appointed Mr. Charles Fox, engineer, to assist in the inquiry, and gave permission for Mr Joyce to take part in the examination, and the company would be represented by Mr. Elijah Galloway. The eminent persons who had been appointed to examine the wreck would hold their first meeting that afternoon, and he had no doubt, after a thorough investigation, they would make a report which would convince and satisfy the public that a most careful examination had taken place. The Government, the steam-boat company, and all parties interested, wished for the fullest and most searching inquiry. He should, therefore, only propose to complete the medical evidence, and then adjourn for a week.

The surgeons to the Charing-cross Hospital were then examined, and described the injuries which the deceased persons had received.

Mr. Chambers, Q.C., said he attended to watch this inquiry on behalf of the steam-boat company to which the unfortunate *Cricket* belonged, and he was instructed to state for the satisfaction of the public that his clients were most anxious to give every facility to the inquiry which was about to commence, they wished for a most rigid investigation into the cause of the melancholy accident, but at the same time it was fair that he should state that the machinery of the vessel was now exposed to the action of the water, and might, if the inquiry lasted long, be considerably deteriorated in value. Under these circumstances, he had to request that as soon as the eminent engineers who had been appointed to investigate the state of the vessel had finished their examination, the Coroner would issue his warrant for the remains of the vessel to be given up to the owners. Such a step could not possibly defeat the ends of public justice.

The Coroner thought the request of the proprietors only reasonable, and he would attend to it.

A juryman complained that a kind of official report had been published in the Illustrated News, signed by Mr. Galloway. Now, he thought that the report ought in the first instance to have been laid before the jury.

The Coroner: We cannot here criticise or take any notice of what appears in the columns of a newspaper. Our decision in this important inquiry must be founded on the evidence, and the evidence alone, that will be laid before us on oath.

After a desultory conversation as to the time of postponing the inquiry, it was agreed that the inquest should stand adjourned until Tuesday next, the 14th inst

[With all deference to the Juror, we must say that we differ from him. In cases where great public anxiety exists in regard to any occurrence, it is the duty of journalists to lay at once before their readers any authentic information that can be obtained, without reference to other circumstances. Had we not done so, in this instance, the public would have had just reason to complain.]

Fatal Accident on the Basingstoke Railway.—Shortly after six o'clock on Tuesday morning, a frightful accident occurred at the Red Posts Works on the above line, two miles from Andover, by which one man lost his life. A number of men are employed in cutting through a hill at this part of the line. The deceased, whose name is Rogers, was driver of the team waggons, and, whilst driving a horse drawing a waggon filled with chalk, stumbled and fell against the rails, the waggon passing over him and mutilating him in a frightful manner. Deceased was removed to the Black Horse, Abbotsham, where an inquest was held, and a verdict of "Accidental death" returned.

Two English Gentlemen Frozen to Death, in Invernesshire.—Accounts have been received in London of the discovery of the bodies of two English gentlemen in Invernesshire, who are supposed to have died from cold. The Lord Mayor has received a communication inclosing the statement of W. S. Milner, Ensign in the 69th Regiment of Foot, who had been residing with his brother at Kinlochbeg, 15 miles from Fortwilliam, and it gives the following account:—"About eight o'clock this morning (2nd September), one of the se[illegible] that a drover had seen a dead man by the roadside, about two miles from Kinlochbeg. I went to the spot and found two men lying close to one another, about three yards from the road on the low side, quite dead. There was not the slightest sign of struggling or of violence, and their appearance gave me the impression that, having sat down to rest, they became benumbed with the cold and expired. Both were dressed as travellers, each with a small knapsack on his back. There was a small whiskey pocket flask lying near them, empty. Last night was very stormy, wind and rain in great abundance—probably the most stormy night we have had this year." The statement then gives a particular account of the property found upon the two deceased persons. The names of the deceased gentlemen are Mr W Stericker, jun., of Fenchurch-street, and Mr. H. Whitburn, brewer, Esher, Surrey The medical men who saw the deceased are of opinion that death was caused by exhaustion and cold, from the deceased having fallen asleep on the mountain on that boisterous night It appears that the two gentlemen were strangers to each other, and had journeyed together accidentally. Each had left on an excursion through Scotland, and they had been seen on the preceding night at no great distance from the spot on which their corpses were found Mr [illegible] home on the 31st August.

Suicide at Chester.—A young gentleman named Jones, son of Lieutenant-Colonel Jones, of the Royal Engineers at Malta, committed suicide at the Green Dragon, in Chester, on Monday last. The deceased, Mr. Rowland Jones (who was about twenty-seven years of age, and formerly held a commission in the 67th Regiment of Foot), in company with Mr H Melling, the Secretary of the Royal Mersey Yacht Club, arrived at the Green Dragon Inn, about eight o'clock on Sunday evening, from Bangor, and stated their intention of proceeding on the following morning by the ten o'clock train to Wrexham. The deceased spent the evening with his friend in the most hearty and lively manner, and retired to bed about eleven o'clock. Mr Melling and the deceased occupied separate rooms. On Monday morning, Mr. Melling arose about eight o'clock, and between that hour and half-past eleven, he several times went up stairs to his friend's chamber door to call him up. On the last occasion, Mr. Jones was on the floor, and he directed Mr. Melling to order some breakfast for him, and promised to be down immediately. Not making his appearance, however, Mr. Melling went up stair shortly after eleven o'clock, and on receiving no answer, after knocking at the door, he opened it, when, to his horror, he beheld his friend stretched lifeless by his bedside, with a pair of duelling-pistols lying near him, with which he had accomplished the act of self-destruction. Surgical aid was immediately obtained but it was of no avail, as life was quite extinct before the body was found. At the inquest, Mr. Melling stated that his friend was in the best of spirits on the preceding evening, and read to him several jokes from the "Man in the Moon," which appeared to please him much. The inquest was adjourned.

Death of Two Paupers on Board a Steamer. The Irish papers contain long details connected with the circumstances under which two Irish paupers, removed from the Rochdale Union, met their death on board the steam-ship *Duchess of Kent*, on the voyage between Liverpool and Dublin. The material facts elicited at the inquest in Dublin are as follow:—On Wednesday, September 1st, a number of paupers were received on board the *Duchess of Kent* at Liverpool, and, among others, eleven brought by the officers of the Rochdale union. One of the Rochdale paupers, a boy about twelve years of age, died during the passage, another, a man, died about three hours after the arrival of the vessel in Dublin. The boy's brother stated that their father and mother had died of the fever at Rochdale; that the deceased had been three weeks in the fever hospital at Rochdale, and left it on the morning of Wednesday, Sept. 1; that he was taken direct to the railway, and placed in a third-class carriage, where his brother (the deponent) had to hold him on a seat; that he was carried on board the steamer; that his "eyes were getting weak in his head when he came on board," and a man remarked he would not live long. The captain of the vessel said that the Rochdale paupers were put into the stable, which is capable of containing from 25 to 30 persons. He also stated that they had a rough passage, and shipped a deal of water. The carpenter of the *Duchess of Kent* stated that the vessel was so thronged as to cause the boy to fare badly as to shelter. The deceased's brother stated—"My brother was put on the top of a box, *and they lay on him*. I was near my brother when he was taken up by the captain; *he was nearly smothered by the people lying on him*." The carpenter of the *Duchess of Kent* stated:—"About half-past eight I heard some of the deck passengers crying out that there was a child dying, I went to the spot and saw the boy *lying by the stable*, on the starboard side." The poor child was carried down to the cabin, and every possible effort made by the captain, with the assistance of a medical gentleman present, to restore him, but in vain. With respect to the man, nothing further could be learned than that he was one of the Rochdale paupers; that about four in the morning he was observed to be so weak that he was carried down to the cabin; and that in spite of every attention he died in about three hours after the vessel's arrival at Dublin. The medical gentlemen in Dublin who made the *post mortem* examination, gave as their opinions that, in the case of the boy, "Death was produced by the exposure of his delicate frame to the cold of a tempestuous night;" that the man "must have been delicate a long time," and that his "death was accelerated, if not prematurely caused, by his exposure."

NEW ZEALAND.

This pair of interesting Scenes in the Colony, are from Sketches, by Mr. S. C Brees, C.E., late Principal Engineer and Surveyor to the New Zealand Company; and who has just published a beautiful work, entitled "Pictorial Illustrations of New Zealand"

The town of Wellington may be called the capital of the New Zealand Company settlements. It was founded in 1839, and consists of 1100 acres, which are disposed of according to the regulations of the Company, independent of reserves for public purposes, town-hall, &c.

Wellington is situated at the south-west corner of Wanganui Atera, or Port Nicholson, the water frontage inclose Lambton Harbour. The character of the country around the Port is mostly hilly and thickly timbered; there is, however, some extent of flat land at the Valley of the Hutt, and a good portion in the town. The population is at present confined principally to the two flats viz., Pipitea, or Thorndon Flat, and Te Aro. The former may be called the Court end of the town, being the neighbourhood of the Government House, the church

N E W Z E A L A N D .

WELLINGTON — TE ARO FLAT.

law courts, police court, &c.; while Te Aro accommodates the mercantile community, and comprises the Bank, Exchange, Custom House, &c.: it is situated at the head of the Bay, where vessels in port lie at anchor, which accounts for its selection for the purposes of business. Thorndon possesses an advantage over Te Aro, in being the nearest to the country districts. The present road to Kaiori commences at a valley at the back of Thorndon, and the route to the Hutt and to Rosenua, from Te Aro, lies directly across Thorndon Flat.

The View shows *the Head of the Bay*, as it is called in the colony, with the Merchants' Stores, &c. Commencing from the left side of the Picture, a rather wide thoroughfare, called Manners-street, may be observed, inclining upwards, from the lower corner of the Picture. The View also shows the houses, bonded stores, jetties, &c., at the head of the Bay; and Mount Victoria in the background. The Sketch is taken from Wellington Terrace, opposite Captain Sharpe's house.

The companion Engraving is a View on the Banks of the River Hutt, taken near the site of Hutt Bridge. This gives a good idea of the character of the rivers in New Zealand.

They are, generally, very much choked up with trees and drift-wood, the banks are mostly lined with native gardens, one of which appears on the right of the picture. The natives do not cut the entire trees down, but merely lop the branches off, and turn them round the trunks, whereby the trees are killed, and the ground is scarcely touched. After the fire has passed through the bush-clearing, they merely make a hole in the surface and drop a potato in, and it is left to spread as it best can. The soil of the valley of the Hutt is very rich and of great depth.

BANKS OF THE RIVER HUTT.

F I N E A R T S.

MELANCHOLY.—PAINTED BY CH. LANDELLE.

This exquisite Illustration of the "Goddess, sage and holy,—divinest Melancholy," is from a fine picture by Ch. Landelle, engraved in Paris, and to be had in London of Messrs. Gambart, Junin, and Co., Berners-street.

The painter has beautifully personified the characteristics, by our "very great poet," of her

> Whose saintly visage is too bright
> To hit the sense of human sight;
> And, therefore, to our weaker view,
> O'erlaid with black, staid Wisdom's hue.
> * * * * * *
> Pensive nun, devout and pure,
> Sober, steadfast, and demure,
> All in a robe of darkest grain,
> Flowing with majestic train,
> And sable stole of cypress lawn
> Over thy decent shoulders drawn.
>
> A starless night o'erhangs thy forehead pale:
> The moaning winds of Autumn's farewell hour
> Breathe gently on thy cheek and sable veil,
> With heavenly sympathy to thee, sweet flow'r—
> Thou Lily of the Soul! Fair Melancholy;
> Saint of the sage! and goddess of the bard!
> Plaud, that weepeth over human folly
> Tears, which a seraph might as treasure guard!
> Within thy spirit—pure and sacred shrine—
> Breathes, lives, and moves, the voice of the DIVINE.
>
> Is it the memory of buried love,
> That now weighs down the curtain of those eyes?
> And have the mournings of the widowed dove
> Poured unison of sorrow with thy sighs?
> Have they all perished—the fond, faithful ties,
> That twined, like honeysuckles, round the heart?
> And thou art gazing where the loved one lies,
> Coffer'd for ever in Death's dismal mart?
> More joy springs from the memory of the dead
> Than later love around us ever spread.
>
> Alas! e'en thus our LORD look'd o'er the hills
> Of Salem, prophesying their just doom.
> He saw the direful day when Kedron's rills
> Rippled with bloodshed, and Destruction's gloom
> Hung o'er the Temple. . . . Even in our late day,
> Well may thine altars bear the cypress bough,
> Pale Melancholy! for thy sceptre's away
> Waves over many a noble, Royal brow.
> Cradled by Woe, the Virtues hailed thy birth;
> And Heaven is nearest when remote from Earth.—L.

THE LAST SUPPER. BY LEONARDO DA VINCI.

This celebrated picture was nearly destroyed about fifty years after it was painted. Sir David Wilkie has thus touchingly recorded his visit to its shade:—"The Last Supper," of Leonardo da Vinci, drew my attention at Milan; but here Time has even been more unsparing than in his wont; a shadow is now all that remains of this once great work, and that so faint that even the substance of the original picture has become a question: whether fresco, tempera, or oil; but, to show the immortality of mind, when such a thing does exist in a picture, over the frail material in which it is embodied, this masterpiece, in its very ruin, has been revived, and seems destined to enjoy a wide posthumous existence in the well-known admirable engraving of Raphael Morghen, long after the wall upon which it was painted has crumbled into dust.

The German print of this noble work, familiar to most of our readers, is costly—the proofs bringing as much as ten guineas. This, and the high popularity of the picture, some time since, induced Mr Dick, of New York, to set about engraving the picture on steel, of the same size as the German print: the work was entrusted to Mr. Burt, under Mr. Dick's superintendence; but, some time before the engraving was completed, Mr. Dick lost his sight, and the afflicted gentleman is now in London. The plate has been finished under other superintendence; and Mr. Dick has brought with him some impressions, which show it to be a fine specimen of American skill in steel-plate engraving. The size is 36 inches by 17 inches, and the prints will be sold as low as one guinea each. The work has all the breadth and vigour of the German plate, especially in the draperies of the Apostles' robes, and, perhaps, more than its exquisiteness in the distant *paysage*. The features of the Saviour, too, are beautifully delicate.

> That countenance where grief and love
> Blent with ineffable benignity
> And deep unuttered majesty divine.

The love, scorn, fear, and grief in the countenances of the Eleven, are wonderfully rendered: and the artistic excellence of the folds of the table-cloth is preserved. The traitor, Judas, it will be recollected, has just clutched the money-bag, and overset the salt-cellar, an incident which has been sometimes thought to have given rise to the ill-omen of spilling salt.

The plate is, altogether, one of the finest "household prints" with which we are familiar; serving to keep in remembrance the prayer so beautifully rendered in the impassioned verse of the American poetess:—

> Thou, who didst taste
> Of man's infirmities, yet bar his sin;
> From false suspected soul, forsake us not
> In our temptations; but, as guests at feast
> That our Last Supper in the wild may lead
> To that immortal banquet by thy side,
> Where there is no betrayer. *Mrs. Sigourney.*

THE BOTTLE. IN EIGHT PLATES. BY GEORGE CRUIKSHANK. Published for the Author, by D. Bogue.

For a long series of years have the "reading public" been accustomed to regale themselves with the humours of George Cruikshank's genius; sometimes, it is true, in the questionable shape of party satire, but much oftener, and to a far higher purpose, in the broad laugh of his pencil at the follies and absurd conventionalities of social life. How many hearty bursts of merriment have our Artists' early *facetiæ* provoked—how many tables have they set on a roar! On the present occasion, however, he appears with a much higher aim in the walk

of the "painting moralist;" with a representation of domestic tragedy, which tells its story in such unmistakeable terms that "all who run may read."

The Plates, or Scenes, are eight in number; each being so meritorious a contribution towards a great moral object, that we must describe the leading features. The sun is to show the horrors of Drunkenness in all their hideousness: and this is most forcibly effected, without a line of exaggeration, or a shade of too deep a dye

Plate I. The Bottle is brought in for the first time: the husband induces his wife "just to take a drop." Here the home wears the aspect of comfort, and all is neatness and good order. A view of the parish church hangs upon the wall, flanked by a dutch clock, a piece of furniture usually possessed by the well-to-do: and the portrait of the Sovereign embellishes the mantel piece. The speckboard is well stocked, and the fire blazes cheerfully; the two children are at play before it, and the kitten is sporting with its mother's ball. The husband is at work at the table: the dinner over, the husband is holding the fatal dram to his wife, the serving daughter looks on, and thus the wicked work begins.

We know not how long a space, in the phrase of some playwrights, is supposed to elapse between the acts; but, in Plate II., the Drunken Husband, discharged from his employment, sits, pipe-in mouth; whilst the wife is sending the eldest daughter with clothes to pawn, to supply the Bottle. Confusion has now displaced comfort: the cupboard is empty, the fire out, the fender upset, the floor carpetless, the half-starved cat has cleared the plates, and the little children gaze in wonder at their drunken father!

In Plate III., the poison has worked: an execution is sweeping off most of the furniture: the Bible, the picture of the church, the portrait of the Sovereign—the pensates of a dear English home—and its little pride, the tea-caddy—all are doomed; the broker is reading over his inventory, one of his men is removing the clock, another the drawers; a broken cripple, with a short pipe stuck in it, and a public-house pot, displaces the mantel-shelf. Meanwhile, the husband and wife—how changed from the first—sit consoling themselves with drinking gin, and the children look replningly at the full swoop of the execution.

The wretchedness is linked to imposture in Plate IV.: the whole family, unable to obtain employment, are driven to beg in the streets: here, the boy, shoeless and in rags, is receiving pence from the well-dressed passenger, to raise means to supply the Bottle; the haggard mother carries the half-naked child, and the ruined father has just left "the bottle department" of the gin-shop with a fresh supply of the poison.

The suffering thickens in Plate V.: "cold, misery, and want" have destroyed the youngest child, and the girl is crying as she removes the coffin-lid. The room is a sad scene of squalor and wretchedness: a box, a single chair, and a mattress, are almost the only furniture: a cloth fastened with forks serves as a window curtain, a bottle for a candlestick, and fire smokes upon the broken hearth-slab, beside which sits the shoeless vagabond of a son: the father and mother are seeking to console themselves with the Bottle; but, remorse has overtaken them, and the wretched mother weeps ere she lifts the deadly dram to her lips.

The abuse of the Bottle has risen to brutal violence in Plate VI.; there is a fearful quarrel, and the drunken husband is about to fell the frantic wife, while the ragged children rush imploringly to stay the feud, and a terrified lodger appears at the door. As accessories, there are the upset table and public-house pot; the bottle and glass upon the mantel shelf, in place of the emblems of good order; and the last "rag" has fallen from the upset chair, and is blazing on the hearth

"Deeper and deeper still" in Plate VII., the husband, furiously drunk, has killed his wife with the instrument of all their misery—the Bottle; the police have seized the murderer, who is frantic nigh into madness: the vagabond and almost shoeless son looks on, half-witted; the girl is weeping, and pointing to the fatal Bottle, broken, on the floor; while a group of neighbours, in sorrow and amazement, are beside the corpse of the wife; the doctor is in vain seeking for her pulse, and above him, in a mother's arms, sits a little child—an emblem of innocence in the sad scene of crime and guilt.

The last Plate VIII.—is, indeed, an appalling scene: in the Artist's words, "The Bottle has done its work"—it has destroyed the infant and the mother, it has brought the son and daughter to vice and to the streets, and has left the father a hopeless maniac. This is a chamber of horrors and terrific realities: the flash children have come to see their father in the madhouse; the girl is tricked out in gayest finery of vice; and the boy, flower in mouth, is a chief from head to foot—from the fancy hair to the conventional shoes—and a successful candidate for another knot besides that in his neckcloth. The maniac father is a portrait of terrible truth: the idiotic stare, the shrunken limbs, and the shivering frame, seated by the fire, which is enclosed by open bars, and denotes how the poor wreck of humanity is shut out from the world on every side: he knows not his children, whom his own criminal example has nipped in the bud of life, but forced into full blown sin. In the inner ward room are about two other inmates of the madhouse: one with glaring eyeballs, and erect hair, seated on the floor; the other staring idiotically through the window-bars, through which the light streams, but not to irradiate the hopeless group within! These are, without doubt, studies from actual life.

Such is the graphic tale of sadness and suffering, of crime and retribution, by which the Artist seeks to rouse the masses to their wickedness and its fearful consequences. As pictures, it is not hard to distil from them drops of moral truth—let us hope to mingle with tears of penitence wherever the lesson may overtake husband, wife, or child, in their career of sin! A celebrated nation of antiquity taught their youth to abhor drinking, by allowing them to drink to great excess, and thus causing them to see their own distorted features in a looking-glass. These Plates of "The Bottle" will better produce the same effect, by an ineffensive medium. They will, doubtless, be admired more for their moral design than artistic execution. The Plates are 13 by 8½ inches; and cheapness and extensive circulation being the prime objects, they could not reasonably be looked for. Their publication will effect incalculable good; and in the hope of contributing to their efficacy in moral improvement have we thus devoted an unusual space to the specification of their claims to public attention.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

FREEDOM OF MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT FROM ARREST.

AN ARGUMENT was heard at QUEEN'S BENCH Chambers, before Mr. Justice Williams, on Tuesday, which turned upon the extent of the privilege from arrest enjoyed by Members of Parliament. The case was that of Elizabeth Gouty v. T. S. Duncombe, Esq., M.P. A summons had been taken out on behalf of the defendant, calling upon the plaintiff to show cause why he should not be discharged out of the custody of the Sheriff of Yorkshire, on the ground that he is privileged from arrest, having been returned as M.P. for Finsbury. The summons set forth that the defendant had been elected M.P. for Finsbury in the month of July last, and that, pursuant to such election and return, he is, and at the time of arrest was, a Member of the House of Commons, and as such entitled to all the privileges of a Member of that House; that he is at present on a visit to Osgorve, near Hoyroughbridge, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, the residence of his father; and that, whilst on such a visit, he was arrested and taken on execution by George Acton, one of the officers of the Sheriff of Yorkshire, at the suit of the plaintiff, in virtue of a warrant bearing date the 1st of September inst., granted by the said Sheriff of Yorkshire, in pursuance of a writ of *capias ad satisfaciendum* issued in this cause; and that he was still in custody of said Sheriff. It appeared that the sum for which the defendant was arrested amounted to £3400.

Mr. Carlon, of the firm of Messrs Carlon and Haynes, appeared as attorney for the defendant. He stated that the defendant was returned M.P. for Finsbury on the 28th of July last, and that his arrest took place on the 2nd of September, Parliament being summoned to meet on the 21st inst. The latest case on the books relating to the subject was that of Lord Hinchley, which was decided in favour of the defendant by Mr. Baron Parke, with the full consent of the whole Court, who ordered his discharge, on the ground of his being a Member of Parliament at the time of arrest. This was a case exactly in point, and on the same ground he asked for the discharge of the defendant in the present case.

Mr. Wills, who appeared as counsel for the plaintiff, said that the case just cited would be a good authority for the defendant's discharge if he was entitled to the privilege of a Member of Parliament, but not, as in the present case, when he did not possess such a privilege. A Member of the House of Commons, he contended, had only been exempted from arrest on civil actions in order to allow him to come to Parliament. The question in this case then was, what time a Member should be allowed before Parliament met to enable him to come to London. The learned Counsel cited several authorities in support of his case. He said the only case in which this question had been pronounced on by the House of Commons was the case of Martin, in 1586. Mr. Martin, it appeared, was arrested twenty days before the meeting of Parliament, and the question was put to the House whether they would fix a limited time certain, within which a Member was to be free from arrest, or merely a convenient time, and the House answered, "a reasonable time." The case having been brought within twenty days within a convenient time, Mr. Martin was discharged. The inference from this was that a period beyond twenty days was a convenient time

Mr. Justice Williams: It appears by a letter that the House of Commons declined to say what was the limit, but merely said that twenty days was within the limit.

After some further argument on both sides, Mr Carlon maintained that the defendant's privilege must be counted from the day of his arrest to the 21st of September, and again from the 21st of September to the 12th of October, as he was entitled to forty days after every prorogation.

Mr Justice Williams remarked that the defendant was entitled to take a forty days' journey to come to Parliament. Now, supposing he set out on the 2nd of September (the day of his arrest), and arrived the night before the meeting of Parliament, on the 12th of October, that would be exactly forty days. He said, however, that, practically, it would be within 20 days, for Parliament would meet on the 21st, though it was only for the purpose of being prorogued still farther; and, therefore, the 12th of October must be held a second prorogation, and not as a continuation of the first. But, even if the plaintiff could have shown that it was beyond 20 days, he (Mr. Justice Williams) would have been reluctant to disturb the *decisum* of so great an authority as Judge Blackstone, who stated forty days as the period; and, therefore, he must order the defendant to be discharged.

An order for the defendant's discharge was given accordingly, his attorney consenting that no action should follow for false imprisonment.

VERY SUDDEN DEATH.—On Saturday Mr. Higgs held an inquest, at the Bedford Arms, Clapham-road, upon the body of William Pratt, aged 33, a labourer, who died in the following sudden manner:—On the previous Thursday afternoon the deceased was playing at skittles at the above house, and was in the act of throwing the ball when he suddenly exclaimed, "Oh, my head," and fell down insensible. He was carried home, and medical assistance was obtained, but he never rallied, and died the same evening. A verdict of "Died in a fit of apoplexy" was returned.

FLYING SHEETS FROM A TRAVELLING CONTRIBUTOR.

MAYENCE, Sept. 6

The last three or four days have offered "a heavy blow and a great discouragement" to tourists on the Rhine. Poor unfortunates! Although they do (some of them, at least) make themselves so supremely ridiculous, it is almost impossible not to feel pity for their forlorn condition, when the weather happens to turn out unfavourable. If the sun shine, all goes well for your thorough John Bull Rhine tourist; he can pace the deck of his steamer like a lord; or he can perambulate the quiet towns he stops at, astonishing, as he conceives, with his grand airs, the simpering natives, accustomed to condescension, politeness, and good breeding. But let it rain, and what becomes of our traveller? Understanding not the *savoir vivre*, he sits apart in the *salon* of his hotel, drinking bad wine at private prices, or cursing the waiter because he cannot make him a glass of English grog. Or, if several meet together, after a day's mutual staring and scrutiny has at last ended in a slight thaw, they form a knot among themselves, create more noise than ever the foreigners, laugh at everything they do not understand, abuse everything that does not please them, and suspect every one approaching them (who is not an Englishman) of being a rogue. Now, as I rather like to study men than things, and can console myself when the weather is cruel—*not* having seen sights which I find generally weary me if I do see them!—I sometimes amuse myself with observing the oddities of my countrymen, hoping thereby to instruct myself or avoid their errors, or profit by any good example I may meet with. I must say that, having been detained at Bologne a day or two, I have seen elsewhere on my way here, I have had some amusing specimens. At one place, for instance, I stumbled upon a party—first, the father of the family, a man whom a Lesch or a Hablot Brown might pencil as a permanent model. He was certainly a "heavy father," though not exactly in the stage sense of that phrase. He loomed on my vision like the incarnation of modern John Bullism, as thus—size, six feet by three; paunch, the dome of St. Paul's; face, red, and flouted; twinkling eyes; mouth, a formless orifice; and a large double chin, set round in a white cambric towel. The man did not look at all ill-natured, and yet there was an air of stolid selfishness about his countenance which was far from prepossessing. He had with him his wife, his daughter (a handsome, modelooking young lady, who appeared as if she would much rather be any where else), a young gentleman, and a tall, thin, and very sarcastic-looking old spectre, was the invalided; and a son, who was evidently the hopeful of the family. Not one of them could speak a word but English, and, moreover, they had brought with them a heavy load of prejudice, which, as I said before, was cruel, because it also worse than useless. I afterwards discovered, however, that young Master had been especially brought as interpreter to the party, *because he had learned French.*

It was at feeding time that I encountered this travelling menagerie, and it seemed that the paternal appetite was in strong force. Well, it was a capital season. The *garçon* had placed the dish, and, having taken up the carving knife, head round, and growled out, "What's that?" "*Ous, Monsieur*," answers the waiter; whereupon the head twists round towards Young Hopeful, who is asked to interpret. He looks puzzled, and, after a labor ously long process of extracting phrases in Camberwell French to the waiter, who gapes non-apprehension. The internal wrath vermilions the paternal visage; but, the appetite being exacting, this dish is taken on trust. Another and another still succeed, and, at each, the son discovers more and more clearly that he is maneuvring on a volcano. Curses both loud and deep indicate from dish to dish the coming storm. At last, the explosion! Some *chef-d'œuvre* of culinary science awaits our Englishman's mastication (who has a deliberate *arrière pensée* of frogs and horseflesh), offered by the still patient father. "Father" can bear it no longer. He flings down knife and fork, dashes his napkin on the table, turns to his trembling son, and cries, "What's the use, I should like to know, of my paying a ten-pun note extra every year, for you to larn French, if I'm to be starved or pisoned in this 'ere cursed country?" And then, on the son can muster forth his innocence, or mother and daughter soothe their irate protector, he turns his flaming visage to the astonished waiter, roaring forth, "I'm John ——, of So-and-so. Murray says all the waiters speak English on the Rhine. I pays for the best of everything, and I expect you'll understand me when I speak. *Call the landlord!*" And then he waits this up for ten minutes or more, swearing at his son, at whom he turned looks like those of Medusa, at the waiter, at the boots, at Mr. Winks, and, in a rambling fit—then swearing at the waiter—and so on, till he rose, and emphatically announced his determination of going back to England the very next morning! I fell in with another gentleman, of superior position, and whose daughter soothe their irate protector, he turns his flaming visage to the astonished waiter, roaring forth, "I'm John ——, of So-and-so. Murray says all the waiters speak English on the Rhine. I pays for the best of everything, and I expect you'll understand me when I speak. *Call the landlord!*" And then he kept

OUR MAGAZINE COLUMN FOR SEPTEMBER.

THE OLDEST MAN.

A correspondent sends us the following extract from the Register of the parish of Lanmaes, near Cowbridge, in Glamorganshire, and adds that "if late years it has attracted no close scrutiny of eminent antiquarians." — "Ivan Yorath buried on Saturday the xvii day of July anno dooi 1641, at anno regni regis vicesimo primo, *anagno gratis circa* 180. He was a Sowdiar in the Spanish Warres, and lived at Lanivet major, and he lived many yeares by fishing."—*The Patriarch.*

THE CLUB OF UGLY FACES.

This Club was instituted originally at Cambridge, and held its first dinner in Clare Hall, which, at the outset, it was feared would not be large enough to contain so numerous a body as would be fairly entitled to claim admission. The result, however, disappointed these very reasonable calculations. Few of those invited would allow that they had any right or title to a seat in the ugly assembly; and a very amusing account is given in the *Spectator* of the excuses put in and pleaded by the various recusants. How the powers of the Club proceeded with them is not said, the want of a president having brought the whole affair at a still-stand. A chaplain had, indeed, been provided, in the person of a merry fellow of King's College, who usually called *Grub*, from his ugly look, but no one would have thought of addressing him as such, or dreamt of his presidentship by superior ugliness. The affair, it is said, came to the ears of the Merry Monarch, then at Newcastle, and the whole scheme in so well laughed at humour, that he sent them a Royal Message, stating that "he could not be there himself, but he would send them a brace of bucks."—*The Patriarch.*

CLOSE OF THE BATTLE OF WATERLOO.

All day long, whilst the women were pressing ten miles away, the lines of the dauntless English infantry were receiving and repelling the furious charges of the French horsemen. Guns which were heard at Brussels were pouring on their ranks, and comrades falling, and the resolute survivors closing in. Towards evening, the attack of the French, repeated and restated so bravely, slackened in its fury. They had either lost heart or hope, or were drawing off preparing for a final onset. It came at last: the columns of the imperial Guard marched up the hill of St. Jean, at length and at once to sweep the English from the height which they had maintained all day, and spite of all: unsapped by the thunder of the artillery, which hurled death from the English line the dark rolling column pressed on and up the hill. It seemed almost to crest the eminence, when it began to waver and falter. Then it stopped, still facing the shot. Then at last the English troops roared from the post from which no enemy had been able to dislodge them, and the Guard turned and fled. No more firing was heard at Brussels—the pursuit rolled miles away. The darkness came down on the field and on the pursuit.—*Vanity Fair.*

ANGLING.

Mr. Hackle was not precipitate in his movements: for, with your anglers, it is a great point to elaborate everything as much as possible. He performed a great many intricate feats with his floats and caps, and, a lit shot and plummets; and spread everything out with great display at his side. Then he made several small stone dumplings, with a light crust of bran, clay, and gentles, which he distributed, here and there, in the water. After this, he took all his hooks out of their parchment envelopes, one after another, and, having broken off several that them all up again. Then, after plumbing his depth, which he did over every square inch within reach of his rod, he found he had too many shot, and took some off. Then he had not enough, and so weighted it again. Some one broke Next, his top-joint was the wrong one, and all his tackle had to be taken to pieces again. But as all this is a great part of the contemplative man's recreation, Mr. Hackle was rather entertained than otherwise. *Albert Smith, in Bentley's Miscellany.*

LITERARY CHARACTER OF JAMES I.

James I. was but a contemptible writer, and would have been scarcely worth his five pounds a week in these days, as the London correspondent of a country newspaper. His imagination would not have been vigorous enough to supply him with the "latest intelligence," which must always be in type at least two days before the date on which the facts it professes to impart are stated to have happened. As an industrious chronicler of early gossiperies, new carrots, gigantic cabbages, irruptions of ladybirds, and showers of frogs, he would have been useful in his way, or he might have undertaken that branch of periodical literature which embraces the interesting recollections or non-recollections rather—of the oldest inhabitant.—*Comic History of England.*

TAKING OF GUY FAWKES.

Some monster or punster in human form, declares he was called Fawkes or Forks, because he was ready to con-tinue in anything sanguinary. The atrocity of the assertion needs no comment. Poor Guido seems to have formed a most felon and most fatal attachment to the place, for nothing could keep him out of the cellar; though he knew he was almost certain of being, sawed, unceremoniously, over the coals, and he went back, at two in the morning, to the o.d spot with his habitual foolhardiness. He had no sooner opened the door than he was seized and, naturally, without his opinion being asked, by a party of soldiers. He made one desperate effort to make light of the whole business, by seeing fire to the train, but he had no box of Congreves at hand, and he observed, with a sigh of disappointment, that a gun which he had made in happier days, that he had at last found his match and lost his Lucifer.—*Comic History of England.*

LONDON OUT OF TOWN.

The strife of the season is over; the lime of court have cast forth their occasions; Parliament is not merely up, but dissolved; and the provinces yet stagger under the humours of a general election. London, the mighty Babylon, has become a wilderness of brick and mortar. As to the Globe, the Royal Exchange, everywhere as well without as within: That solitary member hovering on the upper step at the Athenæum, exhibits manifest tokens of bewilderment, and no wonder. Athene's halls are deserted, the chambers unoccupied and forlorn. Even the sage specimens to enter, far less to abide in them. The very library whereun she specially rejoiceth, has become, through the absence of its exce.lent *custodier*, Mr. Hall, comparatively useless; and the chiefest of the curiosities of Spring Gardens, Hall, comparatively useless; and the chiefest of the curiosities of Spring Gardens, son, perfect as it might be) is in utter confusion. The member appears to have attained, all at once, to an intuitive perception of these sad truths. See, he withdraws the front of his head, beaten advanced in the direction of the parallels. He stops, hesitates—turns round—and rushes, with accelerated pace, back again into the street. He flees, as it were for life, and at last succeeds in shutting himself out from observation in one of the dark alleys adjoining St. Martin's-le-strest. And so it is—or worse than this—at the Travelers', the Reform, the Carlton, and everywhere else. Poor fellow! we are sincerely sorry for that milatary-looking gentleman who stands at the door of the United Service, and the club breathes at ten o'clock, eaten in the midst of a hungry, yet talkative throng; the long lounge in the crowded saloon afterwards, with newspaper in hand; the stroll up Regent-street and down Bond-street, the hosier-shops and saddlers' windows alternately attract the gazer; the club-dinner, and then the play, with whatever accompaniments or adjuncts might follow thereupon. Instead of all this, he finds himself the solitary occupant of a palace; without a comrade to greet him; without "a soul to speak to;" and forced, as if he were still a subaltern, at an outstation in Ireland, to stand beating his well-polished boot with his cane, and to whistle an air which he has been quite weary to murder ever since he joined her Majesty's 129th Regiment of Horse Marines. With respect to White's and Brookes's, we can discover no trace in either of living thing, and the pavement beneath our feet, as we pass them slowly by, crack from the intensity of the sun's rays upon it. Is this a state of things which ought to be endured one moment longer than dire necessity shall determine?—*Fraser's Magazine.*

MR. AND MRS. DUNSEY'S DINNER GUESTS.

The proceedings commenced by Mr. Dombey, in a cravat of extraordinary height and stiffness, walking restlessly about the drawing-room until the hour appointed for dinner; pinching to which an Easterlia Director, of immense wealth, in a waistcoat apparently constructed in serviceable deal by some plain carpenter, but really engendered in the tailor's art, and composed of the material called nankeen, entered, and was received by Mr. Dombey alone. The next stage of the proceedings was Mr. Dombey's sending his compliments to Mrs. Dombey, with a correct statement of the time; and the next, the East India Director's taking precedence, in a conversational point of view, and, by dint of resolutely saying nothing to pick him up, staring at the fire until resene appeared, in the shape of Mrs. Skewton; whom the Director, as a peasant starts in life for the evening, mistook for Mrs. Dombey, and greeted as the lady of the house. Then arrived a Bank Director, reputed to be able to buy up anything—human Nature generally, if he should take it in his head to influence the money market in that direction. A man of wonderfully modest-spoken mien, and wonderfully few words, and mentioned his "little place" at Kingston-upon-Thames, and its just being barely equal to giving Dombey a bed and a chop, if he would come and visit it. Lastly, he said he was sure he was not the man who lived in his quiet way to trouble anyone himself to invite—but if Mrs. Skewton and her daughter, Mrs. Dombey, should ever find themselves in that direction, and would do him the honour to look at a little bit of a shrubbery they would find there, and a pony, little stone-shed or so, and a humble apology for a pinery, and two or three little atten.pts of that sort without any pretension, they would distinguish him very much. Carrying out his character, this gentleman was expensively dressed, in a wig of camb.ic frill, a neckcloth, big shoes, a coat that was too loose for him, and a pair of trousers that were too spare; and mention being made of the Opera by Mrs. Skewton, he said he very often went there, for he couldn't afford it. It seemed great joy to delight and exhilarate him to say so; and he beamed on his audience afterwards, with his hands in his pockets, and excessive satisfaction twinkling in his eyes.—*From Dombey and Son, No. XII., admirably sustained, from the first to the last page.*

BATHING

The country is the only place in which you can enjoy that pleasant calm which follows an early cold bath; when, comfortably dressed with the exception of the coat, you sit down to breakfast with a healthy appetite, and a mind at ease. Even in the best-appointed warm bath, the perilous fast of getting in is only exceeded by your slippery fest in getting out; and your only feeling, upon again coming into the air is one of mingling as to whether you ought not rather to be between blankets. So that, we repeat, a country plunge and its results can alone be classed as a luxury in bathing.—*Christopher Tadpole.*

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The 12th of August gives the first blow to the London sporting season; September "goes in and finishes it." Grouse shooting and the heathery highlands are not things for the million but there's scarce a Cockney that relishes the smell of gunpowder who cannot compass a day's practice among the partridges.

People who call to mind Tattersall's as it is towards the latter end of May, when they come up to town to put their pretty things through an annual course of physic, whereof the barley dose forms a prominent item have no idea the sort of place Hyde Park Corner is just before Michaelmas. What a vacuum it was, for instance, on Monday last. In the slee lengths of Piccadilly, not encumbered nothing in the shape of equipage beyond an ancient family chariot trans-porting some pa.e invalid to the doctor's, behind a pair of Hounslow posters, steered by a venerable "boy," whose failure in accomplishing himself to stiff trot, proclaimed how little he had latterly been accustomed to equestrian exercise. Passing a-down the lane, there was no evidence of life; unless, indeed, by the force of a strong imagination you could conceive into such, a group consisting of a hungry-looking dog-fancier, with a brace of lean Scotch terriers, that strived to wag their tails with a appealing look, as they should say

We wish to — that somebody would buy us.

In the Room, the little there was, comprised merely the professional material: a score (so all that effect it) "rod, line, and fly-dem." In the yard, there was no advance on the ten guineas for which the dispenser of lots was offering a steed of aristocratic lineage—fallen—as the scions of gentle blood have before him—on evil days. In either, it was an affair of legs—of bad legs. Those in the Room were put in motion chiefly by the Leamington Stakes; those in the yard by the eloquence of the whipcord so emphatica.ly employed by—we must spare the name of the orator. The venue of the Leger speculation was changed to Warwickshire—*apropos* of Coventry—as the sequel will show in some *cases*. Well, shall we, too, speculate a trifle anent the doings which the coming week will give a local habitation to—and baptize a name in the North?

On Wednesday next, the Great St. Leger will be disposed of. According to the popular opinion, as expressed by those horsyglibbs called the Odds, that weight put on the shoulders of a racer ought to be a foregone conclusion. C.sack has been quoted at a price all but unexampled in the annals of turf—confidence it might be discourteous to say credulity. "The horse," says the proverb, "is not always to the swift"—set down, probably as old as the Olympic Games—if not actually founded on *data* derived from them.

We will test by it the result of the Leger for the last seven years—"seven" shall be our "main" for the nonce. Of the septet, composed of Launcelot, Satirist, Blue Bonnet, Nutwith, Faugh-a-Ballagh, The Baron, and Sir Tatton Sykes, how many saw the day with the *prestige* of having the shade of the Odds, that ring? Why did Cotherstone lose the Leger? Because the odds were *on* him; or why else? Was he not the best horse in the field? Can Cossack do better, similarly handicapped—that is to say, carrying a little gold more, in addition to the heat two-year-old of the season—up to the period of the racing year: may it not see the discomfiture of the best three-year-old also? *Is* Cossack the best? And this is dealing with the possibility of his failure on the merits. What a legion of chances are against him—utterly apart from that hypothesis.

The legitimate patrons of a great national sport will form the Jury in this inquiry. Many causes exist for watching the issue with deep interest. Racing has latterly enjoyed—there is no gainsaying it—"a bad pre-eminence." Should—like too many of its predecessors—the St Leger of 1847 be found wanting in the elements that ought to distinguish a passage of assault among gentlemen, the public voice will pronounce a verdict of dishonour against horse-racing without any hope of mercy. It has become the fashion to require honesty of purpose and practice even in politics; *ex nuopre parvis componere*; the same principle must henceforth apply to the Turf. Let us trust it may do so right honourably on the trial of Wednesday next, "*en re* Doncaster."

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—The see-saw game was continued with Lord Eglinton's naga, Van Tromp once more obtaining the call, and leaving off in good estimation. Planet has new a pulse, but had two or three resolute supporters. There are the only changes in the St. Leger, and on the other events the betting was too flat to call for observation.

LEAMINGTON STAKES.

5 to 2 Agst Merpoth (t) | 2 to 1 Agst Wolfdog (t)

ST. LEGER.

11 to 8 on Cossack	10 to 1 Agst Kyrx	40 to 1 Agst Black Dwarf
7 to 1 Agst Planet	18 to 1 — Philosopher (t)	50 to 1 — Salty Maggy
8 to 1 — Van Tromp	25 to 1 — Forest-mre	100 to 3 — Limestone

GREAT YORKSHIRE HANDICAP

7 to 1 Agst Palma.	10 to 1 Agst Sir Tatton Sykes	12 to 1 Agst King of Morven
8 to 1 — Pilgrim		15 to 1 — Vanish

DERBY

3 to 1 Agst Scots a lot (t)	15 to 1 Agst Gunsley Jack	25 to 1 Agst Glendower
7 to 1 — J. Day's lot (t)	25 to 1 — Assault	33 to 1 — Whitstone
13 to 1 — Surplice (t)		40 to 1 — Blackthorn

TUESDAY.—The betting this afternoon was an echo of the Warwick movement, which gave the field the call of Cossack for the St. Leger, and, on the strength of a reported trial, and an immense outlay, sprung Foreclosure from 25 to 1 to 8 to 1. These, and an improvement in Planet and Van Tromp, are the only changes since Monday. It is expected that about ten or eleven will start. Latest prices:—

ST. LEGER.

Even on the field agst Cossack	8 to 1 — Foreclosure (t)	33 to 1 agst Mr Martin (t)
6 to 1 Agst Planet (t)	10 to 1 — Kyrx	50 to 1 — Swallow
7 to 1 — Van Tromp	16 to 1 — Philosopher	60 to 1 — Black Dwarf

GREAT YORKSHIRE HANDICAP

10 to 1 Agst Miss Burns	10 to 1 Agst Rose of Morven	12 to 1 Agst Alliance
10 to 1 — Vanish	13 to 1 — Tragical (t)	15 to 1 — Punch

DONCASTER CUP.

Even 5 to The Hero.

DERBY.

40 to 1 agst Beddon	40 to 1 agst Brother to Lune— dale (t)	50 to 1 agst The Sheriff (t)

WARWICK RACES—TUESDAY.

The Trial Stakes of 5 sovs each, and 25 added. One mile (3 Subs.)

Mr. Lord's Planet, 4 yrs, 7st 9lb	..	.. (Denman)	1
Mr. Ridsdale's Rose, 4 yrs, 7st 7lb	..	.. (Wakefield)	2
Mr. J. Day's Kismet, 4 yrs, 8st 7lb	..	.. (Scott)	3

Won by a head, after a fine race. Time, 1 min. 50 secs.

The Foal Stakes of 10 sovs each, and 25 added. (6 Subs.)

Sir C. Cockerell's Congress, 8st 9lb	..	.. (H. Darling)	1
Mr. Copeland's Lady of the Lune, 8st 11b	..	.. (Marlow)	2

Won in a canter by three lengths. Allwal a bad third.

The Leamington Stakes of 25 sovs each, 15 ft and 100 added, the second to receive £50. Two miles. 63 subs, 44 of whom pay 5 sovs each.

Sir J. B. Mills's Gauntess, 5 yrs, 6st 8lb	..	.. (Donaldson)	1
Mr. Robinson's Morpeth, 6 yrs, 7st 13lb	..	.. (Bumby)	2

Won easily by a length.

The Castle Park Stakes of 10 sovs each, and 50 added. (9 Subs.)

Lord Coleton's Shylock, 8st 7lb	..	.. (Marlow)	1
Lord Warwick's Lalage, 8st 7lb	..	.. (Crouch)	2

6 to 4 agst Shylock. Won in a canter.

The Queen's Plate of 100 guineas. Heats, two miles.

Mr. John Day's The Hero, 4 yrs, 7st 7lb .. .. (Wolfdog) 1

Mr. Lord's Kismet, Mr. Ridsdale's Rose, Mr. Copeland's Miller and Wolfdog were weighed for, but drawn at the post.

WEDNESDAY.

The Bury Stakes of 10 sovs each, for two yrs old. One mile. (3 Subs.)

Lord Warwick's Lalage, 8st 5lb	..	.. (Crouch)	1
Mr. Maddan's Otterburn, 8st 7lb	..	.. (Marson)	2

6 to 4 on Otterburn. Won by a length. Time, 2 min. 1 sec.

The County Handicap of 10 sovs each, and 50 added; gentlemen riders.

(2 Subs.)

Mr. Walter's Cavendish, aged, 10st 12lb	(Mr E S Davenport)	1
Mr. T. Dawson's The Magnet, 5 yrs, 11st 4lb	(Lord Strathmore)	2

The Great Warwickshire Stakes, of 10 sovs each. 13 Subs.

Capt. Harcourt's Ellardale, 8st 12lb .. .. walked over

The Warwick Cup, by Subs. of 10 sovs each, and 100 added. (17 Subs)

Mr. John Day's The Hero, 4 yrs, 8st 10lb	..	.. (A. Day)	1
Mr. Morre's Wolfdog, 5 yrs, 8st 13lb	..	.. (W. Boyce)	2

Betting: 5 to 4 on the Hero.—Won by three lengths.

The Town Plate of 80 sovs, added to a Handicap of 5 sovs each. Two miles.

(16 Subs.)

Sir C. Cockerell's Congress, 3 yrs, 5st 10lb	..	.. (Evans)	1
Mr. Sandford na Ennui, 4 yrs, 7st 8lb	..	.. (Simpson)	2

Won by a head, after a fine race: all-well up.

The Selling Stakes were won in four heats by Mr. Copeland's Cheapside, beating Lady Mallorie and eight others.

CRICKET.—ELEVEN OF ENGLAND V. EIGHTEEN OF SHEFFIELD. The match was resumed on Tuesday morning, and was continued to its termination in the presence of some 6000 or 7000 spectators. The play went in one way, and in the result, England found themselves vanquished by seventeen wickets.

SIR C. NAPIER'S SQUADRON.—The official accounts of the few fire-weather trial sailings of Sir C. Napier's squadron give the first place to the 84-gun ship *Vengeance*, Captain Lushington, one of the improved *Canopus* class; and the second to the *Queen*, 110, Captain Sir Henry Leeke. On the 22d ult., Sir Charles Napier hauled down his flag on board the *Queen*, and on the next day he was to leave Lisbon for the cruising ground off Cape Finisterre. The *Amphion*, 36, Captain Williams, did not return to Spithead, because her screw machinery is to be taken from her to replace that of the *Dragon* steam frigate, Captain Hall, were ordered to return thither by the 1st of September. Captain William A. Herringham (1837) is spoken of as likely to be flag captain to Rear-Admiral Sir G. Napier, K.C.B., in command of the Channel fleet, to succeed Captain A. Milne in command of the *St. Vincent*, the latter gallant officer returning to his duties as flag captain to Sir C. Ogle, Bart., at Portsmouth.

THE SEAMAN CONDEMNED TO DEATH.—The sentence of death on John Connor, seaman of the *Agincourt*, has been commuted to two years imprisonment, with hard labour.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

A valuable mass of red iron ore has been discovered at Llanharry, near Cowbridge (Wales), on the property of the Rev. T. Cronow. The yield of ore is abundant, and the quality excellent.

A letter has been received by a clergyman in the neighbourhood of Birmingham, in which Lord John Russell has distinctly implied the intention of the Government to appoint a day of thanksgiving for the abundant harvest when the season is more favoured.

The keepers of matrimonial offices in Paris have started a journal under the alluring title of the *Harem*. It is to serve as a medium of communication between persons who want to get marr ed. It is, in fact, to be an advertising paper for would-be-wives and would-be-husbands.

The *Sémaphore de Marseilles* states that an extensive house at Genoa has stopped payment, in consequence of enormous losses in corn. The capital involved is stated to be five millions of francs. Many houses in Marseilles are creditors to a considerable amount.

On the 1st of August, when in lat. 35 deg., long. 71 deg., 45 min., the schooner *John Howell*, Captain William Russell, bound from New York to Florida, caught fire. Captain Allen, of the *Pharsalia*, of Boston, notwithstand a heavy sea, boarded her, and succeeded in saving the lives of the master, officers, and crew, some of the vessel's stores, sails, &c., and three bags of American gold coin, containing 15,000 dollars, which he landed in Liverpool. Shortly after taking them off the magazine exploded, blowing the vessel up.

Last Saturday the conducting pipes of the Electric Telegraph Company, opening the communication between the central station in Lothbury, now rapidly approaching completion, and all places south of the metropolis, were laid down in King William-street and Princes-street. This Company will open direct lines of communication from this station to fifty of the principal towns in England during the ensuing three months.

The American papers announce the death of Mr. Amos Phelps, the eminent Anti-slavery Advocate. He died at Roxbury, on the 20th July, in the 56th year of his age.

The personal property of the late Admiral Sir Byam Martin has been valued at £120,000; that of Admiral Stopford at £40,000.

The arrangements for enabling the public to prepay the postage on foreign letters by means of stamps, are nearly completed. One shilling stamps will only be issued for the present, and the Post-offices entitled to sell them will be only those in some of the principal towns in the kingdom, until further arrangements can be made. The foreign stamps will be about the size of the penny postage stamps; they will be of an octagonal shape, and the colour of them will be green.

Captain Williams, the Inspector of Prisons for the Midland District, will succeed to the inspectorship of the home district, vacated by the death of Mr. Russell. Captain O'Brien will move from the Scotch district to the midland; and the inspector appointed for the Scotch district is Captain Kincaid, who has for many years been Governor of Bridewell prison.

Mr. Cobden reached St. Petersburg on the 18th ult. A letter has been received from him, dated the 19th, from which it appears that he was then about to set out for Moscow, and that on his return he would visit the great fair of Novogorod. As the Yorkshire election took place on the 7th of August, he would, in all probability, receive at St. Petersburg the first intelligence of that event. Mr. Cobden is expected to return home about the first week in October.

The Skipton extension of the Leeds and Bradford Railway was opened last week. The line runs through a magnificent country, the route presenting a succession of beautiful landscapes, surpassed on few railways in this country. The distance from Keighley to Skipton (about eleven miles) was performed in exactly half an hour.

We are glad to find that the loss of lives from the wreck of the *Caution*, of Hull, mentioned last week, was by no means so great as was stated. The wreck of the vessel is confirmed, but the number of persons lost does not exceed seventy.

Several letters, addressed to her Majesty from Osborne, have been opened on their transit to Scotland, and a strict investigation is being made to detect the inquisitorial personage who has been prying into the Royal secrets.

According to the last official census of Prussia, it had an entire population of 15,850,000 souls, of whom 9,250,000 were Protestants, 5,800,000 were Catholics, 196,000 Jews, 14,500 Mennonites, and 80,000 Greeks. The Prussian army numbers 115,900 men, of whom 14,950 are of the Royal Guard.

Franzen, one of the best poets of Sweden, died somewhat suddenly on the 16th ult.

The *Gazette* of Tuesday night contains a despatch from Lord Cowley, Acting Minister Plenipotentiary at the Sublime Porte, dated the 3rd of August last, inclosing the copy of a note addressed to him by the Turkish Minister for Foreign Affairs, officially communicating the intention of the Sublime Porte to blockade the coast of Albania.

A Conservative voter, a Mr. William Harris, of Sandwich, who has polled for the last three vote at Middleton, died on the 23rd ult. at the late in upwards of 100 years old, went from the scene of his former triumphs to Ash, and returned the same day. Mr. Harris was born at Sevenhampton, in the parish of Highworth, Wilts, April 17, 1747, and is now in the enjoyment of good health and clear faculties.

The *Hamburg Horsenhalle* announces that the Director of a Literary Society in London has offered Mdlle. de Luzy £1000 for a course of lectures on the French language and literature.

Communications from Germany leave little doubt that the Congress for Postal Reform at that country will be held in October next at Dresden. Hanover has assented, and the few objections made by Bavaria wil be easily waived at the Congress. All the principal postal administrations of Germany are agreed on the urgency of reform.

A rumour is current that several more Catholic Bishops are to be added to the Episcopal body in England, and that Liverpool and Manchester are each among the sees which will be augmented by subdivision.

The Duke and Duchess of Norfolk have sent £50 to the Treasurer of the London Subscription for the purchase of Shakspeare's house at Stratford-upon-Avon.

A Vienna letter in the *Cologne Gazette* states that the Archduchess of Parma, Maria Louisa, intends, in consequence of ill-health, to resign her sovereignty, and fix her residence at Vienna. The Duchies of Parma, Piacentia, and Guastella will, in that case, go to the Duke of Lucca.

Sir George Larpent, as Chairman of the Committee for Extending Steam Communication between Australia, India, and England, has received information from Sydney that the Legislative Council of New South Wales has voted £600 per month out of the Colonial Revenues towards carrying out this great object.

The Scotch papers assert that the potato disease has manifested itself in a most industrious form near Greenock. There are four or five fields where the blight appearance cannot be met with, and, in many cases, they are entirely blackened.

A partridge of perfectly white plumage was shot on the 1st of September by Mr. Aikman, of Broughton, near Carmai.

Advices from Odessa of the 16th of August state that a great calm prevails in the corn markets, and that the sellers are manifesting a disposition to do business at reduced prices.

Out of 176 passengers who left Liverpool in the ship *Virginius*, for Grosse Isle, the extraordinary number of 158 died on the passage of fever, and no fewer than 180 were ill on landing.

The Austrian Government has declared that the Magyare or Hungarian language shall be the official language in Transylvania. This is a new triumph for the national party, which has a population of 1,500,000 over the German population, which only consists of 500,000.

The late Dr. Griffiths, Bishop of Olena, Roman Catholic Bishop of the London district, has left by his will the whole of his property, freehold, copyhold, and personal (the latter valued at £4000), to his friend the Rev. Edward Murphy, of Dannmore-lane, Essex Bridge, in the county of Dublin. The other executor named in the will was the Rev. Francis Tuite, of Golden-square, since deceased. The will is dated the 26th of September, 1836

Among the remarkable features of the present age is the intention of bringing the "Antipodes" within *sixty-four* days post of London. To accomplish this great object the Crown has granted a liberal Royal Charter to the "India and Australia Steam Packet Company," by which the two largest and most important sections of the British Empire, India and Australia, will be brought with certainty and economy within thirty days' distance of each other, and the whole four settlements in the Eastern Hemisphere placed in the Southern Pacific will be united by steam navigation with the parent State.

Letters from Rome allude to a report current there that an Envoy from the Court of St. James's, in the person of Lord Minto, is on his way to the Papal Court. A similar report has been circulated in London.

A rag and bone-dealer, at Shrewsbury, in a railway compensation case heard last week, declared that he did business to the amount of £1000 a-week.

The sum of £300,000 is to be expended yearly, for the next four years, in completing the Ganges Canal. This work will open one of the finest and most fertile regions of India to European intercourse and irrigation.

We are sorry to hear that Mr. Dixon, M.P. for Carlisle, has been suffering from a very severe and very alarming attack of illness.

Last Saturday John M'Donnell, Esq., was unanimously elected Deputy-Governor of the Bank of Ireland, in the room of the late James Jamieson Esq.

Accounts from Mayence state that the Prussian Government, with the other States having possessions on the Rhine, intend submitting to the Conference assembled at Mayence, a proposition for reducing, by 50 per cent, the charges upon vessels navigating the Rhine, but preserving the same classification as at present.

We believe it is now pretty certain that, from the 6th of April next, when the current taxes year ends, the window duty will either be entirely repealed, or the present number (eight) now chargeable, altered.

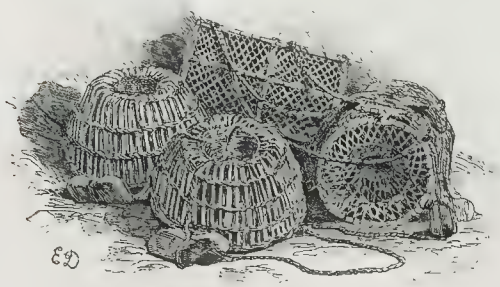
LOBSTER FISHING.—DRAWN BY DUNCAN.

LOBSTER FISHING.

Mr. Duncan has chosen for the locality of this British Fishery, the harbour at Folkestone, where the fishermen in the foremost boat are taking up their creels, or lobster-pots. These creels, or cruives, are made of dry osier, and resemble basket-work. They are constructed on the same principle as the wire mouse-trap, but the aperture, instead of being on the side, is at the top. Within the creel, the bait, consisting of garbage, is fastened at the bottom, and the creel is then dropped in some favourable situation, stones of sufficient weight being fastened in the inside to sink it. A line is fastened to the creel, and at the upper end of the line is attached a cork, which floats on the surface. By this means, the place where the creel is sunk is known to the fishermen, who usually set several creels at one time. The bait is easily seen by the lobsters, which, entering the creel at the aperture, find, like a mouse in a wire-trap, that escape is hopeless; the difficulty of egress being increased by the entrance being overhead. Crabs, prawns, and shrimps, are frequently found captured in the same creel with lobsters. When the fishermen have sunk the whole of their creels, they have still some time left to proceed further out to sea for other fish before it is necessary to visit them. When a few hours have elapsed, the fishermen return to their creels, one of them rowing, and the other keeping a look-out for the floats, and taking out of the creels whatever has been captured. Sometimes, however, lobsters are taken by nets, baited with garbage; and, in some countries, by torch-light, with the aid of a wooden instrument, which acts like a forceps or a pair of tongs. The minimum size of lobsters offered for sale is fixed by 10 and 11 William III., c. 24, at eight inches from the tip of the nose to the end of the middle fin of the tail.

Lobsters are found in great abundance on our rocky coasts. The Scilly Isles and the Land's End abound with lobsters, as well as several places on the Scotch shores, particularly about Montrose, whence Pennant states the number brought annually, in well-boats, in his time, to have been 60,000 or 70,000. But the principal lobster fishery is on the coast of Norway; whence, it is believed, about a million lobsters are annually imported into London. Those of Heligoland are, however, esteemed the best; they are of a deeper black colour, and their flesh is firmer than those brought from Norway. The lobster is of ancient repute as food; for, Aristotle, in his "History of Animals," gives a most faithful and elaborate account of the species which is still an inhabitant of the Mediterranean.

The fecundity of the lobster is profuse, 12,444 eggs having been counted under the tail of one female lobster. "The process of changing the skin, which fishermen have observed to take place, is as follows:—At certain seasons, the shell of the lobster grows soft, the animal swells its body, the seams open, and the claws burst at the joints. When the shell has thus become loose upon the body, the animal makes a second effort, and, by a tremendous spasmodic motion, casts it off. In this state the liberated but defenceless fish retires into holes in the rock. The released body now suddenly pushes its growth. In about eight-and-forty hours, a fresh concretion of humour upon the surface, i. e., a new shell, is formed, adapted in every part to the increased dimensions of the animal."—*Paley's Natural Theology, with Notes by Lord Brougham and Sir Charles Bell.*



LOBSTER POTS.

The "Great Britain" Steamer.—The inspection of this noble ship has been brought to a close, and all the scientific men who have been engaged in the examination agree in the opinion that she is quite sound, and free from all material damage to her hull. The *Liverpool Times* says the bottom of the vessel is but slightly injured; the only dings of any consequence being one of about ten feet long, amid ships. The man on board say that this was caused by the working of the vessel during the heavy gales which she encountered in November last. This, however, will be easily repaired, and, with the exception of some few holes and loose rivets, is the only damage done to that part of the vessel—a fact which, considering the exposed situation in which she was stranded, reflects the utmost credit on all the hands connected with her. The upper works and cabins of this noble specimen of naval architecture, as may be anticipated, are much injured, as is the stern, outside stern-post, and all the after end of the vessel, which was more particularly exposed to the roll of the sea as she lay ashore in Dundrum. As yet nothing positive is known as to the intentions of the proprietors with respect to her further and final repairs. In the opinion of many, the great difficulty will be the engine; for it is well known that it has never yet fairly answered the expectations of its constructors. It has, however, been most minutely inspected, and it has been pronounced to be quite as good as ever it was. It was built to work 1000-horse power, but the general impression is, that even with the improved boilers, repaired last summer, it never worked more than 600-horse power, even at its best speed. In addition to this drawback, the indisputable inefficiency of the chain-belt, by which the screw was worked, must itself lead to serious alterations in the engine, if it should again be placed in her. It was a notorious fact, to all who ever crossed the Atlantic in her, that she had to be stopped nearly every day in order to adjust this complicated chain. In fact, we believe, if she had returned safely from her last trip, that two new cog wheels would have been substituted for it, by which it was anticipated that the screw could be more effectively worked.

CRANOE CHURCH.

The foundation-stone of this handsome Church was laid at Cranoe, near Uppingham, Rutland, on the 17th ult., with the usual ceremony upon such occasions, by the Rev. John Harwood Hill, A.B., Rector of Cranoe, in the presence of the Rev. W. Hombersley and Mr. Thomas Foster, the Churchwardens, and the numerous and respectable tenantry of the Earl of Cardigan.

The style of architecture is the Perpendicular of the fifteenth century; the design is by Mr. J. G. Bland, architect, of Dingley. The works are now rapidly progressing, under the superintendence of the eminent builders, Messrs. Thompson and Ruddle, of Peterborough.

The total cost of the whole works will be £1400, and the Church will be completed by Christmas.

The principal subscribers are the Queen Dowager, the Duke of Rutland, the Earls of Cardigan, Howe, Jardwicke, and Gainsborough; Countess of Chichester, Lord Curzon, Bishop of Peterborough, &c.

NEW CHURCH AT CRANOE

SCENE FROM "CYMBELINE," AT SADLER'S WELLS THEATRE.

THE THEATRES.

SADLER'S WELLS.

We have engraved a scene from the very successful revival of "Cymbeline," at Sadler's Wells Theatre. It is the second scene of the fourth act—"Before the Cave," in which *Belarius, Guaderius, Arviragus,* and *Imogene* enter from the cave, and the heart-sick youth is tended by the hunters:—

> "So sick I am not:—yet I am not well:
> But not so citizen a wanton as
> To seem to die ere sick: so please you, leave me;
> Stick to your journal course: the breach of custom
> Is breach of all. I am ill; but your being by me
> Cannot amend me: Society is no comfort
> To one not sociable: I'm not very sick,
> Since I can reason of it. Pray you, trust me here,
> I'll rob none but myself; and let me die,
> Stealing so poorly."

The play has been repeated with increased effect, since our first notice of the revival.

ADELPHI.

Mr. Stirling Coyne's new extravaganza (brought out on Thursday night), the scene of which is laid at Stratford, of course, derives its temporary interest from the fact of the approaching sale of the Shakspearean house, but would, at any time, pass muster as a good-natured satire upon the notorious deviation of popular taste in other than a Shakspearean direction. The plot anticipates the event at the Auction Mart, and supposes that Mr. Wright, a splendid type of the *genus* "Gent," has, in order to obtain the celebrity which the giving "spreads," hallooing, extravagant dressing, and other efforts have failed to procure him, purchased the house at Stratford. He resolves (after the manner of divers as respectable enthusiasts) to pass the night in his new purchase, and goes to sleep in a huge box in the room in which the poet is said to have been born. *Shakspeare* appears, capitally personated by O. Smith, and summons around him his principal creations; and their dialogue, liberally intermixed with parodied songs, contains hits at everybody in any way connected with the legitimate or illegitimate drama. After half an hour's mirth, much relished by the house, *Ariel* warns off the apparitions, and the Gent, who has been an astonished partaker of the revel, disappears into his box, to be awakened *anon in reples.*

A kind of apotheosis of Shakspeare, with a pretty scene, and plenty of blue fire, ends the piece. Wright, who has the only part in the affair, played quietly and quaintly, and was encored in a parody, entitled "I'm a Gent." The extravaganza was applauded; and, as a *pièce de circonstance,* will answer its purpose.

The Marylebone Theatre has been well attended since our last. Sheridan Knowles's charming play of the "Hunchback" has been produced in an excellent manner, as regards scenery and appointments. The characters, from first to last, are well filled; Mrs. Warner's *Julia,* Miss Angell's *Helen,* Mr. Graham's *Master Walter,* and Mr. Vining's *Clifford,* being entitled to special commendation. The *Observer* critic, by the way, describes the locale of this theatre as "in the north-western suburb of the metropolis, on a portion of the estate once held by the Knights Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem, in the centre of a district used in the days of Elizabeth as a 'Royal Chase,' and where, as late as the reign of the last George but one, footpads harboured, and highwaymen were frequent."

Astley's.—A stupendous novelty is announced for this theatre—a very fine male elephant, brought by Captain Stevens, in the ship *Persia,* from Ceylon.

The season for *al fresco* entertainments is drawing to a close. The Director's Benefit has been given at Vauxhall.—At the Surrey Zoological Gardens, an ingenious native of Alabama, U.S., has constructed a "magic aerial bridge" across the sheet of water at the back of the orchestra, the supports of which taper to one inch square, in the centre of the water-way; yet, upon the foot-tread laid on this, thirteen or fourteen persons cross at once in safety: the "magic" being the application of the longitudinal fibre of the wood, so that every portion supports an equal share of the strain.—At Cremorne Gardens, there was a night balloon ascent, with fireworks, on Monday; the aeronauts being Messrs. Gale, Coxwell, and Gonlston, who, after a pleasant journey, descended in safety, on Thornton Heath, near Croydon.

There have been *Shakspearean Lectures* given in various parts of the country; in some cases with the view of aiding the subscription for purchasing Shakspeare's House. At a performance, which had not this inducement, given in the Council Chamber, at Hertford, on Monday evening, there were but two persons present!

LIEUTENANT MUNRO.

We this week give a portrait of Lieutenant Munro, and with it some authentic particulars of his family and personal history, with respect to which the most erroneous statements have been published; in the different versions that have been given, Lieutenant Munro has been confounded with other persons, and represented as doing things of which he was not conscious. To correct these errors, he had, by the advice of his solicitor, drawn up a rough sketch of his father's services and his own career, which was to have been placed in the hands of Mr. Clarkson, the eminent Counsel, to be used in his defence, on the late trial; but the documents were not ready till too late, and, in fact, were not used. We have been favoured with a perusal of these documents, and are thus enabled to publish the only authentic details of the life of Lieut. Munro that has yet appeared. The first is a brief sketch of the military services of his father:—

Lieutenant John Munro went to the East Indies about 1785, in the 73d Regiment, which had been recently raised in Scotland by Lord Macleod, and was known as the Macleod Highlanders. The regiment was called, soon after its arrival at Madras, to the performance of very arduous duties in the field, and served in those campaigns under the command of Sir Eyre Coote, Sir Hector Munro, the Marquis Cornwallis, and Lord Harris. It took a very prominent part in the numerous battles, sieges, and operations directed against Hyder Ali, Tippoo Saib, and their allies, including the French, at subsequent periods of the war.

Lieut. John Munro was present in all the battles and sieges in which his regiment took part for ten years after its arrival in India, and distinguished himself during that period by many acts of the most devoted gallantry, which have been certified by the testimony of officers under whom he served, and are well known in the north of Scotland from the accounts given of them by many persons who knew him in India. Of his bravery, as shown whenever he had an opportunity, the following is an example. At the storming of Bangalore, when the assault was checked, and the officer who commanded it—a Lieut. Duncan—cut off from his men by several of the enemy, Lieutenant Munro singly cleared a way to Lieutenant Duncan's aid. The officer in command of the fort was killed, our troops were able to enter the breach, and the fortress was carried. Lieutenant Duncan made a very gratifying report of the services of Munro to the officer in command, and always acknowledged that he owed his life to him, and that his gallant conduct was of the greatest benefit as an example. Lieutenant Munro was afterwards known in his regiment by the name of the above fortress.

In the various battles, sieges, and other affairs with the enemy in which Lieut. Munro took part in India, he received several severe wounds; his lower front teeth were shot out; he lost the use of his left arm by a cannon shot; he was severely ruptured in his exertions to enter a breach, the scaling ladders being too short; he was shot in the shoulder and thigh; he received, besides, various other injuries by splinters from cannon shot; he was nearly blown up in action, by an explosion of powder, and had, besides, many extraordinary escapes from being killed in the other battles, sieges, and assaults in which he was engaged.

Lieutenant Munro was sent home after a service of ten years in India, his health severely injured from the effects of the very severe and long-continued fatigues he had undergone in a hot climate; the wound in his arm did not heal for a considerable time afterwards, and he was in a most precarious and shattered condition. He had received very ample testimonials of his gallant conduct in India, from the Marquis Cornwallis, and other officers under whom he had served there; and, upon his arrival in London, he presented them at the Horse Guards, and was soon after promoted by the Duke of York for his gallantry. From the serious nature of Lieutenant Munro's wounds he was unable to serve again in the field after his return from India, but he did duty, at various times, to the end of the, war, in garrisons in Great Britain, Ireland, and the Channel Islands.

Lieutenant John Munro married a few years after his return from India, and settled his family at Fain, in Ross-shire. He had a large family, of whom there are still living three sons and six daughters, and his widow.

The following is abridged from a paper also drawn up, for the purpose above mentioned, by Lieut. Munro himself:—

My attachment to the Army has existed from my boyhood, or even my childhood. My father was a magistrate in Ross-shire, for many years after he left or retired from the service, and he often had to give certificates to pensioners, to enable them to draw their pensions: those of them who had served with my father in India had a bed made for them in our house, when they came from a distance for their certificates, and they were in the habit of repeating to me upon these occasions, the accounts of the various battles, sieges, and skirmishes, in which they had been engaged, and particularly those in which my father had distinguished himself; and thus I became fond of the service.

My father encouraged my attachment to the army, and I was always destined in my youth, for that service. A General Officer, who was a most kind friend to my family, offered my father to get me appointed to an Ensigncy in his own regiment, but it was considered by him that I was too young at the time, and indeed I had not then left school. When I became old enough for the service, I could not obtain a commission, in consequence of the numbers of young officers that had been put upon half-pay on account of the peace. Many applications were made for me, but the answers were always

LIEUTENANT MUNRO.

the same, viz., that it was quite out of the question for some time. When I found that there was no hope of getting them into the army, I went out to the West Indies, but I still kept urging my friends to get me a commission. I also knew that they continued to endeavour to meet my views in that respect; and after I had been in Grenada between two and three years, I heard that there was to be an augmentation of some regiments to the strength of the army, and, for fear of losing a chance of getting appointed to one of them, I took a passage for England by the first opportunity that offered. Upon my arrival in London, I was greatly discouraged by learning that the regiments were completed to their establishments; but I soon made a personal application at the Horse Guards for an Ensigncy. I was very kindly received, the Duke of York acknowledging that I had claims on account of my father's services; but as I had not been noted when applications had been previously made for me, I was told, by Sir Herbert Taylor, that it would be at least two years before I could be appointed to a regiment; I was at the same time advised to return to Scotland to my friends until I got an Ensigncy; but I knew that I had put my father to more expense than he could well afford, with his limited income and large family, in fitting me out for the West Indies, and I would not upon any account add to his embarrassments. My friends in the West Indies also pressed me strongly, before leaving them, to return to them, and that my services should be attended to by them if I did not get a commission; but I declined doing either, and resolved, if I could obtain the sanction of the Duke of York, to enlist into one of the new regiments in the Household Brigade, for the purpose of learning my duty more intimately (as I imagine), and being thereby qualified to become a more useful officer than I might otherwise be. The Duke of York intimated his consent to my plan through Sir Herbert Taylor, and I was promised a commission at a favourable opportunity. I had the good fortune to enter one of the best regiments in the service, viz., the Royal Horse Guards; it was also commanded at the time by one of the kindest-hearted men I ever knew—the late Major-General Clement Hill. I had also a very kind Captain, Colonel William Lennox, who took a good deal of interest about me, and does so, I believe, to the present day. Still there was much to be gone through that very few people can form a correct idea of, unless they should happen to have adopted my mode of proceeding to obtain a commission; but I believe that very few have done so. However, I did my duty to the utmost of my ability, and I believe I gave satisfaction to those placed over me; at any rate, I know I tried to do so. Soon after I had learned my exercise, I was promoted to be a non-commissioned officer. I was selected at the recommendation of the Sergeant-Major, and continued to train men for my regiment for several years afterwards, during which time I was gradually rising in the usual way of rotation among the non-commissioned officers; and I also believe I then acquired the goodwill of all the regiment. I was considered qualified as to my knowledge of drill and military exercises by the opportunities time afforded me, and I lost no opportunity of improving my knowledge of the profession I had made choice of. When I had been about six years and a half in the Royal Horse Guards, an opportunity occurred for me obtaining the Adjutancy of the regiment, which my commanding officer was very anxious that I should succeed him in. I then obtained the Ensigncy that had been promised to me by the Duke of York, for my father's services, but I had to pay the difference of the value between an Ensign's commission in the line, which was worth £400, and a Cornet's commission in the Blues, which cost £1200. My father was struck with paralysis when he heard that I had lost my commission; and the fine old soldier's grey hairs were driven to the grave with sorrow by the misfortunes of his son; and my poor wife and mother have been nearly at times out of their senses by the misfortunes and ruin that have overtaken us.

MUSIC.

MUSICAL TOURS.—Mdlle. Lind is by this time delighting the amateurs in Scotland. Her last engagement is for two concerts in Norwich, at the end of this month, when she leaves England for Berlin. Grisi, Mario, and Tamburini, Hatton, with Lavenu as accompanist, sang at an evening concert on the 7th at Newcastle-on-Tyne, and on the 8th at Berwick-on-Tweed. On the 9th, they were to sing at an evening concert at Glasgow, and on the next evening at Edinburgh. On the 13th they will sing at Liverpool, on the 14th at Manchester, and on the 16th at a morning concert at Chester, terminating their tour. Grisi and Mario then depart for Paris, to begin the campaign at the Théâtre Italien, on the 1st of October. Tamburini goes to St. Petersburg, where he will remain until the opening of the Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden, in the spring. Mdlle. Alboni, Mdlle. Corbari, the *bajo cantoo* Rovère, with Mr. Lindsey Sloper, as pianist and accompanyist, have been very successful in their concerts at the principal towns in Ipswich, Bury St. Edmunds, Nottingham, and Sheffield, were brilliant attended. The Concert, by the Philharmonic Society, on Thursday week, was most fashionably patronised. On Friday morning they sang at Leicester, and on Saturday morning at Wakefield. Last Monday night, they gave a Concert in Derby. On Tuesday, an evening Concert; on Wednesday, at Leeds; on Thursday, at Newcastle-under-Lyne; last night (14th), at Carlisle; and this night, at Kendal. On the 13th and 14th, they join the Grisi-Mario party in Concerts at Liverpool and Manchester. On the 16th, they go to Shrewsbury; on the 17th, to Burmingham; and on the 18th the tour will be finished by a morning concert at Leamington. Rovère will then depart for Barcelona (Spain), where he will remain until he returns to the Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden, in March. Mdlle. Corbari joins the Italian troupe in Paris, returning with them to Covent Garden at Leamington. Mr. Wilson is singing in the south of England. The Distin family have been at St. Leonard's and Hastings. Mr. Willy has been giving Promenade Concerts in Rochester. Signor Zerulini has given a Concert at Tunbridge Wells. Mr. Lover, the Irish singer, and Sivori, the violinist, are still travelling in the United States, where Charles Horn, the composer, is about to return. Mr. Mauvers, the tenor, and his daughter, Miss Mauvers, with Signor A. Guglini, are also about to take a Transatlantic trip, in imitation of the Seguins.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, COVENT GARDEN.—The following *artistes* have signed engagements with Mr Bunn, for the season 1848:—Mdme. Grisi, Mdme. Persiani, Mdlle. Castellan, Mdlle. Alboni, Mdlle. Steffanoni, Mdlle. Corbari, and Mdme. Bosoni, Signori Mario, Salvi, and Lavia (tenors); Ron oni, Tamburini (barigones); Mariel, Tagliafico, Polonini, and Rovère (basses). Negociations are pending with other singers of not .

THE GLOUCESTER MUSICAL FESTIVAL.—Mr Arnott, the conductor, is actively engaged with the Committee of Management, in making preparations for this meeting of the three choirs. The principal vocalists will be:—Mdme. Caradori-Allan, Mdlle. Albini, Mrs. Weiss (late Miss Barrett, who is a native of Gloucester), Miss Dolby, a d the sisters Misses A. and M. Williams; Messrs. Lockey, T. Williams, Weiss, Herr Standigl, and facetious John Parry. There will be four sacred Morning Performances in the Cathedral, and three Evening Concerts, at the Shire Hall: a Ball, terminating the meeting on Friday evening. Mendelssohn's "Elijah" and Handel's "Messiah" will be the leading features of the sacred selection.

DRURY LANE THEATRE.—There have been divers statements as to the plans of M. Jullien for the operatic campaign; but, until the return of the composer from Milan, it will be impossible to give a correct list of the *artistes* engaged. Many names already announced will be found to be erroneous. Berlioz is certainly the musical Director and Conductor.

PRINCESS' THEATRE.—We believe it is now arranged that Mdme Thillon will sing at this theatre in November.

SURREY THEATRE.—Mr. Bunn is actively engaged in preparing for his forthcoming op. ratic campaign at this establishment.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—Like a prudent general, Mr. Lumley keeps his plans secret until they are ripe for execution; but the re-appearance of Mdlle. Lind has been officially announced—a fact enough to stamp the season 1848 with intense interest.

FOREIGN MUSICAL NEWS.

The opening of the Parisian Académie Royale has been announced for the 16th, but we learn that it is not likely to take place before the 13th or 15th. Halevy's "Juive" will be the opening work; in which Duprez, it is anticipated, will create a great sensation; his bepos of six months having restored his voice in a great measure. Halevy has composed a new *pas de cinq*, in which Mdlles. Dumilatre, Maria, Fleury, and Forster, are to dance. "Charles the Sixth," of Halevy, will be the next opera, in which Mdlle. Lutzenon will play *Isabella of Bavaria*, with a new air composed for her by Halevy. Barroilhet appears in "Charles the Sixth," "Robert le Diable," and the "Huguenots," of Meyerbeer, entirely remounted, are in preparation. Miss Birch is to make her *début* in *Adelaide*, in Rossini's "William Tell." Verdi's new opera is to be called "Jerusalem." It is by them based upon Donizetti's "Lombardi," adapted for the French singers. There is to be a divertissement in the third act in the seraglio, the music for which is to be set for the Sax-horns.

The interior of the house is white and gold, with crimson draperies, as at our Royal Italian Opera, Covent-Garden. The old drop scene, representing the presentation of the patent for the Grand Opera to Lulli, by Louis XIV. remains, but the ceiling, by M. Cicéri, is entirely clearing, as a subject, Orpheus presenting the celebrated musicians to the Gods of Olympus.

Meyerbeer has returned to Berlin in excellent health. Spontini, the composer, is in Paris.

Madame Viardot Garcia is at her country seat, near Paris. She is engaged at Berlin for three months, from January next. She is not engaged at Drury-Lane Theatre, as has been stated.

Mdlle. Steffanoni and the basso, Signor Marini, are engaged at the Pergola, in Florence, up to the period of their return to London in the spring.

Lablache and Tagliafico returned to Paris, for the Italian Opera season.

Wallace, the composer, is in Vienna; and Benedict in Stuttgardt. Balfe, after his tour with Mdlle. Lind, goes to Paris. Costa is about to make a tour in Germany.

MDLLE. ALBONI.—The success of this great contralto in the provinces has been tremendous. The most rapturous encores have attended her "Una voce" the Tyrolese air from "Rudy," "In questo semplice"—the Drinking Song, from "Lucrezia," "I segreto," &c. She sings at the Gloucester Festival on the 21st instant, and then leaves for Pesth, in Hungary; after which she goes to Italy, and returns for Covent Garden in April.

MR. AND MADAME OURY.—This violinist and his *cara sposa*, the celebrated *pianiste*, were expressly invited from Brighton to attend a musical party given by the Duke and Duchess of Somerset at their mansion in Park-lane, on Tuesday last, when the Prince and Princess Doria Pamphili (previous to their return to Rome), the Duchess of Inverness, and a select family circle, were entertained at dinner.

MADAME BISHOP.—This vocalist appeared at the Park Theatre in New York, on the 4th of August, in an English version of Donizetti's "Linda." She was well received, but the critics are divided as to her talents.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*W. J.*"—*Black has the better position; but, with the Bishops on different colours it would be difficult for him to win.*

"*A. Z. B. V.*"—*Much too long.*

"*Padang Coffee.*"—*To make a finished player, great practice, and a long and patient study of the best works, are absolutely indispensable. The "Chess-Player's Handbook,' just published, may be got of any bookseller in Europe.*

"*S. S. H.*"—*The solution of Enigma No. 185 is not difficult: try again.*

"*Gerald.*"—*Bilguer's Handbook may be got of Williams and Norgate, the Foreign Booksellers: the price is about 14s.*

"*V.*"—*Assail.—It is not allowable to Castle when you are in check.*

"*R. I.*"—*We have some thoughts of adopting your suggestion when the present Volume is completed.*

"*E. A. S.*"—*Under certain restrictions, the Pawn has the privilege of taking an adverse Pawn en passing. See the Rules of the Game, in any rudimentary Treatise*

"*H. W.*"—*The Problems shall be examined.*

"*A. G. Mc. C.*"—*It wants simplicity. With a little study, however, it is evident, you will soon acquire the art of constructing positions of interest; so do not despair.*

"*Wallace*"—*Certainly not. See the Laws of the Game*

"*Z. T.*"—*You should send the analysis. We have no time to examine anonymous problems, which, in some cases out of ten, turn out valueless.*

"*F. H. R.*"—*The law respecting 50 (not 20) moves can only come into operation towards the close of the game, when one party has a mating force, and the other is comparatively helpless.*

"*C. E. R.*"—*We believe the Enigma to be quite correct. A solution shall be given shortly. Many thanks for the Problems, of which we shall gladly avail ourselves*

"*C. H. L.*"—*It shall be looked to. The correction seems feasible enough.*

"*W. T.*"—*Apply to Hastings for a complete set of the "Chess Player's Chronicle." With that you have a chess library in itself.*

"*C. B. S.*," *New York.*—*We hope we this the packet has duly reached you.*

"*Sopracuta.*"—*In Enigma 194, play the Rook to Q B 6th on the first move; the rest is easy*

"*M. P.*"—*A non sequitur. It is the perfect integrity of the Problems which renders your pretended solutions so finger nous ridiculous. Examine them again carefully, and you will soon find your error.*

"*J. L.*" "*E. G. D.*" "*G. A. H.*" "*J. R. S.*" "*E. T.*" "*A. Z. B. V.*" "*F. N.*," "——," "*Seth.*" "*T. R. S.*" "*W. J.*" "*J. P. T.*" "*G. K.*" "*W. P.*" "*F. G.*," *see the note appended to our solution.*

"*Q. B.*"—*It is pronounced as if the u were omitted. 2. The St. George's Chess Club is at No. 8, Cavendish-square; the London Chess Club at the George and Vulture Hotel, Cornhill.*

"*W. T.*"—*A problem admitting of a solution in less than the stipulated number of moves is worthless as a composition.*

"*Mentemus.*"—*A trifling subscription of 4s. 4d. per quarter will obtain you "The Chess Player's Chronicle" weekly, postage free. Your first attempt at a problem, like most other first attempts, is a failure. Mate may be effected half-a-dozen ways*

Solutions by "*I. H. S.*" "*S. S. H.*," "*W. J.*," "*Philo-Chess.*" "*Bromhall.*," "*Fleetnose.*" "*R. T.*" "*M. P.*," "*Ivy Arpus.*" "*I. O. U.*," "*A. G. Mc. C.*," "*G. A. H.*," and "*W. L.*" *are correct.*

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM NO. 188.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q to K B 8th (ch)	R to his 8th	4. K to Kt sq	B is moved
2. Q to her Kt 4th (ch)	K to B 7th or 8th	5. Q to her B sq (ch)	B is interposed
3. Q to K 4th (ch)	K to his 8th	6. Q to her B 3d	

Mate.

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM NO. 189.

This position may be solved in three moves, thus:—

1. R to B 8th (ch)	2. Q to Q 4th	3. Q takes Q, mate
2. Q to K R 4th (ch)	Q to K Kt 4th	

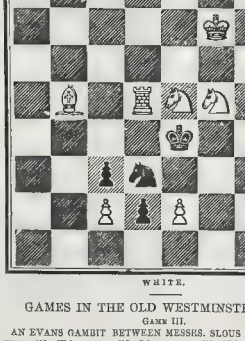
It is certainly surprising how the maker could have overlooked so palpable a mode of winning.

PROBLEM, NO. 190.

By MR. MC. G—Y.

White mates in four moves.

BLACK



WHITE.

GAMES IN THE OLD WESTMINSTER CLUB.

GAME III.

AN EVANS GAMBIT BETWEEN MESSRS. SLOUS AND WALKER.

WHITE (MR. W.)	BLACK (MR. S.)	WHITE (MR. W.)	BLACK (MR. S.)
1. K P two	K P two	21. K to Kt sq	Q H P one
2. K Kt to B 3d	Q Kt to B 3d	22. B to Q Kt 2d	B to Q Kt 2d
3. B to Q B 4th	B to Q B 4th	23. K Kt to Kt 5th (c)	P takes Kt
4. Q Kt P two	B takes Kt P	24. Q tr her B 3d	Kt from K B 2d, to K 4th
5. Q P P one	B to B 4th		
6. Castles	B to Q Kt 3d	25. P takes Kt	Kt takes P
7. Q P two	P takes P	26. R to K B 5th	R takes R
8. P takes P	Q P one	27. P takes R	Q to Q B 3d
9. Q P one	Q Kt to K 2d	28. Q to K Kt 3d (d)	Kt takes B
10. B to Q Kt 3d	K B P one (a)	29. B takes K Kt P (ch)	K to Kt sq (e)
11. K Kt to Q 4th	B takes Kt	30. R to K 7th	R to K sq
12. B takes B	K Kt to R 3d	31. K B P one	R takes R
13. Kt to Q 2d	K Kt to B 2d (b)	32. P takes R	Q takes K Kt P (ch)
14. K B two	Castles		
15. Q Kt to K B 3d	Q Kt to K Kt 3d	33. Q takes Q	B takes Q (ch)
16. Q to her 3d	K to R sq	34. K takes B	K to B 2d
17. B to R sq	Q R P one	35. B to K B 6th	K takes P
18. B to Q Kt 2d	Q B P two	36. B takes P (ch)	K to K 3d
19. P takes P (an passing)	P takes P	37. K to B 3d	K to K 4th
20. B to Q R 3d	Q to Q Kt 3d (ch)	38. B to K 7th	Kt to Q 7th (ch)
		And wins.	Kt to K 6th

(a) In the present day, the move recommended for the defence is, 10. K Kt to B 3d.
(b) Black has contrived to get into tolerably safe quarters, irregular and unpromising as his defence at first appeared
(c) This is ingenious, but it does not turn out so well as it deserves.
(d) Giving up a piece to such a compositor was, indeed, a desperate venture.
(e) White would evidently have drawn the game, had the Bishop been taken.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 102.—By H. PREDUS.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
K at Q B 7th	K at his 3d	K at Q 5th	
B at Q B 2d	P s at K 2d and Q 2d	P s at K B 3d, Q 4th, and Q B 3d	

White to play, and Mate in three moves.

No. 103.—By C. F. H.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
K at Q 2nd	K at Q R 5th	B at Q Kt 3d	5th, and Q R 4th
B at Q B 5th	P s at Q B 3d, Q Kt 2d, and Q R 3d	P at Q B 2nd	

White to play, and Mate in five moves.

No. 104. By the Same.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
K at K B 2nd	K at his 4th	P at K Kt 4th, and K B 3d	Kt at Q Kt 6th
Q at K Kt 4th	Q at her 2d		P s at K B 5th, K 3rd, and Q R 5th
B at Q 3d	R at K B 3d		
Kt at K 7th	Kt at K Kt 4th		

White to play, and Mate in three moves.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—The stoppage of another old established firm in the corn trade was announced this morning. The liabilities are stated at £100,000. During the present week, and fresh up to-day, the arrivals of English wheat have been on a very limited scale The attendance of both town and country buyers being good and most of the provincial markets a-ding higher, the demand for all kinds of wheat, of home produce, was to-day quick, in some instances, selected qualities sold at an advance of 1s per quarter. At the close of business a good clearance was effected. The imports of foreign wheat continue large Very fine parcels were held for more money, but the middling and inferior kinds were neglected, though offered at late rates Very few samples of English barley were on show Sales progressed slowly for a blanch, at Monday's figures. The malt trade was in a very inactive state, and prices had a downward tendency. Malt from foreign ports was more than supplied, yet, as the dealers are short of stores, the trade was firm at full currencies Beans, peas, Indian corn, and flour as last noticed

ARRIVALS.—English, wheat, 3480; barley, 4761; oats, 200 quarters. Irish wheat, ——; barley ——; oats, ——. Foreign wheat, 12,100; barley ——, oats, 36,710 Flour, 3,720 sacks and 1,964 barrels. Malt, 2570 quarters

MARK LANE.—Wheat, sales and prices of 44s to 52s duto, white 50s to 56s. North and midland, rod 44s to 48s; ditto white 52s 52s, 53s to 58s grinding barley 22s to 30s distilling 32s to 34s; malting ditto, 32s to 34s. Malt, fine 72s to 74s, fine pale, 68s to 70s, brown, 60s to 64s, Kingston and Ware, 68s to 70s. Chevalier, 68s to 72s. Tarbeans and pigeons white 37s to 39s; boilers, 34s to 36s; Tyneside and Cork black, 32s to 34s; grey peas, white 37s to 39s; maple, 34s to 36s; ditto, ditto, old, 40s to 42s, grey peas, 32s to 34s, rus, 42s to 43s; white, 42s to 47s, boilers, 45s to 50s, per quarter. Town-made flour, 38s to 40s; Suffolk, 36s to 38s Stockton, 34s; Yorkshire, 32s to 36s per 280 lbs. Foreign.—Barley, red wheat, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; barley, —s to —s; beans, —s to —s; oats, —s to —s. Foreign, red, —s to —s; extra, —s; white, —s to —s; extra, —s. Flour, —s to —s per barrel.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread, in the metropolis, are from 7½d to 8d; of household ditto, 6½d to 7d per 4lb loaf

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 36s 8d; barley, 30s 3d; oats, 25s 8d; rye, 32s 9d; beans, 35s 7d; peas, 34s 3d

The Six Weeks' Average.—Wheat, 46s 6d, barley, 40s 5d; oats, 32s 9d; rye, 42s 8d; beans, 45s 7d; peas, 44s 3d

THE.—The market has ruled very steady, since our last report, and prices are well supported in every description. The stock in bond continues to be reasonably moderate.

Sugar.—The best qualities of raw sugar are in good request, at full prices. In other kinds, consumptive demand is dull, and barely fully supported. Refined goods.—the supply of which is large.—are rather dull, at 54s to 56s 6d for brown, and 56s 6d to 58s 6d for fine and double refined.

Coffee.—Most descriptions move off slowly, but we can notice no actual decline in the quotations.

Rice.—Although the business done is by no means extensive, the importers are firm at the quotations given in our last. Sales to the trade have been moderate.

Provisions.—We have had to contend with a steady demand for Irish butter, at an advance in the quotations of 2s to 4s per cwt. Foreign qualities have ruled firm, and the deliveries this year have been upwards of 100,000 casks more than during the same period in 1846. Carlow and Waterford, 90s to 92s; Cork, Limerick, and Kinsale, 90s to 94s; Waterford, 90s to 94s, Cork, 84s to 88s. In bacon, sales rule dull at a decline of 2s per cwt. Prime mild cured pork is in good request, and has been supported steadily, at late prices. Mess, new, 70s to 72s; Waterford, 68s to 70s; Limerick, 67s to 69s; and Waterford, 66s to 68s per barrel. Dutch butter, 90s to 92s per cwt. Belgian, 84s to 86s. Fine Dorset, 100s to 104s, middling ditto, 94s to 96s per cwt. Hams, fine, 60s to 64s; middling ditto, 52s to 56s per cwt. Irish, 44s to 48s per cwt. Lard, fine, 48s per cwt. A few new hams and bacon of Waterford and Limerick curing arrived for prime sale. Bale and tierce middles are in limited request and the turn over The same may be said of lard. Fine land is quite as dear. In consequence of the Irish make of pork, we have very few to report.

Tallow.—The markets operate with considerable caution, and prices are not supported. P. A. C on the spot is almost nominal at 46s 6d; and, for the last three months, 45s 6d per cwt. The imports are large

Oils The market is tolerably firm, at full prices

Hops (Friday).—Several parcels of new hops have come to hand this week from Kent and Sussex, in improved condition. The enquiry for them is by no means active, and the prices have ruled unchanged to range from 40s to 5s or £8 per cwt. As picking is now becoming general, a large supply may be shortly expected here; but, judging from the plantation accounts, as a whole, we are led to the conclusion that the produce will not be a very large one The duty is ratled from £.85,000 to £.90,000 Old hops are in limited request, and the quantity of what is good and fine sells at prices not supported

Monthly Wool Sales.—Messrs. Perkins, Bell, and Co. to the 4th inst.—Kent ditto, 8d to 9d; Sussex ditto, 8d to 9d; East Kent, 10d to 11d per wt

Public Wool Sales.—Messrs. Cresswell, Weston, 21st inst., Hough Hall, 22nd inst., Brown's Deanery, 23d, Ingworth, 28th inst., and Hooper's, Hurtle, 29th inst.

Smithfield Cattle Market (Monday).—Most of the Scots, which arrive this week, having arrived in the course of the previous week, are of rather a superior quality, and sell readily at full prices. Other breeds are in moderate supply, and the trade is steady, at late rates. Prime Scots, 4s 2d to 4s 4d; second quality ditto, 3s 8d to 4s 0d; prime Downs, 4s 4d; and prime Herefords, Devons, and Shorthorns, 4s 2d per 8lb. The number of sheep on sale is moderate, and the demand is steady, at full prices. Prime Southdown wethers, 4s 8d to 4s 10d; prime ewes, 4s 6d to 4s 8d; prime Leicesters, 4s 4d to 4s 6d; prime half-breds, 4s 6d to 4s 8d; and prime Scots, 4s 4d per 8lb. Calves are in good supply, and the trade is steady, at full prices. Prime calves, 4s 6d to 4s 8d per 8lb. Pigs are in fair supply, and the demand is steady, at late rates. Prime bacon pigs, 3s 4d to 3s 6d per 8lb.

Newgate and Leadenhall (Friday).—Prime beef and mutton sold freely, at full prices. Other kinds of meat were in a very dull state, at a decline of 2d per 8lb on the quotations.—Middling beef, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; prime large ditto, 3s 8d to 4s 0d; prime small ditto, 4s 2d to 4s 4d; large pork, 3s 8d to 4s 8d; middling ditto, 4s 0d to 4s 2d; prime ditto, 4s 4d to 4s 6d; veal, 3s 8d to 4s 10d; small pork, 4s 8d to 4s 10d; lamb, 6s 6d to 8s 10d.

ROBT. HERBERT.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

There is little new to be recorded with regard to the Money Market. Confidence is not restored, and the difficulty of obtaining accommodation is more the result of doubt, than the absence of capital. The only unfavourable list of failures last week, must be added the firms of Gemmell Brothers, of Glasgow; Sanders, Wetherall, and Co., of Stockton-on-Tees; and Booker and Son. The business of Thomas Burnell and Co. is resumed. Some draughts on foreign accounts alone have been refused.

James Morris, Esq., has been elected Governor of the Bank of England, and Henry James Prescott, Esq., Deputy-Governor.

The English Market on Monday was very inanimate, a fluctuation of one-eighth being the only variation of the day. Consols closed at 87⅞ to ⅛ for Money, and 87⅞ to ⅜ for the Account. Although little more firmness was perceptible on Tuesday; the tendency was evidently downwards, and the market closed almost ¼ per cent worse than on the preceding day. The Market on Wednesday was again flat, and although Consols remained for Account at 87⅞, buyers, after a slight rally, the closing price was only 87⅝. Prices on Thursday were a shade in advance at the opening, but fatness prevailed, and, at the close of business, quotations were again worse than on the previous day. No difference in the rate of discount was effected. At the following prices market for Redeemed 87⅛; New Three and a Quarter per Cents, 89; Bank Stock, 195; India Bonds, 2 to 3 dis. Exchequer Bills 4 to 7 premium for large, and 14 to 10 for small. Consols for Account, 87⅛

The only feature of interest in the Foreign Market during the week has been the fluctuations in Mexican, which, on Monday, advanced from 18½ to 19½. On Tuesday, a further improvement was made, and 20 was marked, but 19½ to ¾ was the closing price. This point was maintained on Wednesday, and on Thursday, 19½ to 20 was the current quotation. Transactions in the other Securities have been on the most limited scale. Spanish has been but little dealt in, the nominal closing price being as hitherto. Brazilian every day more apparent Prices rather improved on Thursday; but the following list is almost nominal from absence of transactions. Spanish Actives, 29½; Three per Cents, 30⅜ to 30½ Portuguese Four per Cents, 25¾; Brazilian, 90¾; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 55¾, Four per Cent Certificates, 86

The Share Market continues heavy, with a disinclination to deal. The following is the closing prices offered for the leading shares, as sales could not be made to any extent at the rates recorded: Caledonian, 31½; Eastern Counties, 1⅛; Dutto, York Extension, 8½; East Lincolnshire, 10½; Edinburgh and Glasgow, half Shares, 17½; Great Northern, 25; Ditto, London and York Exte sion, 1½; Great North of England, 220; Great Western, 107; Ditto, New, 87½, half Shares and Scrip, 101; Lancashire and Yorkshire Six Per Cents, 143; Leeds and Bradford, 143; Leeds & Bradf, 94½; Leeds and Thirsk, New, 2½; Preference, 6 per Cts, 2½; London and Blackwall, 5⅞; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 45½; Ditto, Consolidated Eighths, 16⅜, London and North Western Shares, 164 ½; Preference, 3 per Cent, Ditto, ditto, New, 10⅛; Ditto, Fifths, 13; Ditto 40 Shares M. and B. 65; London and South Western, 60½; Ditto, New, 25⅝, 34; Ditto, New, £40, 29⅝; Manchester, Buxton, and Mat, 4⅞; Midland, 16⅜; Ditto, New, 10⅜; Ditto, Bristol and Birmingham, 6 per Ct., 193; Newcastle and Berwick, 32; Ditto, New, 8; Northern Counties Union, 4; North British, 29; Do. Half Shares, 18½; Do. Thirds, 1½; North Staffordshire, 9½; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 17; Reading, Gui ford, and Reigate, 8; Scottish Central, 27; Shrewsbury and Birmingham, Class A, 4½, Shropshire Union, 14; South-Eastern and Dover, 34½; Ditto No. 2, 13½; Do., 4, 8½; Wilts, Somerset, and Weymouth, 11; York and Newcastle, 35; Do. Extension, 14½; Do. Preference, 11; York and North Midland, Preference, 13½; Namur and Liege, 5½; Northern of France, 10½; Paris and Lyons, 3½; Paris and Rouen, 36½; Rouen and Havre, 22¼.

SATURDAY MORNING.—The Money Market was flat yesterday, and Consols were quoted somewhat lower than on Thursday. The opening price was 87⅜ to ½ for Account, and 87⅛ to ¼ for Money, but they receded to 87¼ for the Account, and 87 to ⅛ for Money. The other stocks were not active. The Three and a Quarter per Cents, 89; Bank Stock, 194½ to 7, India Bonds, 2 to 3 dis., Exchequer Bills, 4 to 7 premium. There was no alteration of importance to notice in the Foreign Market. Another failure is announced on the Corn Exchange, a highly respectable firm, whose suspension of payment has, it is said, been caused by the inability of others, with whom they were connected, to meet their engagements. The liabilities are about £120,000.

DEPARTURE OF PRINCE WALDEMAR OF PRUSSIA.—Prince Waldemar of Prussia, accompanied by Baron Lauer Munchusen and Count Groeben, has left England, on his return to Germany. The Prince embarked at Ramsgate yesterday, for Ostend. Prince Waldemar intends, on leaving Ostend, to go by way of Ghent and Antwerp to Coblentz, there to meet the King of Prussia. His Royal Highness, previous to quitting London, expressed his deep sense of the cordial reception he had met with while sojourning in this country.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 7.

DECLARATION OF INSOLVENCY.

J. DEER, Bryanstone-street, Edgeware-road, wheelwright.

BANKRUPTS.

W. THOMAS, Catherine-street, Strand, publisher. J. TAYLOR, Pickett-place, Strand printer. R. JACOBS, Gosfield-street, Oxford-street, tailor. C. BOND, Millbank-street, Westminster, victualler. J. HAMMOND, Bognor, Sussex, ironmonger. B. MATHEW and F. SEKE, Brome, near Eye, Suffolk, brewers. E. BIDDELL, Norwich, coal merchant. J. MILLER, Liverpool, saddler. G. BOLTON, Liverpool, stockbroker. H. WOODS, Liverpool, victualler. H. COLE, Liverpool, hat manufacturer. J. SHAKESHAFT, [illegible], Chester, licensed victualler. R. D. LUCKMAN, Hulme, Lancashire, lacemaker. J. GILL, Preston, Lancashire, artist. R. CHANTLER, Kendal, Lancashire, [illegible]. [illegible], Herefordshire, brewer. C. [illegible], Stevenport, apothecary. J. PAVEY sen., Hotwells, Bristol, mason. W. GWYNN, Dursley, Gloucestershire, druggist. J. DAVIS, Gloucester, builder. W. BUCKLAND, Chippenham, Wiltshire, innkeeper. H. W. MORETON, Newport, Monmouthshire, insurance broker. R. H. COWELL, Leeds, paper merchant. J. FAWCETT, Richmond, Nottingham. T. BURLEY, sen., Wolverhampton, Staffordshire, grocer.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

T. PHILLIPS and J. PHILLIPS, Glasgow, tea-merchants. J. MURPHY, Glasgow, agent. J. MACLANE, Edinburgh, merchant.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 10.

WHITEHALL, SEPT. 7.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint the Right Hon. Lord Wrottesley; Professor Robert Willis, M.A.; Captain Henry Lannoy, R.E.; George Rennie, Esq.; William Cubitt, Esq.; and Hasen Hodgkinson, Esq., to be her Majesty's Commissioners for inquiring into the conditions to be observed by engineers in the construction of railways. The Right Hon. Thomas Milner Gibson has been pleased to appoint Lieut. Douglas Gatton, R.E., to be Secretary to the said Commission.

WAR-OFFICE, SEPT. 10.

4th Light Dragoons: Lieut. T. Hutton to be Lieutenant, vice Montgomery.

6th Foot: Capt. W. F. Viscount Chewton to be Captain, vice Ogilby. 13th: Lieut. G. Montgomery to be Lieutenant, vice Hutton. 32nd: Brevet-Major T. Boyd, on full-pay Canadian Rifles, to be Major, vice W. Guy. 57th: Capt. D. Campbell to be Captain, vice Dovrell; Lieut. W. H. Hussey to be Captain, vice Campbell; Ensign R. Blakeney to be Lieutenant, vice Hussey; Cadet V. A. Webber to be Ensign, vice Blakeney; Cadet J. T. N. O'Brien to be Ensign, vice Anderton

3rd West Inct.—Capt. D. F. Ogilby to be Captain, vice Viscount Chewton.

UNATTACHED.—To be Captains: Lieuts. P. Bolton and A. Insinch

HOSPITAL STAFF.—P. Roe to be Assistant-Surgeon to the Forces.

BREVET.—Maj.-Gen. Sir H. W. Smith, Bart., G.C.B., to have the local rank of Lieut.-Gen. at the Cape of Good Hope and its dependencies; Major D. Campbell to be Lieut.-Col. in the Army; Captain A. Campbell to be Major in the Army.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, SEPT 7.

Royal Regiment of Artillery—Lieut. T. Boulton to be First Lieut., vice Burrell.

The dates of the commissions of the undermentioned officers have been altered as follows: viz.—Capt. S. B. Hamilton, 1st July, 1847; Second Capt. H. Lempriere, 1st July, 1847; Lieut. W. H. Bell, 1st July, 1847; Lieut. J. C. Slater, 1st July, 1847; Lieut. J. Spurway, 28th May, 1847; Lieut. G. A. C. Young, 1st July, 1847

BANKRUPTS

G. FRACEY and S. M. BARTLETT, Aldersgate-street, warehousemen. G. COLDREY, Lawrence-lane, City, merchant. T. WELLS, Sudbury, confectioner. A. TURNER, Addington-square, Camberwell, Surrey, brewer. S. LANDER, Manor-terrace, Stoke Newington, Middlesex, baker. J. RULE, Leadenhall-street, ship broker. W. COX Great George-street, Westminster, bookbinder. Job maker. J. C. PLATER, Dursley, Gloucestershire, innkeeper. J. SPERRING, Chippenham Wiltshire, innkeeper. T. BUSHELL and G. BUSHELL, Bristol, seamen. H. DEWHURST, Bold-street, Liverpool, merchant. J. PICKARD, Pendleton, Yorkshire, farmer. W. WAYTE, Basford, Nottinghamshire, iron founder. W. HENDERSON, Wolverhampton, tin plate-manufacturer. J. BROWN and CO., Pendleton, Lancashire, cotton spinners.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS

Messrs CUNAN, SMITH, and CO., Glasgow, manufacturers. J. RANKIN, Glasgow, baker. J. PATTERSON, Kirriemuir, manufacturer. D. GARDNER, Glasgow, baker. M. TAYLOR, Edinburgh, banker. M. FERSTON, Glasgow, merchant.

BIRTHS

At the Vicarage, Ashaeby, Lincolnshire, the Rev. William Garton Moore, of a daughter.—At Westhorpe House, the Hon. Mrs. Nugent, of a daughter.—On the 5th inst., Mrs. Johnston Neale, of a son.—On the 8th inst., the wife of the Hon. Capt. Fitzroy, of a daughter.—At Hanwell, the wife of the Rev. Charles Clarke, of a daughter.—In Cambridge-square, Lady Armytage, of a son.—At Culzean Castle, Ayrshire, the Marchioness of Ailsa, of a son and heir.

MARRIAGE.

At Ham, Surrey, the Hon. Frederick Lawrence Annesley, M.P., to Isabella Anne, eldest daughter of Gordon Forbes, Esq.—At St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, William Yardley, Esq. to Amelia, second daughter of Job Wilson, Esq.—At St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, Wm. Wilson Price, Esq., to Emily Mary, youngest daughter of General Sir Colin Halkett, K.C.B., G.C.H., colonel of the 6th Regiment.—At the Bavarian Chapel, Llewellyn William Morgan, Esq., fifth son of the late Sir Edward Morlyn, Bart., to Caroline, only daughter of the late Rev. Monday Eg. —At Alphabad, June 10, Robert Lowther, Esq., East India Company's Civil Service, Bengal Residency, to Laura, third daughter of S. Martindale, Esq., Victoria-square, Pimlico-terrace, London.—At Kensington, Leigh Churchill Smyth, Esq., to Mary, youngest daughter of the late Robert Bliss, Esq.—At Harrow, Robert William, Esq., to Mary Anne, daughter of the Rev. John William Cunningham.—At Biggleswade, Bedfordshire, the Rev. Edward Augustus Belling —At Boston, on the 5th inst., in the thirty-first year of his age, Mr. William Sales, solicitor, formerly employed in this journal. In every station of life he was the performed his duty, and will long be remembered by those who knew him as worthy of all praise.—A man without vice, and possessed of every virtue.—At the same place, Miss Maria Brittaine, Devon, John Gubbins Newman, Esq., aged fifty-five.—At Bristol, Kent, aged 68, Jane, relict of John Samuel Hayers, Esq., and sister of Sir Thomas Pasland, Bart., M.P. for the borough of Bridgnorth.—At Gloucester, aged 78, Margaret, relict of the late Rev. John Jones.—Mr. Joseph Farmer, Clerk and Registrar of the Court-market.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor and Manager, Mr. W. BATTY.—MONDAY, SEPT. 13, and during the Week, Thirteen Nights of the splendid gorgeous Spectacle of THE HORSE OF THE ELEMENTS. The wonderful Feats of Equestrianism, and unequalled SCENES of the CIRCLE, by the first British and Foreign Artists. Beautiful Steeds! with other magnificent novelties, forming a part of this unique and popular Establishment. Mr Batty begs to acquaint the Nobility and Public that he will add to their many claims on his patronage, the new and splendid Spectacle, entitled the Elephant of Europe—which will appear in a new and splendid Spectacle, to-day as its peculiar and appropriate Establishment. Mr Batty begs to announce that he has engaged for this occasion, from Ceylon, by Captain Stevens, of the ship "Persia" and purchased by Mr Batty. Box office open from Eleven till Five. Acting and Stage Manager, Mr. W. D. Broadfoot.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.

LECTURES on CHARACTER, with Musical Illustrations, by J. MT. J. BURRELL, accompanied by Mr. WILLIS on the Pianoforte, every Evening, at Eight o'Clock, except Saturdays. Dr. Bachhoffner's LECTURES on NATURAL PHILOSOPHY will commence on Monday, at Three o'Clock. In which Madame Warton will appear in her original Personation of "Venus Rising from the Sea" every Morning and Evening during this Week. A variety of peculiar interest and character is in active preparation, and will be duly shortly produced, with new Appointments, Scenic Illustrations, and Music. A brand Morning Performance every Morning at Three o'Clock, in which Madame Warton will have the honour of personating some of her most admired characters. The Exhibition is continuously opened for inspecting the Fossil Remains of the Megatherium, Iguanodon, &c. Fish Bath, 6d.; Reserved Seats, 2s.; Promenade, 1s. Juveniles to the Stalls and Reserved Seats Half-price.

INCORPORATED SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS.—SCHOOL OF ART.—Artists and students are respectfully informed that the arrangements in the SCHOOL are made, and that the new Rooms in GOLDEN-square, Piccadilly, Suffolk-street, Pall-mall East, on the 6th OCTOBER. All applications or information and admission to be made to the Secretary. Subscription and Donations to the School Fund are received by the Society's Bankers Messrs Ransom and Co., Pall-mall East; and by the Treasurer, Mr. EDWARD, 79, Arlington-street, Piccadilly. The liability of the Members of the SOCIETY, SCHOOL EFFECTS include the last DISSOLVING VIEWS DIVING BELL and DIVER, with EXPLOSION of a Mine. Admission, 1s.; Schools Half-price

WALHALLA.—Extraordinary Programme.—Production of a Splendid New Series of Tableaux.—Madame WARTON will appear in her original Personation of "Venus Rising from the Sea" every Morning and Evening during this Week. A variety of peculiar interest and character is in active preparation, and will be duly shortly produced, with new Appointments, Scenic Illustrations, and Music. A brand Morning Performance every Morning at Three o'Clock, in which Madame Warton will have the honour of personating some of her most admired characters. The Exhibition is continuously opened for inspecting the Fossil Remains of the Megatherium, Iguanodon, &c. Fish Bath, 6d.; Reserved Seats, 2s.; Promenade, 1s. Juveniles to the Stalls and Reserved Seats Half-price.

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ORNAMENTAL CLOCKS.—Recently received from Paris, an unusual large variety of FIGURTEEN-DAY CLOCKS, to strike the hours and quarters, in Ormolu, Bronze, and Onlaw [illegible] and Highly-finished Porcelain, include each, and [illegible], A.B. SAVORY and SONS, 9, Cornhill, London, opposite the Statue of the Duke of Wellington.

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VENETIAN BLINDS.—TYLOR and PACE, general window blind manufacturers, 3, Queen street, three doors from Cheapside. Venetian blinds, 8d. per square foot, Holland roller blinds, 6d., Holland spring ditto, 8d., Union roller blinds, 4d.; perforated zinc blinds, in mahogany frames, 14 6d.; queen wire ditto, 1s. 8d.; patent shields of steel, cloth, 1s. 3d., transparent blinds, each, 2s., 2s. 6d., 3s., 3s. 6d., and upwards. Patterns and prices forwarded into the country on receipt of a letter.

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FOR EXPORTATION.—NIGHT LIGHTS.—The breakage and uncertain burning of rushlights render them useless. The dirt, smoke, and stink from oil, is very disagreeable. The inconvenience in not being able to move the common moreen after being fixed and [illegible] for the paper table fire, have been extremely dangerous articles, and should not be used. All these defects are remedied in CLARKE'S PATENT MORAIN PALM OIL and LAMP SUBSTANCE, which will not soften in the hottest climate, give more than the light of all matters with paper round them, can be carried without straightening the light, and have neither smell nor smoke. Persons burning night-lights should not use any other. The Lamps are made in japanned, gilt, and bronze metal, plain, coloured, and beautifully painted glass, and in papier mache. Each lamp, with moreen, 7s. per box, May be obtained wholesale and retail at the Patentee's Lamp Manufactory, 55, Albany-street, Regent's-park.

WHY has SEA-BATHING its Disagreeable Effect upon the Skin.—Sea Water contains a large proportion of Mineral Substances, also of a fatty, oily matter, the decomposition of the vegetable and animal bodies, bodies with which the sea abounds; it is this change from the open seasalt element to the human body, with all the mineral substances, disfigure and injure it, their presence will, in time, by pores the capillary circulation. It is, therefore, indispensable to the health of the body that it should be thoroughly cleaned after sea-bathing. Oils and greases for the purpose are worse than inoperative, and [illegible] non-evaporating cleansers are dangerous. The use of DR. CHURCHER'S PERSERVATIVE HAIR-WASH will be found the best agent. It instantly removes everything objectionable from both skin and hair. For Softening, Embellishing, and Restoring Beauty to the Hair, CHURCHER'S COMPOUND CREAM stands at the head of its class. It is a rich, fragrant preparation, and a great favourite with all who have used it. [illegible] may be had of all Perfumers and Chemists, and at the Proprietor's Establishment, [illegible] London. The WASH, in Bottles, at 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d. each; the CREAM, in Boxes, at 2s. 6d. and 5s. each.

RESTORATIVE FOR THE HAIR.—Many a Gentleman [illegible] whose head was rapidly losing its natural ornament has, by the use of OLDRIDGE'S BALM OF COLUMBIA, recovered his locks, and finds them clustering on his manly brow and luxuriance, and many an elegant woman who was drooping at the diminution of her most valuable decoration, has, by applying this active restorative, regained a salutary vigour to her tresses, which now flow in their wavy and voluptuous [illegible] 2s. 6d., 6s., and 11s. per bottle; or [illegible] Balm, 1, Wellington-street, the second house from the Strand

TO LADIES.—On the drive, the ride, the promenade, or the equestrian-room, Ladies should ever be provided with ROWLAND'S KALYDOR, which will be found admirably refreshing to the complexion, dispelling the cloud of languor and relaxation, allaying all irritability and heat, and immediately affording the pleasing sensation attendant on restored elasticity and healthful state of the skin. As a preservative of the Hair, Rowland's Macassar Oil will be found alike efficacious, guarding it from [illegible]

*** It is highly necessary on purchasing to see that the word "ROWLAND" precedes each of the above articles.

FOUR FIRES FOR ONE PENNY.!!! by EDWARDS'S PATENT FIREWOOD.—It lights instantly, and saves money, time, and trouble. Sold by oilmen and grocers. Families in the country supplied with 100, delivered to the carrier, on receipt of a post-office order for 18s., payable to Thomas Stevenson, 26, 19, Wharf-road, City-road.

BUY YOUR WEDDING RING AT 33, LUDGATE HILL.

BEARD'S COLOURED PHOTOGRAPHIC PORTRAITS at 34, PARLIAMENT STREET, WESTMINSTER; 85, KING WILLIAM-STREET, CITY; and ROYAL EXCHANGE INSTITUTION, ARCADE-STREET.

PURE ST. JULIEN CLARET, 28s. per Dozen; Pints, 18s.; the highest quality; direct by HEDGES and BUTLER, Wine Merchants, &c., 155, Regent-street; can be confidently recommended. Also, some superior Cote d'Or Burgundy 36s. per Dozen [illegible] Order, or reference, will be immediately forwarded

CURRALL and SON, Importers of COGNAC BRANDY, of the Vintages of 1811, 1815, 1819, and 1834, and Rum of the 1st Proof, 22s. per Gallon at the 2nd Proof, 20s. per Gallon. Bottles, 2s. per Dozen; Hampers, 1s. Bundles at 6d., and 3s. per Gallon. Pale High-flavoured Sherry at 36s. per Dozen.—35, Bishopsgate-street Within

DANCING TAUGHT, in the most fashionable style, by Mr. WILLIS, 41, Brewer-street, Golden-square. Private Lessons in the Polka, Cellarius Valse, and Valse a Deux Temps, at all hours, to Ladies and Gentlemen of any age, without previous and expedition. An Evening Class on Monday and Friday. Terms may be had on application as above

PIANOFORTES.—The cheapest house in London to purchase these Instruments is at TOLKIEN'S, manufacturer, 18, King William-street, Lond bridge. T. having commenced his business without premises, his friends to view his splendid stock of PIANOS, which is not to be equalled by any maker, and at about half the price charged by them. H.'s 7-octave Cabinet Pianos, with fine tone, only 25l. Old instruments taken in exchange.—TOLKIEN, 18, King William-street, London-bridge.

ELEGANCE and ECONOMY in PAPER-HANGINGS.—E. [illegible] Fresco fixtures, 2s. 6d. per piece; Flock, 6d. per yard; 20,000 Pieces in Stock. Fancy Decorations, Flowers or Oak, as cheap as other Papers. Turner, Cook. Established 20 years. W. CROSBY, 28, Lowther Arcade. N.B. Town doors from the Strand

MENIER'S FRENCH CHOCOLATE, from its Nourishing and Digestive properties, has attained a consumption exceeding 1,600,000lbs annually [illegible] 1839, as the most valuable aliment for Breakfast. CHOCOLAT MENIER may always be procured in London, at Messrs. DAKIN and CO., 1, St. Paul's Churchyard Messrs. HEDGES and BUTLER, 155, Regent-street; and at the most respectable Tea-dealers and Confectioners in London and in the United Kingdom

JONES'S £4 4s. SILVER LEVER WATCHES are selling at the Manufactory, 338, Strand, opposite Somerset House. They comprise every modern improvement, and are warranted not to vary more than half a minute per week. The great object of price at once sets aside all rivalry, either of the Swiss manufacturers, or any [illegible]. On receipt of a Post-office Order, payable to JOHN JONES, for £4 4s., one will be sent free. Bond Jones's Watch of Wadsworth, and from the Factory Bankrupt.

WATCHES and CLOCKS.—A Pamphlet, explaining the various constructions, and the advantages of each, with a List of Prices, will be forwarded, free by post, if applied for by a post paid letter, to T. COX SAVORY and CO., Goldsmiths, Watchmakers, &c., 47, Cornhill (seven doors from Grasschurch-street), London.

ORNAMENTAL CLOCKS.—Recently received from Paris, an unusual large variety of FIGURTEEN-DAY CLOCKS, to strike the hours and quarters, in Ormolu, Bronze, and Onlaw [illegible] and Highly-finished Porcelain, include each, and [illegible], A.B. SAVORY and SONS, 9, Cornhill, London, opposite the Statue of the Duke of Wellington.

MUSICAL BOXES.—A large stock of the first quality, playing upwards of 600 airs, overtures, &c., including selections from the works of the following eminent composers: [illegible] A Catalogue of the Music is now published, and may be had gratis, on application to T. COX SAVORY and CO., Watchmakers, &c., 47, Cornhill (seven doors from Grasschurch-street), London.

SILVER PLATE, New and Second-hand.—T. COX SAVORY and Co's Pamphlet of Prices and Illustrations of their Stock will be sent free if applied for by a paid letter. The contents are the prices, weights, and patterns of new and second-hand Silver Spoons and Forks, new and second-hand Tea and Coffee Services, Waiters, Silver-plated Plated Goods, the new patent on white metal Spoons and Forks, Watches, Desk Cutlery, Ladies Gold Neck Chains and Jewellery.

T. COX SAVORY and Co., 47, Cornhill (seven doors from Grasschurch-street), London

SILVER TEA SERVICES, of New Patterns.—A. B. SAVORY and SONS, Working Silversmiths, 14, Cornhill, London, opposite the Bank, respectfully invite attention to their Stock of Silver Tea Services, which they have just made in accordance with the present improved taste, and that they are sold at reduced prices from those customary in the trade.

Pattern.	Ounces.	Price.	Pattern.	Ounces.	Price.
Fiddle	41	£12 15 0	Fiddle Shell Thread ...	47	£ 0 0
Thread	56	16 16 0	Thread	56	7 11 0
Shell	60	17 17 0	Shell	60	7 14 0
Fiddle Thread	64	18 18 0	Fiddle Thread Shell ...	64	8 1 0
Fiddle Shell	67	19 3 0	Fiddle Shell Pattern ...	67	8 4 0
Fiddle Thread Shell ...	75	21 12 0	Fiddle Thread Shell Pattern ...	75	9 7 0
Pattern	150	£39 13 6	Pattern	150	£17 0 0

A variety of upwards of 50 Silver Tea and Coffee Services may be seen in the Show Rooms, each on separate Stands, and the prices, containing drawings, with the weights and prices of recent designs, will be forwarded to any part of Great Britain, Ireland, India, and the Colonies, Europe, or America, on their price expressly. 6d. per letter.

ROYAL PAPIER MACHE WORKS.—JENNENS and BETTRIDGE, Manufacturers, by special appointment, to her Majesty and the Royal Family, and to His Royal Highness Prince Albert, beg to announce that their Papier Mache Trays are manufactured Papier Mache Trays, Tables, Chairs Cabinets, Desks, Dressing Cases, &c. JENNENS and BETTRIDGE's Manufactures can be had at the Establishments of the Patentees, and of the principal Cabinet Makers in the United Kingdom, also, of their Correspondents in every important city in the world. N.B. A.J. Goods marked with JENNENS and BETTRIDGE's Name and Address.

INDIA.—Transit through Egypt.—The REGULATION OVERLAND TRUNKS, manufactured expressly for the transit through Egypt, and for the use of passengers by the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, to Malta, Egypt, and India, can only be procured at THRESHAM and GLENNY'S East India Outfitting Warehouse, 152, Strand, London, where also may be obtained every information connected with the passage to India, with lists of requisite outfit both for ladies and gentlemen, including the necessary varieties for all the appointments of officers, cadets, assistant-surgeons, &c.

VENETIAN BLINDS.—TYLOR and PACE, general window blind manufacturers, 3, Queen street, three doors from Cheapside. Venetian blinds, 8d. per square foot, Holland roller blinds, 6d., Holland spring ditto, 8d., Union roller blinds, 4d.; perforated zinc blinds, in mahogany frames, 1s. 6d.; queen wire ditto, 1s. 8d.; patent shields of steel, cloth, 1s. 3d., transparent blinds, each, 2s., 2s. 6d., 3s., 3s. 6d., and upwards. Patterns and prices forwarded into the country on receipt of a letter.

FENDER and CUTLERY WAREHOUSE.—Families furnishing may effect a great saving by purchasing at R. and J. SLACK'S Old Established Ironmongery Warehouse, where is always on sale an immense stock of Fenders, Fireirons, Hall Grates, Table Cutlery, Nickel Silver Wares, &c., at prices 20 per cent. lower than other houses. Books of Drawings and Prices GRATIS, or sent Post Free. Established, 1818.

336, Strand, opposite Somerset House.

METCALFE and CO.'S NEW PATTERN TOOTH-BRUSH, and SMYRNA SPONGES. Useful Inquiry.—For proof of the extreme durability, power of cleansing and economy, ask all who have used them.—Metcalfe's Brushes. The Tooth-brush performs the highly-important office of searching thoroughly into the divisions, and cleaning in the most extraordinary manner; hairs never come loose, is peculiarly penetrating Hair-brush, and the most effective and useful Cloth-brush ever made. Their Improved Clothes-brush, that cleans harmlessly, in one-third the time. The new Velvet-brush, and immense stock of genuine unbleached Smyrna Sponges, at METCALFE and CO.'s only Establishment, 130B, Oxford-street, one door from Hollen-street.

CLARKE'S PATENT MORTAR LAMPS, SIXPENCE PER WEEK.—Families residing in the country can have their own Lamps manufactured at case containing Twenty-three Boxes of Lamp Mortars and One Japanned Mortar Lamp, for Twenty-six Weeks, on receipt of a Post-office Order for 14s. Post-office Order for 14s, payable to George Miller Clarke, 55, Albany-street, Regent's-park

NEW PATENT OIL.—G. M. CLARKE begs respectfully to call the attention of the Nobility and Gentry to his New Patent Oil, called the PALM OIL LAMP OIL, prize 3s. per gallon. The Lamps formed for burning it are so fine that Sperm, at little more than half the price. It will burn in any lamp, is very pale, free from smell, and is the most extreme quality, and will not require half the size ring of any other, and warranted never to injure the lamps. Can be obtained only at the Patented Lamp and Candle Manufactory, 55, Albany-street, Regent's Park. Orders by post executed within two hours of the receipt.—A large assortment of Oil and Candle Lamps, Chimney Glasses, of the newest patterns, always in stock

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TESTIMONIAL TO MDLLE. JENNY LIND.

THIS superb Testimonial has been presented to Jenny Lind by Mr. Lumley, "as a tribute of respect for her genius and noble qualities, which have secured the enthusiastic admiration of England." The entablature which contains this inscription records Mdlle. Lind's arrival in England on the 17th of April, 1847, and her first appearance at Her Majesty's Theatre on the 4th of May, 1847.

The Testimonial is of pure silver, dead and bright, nearly three feet in height; the composition consists of a pillar, wreathed with laurel, at the foot of which are seated three draped figures, representing Tragedy, Comedy, and Music; standing on the pillar is a figure personifying Genius. The subject has been treated with great skill; and the figures are beautifully modelled. It has been manufactured by Messrs. Storr and Mortimer. "The cost of this Testimonial," says the *Art Union*, "has been considerable; it is a liberal gift; but it will be valued far beyond its actual worth, as one of many proofs received by the accomplished lady that her estimable character and high moral worth, as well as her lofty genius, have been appreciated in England. She will leave this country with feelings of more than ordinary respect and affection: her reception here has sunk deep into her heart—the more so, perhaps, because it far exceeded in warmth her expectations; and, although her present intention is not to appear again upon any stage, except that of Stockholm, we trust that the impressions made upon her mind and heart by the earnest cordiality of the English people, and the continued courtesy and liberality of the lessee of Her Majesty's Theatre, will induce her again to visit a country to which she expresses herself fervently and gratefully attached." We are happy to learn that, since the above was written, the engagement of Mdlle. Lind, for the next season, at Her Majesty's Theatre, has been definitively arranged.

THANKSGIVING FOR THE HARVEST

(A RECENT SCENE.)

The sun shines bright on Göttingen,
On forest, field, and stream;
The spire and tow'r and urban bow'r
Glow in the blended beam.
And 'tis the Sabbath's hallow'd morn,
Sacred to praise and prayer,
Which should divest the human breast
Of every mundane care.

The bells have rung their Sabbath song,
And the church portals wide
Are open all; but, sight t' appal—
Not a Christian soul inside!
In every church of every creed
No supplant may be seen;
But all looks like a city sack'd,
Or where the plague hath been.

Hark! upon Autumn's sultry wing
Is borne a choral strain,
Now high, now low; and it seems to flow
From the fields of waving grain.
Now pass we forth by the southern gate
And learn the cause of this,
On Sabbath morn, to reap the corn
Unholy work I wis.

But—*there* a sight enough to melt
A granite heart! Behold
In tearful gratitude have knelt
The city—young and old.
The priest and peasant, student, poer,
Give thanks to Him, who bade
The obedient field abundance yield,
In man's most vital aid.

A day hath been when on such plain,
Some hundred thousand men
Chanted *Te Deums* o'er the slain—
Acclaims were then!
But the Lord of Hosts is still the God
Of brother-love and peace;
And war is but a chastening rod,
Whose mission soon may cease.—L.

ANCIENT CARTHAGE.—The *Journal des Débats* announces the discovery, at Tunis, on the 14th ultimo, of an object most interesting to all artists and antiquarians. Some workmen employed to quarry stone near the inner harbour of ancient Carthage, discovered, about thirty feet underground, a colossal bust, in marble, representing a figure of Juno, so wonderfully well preserved as to have the appearance of having been sculptured only the day previous. As this object was discovered in the ground belonging to the Bey, the statue was claimed as his property. Many were the demands made upon his Highness, and from most influential quarters, for the statue, but the Bey refused all, and presented it to M. Delaporte, who has conducted the French Consulate during the last three years at Tunis.

SPLENDID TESTIMONIAL PRESENTED TO MDLLE. JENNY LIND.

THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN INSTITUTE.—On Monday, a meeting of shareholders in this undertaking was held at the Institute, for the purpose of auditing the accounts, and submitting to the shareholders a statement of its affairs. It appears that the Institution was finally closed on the 24th of last June, after struggling to the fifth year of its existence. The total liabilities of the concern were stated at £1408 11s. 5d. The proceeds of the sale of the property amounted to £1661 18s. 8d., leaving, therefore a surplus for the shareholders of £253 7s. 1d. In addition, there has been repaid to the life members of the Institute the sum of £4454 9s. 9d., which was invested in Government securities in 1844, when Consols were 99¾, and sold out in 1847, at 89, at a loss of more than ten per cent.

THE MANSION OF A DUKE SEIZED BY SHERIFFS' OFFICERS.—It is stated that the myrmidons of the law forcibly took possession of the princely seat of a noble Duke, in a county long noted for the political influence he exercised, last week, and it is feared that the urgency of the demand made on his Grace will eventually lead to the dispersion of the finest collections of art and *virtu* possessed by a private individual in this country.

"THE GANGES" STEAMER.

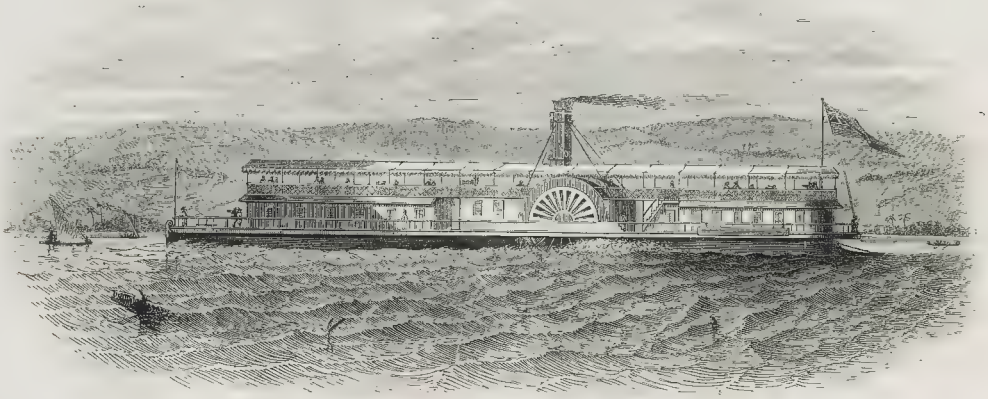
THE Engraving represents one of a class of steam ships, designed and constructed by the Messrs. Robinson, engineers, of Poplar, for the navigation of the Ganges river.

The *Benares*, as well as the other vessels of the line, are made and fitted with engines on the dry land, at Messrs. Robinson's factory; the parts are then carefully marked and taken asunder, the engines taken down and packed, and the whole sent to Calcutta in an ordinary ship; on their arrival here, they are received by a branch of the firm, and put together with great facility, owing to the careful arrangements made for that purpose.

The main feature of this new line of steamers is their embracing the necessary freight and passenger accommodation in one vessel instead of two, one towing the other, as is the case with the old system, on which plan the fastest passage made has occupied eleven days from Calcutta to Rahmahal; while, the *Benares* has accomplished it in five. She is 200 feet long, 28 feet beam, draught 2 feet 9 inches, 400 tons burthen, and 120 horse power. The peculiarities of construction consist in the mode of strengthening the vessel in the direction of her length, by connecting the deck and keel together up the middle of the hold by a light wrought-iron diagonal framing, rivetted to the keel and the iron deck-beams; thus forming the whole into a connected mass or beam of the length of the vessel; in the engines being horizontal, and placed upon the deck, which is thus made subservient to stiffen the frames of the engines; in the engines being unconnected, and capable of instantly stopping or reversing one engine, independent of the other, thus giving the power of turning the vessel sharp round, or right round in her own length; and in the cabins being entirely above the main-deck, and thus forming a series of airy and pleasant apartments rather than cabins in the ordinary acceptation, and thus leaving the hold quite free for freight.

We select the following paragraph from one of the Indian papers of March, 1847, on the success of these vessels in the Ganges:—

The *Benares*, which corresponds in every respect with the *Patna*, has effected the voyage to Monghir, by way of the Soondurbuns, *in less than seven days*. It does not convey a full idea of her success to say that no other vessel has ever accomplished the trip in this time; no vessel has ever made any distant approach to such speed; fourteen days being the average passage by way of the Soondurbuns. The present season of the year, when the river is at the lowest ebb, presents by far the greatest difficulties to river navigation. What the *Benares* has done once, she can do again, under equally able management, and what one vessel has effected is not beyond the capacity of another of the same model. We may now, therefore, look for the realization of Mr. Robinson's boast that he would reach Mirzapore in the dry season in a fortnight, and in the rains in ten days.



"THE GANGES" STEAMER.

LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLE, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1847.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 281.—Vol. XI.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1847. [Sixpence.

ENGLAND AND ITALY.

LOOKING at the political movement visible in almost every nation in Europe, it is evident that the old repressive policy of which Austria has so long been the representative and support, is fast breaking up and going to decay. Time, that has already undone so much of the work of the Holy Alliance, threatens to destroy it altogether, and what was called the "Settlement of Europe" at the general peace, will, it is probable, assume new and more natural combinations. The parchment of treaties is but a weak bond of union between nations dissimilar in language and feelings; the Congress of Vienna parcelled out kingdoms and provinces to suit the cupidity or convenience of the Great Powers, the fitness of the rulers to the ruled was never considered, and the consequence has been their compulsory unions have, in some cases, been violently divorced; and others that have hitherto been maintained by fear, are now on the eve of changes, either of masters or of policy, perhaps of both.

Austria, backed by Russia, has been the great repressor of thought and action and political life, in its own dominions, and its Italian States. Prussia, with a sufficiently marked disposition to Absolutism, touches too closely on the political freedom of the West, and, through her Rhenish provinces, too nearly on France and Belgium, for her Government to play the despot with the boldness and unrelenting severity of Austria. With much that was arbitrary in her Constitution, the practice of her Ministers has been better than the theory of the system they administered, and within the past year the shadow of a representative body has arisen beside the Throne. But Austria is immoveable, and weighs down the energies of the millions she rules, with a yoke of lead; she permits no discussion of any kind that can possibly have a political bearing; she employs her immense army to form a *cordon sanitaire* on her frontiers against the entrance of foreign ideas; and, with three hundred thousand bayonets, trembles at the appearance of an octavo volume. By a great effort, she has overcome a dread of railroads, and their dangerous innovations, but still only gives them a very qualified approval; stagnation, quietude, and immoveability in every respect is the principle of the Austrian Government. Long and heavily has this system weighed on the quicker spirit and brighter intellect of its Italian subjects; but Italy, like Germany, is bound down beneath a network of small States, and divided by rival interests; and, with the governing powers completely under the influence of Austria, no improvement of any kind was possible. If by chance a Prince here and there conceived an idea involving any degree of change, he was threatened with more than the displeasure of the Court of Vienna; and up to the present time, Metternich has succeeded in forcing on the Italians that inaction which is the quietude of fear.

But even Ministers grow old, and it is said that the latter years of Metternich have witnessed a decay of his faculties, which has visibly affected his policy, perhaps it may arise from greater influence falling to unpractised or rasher spirits; but many observers have traced a want of caution and disregard of appearances in the measures of the Austrian Cabinet, of which former years present no example. The calm, cold astuteness of the Imperial policy are no more seen; quite as despotic as ever it is less skilful in gaining its purpose. The massacres of Galicia, for instance, disgusted Europe; the same wish to work by criminal instruments, and the blundering that betrays the vile purpose, can be traced in the attempt to excite a revolt and massacre in Rome on a late occasion. it signally failed. All the officials in the pay of Austria were compelled to fly for their lives, and the policy of Vienna was completely unmasked: it can deceive no more there. Even the seizure of Ferrara—though an exercise of the power for which she is most dreaded, her military strength—is but an imperfect measure, and is already half apologised for. There is a spirit rising in Italy that the Government of Vienna cannot comprehend; another Metternich, beginning his career, might seize its purport, guide, and direct it; but the Minister grown grey in the pursuit of one arbitrary, repressive policy, will continue it; and as there is no Government that acts so rigidly on precedent and tradition as Austria, it will, probably, be followed by Metternich's successors and under all it will fail.

What is it that Austria dreads? Internal reforms made, in his own States, by an independent Prince. There is no aggression on Austrian territory—no injury contemplated to Austrian interests. The Government of the Papal provinces—under Popes too subservient to Austria, or deficient in political capacity—had become a mass of abuses, under which the very people were degenerating and decaying. A strong head and a bold hand have undertaken to deal with this falling system, and infuse a little new life into it; and Austria, like a great coward, is forthwith terrified, lest by the good example it should be forced to the dreadful necessity of doing somewhat the same! To begin a disguised war, to seize citadels, and threaten further interference on such grounds, cuts from under the Austrian Government all support from the other States of Europe; even France, with all the leaning of the King to the policy of repression, cannot do otherwise than defend the Pontiff, though not so heartily as might be wished. England has thoroughly recognised the

STRATFORD-UPON-AVON.—FROM AN EMINENCE TO THE LEFT OF THE ROAD TO WARWICK.—(SEE PAGE 179.)

right of the independent States of Italy to originate internal reforms without foreign—which, of course, means Austrian—interference. France is jealous of the prominent part England takes in this movement, and half grudges our success while it cannot but admire and admire the boldness and generosity of Lord Palmerston's policy. Already its effects are apparent; the energies of Italy, no longer cramped for want of action, have found an outlet; the Roman Pontiff, heading the crusade against the dull stupidity of the Austrian rule, could, if pushed to extremities, evoke a spirit that might dismember the Austrian Empire. Pius the Ninth was a soldier before he was a priest; he would not scruple to unite the characters, and take the field, if need be, at the head of an army, as a temporal Prince. It would not be the first time the world has seen such a combination; how would Austria meet or deal with it; she has no precedent in her archives for it. The Cabinet of Vienna has gone on in security, never dreaming of a thing apparently so improbable as a reforming Pope; the conclave of Cardinals has not hitherto produced such, and Austria is at once puzzled and alarmed. To add to its astonishment, the minor States of Italy begin to "pluck up a spirit;" Sardinia will make railroads, and alter its tariff, and buy and sell, and import as it chooses, with no leave asked of Metternich. Was there ever such audacity? Nay, the very people of Lucca—that little nook of Bourbonism—have carried a revolution! Are bayonets and dungeons failing us? It would seem so.

In Spain, again, the narrow and crooked policy to which so much has been sacrificed, does not prosper; a Court, after all, is not a nation; and most elaborately planned intrigue is shattered before a popular movement. The French party cannot form a Government in Madrid, and, at this moment, there is a likelihood that all the work of Louis Philippe will be undone, and his child as effectually deprived of all prospect of sitting on the Spanish Throne, as if the influence and character of the French nation had not been sacrificed to secure him a remote chance of it. Can the French nation see itself deprived of moral and political influence, and shut out from the noblest opportunities of exerting it, for so poor a result as this? It has been blinded by its jealousy of England; mistook the temporary success of a Palace intrigue of the vilest kind for a national triumph, and it now stands self separated from active action in the cause of freedom. In Italy and Spain alike, England, without a "family to provide for," is reaping the advantage of giving a disinterested aid to the struggling liberties of other nations.

We trust that the agitation going on will not evoke any violence. In Italy, Austria will pause before she proceeds to that length; she holds more by fear than love; and it is amid confusion and tumults that revenge and war in Spain, that could France gain by hostilities? Has the nation not yet outgrown the possibility of being goaded into a war for the most petty and miserable of causes? What have the French people to gain by convulsing two nations, that a fair-haired boy may live in the Escurial? Is this petty and selfish object worth the slaughter of thousands of men, and the waste of millions of treasure? The Royal Family would gain—the people would pay all the cost. It is time men should reflect on these things, and weigh them properly. Nations are beginning to develop their resources, and apply them to purposes of which our fathers could not dream; war would stop all improvement, all progress—would destroy much that has been done. Nations are beginning to confer together on Freedom of Trade, on internal intercourse, on social ameliorations; Scientific Congresses bring together men from all countries, to give their contribution to the general knowledge; meetings are called in foreign capitals to discuss the most difficult problems of Government and economic science—like the Congress on Reformatory Punishments to be held this week at Brussels, in which the experience of one land may, perhaps, come to the assistance of another. All this is better than a doubt whether an army may not have given this or that city to the flames.

If Freedom require a bloody sacrifice in Italy, it will be paid: the object is a noble one, and justifies. If the intrigues of the French King in Spain give rise to a war, the memory of Louis Philippe will be for ever execrated.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL INTELLIGENCE.

PARISIANA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, September 14.

Momentous as are the events abroad, and the state of affairs at home, I have but unimportant intelligence to impart as regards Spain, Greece, and Switzerland. The *Débats*, like the two other organs of our Cabinet, has been keeping, for the last few days, an obstinate silence, which is but too indicative of the hesitations and perplexities of our leaders. About Italy, its language is more ambiguous than formerly, with the same marked tendency to dwell on whatever may represent that peninsula as on the eve of a general republican movement. A few days ago, when announcing the occupation of Fesa by Abd-el-Kader, it was content to indulge in geographical descriptions of the city, and its antiquities. The only news that stole into its columns was borrowed from the *Gazette de France*; and whether or not the *Débats* was sincere in reprinting it, is rather a dubious question. However it may be, the report I was alluding to, is relative to 12,000 muskets which our Cabinet is said to have offered to the Sovereign Pontiff, with every kind of latitude for the payment. On another hand, the perusal of all our opposition papers is by no means a pleasant one. They do not even try to disguise the satisfaction they feel in witnessing the bitter disappointments of our Government, who, after alienating the sympathy of the country, in order to form the most unnatural alliances, are now losing the expected support they have bought at such a cost. With what anxiety the present crisis is viewed by our statesmen, may be guessed from the frequency of the Cabinet Councils, from the hasty return of our Ministers to town; and, I may add, probably, from the late visit to Paris of our Ambassador in London. The Duke de Broglie, who had come back to France under the pretext of presiding over the Council-General of his department, left again for England yesterday night. But before taking his departure, he had several interviews with the King, in which he is said to have discussed the most important questions, to cover his own personal responsibility under the difficult circumstances of the moment. On Saturday, a Council was held at St. Cloud, wherein it is reported that a decision was come to, of sending orders for a prompt intervention in Morocco, against Abd-el-Kader. That such a step will be taken, seems the more probable from the contents of the Algerine papers. We hear from the Mitidjah, that the recent victories of the Emir have caused a great fermentation among the tribes of the district, and that a Caid was lately arrested, who was the bearer of a most suspicious correspondence. For the last few days, Queen Christina has paid frequent visits to St. Cloud, where the Duke of Rianzares, parents of Queen Isabella, and Don Bernardez, were invited to attend. It was confidentially affirmed that the last despatches from Spain had greatly alarmed the Court, and that the Duke of Glucksberg was decidedly called back to France. According to other rumours, Count Bresson had been sent to Narvaez, in order to enable him to wage a desperate war against the present Ministry and Mr. Bulwer.

Now that public attention has been directed to the mysteries of the Cabinet, and they are evidently appalled by the general outcry, by the Reform banquets, the reports of our Prefects, and the most significant manifestations of the Council-General, which are now sitting in our Departments, and many of which are expressing vows for a parliamentary reform, an electoral reform, and a more attentive control of the conduct of all public functionaries. Another rebuke, equally severe, has been dealt upon our Cabinet by the Judges of the tribunal of the Seine. The *Democratie Pacifique* was brought before the Court upon the charge of having excited hatred and contempt of the King's Government, in its articles on the Pradier Tragedy; and it was acquitted by the Jury after five minutes de-liberation. Two days later, however, the *Gazette de France* had to meet a similar charge, before the same tribunal, and its responsible editor was sentenced to three months' imprisonment, and a fine of 2,000 francs.

With a view probably to give some satisfaction to public opinion, a half official rumour was lately circulated that the Ministry were decided upon bringing forth a bill of incapacities in the usual sense; that is to say, a bill incapacitating certain functionaries for the post of Deputy. But this is only a rumour, and all promises do not become realities. It is positive, nevertheless, that M. Guizot, for one, is far from engaging in any parliamentary reform; that the influence of the King, in *propriâ personâ*, can dispose of fifty votes in the Chamber, with which he completely lords it over his responsible Counsellors. But precisely because the fifty Deputies, in the personal service of his Majesty, have the power of making or unmaking majorities, it is not very likely that the Cabinet will succeed in passing any law that might materially lessen the influence of the Tuileries. Meanwhile it is given, as certain, that an ordonnance, raising M. Guizot to the Presidency of the Council, will appear in the course of the week; and it is stated besides, that Count Daru is to be appointed Minister of Public Works, and M. Muret de Bort Minister of Commerce and Agriculture.

On Saturday afternoon, at half-past two, the Duchess of Aumale was safely delivered of a male child, who is to take the title of Duke of Guise. On the same day, Paris was thrown into a state of some agitation by a report that the Duke of Nemours had been accidentally wounded while out shooting at Compiegne, and, albeit all the journals of the Government did not speak of the occurrence, the agitation in the streets was not the less longer to be quieted down. On Wednesday last, the Dukes of Nemours and Aumale, with the Prince of Joinville, were on a shooting expedition, and whilst one of their party (some papers say the Prince of Joinville himself) was cocking his gun, it went off inadvertently, and a small portion of the charge struck his elder brother in the head. Fortunately the wound was very slight, only one grain of small shot having entered the upper part of the left cheek, and the fear of Nemours would not require any examination at the time, for fear of alarming the Duchess, who was present. On the next morning, however, he was able to mount his horse, and yesterday he left Compiegne for St. Cloud.

On the 5th inst., the *Ocean*, steam corvette, anchored in the roadstead of Toulon, coming from Constantinople, with the Persian Ambassador, his son, his son-in-law, and *suite*, on board. Apartments are being prepared in the Palace of the Prefecture for the Ambassador, his Excellency Mirza Mehemet Ali Khan, whom it is intended to treat with great magnificence; his Excellency is a man of middle age, slightly bent, with more than one silver streak in his black hair.

Among the many other visitors of mark who are flocking to France from every quarter, I must mention three sons of Mehemet Ali, and the Prince of Syracuse, brother to the King of Naples.

Marshal the Duke de Reggio (Oudinot), Governor of the Invalides, died on Monday, at the age of eighty-one.

The health of Marshal Soult, who was almost despaired of, has greatly improved within the last few days.

Marshal Sebastiani still remains at his hotel, in the Rue Faubourg St. Honoré. After visiting the apartments in which his daughter was murdered, he decided that they shall be left in the same state as they were in after the crime, and that the doors and windows shall be walled up.

Of the persons arrested in consequence of the late disturbances in the Rue St. Honoré, one-fifth were ascertained to be foreigners; and a passport was delivered to each of them on their being set at liberty, with the rather severe order of quitting Paris in twenty hours.

According to a communication lately made to the Société Royale d'Horticulture, the potatoes in a great many of the Departments are again attacked with the disease. The attack, like those of 1845 and 46 has been almost sudden; the injury, however, cannot be so extensive as it was last year, for a considerable portion of the crop has been already dug up.

The mortal remains of Prince Louis Bonaparte, the late King of Holland, are expected to arrive at Marseilles in a few days; it is supposed they will be conveyed to Imol, where is the tomb of Queen Hortense.

Extraordinary accounts reach us from St. Lo, the native place of M. LeVerrier. It appears that the much celebrated astronomer payed a visit to his countrymen on the 7th inst., upon which occasion he had to play the part of his own ghost, assisting at an apotheosis of himself some hundred years after his death. The Municipal Council went in a body to pay him their respects; the band of the National Guard played under the windows of his house; and the said guard of the same National Guard was convoked to wait on him in full uniform.

At Valenciennes, great preparations are being made for an historical *fête* and carousel, which are to take place on the 23rd inst. The pageant will be splendid; the whole town will be metamorphosed into a sort of theatre, and all its inhabitants will turn actors to perform "a revival" of the triumphal entry of Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy, into the city, on the 1st of May 1473.

The seven years of sterility appear to be commencing for the drama. The only novelties of the last fortnight have been a melo-drama and three trifling vaudevillesons of which is an adaptation of the ballet of "Oral," namely, the faithful record of wonders, sorrows, and joys of a young Tartian lady, suddenly transplanted from her own island to its antipodes, Versailles. But, on Wednesday night, the Grand Opera reopened its gates, after remaining closed for two months; and this was, indeed, an artistical solemnity. The 140,000 francs granted by the Minister of Public Works, to pay for its repairs and decoration, have been turned to most marvellous account. The large painting of the cupola, executed in the style of the Plafond d'Hercule, at Versailles, is far above the level of the decorative art. It represents Orpheus presenting the celebrated Musicians to the Gods, on Mount Olympus. MM. Cambon and Rotault de Fleury, the artists of this vast composition, have shown more than cleverness in their imitation of the grandiloquent manner of Lebrun. The shields in front of the boxes are adorned with children playing on instruments, with wreaths and vases of flowers. On the whole, the decoration is, perhaps, somewhat over rich, but it is extremely harmonious. Duprez, who appeared again in "The Juive," has not recovered, indeed, his pristine powers, but he made so far what he had lost by surpassing himself as a vocalist. Mdlle. Dameron was much applauded in her part of *Rachel*, and M. Allsard, who sung "Eleazar," is, certainly, a magnificent basso-cantante.

SPAIN.

The Madrid letters state that the publication of the recent decree recalling Espartero, had caused wild rejoicings amongst the population of that capital. The name of Espartero, proclaimed through the streets by the public criers, revived many political recollections. The square of the Progress and the Puerta del Sol were thronged with people. When rode out to the Prado, her Majesty was saluted with loud acclamations. The cries of "Long live the Constitutional Queen," were mingled with those of "Viva Espartero," and "Viva the National Militia." Several friends of the ex-Regent had illuminated their houses.

The Duke de Frias arrived at Madrid on the 9th inst.

The new Ministry are by no means agreed upon the policy which ought to be pursued.

Advices from Catalonia to the 6th inst., continue to represent that province as in a formidable state of insurrection. Many of the towns, divided into companies, bands, sweep the country, and keep the villages under their absolute command. They levy taxes, the payment of which the local authorities have no means of resisting. Wan of funds alone prevents the insurgents from organising a much more able armed force. The rolls of the army actually enlisted in favour of the pretender amount to 9437 men, a number ready to take the field if funds were forthcoming to enable them to do so.

A Bayonne letter of the 9th instant, mentions that a sanguinary encounter had taken place at Targa, a small village in the north of Catalonia, in which a detachment of the Queen's troops had been routed and put to the sword by the insurgents.

PORTUGAL.

According to the accounts from Lisbon of the 9th Inst., the new Ministry is considered to be of a temporary character, and that Cabral will, with the Queen's sanction, soon take the head of the Government. These accounts add that the Queen has forgiven the present Cabinet, to get rid of the importunities of the three Ministers, and the obligations of the protocol; that as soon as the elections are made and the Cortes formed, she will have performed all her engagements to Lord Palmerston, and that she will follow out her own plan, and give the only man in whom she has full confidence the unbridled direction of affairs. Donna Maria calculates that England will not again interfere by force of arms, and that by cultivating a good understanding with the dominant party in Spain, she may oversave and keep down the Septembrista enemy.

The Oporto letters of the 6th inst. assert that the peace of the city had been totally well preserved, but success had been promoted by the defection of the 3rd Regiment of Artillery on the office of the *Nacional* newspaper, which have led to the temporary suspension of that journal, and the confinement of its editors and proprietors in the citadel.

The programme of the Lisbon Government had been well received at Oporto but the violence of the military, and the rigour exercised in pressing young men for the army, have alarmed the people, and these proceedings call for attention to overawe them at the ensuing elections for the municipalities and Cortes

It is stated, in regard to the attack upon the *Nacional*, that an artillery soldier went into the office of the paper, and he will pay for his crime, and that the row having arisen between him and the man at the counter, the soldier called some of his comrades, who entered the office, broke all they could lay hands upon, but were finally ejected by force from the premises. The charge that the editorial numbers, and a violent disturbance took place shots were fired from the office, two soldiers were severely wounded, the types and presses were destroyed; and, if the Garde Municipal had not been promptly called in, much more mischief and more mischief done. The case is now before the correctional police.

ITALY.

The *Presse* quotes a letter from Leghorn, of the 5th instant, stating that a grand manifestation took place the day before in that city, in commemoration of the institution of the Civic Guard by the Grand Duke of Tuscany. Upwards of 10,000 men, preceded by the bust of Pius IX. and Leopold II., decked out with the national colours, traversed the streets by the light of torches, and singing patriotic hymns. All the windows were illuminated and decorated with flags. On the 8th, the festivity of the Holy Virgin, another popular demonstration was to take place, in which the whole female population, dressed in white and adorned with the national colours—green, white, and red—were to participate.

"One fact, however," says the letter, "has cast a gloom over our joy. We have heard, with the deepest regret, that in Sicily, and particularly at Messina, the people had raised the standard of insurrection; blood had been shed: and at this moment a conflagration, which might have been easily effected, has become impossible. Events must now follow their course, and the cruel and obstinate Ministers of the King of Naples will have to account for the misfortunes which their blindness must inevitably bring on their country."

It appears from another letter, inserted in the *Presse*, that "the people of Messina had risen *en masse*, and obtained, at first some advantages, but that the troops, having received reinforcements, regained possession of the posts they had lost, and compelled the people to retire."

The flying-sheet of the *Corriere Anconese* of the 5th, says: "The *Ercolano* steamer brings word that the people and Pizzo are in the hands of the people; and that they have taken possession of the Bank at the first-mentioned place."

The Leghorn correspondent of the *Semaphore de Marseilles* writes, on the 5th inst., that the Grand Duke of Tuscany had solemnly received M. Corboli Bussi, the Extraordinary Legate sent by the Pope. Their first interview lasted two hours, after which the Grand Duke immediately convoked a Cabinet Council, of which he repaired with his Prime Minister, Conneiller Cempini.

The Grand Duke of Tuscany has issued an important proclamation, establishing a Civic or National Guard.

The *Gazetta Piemontese* states that Rossini is acting as Captain of the National Guard of Bologna, and displays extraordinary energy in that capacity. The same Journal announces that the famous Bertone of Pantera has been arrested at Fano.

The *Florence Gazette* contains an account of some disturbances which took place at Arezzo on the 4th, in consequence of the high price of corn. Upwards of three hundred persons assembled, and attacked some bakers' shops. A civic guard was provisionally organised in a few hours, and by their exertions tranquillity was restored. Twelve of the ringleaders were arrested.

Additional accounts from Messina represent the insurrection there to have been of a very serious character; the people, having risen, seized on the principal guard-houses, and then proceeded to attack the citadel; but the artillery being made to play on them, they were obliged to withdraw. The loss in the various conflicts that took place appears to have been about equally divided between the troops and the people. It seems to be about thirty persons killed and one hundred wounded. The insurgents have withdrawn to the hills which surround the town. At Catana and Syracuse, the fermentation is reported to be at its height, but Palermo, with an amount of enthusiasm to describe which the *Journal des Débats* declares it to be impossible to find words. Even at Lucca, where the Duke and the Prince had for a moment been unpopular, the tide of opinion had changed, because of the concessions made by the former, and the people cried out, "The Duke Charles Louis, king or Italy, for ever!"

At Genoa, more calmness, but not less enthusiasm, was displayed.

TURKEY AND GREECE

Our last advices from Athens represent that the insurrection was not at an end, and from Constantinople we hear of a note addressed by the Porte to the five great Powers, announcing the necessity in which the Turkish Government felt itself to act coercively towards Greece. The first movement in this respect was an order to the two Consuls and the two consular agents whom the Turkish Government had established in Greece to retire. The *Journal des Debats* complains of the favour shown to General Grivas by the British Consul at Prevesa.

The fervent correspondence of the *Presse* corroborates the rumour that the difference between Turkey and Greece was assuming daily a more grave aspect. At a recent general meeting of the Divan it had been resolved that the *exequatur* should be refused to the Greek Consuls, till the Greek vessels should be forbidden to carry on the coasting trade in the Turkish harbours. Both measures were to be executed in the course of a month from the date of the notification. Much discontent was felt with the exigencies of Turkey.

The *Semaphore de Marseilles*, of the 9th inst., adds that on the 23rd ult., the Porte recalled all the Ottoman Consuls from Greece.

THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.

The *Cambria* has arrived at Liverpool, with New York papers to the 31st of August.

There is still nothing decisive from Mexico. The latest intelligence from Puebla is contained in unofficial accounts to the 6th of August. In these it is asserted that General Santa Anna was preparing to attack Twiggs, was positively to take up the line of march for the capital next day. All the reinforcements under General Pillalbert, Worth, and Pearce had joined General Scott, and would swell his numbers to 14,000 or 15,000 men. From this about one-third would have to be deducted for the necessary garrisons and for the sick and disabled; so that the effective force would not exceed 10,000 men.

The train which left Vera Cruz on the evening of the 6th of August was attacked about twenty-four miles from Vera Cruz. Indeed, the attacks commenced shortly after leaving that city. Many other severe guerilla affairs had occurred; and the attacks of these bodies were daily becoming more serious.

It was reported that they had destroyed a part of the National Bridge, and created defensive works. A decisive action was expected at this point. The *Sun* of Anahuac sets down the number of guerillas at 4000. The health of Vera Cruz is more favourable.

Late accounts from Yucatan state that a plot for the slaughter of the inhabitants had been discovered, but not before a number of inhabitants had been massacred in several villages. All white and mulatto men, with the women and children, were murdered at Tepich. Party difficulties had been set aside, and the Yucatecoes were uniting to resist the insurgents.

The new iron steamer, *Guadalquiver*, Captain Hoskins, arrived at New York on the 29th ult, after a run of 11 days and 4 hours from Liverpool. On the day of her arrival at New York a serious fire was discovered on board, the flames of which were not subdued till the cabin was nearly destroyed. It was supposed that the steerage had been wilfully set fire to, and a negro was arrested on suspicion of having some agency in the disaster.

The new ship *Manilook*, Captain Christianso), which sailed from New York for Liverpool on the 2nd inst., was totally lost at sea. On the 15th, in lat. 38, long. 97, while lying to, a sudden gust of wind struck the ship, which shifted the cargo, threw her on her beam-ends, and burst open the hatches. After cutting away the masts and lightening her, the water was full 20 feet deep. It was then found that thirty-five steerage passengers and seven seamen were washed overboard and drowned. The survivors were taken off the wreck on the 18th, by the brig *Ocean Bride*, from Pictou, and safely landed at New York on the 26th ult. The *Manilook* was a fine new ship, of 850 tons, and had on board a full cargo of flour, provisions, &c. The vessel and cargo were worth 80,000 dollars.

From New York the commercial advices are of great importance. The advices from London had cast a cloud over the bill market; none but the most established names would sell. Cotton goods were having the control of the market, had elevated the rate to 108. Second names would scarcely sell.

The Boston journals contain an account of a frightful collision at sea, which caused the loss of many hundred and several lives. The ship *Shenanego*, which arrived at Boston on the 16th August, from Liverpool, reports that on Monday morning, the 9th August, at one o'clock, in lat. 44 25, longitude 58 30, the weather thick and foggy, she fell in with the Swedish barque *Idana*, from Hamburg for New York, with 206 persons on board. The *Idana* sank in about half an hour. Immediately after the collision the *Shenango's* boats were put off, and with one boat load saved the crew, in all 34 persons only. One hundred and seventy-two persons, including the master, Captain Ernest Andress Moberg, were lost. 1500 dollars were subscribed at Boston in a couple of days for the relief of the sufferers.

PERSIA.

News of some importance from Tabreez has been received to as late a date as the 7th of August. The internal affairs of Persia are in a most deplorable state. Khorassan is in open rebellion, and Kerman and Shiraz both show symptoms of following the example. In the first-named country the rebels have already 25,000 troops prepared to take the field which the Shah may send against them; what the latter may eventually amount to it is difficult to foretell, if indeed any force will be sent, for the regiments destined for the expedition have mutinied, declaring that they will not proceed until their pay are settled—a very difficult affair, seeing that some of them have ten and twelve years pay due to them, and that the treasury is exhausted. The troops have become so clamorous that the Prime Minister (who may be nonentitled the brother of the Minister) day not show himself in public. There has been a serious disturbance in the town of Zingian.

THE ALLEGED DESECRATION OF THE DEAD AT ELIM CHAPEL.—In consequence of the reports recently circulated concerning the alleged desecration of the dead, in the vaults of Elim Chapel, Fetter-lane, by the removal of the bodies in carts, and their subsequent distribution for dissection, the coroner Sir James Duke, accompanied by Charles Pearson, Esq., M.P., City Solicitor, the parish authorities, with Mr. Comfort, the foreman, and other members of the inquest, attended on Monday to inspect those vaults. The entrance to the chapel in Fetter-lane and the passages leading to Elim Chapel were crowded with the friends and relatives of the deceased buried in the vaults. Mr. Frisken admitted that, before the Weavers got possession of the premises, the disgraceful practices had been committed in the vaults, but since they held the chapel no burials had taken place. The removals of human remains that had subsequently taken place were made through the direction of the Commissioners for the dead whose scattered and exposed bones were covered with earth.—Mr. Comfort, who said that he had witnessed at least 300 burials in the vaults, asked whether it was true that the coffins had been taken to the highlands for firewood? Mr. Frisken said that the trustees did no such thing.—Mr. Fowler: But are not the trustees aware that the gravedigger chopped up the coffins in the open ground, and gave the wood to be burnt?—Mr. Frisken: Well, I believe that the old man gave away coffins.—Mr. Colke wished to be informed whether several feet of the earth close to St. Dunstan's graveyard had been removed, and for what purpose?—Mr. Frisken replied that the earth had been removed to the depth of several feet, to cover the bones that were scattered about. He admitted that formerly disgraceful scenes had taken place in Elim Chapel vaults, but denied that they had been re-enacted during the last few years. There had been, at one time, heaped together in one corner, at least three waggon-loads of the ends, tops, and bottoms, of coffins.—Mr. Comfort: The people in the neighbourhood, on hearing the coffin-wood, informed him that the smell from the wood greatly injured their health.—The Inquest Jury afterwards proceeded to examine the vaults, which presented a most revolting spectacle. A large pit had been recently excavated to the depth of several feet, whence a vast number of human remains had been removed, and, on the right hand side, was an accumulation to the height of several feet, of human bodies and broken coffins, while opposite was piled together heaps of old broken coffins. The Jury and several other gentlemen having expressed their disapprobation of the state of the vaults, Sir James Duke, after most minutely examined every portion of the vaults, said that the present proprietors were not to blame for the confused manner in which the dead were heaped together. On the contrary, they proceeded in a manner the most humane and decent, and the alterations which they were making were necessarily imposed upon them, and were done with every possible respect for the dead. Still, he called upon them to lose no time in committing the remains to the ground with every respect, and to the living security from disease.—Dr. Farquhar assured the worthy alderman and the Jury quest that since he had visited the vaults during the previous week, many of the abominations which he had at that time witnessed were removed.—Mr. Pearson, in answer to questions from Sir James Duke and others, said that on two previous occasions similar complaints had been made against Elim Chapel, once fourteen and again seven years ago. But he was confident that the present would be the last. Thence no they had witnessed proved that burials should only be permitted in consecrated ground.—Sir James Duke having again pledged the trustees to lose no time in properly securing the vaults against further sacrilegious intrusion, the inquiry concluded, and the angry crowd assembled in the chapel were induced to depart peaceably.

EPITOME OF NEWS.—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

Mr. Henry Deane Grady, an eminent Irish barrister, died on Wednesday (last week), at Stillorgan, Ireland, at the advanced age of ninety years. He enjoyed a pension of £2000 a year, as ex-Counsel to the Excise, for the last twenty years

According to the German papers there has been an extensive potato blight in Poland.

Since the Act came into operation abolishing the limit of letters to 16 ounces weight, some strange-looking packages have found their way to the post-offices. At Darlington, amongst other things, a leg of mutton and a basket of grapes, have been sent per post. We fancy the mutton would "come in" rather dear, after paying postage at the rate of 2d. an ounce

A steam communication has been opened between Hull and Gluckstadt, an important port of the Elbe. On Tuesday (last week) an iron vessel, the *Director*, propelled by the Archimedean screw, commanded by Captain Rawlinson, arrived at Hull on her first return passage with a full cargo of cattle, fruit and vegetables, including a large quantity of potatoes and onions

Letters from Trieste of the 2nd inst. announce that the insurrection in Negropont was at an end. Its chief, General Criticlis, wounded by a cannon-ball, was carried off the field in a dying state, and embarked at Coumy in a schooner. The steamer *Otho* was pursuing her.

Letters from Malta announce that the English screw-steamer *Nautilus* had put back late on the 30th August, for Alexandria, from which port she had got about 100 miles, on her way to Malta and Liverpool, in consequence of having caught fire; and, notwithstanding great exertions used, the whole of the cargo in the after part of the vessel is so injured as to amount to a total loss. Her masts, yards, bulwarks, decks, and rigging, are nearly entirely destroyed, the cabin completely so. The Pacha of Egypt has given permission for her repairs to be effected in the Government arsenal.

By her Majesty's ship *Pilot*, Commander G. K. Wilson, we have accounts from the Cape of Good Hope to the 30th July. There is no news of further hostilities with the Kaffirs since the defeat of the British troops between Burn's-Hill and Fort Hare, on the 19th of June; but there was a report that the Boers near Port Natal were preparing to rise against the British Government Sir Henry Pottinger was upon the frontier

One of the persons employed by the Southampton postmaster to take the Isle of Wight mails from the steamer to the office has been suspended He says he found a letter addressed to her Majesty from Osborne open on board the steamer. How the mail bag, the pouch in it, and the letter all came open, some think the lad must know. Of the four letters reported to have been received in Scotland, that had been opened and resealed, nothing is known at present.

Letters from Munich of the 3rd inst., state that the patent of nobility granted to Lola Montes has created a very disagreeable sensation among the higher class of nobility there. Several noble families have left Munich, declaring their intention if was not returning to the town. Among these families are those of Arco, Schenborn, and Bassenheim, considered as the most ancient and the most illustrious of Bavaria.

A circular advocating a suspension of railway works, and proposing a meeting of delegates in London from the boards of direction of the various leading companies, to consider the subject, has been issued by the Committee of the Liverpool Stock-Exchange. This step has been adopted in consequence of "the enormous sums which the Railway Companies are still attempting simultaneously to raise from their proprietors and the public."

From an official document it appears that the revising barristers, who have just commenced their labours, are considered as stipendiary judges. They are paid £210 per annum, amounting to £14,700 a-year.

A line of electric telegraph is in active preparation along the railway from Vienna to Prague. As soon as it is completed, every locomotive engine is to be furnished with a small electric apparatus, by aid of which and by that of a wire, which can, at pleasure, be put into communication with that of the railway, the train can announce to every station, far or near, the events it may have learnt on the road.

Letters from Odessa of the 22nd ult., mention that the cholera had almost entirely subsided at Tedka, and had lost much of its intensity at Taganrog. On the other hand it had manifested itself at Rostoff, Mariaupolis, and other towns of Southern Russia. At Rostoff it less than three weeks, it had swept off 3000 persons out of a population of about 8000.

It is thought there will be but few petitions presented at the commencement of next session, complaining of undue returns of honourable members, as a general opinion prevails that the next Parliament will be one of short duration. Mr. Anderson and Mr. Talbot have resolved in future not to attend Committees on Election Petitions.

Tom Thumb's Secretary has furnished one of the American papers with a statement of his receipts in Europe, which are said to have amounted to £100,000 sterling.

On Wednesday (last week) the venerable mansion at Whittington, in Derbyshire, known in 1638 as "The Cock and Pynot," came to the hammer, anticipating the sale of Shakspeare's house by one little week. It was in this house that the conference was held which resulted in the glorious Revolution, and it has been called since then the Revolution House. The sum obtained was £725, the purchaser is the ironmonger and innkeeper named Woodhouse, who has long tenanted the premises

On the 1st the section of the Central Railway of Hungary, comprised between Pesth and Szolnok, was opened by the Archduke Stephen, Governor of Hungaon. The salt works of the Government are at Szolnok, and they alone will secure a large traffic to the line.

The *Guernsey Star* states that in the matter of the recent election of a first of the Royal Court, Lieutenant-Governor Napier has received an answer from the Home Secretary entirely unfavourable to his Excellency's pretensions.

It is rumoured that a company is to be formed for purchasing the *Great Britain*, and placing her on the Liverpool and New Orleans trade. She still remains on the gridiron in the Prince's Basin, Liverpool.

The City of Pesth, in Hungary, has just contracted a loan with the House of MM. Rothschild, of Vienna, to the amount of 2,000,000 of florins, which sum is to be exclusively expended in the creation of schools and other establishments of public instruction.

Dr. Wiseman has received from Rome the appointment of Vicar Apostolic of London, temporarily, till the intended arrangements are complete.

From an estimate made by a farmer in the Island of Sanday, who has kept a note of the loss of property by shipwrecks for the last 20 years, it appears that not less than a quarter of a million of pounds sterling has been sacrificed in this manner during that period on that island alone.

The Belgian Government is making preparations to celebrate the anniversaries of September on a grand scale this year, chiefly by assembling the army for a brilliant military fête, which will take place in the environs of Brussels.

A hawker of fish, residing in the Basse-Ville, at Lyons, a few days back cut his wife's throat. Being arrested shortly after, he avowed his guilt, declaring that Dukes acted in the same way as he had done.

An engineer in Glasgow has effected an invention by which vessels on rivers and canals can be propelled at about the same speed as steamcarriages on railways, and at about half the cost.

The Keymer and Newhaven Branches of the South Coast Railway have been inspected by Captain Simmonds, for the Government Railway Board, and the Branches will, we understand, be opened for traffic on the 1st October.

The Lords of the Admiralty have ordered the force-pumps now in use in Woolwich Dockyard, for testing steam-engine boilers, to be sent to Mr. T. F. Smith, owner of the half-penny boats, to enable him to test the boilers of the bi-fated steam-boat, the *Orlocky*.

It is stated, in accounts from Smyrna of the 27th ult., that it was "quite distressing to notice the stagnation prevailing in all departments of business, especially at a period when there was ordinarily considerable activity, owing to the progress of the fruit season."

There is in the warehouses of the St. Katharine's Docks a rather curious importion, by a vessel from Bussorah, viz., a considerable number of bricks, about thirteen inches square, each impressed with hieroglyphic characters, no doubt setting forth the name of the maker and date of the manufacture. Some of them are represented as having formed a portion of the walls of Babylon.

The Bank of France, it is said, will commence issuing its 200f. notes about the end of the present month.

Of the recent arrivals of grain, of various kinds, from the continental states of Europe, during a period of six days, there were no less than 57 vessels at the port of London alone from the Russian ports, which were, with one or two exceptions, in which other Russian productions formed a trifling portion of the cargo, entirely laden with grain, the growth of Russia.

Mr. Heinke, of Great Portland-street, has invented a signal, the object of which is to afford a means of communication between the guard and the engine-driver, nothing of the kind being at present in use, in the event of any unforeseen circumstance occurring which requires the immediate stoppage or retardation of the train.

The *Journal de Honfleur* announces the failure of M. Bourdel Eude, banker, of that town. His liabilities are supposed to be about £120,000.

The sales of grain in the provincial markets are increasing. Last week, those of wheat amounted to 66,240 quarters.

The number of passengers between England and Boulogne during the week ending the 12th inst, was 2765. This number is less than that of the preceding week by 103, and less than that of the corresponding week of last year by 96. The total number during the same week between England and Calais was 353.

The *Allgemeine Preussische Zeirung* of the 8th inst. confirms the report of the conclusion of a treaty between Russia and the Holy See. The Russian Plenipotentiary, M. Von Bludow, having accomplished his commission, has returned to St. Petersburg.

FINE ARTS.

SCOTLAND DELINEATED. Parts III. and IV. Hogarth.

To Part III. of this splendid national work, Mr. Leitch has contributed two Plates —Prentice Pillar, Roslin Chapel, and Craigleith. Roslin will be remembered as one of the finest Gothic piles of the fifteenth century: the Pillar is a most elaborately decorated work, the execution of which is a tragic episode; the builder, as the story goes, went to Rome, to study models for the rich details of the sculpture; when he returned, he found this exquisite column, which his apprentice had finished in his absence: filled with envy and rage, the master seized one of the working-tools, and dashed out the youth's brains! Besides the wreathed shaft, the capital and base are exquisitely sculptured; a beautiful frieze, and a window, with considerable antique richness about its form and moulding, are also shown in this view. Craigleith, the celebrated stone-quarry, forms the foreground of Mr Leitch's other Plate, which is mainly remarkable for its pleasing view of Edinburgh, in the distance—its stately spires and lofty monuments its castled height, with Arthur's Seat and Salisbury Crags, form a noble background to the picture. Mr. Cattermole's Plate Front of the West Bow, Edinburgh—is in the Artist's richly picturesque manner, showing us a very striking portion of the old city: the lights are exquisitely artistic. Melrose Abbey, from the east, and Falkland Palace (the Grand Gateway), are by Mr. Roberts: in the former, the rich tracery of this fine specimen of pure Gothic is admirably shown by a judicious back-light; and in the noble front of Falkland, with its massive corbelled embrasures, and cupola-crowned towers, is very effective: we are happy to learn that this stately palace was lately restored in nearly its original beauty, by the late Mr. Bruce. Mr. Stanfield has contributed Edinburgh, from the finest point—the Frith of Forth: in front of the picture, we have the busy waves, the flaking craft, and vessels at anchor; farther off, the shipping at Granton and Leith; backed by Edinburgh, and the bold heights of Arthur's Seat; and the Pentland and Lammermuir Hills in the far-off distance. This is, altogether, a charming scene

Part IV. contains Benmore and Edinburgh from the Mound, by Leitch. Benmore, "The Great Hill," 4000 feet high, sketched from Strathfillan, is a magnificent specimen of Highland scenery. The view of Edinburgh shows Regent Bridge, a part of the new city, with the pseudo-classic ruins on the Calton, which, by the way, it is proposed to turn to some useful account. Mr. Roberts gives us another view of Melrose, from the south, in which the fine old pile, being much nearer the eye, the rich tracery, and sculptured flowers, and foliage, are seen to advantage. The transept window, and its many-niched gables, is a marvel of enrichment. All are enshrined in Scott's "Lay of the Last Minstrel." Mr. Harding's Plate is a fine view of Holyrood, from the south-eastern side of the Calton Hill; the uniformity of which is relieved by a foreground of cottage-roofs. Mr Nash has contributed an interior of Glasgow Cathedral, with figures, showing the resistance to the threatened demolition of the edifice after the Reformation. The band of despoilers, with their weapons, form a very spirited group, and the architectural portion of the picture is characteristic of the fine masonry of the Cathedral. Last in our enumeration, though, perhaps, first in merit, is Mr. Cattermole's "Glamis Castle," one of the finest Scottish baronial mansions, the earliest record of which is 1194, when Malcolm II. was murdered here, the identical room being shown to the visitor. Mr. Cattermole shows us the chateau, with its bristling roof and clustering turrets, flanked with picturesque timber-trees, and peopled by cleverly costumed figures all combining to form a delightful picture.

Mr. Lawson's letter-press concludes the history of Edinburgh Castle, and then deals with Holyrood, and the Old City: it is sparklingly written throughout; the narrative flowing well, and enriched but not impeded by genealogical and antiquarian research, of high value. Indeed, we rarely find the "history" in illustrative works, so copious and satisfactory

Reverting to the Lithographs, all cleverly drawn by Harding—what perfection have our artists reached in the process, since its introduction into England, some five-and twenty years since. Nothing could be more inspiring than the first attempts in this country—their failure was ridiculous. At the present day, however, our Royal Academicians draw for transfer to stone, and the art does ample justice to their finest compositions; as may be witnessed in the superb productions before us.

SIR WALTER SCOTT'S MONUMENT AT EDINBURGH. Published by A. J. DICK, New York.

An ably-executed view of the Scott Memorial, by the Artist, whose engraving of "The Last Supper" we noticed a week since. The print of the Monument, published in Edinburgh, measures 20 by 13½ inches; whereas, the New York engraving before us is 26 by 20 inches. The fame of Scott is co-extensive on both sides of the Atlantic, and the interest of this plate will be in proportion. The view is from the south side of Princes-street, with the Old City in the distance. The embossing foliage gives a fine effect to the architecture. It is, indeed, a noble work only 17 feet short of the height of the London Monument its canopied niches; its multitudinous pinnacles; and its exquisite arches; form a picturesque, pyramidal mass, of commanding beauty. Beneath is seated the effigies of the Magician whose wand has enraptured thousands and tens of thousands of readers throughout the known world. The Monumentitself, too, is the work of a self-taught genius, unhappily cut off from the world's prosperity. More of the vacant niches, by the way, are about to be filled; Mr. Park, the sculptor, having a commission for this purpose.

SKETCHES AT KILLARNEY AND GLENGARIFF. By CHARLES NEWPORT BOLTON, ESQ., A.B. Lithographed by G Rowe.

This work is published for the benefit of the Distressed Irish, and is inscribed to the Marchioness of Waterford, "whose care for the suffering Poor, during a Season of Pestilence and Famine, has endeared her to a warm-hearted People." We are happy to find the benevolent object supported by the Queen, Prince Albert, and the Duchess of Kent, and some 120 subscribers of the highest rank and respectability. The Lithographs, 13 in number, are artistically executed and printed in tint; they include two views of Mucross Abbey, the Eagle's Nest, the Torc Cascade, Ross Castle, and Glengariff—all lions of the Irish Lake district; and such of our readers as have a taste for the picturesque, may indulge it by the purchase of these Sketches, at the same time that they "enjoy the luxury of doing good."

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

GEORGE WITHAM, ESQ., OF LARTINGTON HALL, CO. YORK

This lamented gentleman, a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for the Counties of York and Durham, and formerly Captain in the 83th Light Infantry, died at his seat, Lartington Hall, on the 8th instant, in his 42nd year. He was son of the late Henry Silvertop, Esq, who assumed the surname of Witham, in consequence of his marriage with Eliza, niece and heiress of William Witham, Esq., of Cliffe; and was thus descended from one of the oldest families in the North of England, originally settled in Lincolnshire, and named from the River Witham, in that county

Captain Witham has died unmarried, leaving one surviving brother, the Rev. Thomas Edward Witham, a priest of the Church of Rome; and three sisters, Catherine, wife of Henry Eaglefield; Emma Seraphina, of William Dunn, Esq.; and Winifred, of Gerard Salvin, Esq., of Croxdale.

SILAS WRIGHT.

SILAS WRIGHT, senator of the United States, died suddenly at his residence, in St. Lawrence County, a short time since, aged 52. He had filled various public offices, and was, for a period, Governor of the State of New York. He was, in truth, no ordinary man, and exercised a controlling influence with the Democratic party, whose candidate he would have been at the next election for the Presidency of the United States. His death, at this moment, is, therefore, an important event; and may, in its consequences, affect the future policy, foreign and domestic, of America. It will be found no easy matter for the dominant party to fill the void the death of Silas Wright has created. In another point of view, he is a national loss. He favoured the Wilmot Proviso, and, had he lived, would, doubtless, have contributed to the settlement of the Slavery question.

LADY JANE PEEL.

LADY JANE PEEL we announced the decease of this estimable lady, the wife of the Right Hon. William Yates Peel, and daughter of Stephen, late Earl of Mountcashell. Her Ladyship was born 17th September, 1796, and married 17th June, 1819. She leaves a very large family to mourn her loss.

The noble house of Mountcashell deduces its descent from Thomas de Moore, one of the Knights who accompanied the Conqueror to England, and who survived the decisive Battle of Hastings, in which he had a principal command. About the mille of the fourteenth century, the ancestors of the present Earl were seated in the West of England; and in the beginning of Queen Elizabeth's reign they purchased an estate near Larden, county Salop, whence, for nearly a century, they were designated the Mores of "Shropshire." In the time of James I. Richard Moore, Esq., emigrated to Ireland; and his son Stephen, purchasing the estate of Kilworth, county Cork, became ancestor of the Moores, of Kilworth, now Earls of Mountcashell.

THE PRINCESS OF HOHENZOLLERN-HECHINGEN.

THE Catholic princedom of Hohenzollern-Hechingen lies in Suabia, one of the circles of the Germanic Confederation. The reigning Princess Eugenia, whose death we record, was the second daughter of the famous Eugene Beauharnois, Duke of Leuchtenberg, by his wife Augusta, daughter of Maximilian, late King of Bavaria. The Princess Eugenia was born the 23rd December, 1808, and was married the 22nd May, 1826, to Frederick William Hermann Constantine, reigning Prince of Hohenzollern-Hechingen, and Duke of Sagan, by whom she had no issue. Her Serene Highness died on the 1st inst.

SHAKESPEARE AND STRATFORD-UPON-AVON.

[THE extraordinary interest manifested throughout the country by the announcement of the sale of Shakespere's House, at Stratford-upon-Avon, assured us that we should gratify our Readers in presenting to them a Series of New and Original Pictures of the Localities in and around Stratford, which are associated with our immortal Poet. The present Number of our Journal will show how far we have succeeded in this object. The Pictures have been drawn upon the spot, by Mr. E. Duncan; and the accompanying descriptive Memoir is authenticated by a careful investigation of various sources of valuable information, placed at the disposal of the Author and Artist, during their recent visit to Stratford.]

STRATFORD-UPON-AVON.

Where his first infant lays sweet Shakespeare sung,
Where the last accents falter'd on his tongue.

The pleasant and memorable town of Stratford, to which the genius of one man has given immortality, is situated on a gentle ascent from the river Avon, in the county of Warwick, and takes its name, according to Dugdale, from having been the *ford* or passage over the water upon the great *street* or road leading from Henley-in-Arden towards London. Stratford is traceable by name to a very early period. Three hundred years before the Norman invasion we find St. Egwin, the third Bishop of Worcester, and founder of the magnificent Abbey of Evesham, exchanged a monastery at Fladbury, in Worcestershire, for the Stratford monastery, then in possession of Athelard, a Viceroy over the Mercians. (See Fleming's Chartulier.)

The convent appears to have been founded shortly after the conversion of the Saxons to Christianity, but the earlier records of its history are imperfect. St. Egwin could have presided but a few years before he was exalted to the Episcopal chair, and by whom he was succeeded as Superior in the Stratford Convent, is unknown. When, upwards of a century later, it was annexed to the Bishopric of Worcester, Berthulph, the 19th King of the Mercians, confirmed it by his charter, granted at Tamworth, and still preserved, with many additional privileges, to Heaberd, the tenth Bishop of that diocese; and when Offa, King of the Mercians, in 758, gave Shottery Meadow, in this parish, to the Church of Worcester, he gave also three farms at Nuthurst, in the Woodland; two of which, Wirifred, Bishop of Worcester, in the year ~~~, granted to Eanwulf, for forty marks of gold, to hold during his life, and the lives of any other three that he should leave them to; and after their deaths to go to the Monastery of Stratford. This is the last grant extant; and when or by whom the Convent was subsequently dissolved, there is no certain information obtainable. It is conjectured, however, that the Monks were expelled from Stratford by Elfer, a powerful Earl of Mercia, who had conceived an inveterate hatred against them; and that, by his influence and authority, secular canons were placed in their stead throughout all the convents in this province.

Meanwhile, the town of Stratford, which, from a few inhabitants, probably dependant wholly upon the Monastery, began to assume a more flourishing aspect, was kept in possession by the Bishops of Worcester, and was retained by their successors long after the Conquest.

In the Domesday Book of the Conqueror, compiled between 1081 and 1086, it is rated at fourteen hides and a half, and was then possessed by Wolstan, the twenty-fifth Bishop of Worcester. At that period, as the accompanying extract shows, there was a church (on the site, Leland supposes, of the ancient monastery), a mill yielding ten shillings per annum and a thousand eels; the value of the whole manor amounting to £25, no inconsiderable revenue in those days.

Ea pars libri de Domesday, quæ ad ecclesiam pertinet Wigorniensem. III. Terra episcopi de Wistreste. In Patelun Hundr. Episcopus de Wircestre tenet de veteri Stratford. In Uic VIII. hidis et dimidia. Terra est XXXI. carucat. In Dominio sunt III. carucate, et XXI villani, cum Presbitero, et VII. bordarii, habentes XXVIII carucat. ibi Molin. de X. solidis, et mille anguill. et pratum V. quarentenarum longitudinis et quarentenarum latitudine. Tempore Regis Edwardi et post, valuit C. solidos, modo valet XXV. libras.

In the seventh year of Richard the First, a charter, dated January, 25, 1197, was granted to John de Constantius, for the holding a market on the Thursday in every week, which remains to the present time, the day, but not having been changed to Friday. This John de Constantius, by his own deed, referring to King Richard's charter, settled upon his burgesses of Stratford the inheritance of their burgages, reserving to himself for all services the annual payment of 12d.; to each of these burgages he allotted a stipulated quantity of land, making them free of toll for ever, and excommunicating all persons who should infringe upon their privileges. These rights were confirmed by succeeding prelates, and charters obtained for fairs to be held at appointed periods, all of which tended to the prosperity and importance of the town.

In the 45th of Edward the Third, Wolstan, Bishop of Worcester, granted to John de Peto, junior, a lease of the manor of Stratford for life, at the yearly rent of £60; and in the third of Edward the Sixth, we find that Nicholas Heath exchanged it with John Dudley, Earl of Warwick, for certain lands in Worcestershire. In 1596, the manor was possessed by Edward Greville, Esq., from whose executors it went to James the First, and Charles the Second conveyed it to Charles, Earl of Dorset and Middlesex, in whose family it still remains.

The spot selected by our Artist for his View of the Town, is a commanding eminence not far from Stratford, on the left-hand side of the high road to Warwick. Ascending the uplands here, a panorama of remarkable richness and variety is spread before you. Hill and dale in graceful undulations—luxuriantly wooded parks—the winding Avon, tracked by the fringe of willows on its banks—the peaceful town, with its venerable church—and, afar off, the grandly-towering outline of the Malverns—form, altogether, a landscape essentially English, and such as is rarely to be found in any other country than our own. But, rich and pleasant as the prospect is, it takes its crowning glory from the mighty genius whose dust reposes at our feet. It is his genial spirit which pervades and sanctifies the scene; and every spot on which the eye can rest claims some association with his life. We tread the very ground that he has trod a thousand times, and feel, as he had felt—

——— that the heaven's breath
Smells wooingly here

For these heights at Welcombe, so immediately in the vicinity of his home, would have peculiar charms for Shakespere in his youth. They must have been his frequent haunt at early morn—

Full many a glorious morning have I seen
Flatter the mountain tops with sovereign eye,
Kissing with golden face the meadows green
Gilding pale streams with heavenly alchemy.

And looking hence at day-break on the distant hills, his young imagination may have shadowed forth those exquisite descriptions of the morning light which have become to everyone like household pictures.

A little way off, to the right, we can almost trace the spot, where, quiet and sequestered, in the fields of Shottery, stands the homestead of his early love. More distant, on the other hand, embosomed amid majestic elms and antique oaks, we catch a glimpse of Charlecote, the ancient seat of the Lucys. Immediately beneath us is the dwelling of his youth, in Henley-street, and near to it stands the Chapel of the Guild, marking at once the locality of his school, and the home of his choice, "New Place."

A few paces further still, and the eye rests contemplatively on that "Last scene of all," the venerable church—his everlasting mansion—the tranquil depository of his sacred ashes, till

The cloud-capped towers, the gorgeous palaces,
The solemn temples, the great globe itself,
Yea, all which it inherit—shall dissolve,
And, like an insubstantial pageant, faded,
Leave not a rack behind.

THE HOUSE IN HENLEY-STREET, WHERE SHAKESPERE IS REPUTED TO HAVE BEEN BORN.

THE report, a short time since, that this memorable edifice was "in the market," and about to be subjected to public competition, awakened a natural curiosity in many to know how far the tradition which ascribes to it the honour of being the birth-place of the Poet, is borne out by the records of the time. We are not of those who attach much import to the question, whether this, in reality, is the tenement wherein he first drew breath? As has been well remarked, if it were not the birth-place of the child, it was, unquestionably, the nurturing place of the Poet, which is of infinitely more consequence, and surely sufficient to entitle it to respect and preservation from the nation at large.

The strongest corroborative support of the received tradition is part

SHAKESPERE AND STRATFORD-UPON-AVON.

THE DRAWINGS BY E. DUNCAN, ESQ.

SHAKESPERE'S HOUSE.

of a court-roll, dated 1553, lately published by the Rev. Joseph Hunter, in his "New Illustrations, &c., of the Life of Shakespeare," in which the Poet's father, John Shakespere, is mentioned in immediate connection with Henley-street. This is certainly a most important document; and, we should think, the earliest mention of the name which can be found among the ancient records of the town. An examination of the Minutes of the Common Hall, Pleas of the Court of Record, Rent-Roll of the Lands, &c., belonging to the Corporation of Stratford, Proceedings of the Court-Leet, and Accounts of the Chamberlains of the Borough, although not uninteresting as showing the class of men who formed the "worshipful society" of the place, affords but very meagre information concerning John Shakespere.

The town was then, according to the charter of Edward VI., June 26th, 1553 (granted only eight days befors his death), under the jurisdiction of a Bailiffe, fourteen Aldermen, and fourteen Burgesses. The first High Bailiff nominated under the new incorporation, 1553, was "Thomas Gilbert." Mr. Gilbert was a dyer; and, it is not improbable that John Shakespere's second son, "Gilbert," was named after him. For 1554 William Whately was chosen. He is found to have been elected High Alderman in 1559; and, in the same year, licensed to keep a tavern, and to retail wines, &c. In 1555 we have "John Burbage," who is conjectured to have been related to the James and Richard Burbage, whom we find, thirty-four years afterwards, co-sharers with our Poet, in the Playhouse, at Blackfriars. In this year occurs the first recorded list of the Capital Burgesses.

In 1556 Ralph Cawdrey is Chief Bailiffe. He was a butcher, and we find him chosen Chief Alderman in 1570.

In 1557 Francis Harbage (a skinner) is elected Head Bailiffe. The first set of by-laws extant are dated Michaelmas Day in this year, and appear in the Council-book "A."

In 1558 we have Robert Perrot (a brewer); and, eleven years after, on the 7th of Sept. 1569, we find him "Fyned 20d., by order of the Hall, for non-attendance at Common Council."

In 1559 Adrian Quiney is enrolled First Bailiffe. Mr. Quiney was a grocer, served as Constable in 1554, and was elected Capital Alderman, 1562. A descendant of his, Thomas Quiney, married the Poet's second daughter, Judith Shakespere, 10th February, 1615-16.

In 1560 Robert Sadler is the First Bailiff. He was a baker, and was chosen Capital Alderman in 1562.

In 1561 Lewis ap Williams, ironmonger and afterwards fishmonger, appears as First Bailiff. He was Chamberlain in 1558, and Chief Alderman, 1564.

In 1562 the High Bailiff is Humphrey Plymley, a mercer. He served as Constable 1558, and was first Chamberlain in 1559.

In 1563, George Whately, woollen draper, is High Bailiff. He figures as "Bridgewarden" in 1545, and again in 1547, and as Capital Alderman, 1566 (A second code of by-Laws are recorded in the Council Book (A) this year).

In 1564, Richard Hill appears as High Bailiff. Mr. Hill was a woollen draper. In 1557 he is chosen ale-taster (a regulator of the measures and the quality of the beer), and in 1558 is elected second Chamberlain.

He died Dec. 17, 1593, and has a long inscription to his memory at the south end of the transept, in Stratford Church.

Passing over the intermediate names, we reach the most important, "John Shakespeare," who is recorded as High Bailiff in 1568, and obtains a grant of arms from the Herald's College in the same year.

Prior to this, we discover that in a civil action on the 17th of June, 1555, he is described as a glover. "Johnn Shakyspere de Stretford, in coun. Warwic., glover." On April 30, 1556, he was one of the Jury of the Court-Leet. In 1557 he is summoned on a Jury in a civil action, and sworn ale-taster. In the latter end of 1557 or early in 1558 he was elected a Capital Burgess; in 1558 and 1559 was chosen Constable. Oct. 6th, 1559, was sworn affeeror (there were four affeerors chosen annually who had the power of decreeing summary punishment for offences not mentioned by statute), and again in May, 1561. In 1561 and 1562 was Chamberlain; in 1563, Second Chamberlain. On July the 4th, 1565, was chosen Alderman. The next entry is that above, recording his service as High Bailiff in 1568; and then no further records connect him with the Municipal duties for some years; the last occurred on Sep. 6th, 1586, and sets forth that "William Smith and Richard Courte are chosen to be Aldermen in the place of John Wheler and John Shaxspere, for that Mr. Wheler doth desyer to be put out of the Companye, and Mr. Shaxspere doth not come to the halles when they be warned, nor hath not done of long time."

From 1556 to 1571, a space of 15 years, we are thus in some measure enabled to trace the progress of John Shakespere in what may be termed his public life. During this period, we find him proceeding through the accustomed course of Municipal honours till he attains the highest dignity the Corporation could bestow. It is reasonable to infer that at this time he possessed the respect and esteem of his townsmen, and was a thriving and responsible man. This is corroborated too by the scanty particulars of his private history which have been preserved. In 1556 he was addmitted at the Court-Leet to two copyhold estates in Sn[illegible]hord. The following is a translation of the entry upon the Court-roll.

Stratford-upon-Avon. View of Frank-pledge, with the Court and Session of the Peace held of the same, on the second day of October, in the year of the reign of William and Mary, by the grace of God, &c., the third and fourth.

Item. They present that George Turner has alienated to John Shakespere and his heirs one tenement, with a garden, and croft with their appurtenances, in Greenhill-street, held of the Lord, and delivered according to the roll, for the rent from thence to the Lord of xixpence per annum; and the said John in the aforesaid Court did fealty for the same.

Item. That Edward West has alienated to him the aforesaid John Shakespere, one tenement, with a garden adjacent, in Henley-street, for the rent from thence to the Lord of xixpence per annum, and suit of Court, and the said John in the aforesaid Court did fealty.

In 1557 or 1558, he had wooed and won the descendant of one of the oldest and highest families in the county, MARY ARDEN, of Wilmecote, the mother of the Poet, and by this marriage became possessed of the property in Wilmecote called Asbies, consisting of about sixty acres of arable and pasture land, and a house. "A small fortune," as Mr. Knight remarks, "for a descendant of the Lord of forty-seven manors;* but it was enough for happiness."

It is at this period, 1558, that the Register of Stratford commences and turning to the entry of baptisms in that year, we find the baptism of "Joan, daughter to John Shakespere," on the 15th of Sept. Four years afterwards, on the 28rd of Decr., 1562, Margaret daughter to John Shakespere, is baptised. (These daughters both died young.) We then come to the most important entry in this or any other register in the world:—

1564, April 26. Gulielmus filius Johannes Shakspeare.

These few syllables attest the baptism of "William, the son of John Shakespere," but, strange to say, no record has been found to stamp the day, the hour, the moment, when this immortal Son was given to the world. In this, as in almost every other circumstance of importance in the history of the Poet, our only authority is tradition, which asserts that he was born upon St. George's Day, the 23rd of April, three days before the entry of his baptism.

The subsequent entries in the register give the Poet three brothers and two more sisters, viz.:—

Gilbert, the son of John Shakespere, baptized 13th of Oct., 1566.
Joan, daughter of John Shakespere, baptized April 15th, 1569.
Richard, son of Master John Shakespere, baptized March 11th, 1574.
Anne, daughter of Master John Shakespere, baptized Sept. 28th, 1578; and
Edward, son of Master John Shakespere, baptized May the 3rd, 1580.

Of these eight children which constituted the family of Shakespere's father, five only—William, Gilbert, Joan, Richard, and Edmund—reached maturity.

Rowe gives to John Shakespere "ten children in all"—an error Malone has satisfactorily accounted for, by showing that, to make the confusion which involves the family history of the Poet worse confounded, the register and the books of the Corporation present another "John Shakespere" and family resident in Stratford at the period. This other *Dramio* appears to have been in very humble circumstances: he is mentioned as a "shoemaker," and sometimes as a "corvisor." The first entry concerning him occurs in the registry of his marriage to Margery Roberts, in 1584.

In 1570 we find John Shakespere, the Poet's father, in occupation of a meadow of fourteen acres, with appurtenances, called Ingon, about a mile and a half from Warwick, at a yearly rent of eight pounds, equivalent to about forty pounds in the present day.

Four years afterwards, in 1574, he purchases the two freehold houses in Henley-street, with gardens and orchards, of which houses, the tenement represented as the birth-place of William Shakespere is a portion.

These facts throw little or no light upon the controverted point, whether Shakespere was born in this tenement or not. As Mr. Knight observes, "William Shakespere might have been born at either of his father's copyhold houses in Greenhill-street, or in Henley-street; he might have been born at Ingon: or his father might have occupied one

* See an account of Turchil de Arden's possessions in Dugdale, from the Domesday Book.

CHAMBER IN SHAKESPERE'S HOUSE.

SHAKESPERE AND STRATFORD-UPON-AVON.

SHAKESPERE'S SCHOOL AND ANCIENT GUILD HALL, AT STRATFORD.

of the two freehold houses in Henley-street at the time of the birth of his eldest son; "—but they tend to show the Poet's father, up to his purchase of the freehold houses in Henley-street, actively and profitably engaged in agricultural pursuits—a grazier, probably—a wool-comber, and incidentally even a butcher; in all of which, according to the state of society at that time, there is nothing incompatible with the station of a landed proprietor, or "gentleman farmer," as he appears to have been.

They enable us also to form some idea of the sort of habitation which the respectable family of such a man would be likely to occupy in the early part of Elizabeth's reign, and thence to understand the ravages which time and culpable neglect have made in the traditionary house of William Shakespere's birth.

It is difficult, and perhaps superfluous, in this place to trace the future fortunes of the elder Shakespere. We think the evidence adduced by Malone to prove the temporary decadence of the family, is stronger than anything yet offered on the other side; and are willing to believe that the embarrassment of the father was one of the leading causes which diverted the son's mind from rustic pursuits, and determined him to that course of action for which Nature had designed him, and which ultimately led to his surpassing greatness and renown. The subsequent restoration of the aged man (the prototype, mayhap, of brave old *Adam*) to a sphere of comfort and respectability, and the attainment of his right to use a "shield of arms," who can doubt to have been the filial works of his illustrious son?

Upon the death of John Shakspere, the freehold houses in Henley-street descended to his heir at law, the Poet; but he is not supposed to have resided in them afterwards, as some years before he had purchased a spacious mansion, called New Place, which he is always understood to have occupied to his death.

In the last testament of the Poet, March the 25th, 1616, he devises to his "sister Joan," for her life only, the house, with the appurtenances, in Stratford, wherein she dwelt, under the yearly rent of twelve pence. His sister Joan, whose marriage name was Hart, was residing there in 1637, and she probably continued there till the period of her death, in 1646. Her house is supposed to have comprised the part now shown as the Poet's birth-place, and the tenement adjoining it on the western side; the other house having been known as the Maidenhead inn, in 1642. In a subsequent part of his will, Shakespere bequeaths, amongst the bulk of his property, "two houses in Henley-street to his eldest daughter, Susanna Hall, with remainder to her male issue."

Whilst this property remained in the possession of Shakespere's immediate descendants, it was several times made subservient to family arrangements. By a deed of the 27th of May 1639, and a fine and recovery (Trinity and Michaelmas Term, 15th Charles I.), Mrs. Susanna Hall, Shakespere's eldest daughter, with Thomas Nash, Esq., and Elizabeth his wife (Mrs. Hall's only child) confirmed this and our Bard's other estates to Mrs. Hall for her life, and afterwards settled them upon Mr. and Mrs Nash, and her issue; but, in the event of her leaving no family, then upon Mr. Nash. As, however, Mr. Nash died, 4th April, 1647, without issue, a re settlement of the property was immediately adopted, to prevent its falling to the heir of Mr. Nash, who had by his will of the 26th of August, 1642, devised his reversionary interest in the principal part of Shakespere's estates to his cousin, Edward Nash By a subsequent settlement, therefore, of the 2d of June, 1647, and by another fine and recovery (Easter and Michaelmas Terms, 23d of Charles I.), Shakespere's natal place, and his other estates, were again limited to the Bard's descendants, restoring to Mrs. Nash the ultimate power over the property.*

Mrs. Nash married a second time to Sir John Barnard, and by her will of the 29th of January, 1669, left both houses, namely, "the inn called the Maidenhead, and the adjoining house and barn," to her kinsmen, Thomas and George Hart, the grandsons of Shakespere's "sister Joan."

Thomas Hart, dying without issue, his brother George succeeded to the property, which continued in possession of his descendants till the beginning of the present century, when it was sold out of the family by the widow and children of John Hart (sixth descendant in a direct line of Shakespere's sister), in 1806, to Mr. Thomas Court. But the premises, originally extensive, have been gradually diminished. John Shakespere, in 1597, sold a small plot of land to George Badger, which was added to what was afterwards called the Swan Inn. Shakespere Hart, in 1746, disposed of another part of the yard or garden in 1771. Thomas Hart sold four tenements, between Shakespere's birth-place and what is now the White Lion Inn; and ultimately the house in which Mrs. Hart, the Poet's sister, lived so long, was divided into two tenements, one of which, at the end of the last century, was opened as a butcher's shop, with the attractive inscription—

WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE WAS BORN IN THIS HOUSE.
N.B. A HORSE AND TAKED CART TO LET.

These mutations and subsequent neglect have, of course, completely changed the aspect of the building. Of what it was in 1574, no notion can be gathered from what it is in 1847. There is something, indeed, most painful in the contrast of its present wretchedness, and our idea of its condition as the comfortable home of Shakespere's parents. The low, crazy frontage—the crippled hatch—the filthy remnant of a butcher's shamble, with its ghastly hook—on the outside; and the squalid forlornness of the rooms within, convey together such a sense of utter desolation as merges all those feelings of respect and awe which such a relic should inspire. Let us hope the result of Thursday's sale has saved this interesting property from further desecration, and that for the credit of the nation a sufficient fund may speedily be raised to restore, "as far as possible, under the direction and advice of competent authority, such portions of it as may, from time to time, have been removed or altered * * * and transmit it to future ages with every mark of honour and veneration."

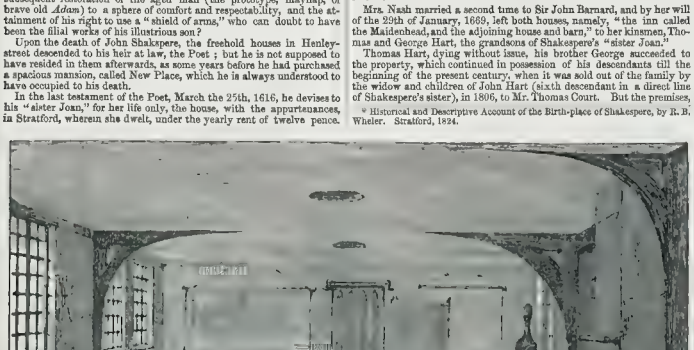
ROOM IN THE HOUSE IN HENLEY-STREET.

Mounting the step at the doorway, you enter at once into a dirty and dilapidated room, whilom the butcher's shop. This place has no windows, and is utterly divested of furniture. Its broken pavement and the naked walls strike an irrepressible chill upon the imagination, and you hasten on to the sort of kitchen in the rear, a small dark room, unfurnished, and having nothing noticeable but the ample chimney nooks of the olden time. In the window, facing the fire-place, a piece of stained glass, bearing the arms of the Merchants of the Staple, was formerly inserted, and was thought to confirm the tradition of Shakespere's father having dealt in wool. There is good reason for believing, however, that it formed a portion of one of the chapel windows, and was brought from thence by one of the Harts, when employed to repair them. A few years since, too, there existed in the northern wall of this room, a mutilated plaister representation, in relievo, of the battle between David and Goliah, originally surrounded by an inscription—

Goliah comes with sword and speare,
And David with a sling:
Although Goliah rage and sweare,
Down David doth him bring.
SAMUEL, XVII. A.D., 1606.

Over the butcher's shop, and approached by a narrow timber staircase in the kitchen, is the celebrated chamber where Shakespere is said to have been born. This apartment has been so often and so accurately described, that any detailed account of it must be superfluous. The ceiling is low, and the walls denuded of the oaken wainscoting or hangings of tapestry with which, in the Poet's time, they would have been covered, have a cold and cheerless aspect.

"The garrulous old lady with a frosty red face" (so pleasantly described by Washington Irving), who formerly reigned supreme exhibitor of the house, has long since vacated her throne; she claimed to be a lineal descendant of the Poet, and was famous for an inexhaustible supply of relics for the visitors of easy faith. In a fit of resentment, on the day before her abdication, she whitewashed the walls of the bed-room, and obliterated the thousands of pencil autographs with which they were disfigured. The service was not appreciated; for her successor, with an assiduity more remarkable than discreet, has been at the pains to remove the plaster, and bring again to light these multitudinous mementos of vanity and ill-taste.



THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL-ROOM, AT STRATFORD.

SHAKESPERE'S SCHOOL AT STRATFORD.

Immediately adjoining the Chapel of the Holy Cross, or Guild Chapel, as it is usually called, stands the ancient stack of buildings which comprise the Guild Hall and the Grammar School. Nothing can be more unpretending than the appearance of this quaint old structure.

The Hall is a long narrow room, on a level with the street, divided, in latter times, by a wainscot partition in the middle, but formerly without any division; there is a smaller chamber leading out of the Hall, which was used by the Corporation on Council and other great

* Historical and Descriptive Account of the Birth-place of Shakespere, by R. B. Wheler. Stratford, 1824.

days, and here the municipal records, manuscripts, &c., are deposited. Above, of the same form and dimensions, is the ancient School-room, separated into two chambers in modern days, and having now a low flat plaster ceiling, in place of the old arched roof.

The Guild Hall was built under the direction of Robert de Stratford, in 1269, and was appropriated to the use of the fraternity of the Holy Cross. The Grammar School, founded by Thomas Jolyffe, a native of Stratford, in the reign of Henry VI., is an institution open to all boys resident in the Borough, of seven years of age, and able to read. This curious old place has a special hold upon our affection and respect.—It was undoubtedly the school of Shakespere.

"We assume, without any hesitation," says Mr. Knight, "that William Shakespere did receive in every just sense of the word, the education of a scholar; and, as such education was to be had at his own door, we also assume that he was brought up at the Free Grammar School in his own town. * * * * To the Grammar School, then, with some preparation, we hold that William Shakespere goes, in the year 1571. His father is, at this time, Chief Alderman of his town; he is a gentleman now of repute and authority; he is Master John Shakspere; and, assuredly, the worthy curate of the neighbouring village of Luddington, Thomas Hunt, who was also the schoolmaster, would have received his new scholar with some kindness. As his 'shining morning face' just passed out of the main street into that old court, through which the upper room of learning was to be reached, a new life would be opening upon him. The humble minister of religion who was his first instructor, has left no memorials of his talents or acquirements; and in a few years another master came after him, Thomas Jenkins, also unknown to fame. All praise and honour be to them! for it is impossible to imagine that the teachers of William Shakespere were evil instructors—giving the boy husks instead of wholesome aliment. They could not have been harsh and perverse instructors, for such spoil the gentlest natures, and his was always a gentle. 'My gentle Shakspere' he called by a rough but noble spirit—one in whom was all honesty and genial friendship under a rude exterior. His wondrous abilities could not be spoiled even by ignorant instructors." But other teachers were occasionally to be found within these walls, whose influence upon the ductile mind of such a boy was more potent, possibly, than that of any masters in the school. Among the old accounts of the Chamberlains of the borough, are many items paid from the Corporation to the leading players of the time.

In 1569, when the father of Shakespere was High Bailiff, there is a payment of nine shillings to the Queen's players. (It is worth observing that the taste for these rical representations seems to have increased with years; since we find, by a recent examination of the muniments, that, in 1586, the Queen's players were paid twenty shillings.)

In 1573, the Earl of Leicester's players received six shillings and eightpence. In 1574, Lord Warwick's players received seventeen shillings, and the Earl of Worcester's players five shillings and sevenpence. In 1577, my Lord of Leicester's players received fifteen shillings, and Lord Worcester's players three and fourpence.

Other payments of a similar kind occur in the records, showing that theatrical exhibitions were not unusual at Stratford at this period. The old Hall of the Guild on such occasions was the theatre; and here, without a doubt, the future Poet often sat gazing in delight and wonderment at those quaint moralities and pageants on which he more than any helped to build the superstructure of the English drama.

CHARLECOTE—THE SEAT OF THE LUCYS.

DUGDALE gives, with great minuteness, the history of Charlecote, or *Carlecote*, as it is written in Domesday Book. Previous to the Conquest it was in possession of one Saxi, but afterwards became the property of the Earl of Mellent, and from him descended, doubtless, to Henry de Newburgh, Earl of Warwick, whose son Roger, in the 23rd of Henry I., gave half a hide of land, lying in Carlecote, with the tithes of the whole lordship and two mills, to his newly-founded Collegiate Church of Warwick. He also enfeoffed Thurstestane de Montfort of large possessions in this county. The son of Thurlestane, with Alice de Harecourt, widow of Robert de Montfort, his elder brother, gave all the village of Carlecote to Walter, the son of Thurlestane de Montfort; and grant was confirmed to him and to his heirs by letters patent from Richard I., with divers immunities and privileges thereto—all of which were ratified by King John, in the fifth of his reign. From this Walter de Carlecote, who was a knight, by his wife Cecily, descended William, who assumed the name of Lucy—this being, perhaps, heir to some branch of that family. From him was descended Thomas Lucy, by whom the present mansion was erected in 1558, and who received the honour of knighthood in 1593. The House stands on a slight elevation above the river Avon, and forms three sides of a quadrangle, the fourth being formed by a handsome central gate-house, which, with octangular turrets and oriel window, constitutes an interesting portion of the façade; and, as seen in the accompanying Engraving, backed by the mansion, presents a striking and picturesque appearance.

The tradition which associates this structure with the youthful transgression of Shakespere, is so deeply rooted, and, to our mind, so strongly confirmed by the allusions and peculiarities of *Master Justice Shallow*, that it seems treason to pocsy to disbelieve, or even doubt it. We have firm faith in every title of the story, in so far as the Poet himself was concerned. This gay young gentleman of his peasant neighbour, was just the sort of freak to stimulate a bold and unchecked genius such as his. Rowe relates the story thus:—"He had, by a misfortune common enough to young fellows, fallen in to ill company, and amongst them, some that made a practice of robbing a park that belonged to Sir Thomas Lucy,(*a*) of Charlecote, near Stratford. For this he was prosecuted by that gentleman, as he thought, somewhat too severely; and, in order to revenge that ill usage, he made a ballad upon him; and though this—probably the first essay of his poetry—be lost, yet it is said to have been so very bitter, that it redoubled the prosecution against him to that degree, that he was obliged to leave his business and family in Warwickshire for some time, and shelter himself in London." (The Poem is not lost; but is so well known, as not to require repetition here. It has been attempted to discredit the story of Rowe, by asserting that the Justice had no deer at the time; but Mr. Collier, from papers in the possession of the Earl of Ellesmere, has clearly proved that he had deer at the time of Shakespere's residence at Stratford. Again, the unmistakable allusions of *Justice Shallow*, in the "Merry Wives of Windsor," to the "dozen white luces" are denied to have reference to Sir Thomas Lucy, because his coat of arms contained "three white luces" only. But, on referring to Dugdale, it will be seen that he gives two coats of arms; one to the monument of Thomas Lucy, son of Sir William Lucy, in which are quartered, in four several divisions, twelve little fishes, three in each division. In the scene itself mark the nice distinction made between these very coats—the old and the new coat, and *Master Slender's* "right to quarter."—(*See* "Merry Wives of Windsor," Act 1, sc. 1.)

In an after part of the scene, we have the specification of the offences which we may suppose the Poet to have committed, and probably his own ill-considered and imprudent answer to the charge.

But, it is in the second part of "Henry IV.," that the portrait of the Justice appears at full length; and here the vanity and feebleмindedness of the country magnate is hit off to perfection.—(See Act V. sc. 1.)

In this play the imbecile peculiarities of the *Justice* are so nicely discriminated, and so much pains taken to render them remarkable to the audience during the progress of the action, as well as afterwards in the lengthy soliloquies of *Falstaff*,(*b*) that it seems hardly possible to mistake the animus of the poet, and his intention, so foreign to his usual practice, to give a character which was individual, and not a species

Our visit to Charlecote was at an unpropitious time; the family was absent, and we were prevented from making a closer examination, as we could have wished, the interior of the building; but Washington Irving's exquisite description of the antique Hall renders us familiar with all its most attractive features:—

(*a*) It should be Justice Lucy, as he was not knighted till long after Shakespere left Stratford.

(*b*) In one of these there is an attempt to fix the satire upon the Lord of Charlecote, which we don't remember to have been pointed out: it is the passage—"If the young dace be a bait for the old *pike*, I see no reason in the law of nature but I may snap at him."—*Act III., Scene II.*

(*Continued on page* 184.)

THE EXHIBITION OF WORKS OF ART AT WESTMINSTER HALL.—Such numbers of persons have recently been unable to obtain admission to Westminster Hall, that the Commissioners of the Fine Arts have postponed the close of the exhibition from the 17th inst. to the 24 of October.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, September 19.—Sixteenth Sunday after Trinity.

MONDAY, 20.—At 5h. 36m., a.m., Mercury in superior conjunction with the Sun.

TUESDAY, 21.—St. Matthew.—The Sun rises at 5h. 45m.; he is due East at 5h. 56m.; and he sets at 6h. 0m.

WEDNESDAY, 22.—The length of the day is 12h. 11m.; and it has decreased 4h. 23m. since the Longest Day.

THURSDAY, 23.—At 4h. 32m., p.m., the Sun enters the sign Libra, and Autumn commences.

FRIDAY, 24.—The Moon is full at 8h. 59m., p.m.; and a partial eclipse of the Moon takes place about 1h. 27m., p.m., and 3h. 40m., p.m. As the Moon does not rise on this day till 6h. 25m., p.m., the eclipse is invisible to us.

SATURDAY, 25.—Mars rises at 7h. 30m., p.m., and souths at 3h. 38m. after midnight.—Saturn rises at 5h. 11m., p.m., and souths at 10h. 25m., p.m.—Jupiter rises at 10h. 59m., p.m.

The planets still favourably situated for observation, are Saturn, S.E., in the evenings, Mars, in the E., about the time Saturn is on the meridian, or from 10h., p.m., to 11h., p.m.; and Jupiter, E., about midnight.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 25.

Sunday		Monday		Tuesday		Wednesday		Thursday		Friday		Saturday	
M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.
5h 8m	5h 48m	6h 20m	6h 59m	7h 30m	8h 11m	8h 40m	9h 23m	9h 50m	10h 35m	10h 59m	11h 46m	...	0h 0m
5	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5

* * During the afternoon of Wednesday there will be no high tide.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*Libra,*" *Wordsley.*—*The Gloucester Musical Festival will take place on Tuesday, September* 21

"*W. P.,*" *Dublin.*—*We cannot advise.*

"*J. H.,*" *Bethnal-green.*—"*Pegasus*" *is accented on the first syllable. Some of the rejected Cartoons were exhibited elsewhere than in Westminster Hall; but not the Prize.*

"*R. J. W.,*" *Lancaster, is thanked for the hint; but, the arrangements were not sufficiently matured.*

"*A Voice from the South.*" *We regret that we cannot insert.*

"*E. S.,*" *Balsock.*—*The lines scarcely reach our standard.*

"*A. B. H.*"—*There are scholarships at the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, by which a student may be enabled to subsist during his terms, while he qualifies for his degree.*

"*J. J. M.,*" *Winchester-buildings, is thanked: we will not lose sight of the subject.*

"*An Old Subscriber,*" *Reading, should address a note to the Inventor.*

"*An Old Subscriber,*" *St. Helier's, may calculate on a reply.*

"*A Constant Subscriber,*"—*Wenham Lake is 13 miles from Boston, in the State of Massachusetts. See the interesting Account of the Wenham Lake Ice Trade, (the first published in England), in No* 159 *of the* ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, *and in the Five Editions of Mr. Macculloch's "Dictionary of Commerce," where the paper has been reprinted with our consent.*

"*C. E.*"—*Militia Officers are, we think, entitled to place Cockades in their servants' hats. Our Correspondent correctly defines step-mother and mother-in-law: the former is the wife of a second marriage; the latter, the mother of a man's wife.*

"*F. D.*"—*The usage of supporters by Commoners' families is rarely met with, in England. In Scotland, the Chiefs of Clans take and carry supporters. Among the distinguished English Houses that use those heraldic appendages, by an honourable prerogative right, we may mention those of Stafford of Fulford, in Devon, Trevaudon of Cornwall, Savage of Cheshire, Luttrell of Somersetshire, and Tichborne of Hampshire. Our Correspondent is referred, however, to Mr. Burke's "Patrician," as which journal the subject is fully discussed.*

"*E. O.*"—*King Otho has been only once married. The Princess Clémentine, youngest daughter of Louis Philippe, King of the French, was married* 30*th April,* 1843, *to Augustus, Prince of Saxe Coburg, second son of Duke Ferdinand, uncle of Prince Albert.*

"?," *Streatham, had better adhere to the barometer.*

"*Musicus*" *should address his enquiry to the publisher of the work in question.*

"*H. N. C.*" *is thanked for the account of "The Frohs," though we has not room to print it*

"*A Lover of the Arts*"—*We will see.*

"*The two wishes to Emigrate,*" *should be cautious as to the resources of the party he joins*

"*W. B.,*" *Wilmington-square.*—*We do not remember.*

"*Frank.*"—"*Wade's Handbook of the Pianoforte.*"

"*C. H.,*" *Winchester, is thanked.*

"*B. B.,*" *Colchester. At the decease in France, in* 1816, *of Sir William Codrington, the third Baronet, the title was assumed by the late Christopher Bethell Codrington, Esq., of Dodington Park, under the adoption that the deceased Baronet, Sir William, left no legitimate issue. Sir William's son has, however, established his right in Doctors' Commons, and has been acknowledged by the Heralds' College to be Sir William Raymond Codrington, fourth and present Baronet. Consequently, we do not rest on solid ground the M. P. for East Gloucestershire assumes the title.*

"*J. M.*" *Edinburgh.*—*The Maundy Money was never milled, like the crowns, half-crowns, shillings, and sixpences; nor is it intended for general circulation, but is only coined to supply the means of conformity to an ancient custom of distributing the Royal bounty.*

"*M. W.*"—*We have not room for the sixteen verses.*

"*A Constant Reader.*"—*We do not know to whom our Correspondent refers as "Lord Hay."*

"*Joanna,*" *Lanarkshire.*—*We will endeavour to obtain the information sought, regarding the French Convents in question. The Duchess of Kent's first husband was Emich-Charles, Prince of Leiningen; and by him, who died* 4*th July,* 1814, *Her Royal Highness has issue, Charles-Frederick-William Emich, reigning Prince of Leiningen, K.G., and one daughter, Anne-Feodore-Auguste-Charlotte-Wilhelmina, wife of Ernest-Christian-Charles, Prince of Hohenlohe-Langenburg*

"*Mrs. C.,*" *Mount-Mary, Bordyne-sur-Mer.*—*The Papers have been regularly posted.*

"*J. J. G.,*" *Liverpool.*—*Declined.*

"*G. F. K.*"—*The London Mechanics' Institution is in Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane: address a note to the Secretary.*

"8."—*We do not know any such work as our correspondent desires,* "*The Chesterfields of the Church.*"

"*Ignotus.*"—*The Office of the College of Preceptors is* 42, *Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury.*

"*C. E.*"—*Large Engravings of Stephenson's Iron Tunnel Bridge will be found in No* 200 *of our Journal.*

The present, or SHAKESPERE NUMBER of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, will be kept on Sale for One Month from this date, at the usual charge of Sixpence; after which, the price of each Number will be One Shilling.

*** Owing to the large space of the present Number occupied by the Shakespere Illustrations, we are unable to insert an Engraving of the Demonstration at Gloucester, on Tuesday

ERRATA.—In our list of the Members of the new Parliament last week, the name of the unsuccessful candidate for Cheltenham, the Hon. C. F Berkeley, was inserted as well as the number actually returned, Sir W. Jones, Bart. The name of the member returned for the Isle of Wight, John Simeon, Esq., was omitted. The aggregate numbers were, however, given correctly.

BOOKS RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.

Blasis' Notes upon Dancing.—Jewellery. By J. Jones.—Education; or the Government Advocate.—Handbook of Town Gardening.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1847.

How comes it that in this country, where we lay such stress upon the absolute necessity of a" sound scriptural education," we so often miss the true spirit of the Gospel in the conduct of that most important of our national institutions—the Poor Law Administration? If we were unacquainted with the earnestness and the frequency with which the duty of that charity which relieves the wants of the body, and aims at soothing the asperities of life, as well as of that higher charity which relates to the interior motives and secret feelings of the soul, is inculcated in the Book of Life, a ready explanation of the evil would present itself.

Mere human benevolence is so circumscribed in its objects and limits, that the relief or aid which it yields is, at best, but a stunted and dwarf production. Here would be a satisfactory, or at least a very probable solution of the matter, and the remedy of a religious education, based upon Scripture, for the rising generation would immediately suggest itself, so that higher and more ennobling incentives to action might be instilled in the young minds of the future people and rulers of the country. But no such cutting of the knot is permitted us. We have no such source of hope left remaining to us. It cannot be said that the maxims and doctrines of the Bible are but little known to Englishmen. It would be a lible upon us to say so; and we would indignantly repel such an assertion as a false and calumnious charge.

Is it not most anomalous, then, that in that one great National Institution we have mentioned, the very basis and essence of which is the spirit of Charity—the Charity of the Gospel—we have so repeatedly to deplore the active presence of unchristian oppression? Is it that, in the structure and constitution of that Institution, which has been ostensibly organised amongst us for the better and more systematic relief of the needy, the naked, the hungry, and the thirsty, the main-spring of the work is of any unchristian a nature, that, in its operation, religious principle seems lost sight of altogether, and the only effect fully produced is the demoralization and hardening of the hearts of the dispensers of relief? Whatever the cause, certain it is that the charitable aid or support accorded under the Poor Law is not of that quality which "blesseth him that gives and him that takes;" and that its grand result seems to be to pervert the feelings. The necessity of a remedy, then, cannot be too often or too strongly urged upon the Legislature; and if the advocacy of it can be strengthened by directing public attention to such cases as the following, we shall not fail to expose such barbarous cruelty.

A pauper named Whitfield, blind, paralytic, affected with disease of the heart and liver, and an inmate of the infirm ward of St. Pancras Workhouse, thus describes his case, which had already attracted some notice in a letter to the *Times* —

> My mother, who is an inmate of the Aged Pilgrims' Society, at Camberwell, in her 80th year, partially blind, and who has lately dislocated one of her ancles, being desirous that I should visit her for a short time, as I always derived much benefit from the change of air, I applied to Mr. Eaton, the present master, for leave of absence for three days, but was positively refused unless I discharged myself. * * * I appealed to the Board of Guardians, but with no better success. I pleaded my afflicted state, and that, during the many years I had been in this house, not the slightest charge had ever been brought against me for any misconduct, but all failed to raise their sympathy in my behalf. They would not relent, and insisted that I must discharge myself. This I declined to do, knowing that *a rule had lately been laid down that, should any parson return to the house in less than one month from the date of their discharge they would be charged out of their charity for three months.*

Can anything be more monstrous than the circumstances here related? We, to whose lot has fallen a greater or less share of the abundance of this world, undertake, either in order that we may be freed from the nuisance of mendicancy, or say from some better motive, to found an asylum for those less fortunate members of the community who, from whatever cause, such as great bodily infirmity, as in the present instance, are incapacitated from providing for their own sustenance; but, let one of those afflicted creatures show the least indication of free-will, even if it but aim solely at the slightest personal comfort, no matter how rational or inexpensive, or how indifferent and neutral as regards the asylum it may happen to be, and that moment he is made to feel, in the most oppressive manner, that he and all like him have no right to any indulgence—and that they ought to be thankful they are allowed to exist.

A PARAGRAPH in our last number announces that "a School of Art for Artists and Amateurs has been formed by the Incorporated Society of British Artists;" and that, "the arrangements having been all completed, it will be open to its members in the early part of next month: the School to be principally supported by subscriptions and donations." This is a desideratum fulfilled. It has long been a source of painful surprise to us that all London could not furnish a single place of instruction, where young artists of talent and moderate means could, without submitting to a ruinous expenditure, apply themselves, under the guidance of competent masters, to the study of practical improvement in whatever branch of the art they may have chosen for their profession. The superiority, not merely of Paris, but of many provincial towns in Belgium, France, and Germany, over "the Great Metropolis," in this respect, is humiliatingly conspicuous.

For one class of students in art there is no means whatever of obtaining professional instruction, except by the payment of exorbitant fees to such artists as are willing to undertake the office of teacher—a privilege denied to female students. For, that branch of the School of Design in Somerset House, which is appropriated to young ladies, has hitherto, from whatever cause, served only to draw out and indicate, without developing, the vast amount of unquestionable artistic talents which exists among the more youthful members of the sex of the present day. We trust that the British Artists will not, in their School, neglect to establish a chair for a Lady-Professor of Painting in Oils as well as in Water Colours.

THE WEATHER.

The cold weather which had prevailed from the beginning of this month till the end of last week, suddenly changed to warm weather at the beginning of this week, and the average temperature of the first four days of this week was above the average of the season, and the remaining days were about that average. Friday, the average temperature was the most in excess, and day by day after wards the temperature declined; the sky has been alternately clear and cloudy; some rain has fallen at different times, and the wind has been principally from the S.W. The following are some particulars of each day:—

Friday, the sky was mostly covered by cloud till noon, consisting of cirro-stratus, cirro-cumulus and scud; after noon it was chiefly clear, there being only a few detached clouds scattered about the sky; the direction of the wind was S.S.W.; the day was warm, its average temperature being 61½°, being an accession of 6° of heat as compared with the temperature of the preceding day. Saturday, the sky was overcast till noon, and principally cloudless after noon; the direction of the wind was S.W.; the average temperature of the day was 59½°. Sunday, the sky was very nearly wholly covered by cloud throughout the day; the direction of the wind was S.W.; the average temperature of the day was 58°. Monday, the sky was overcast throughout the day; rain began to fall at the close of the afternoon, and continued during the remainder of the day; the direction of the wind was N. and W.; the average temperature of the day was 58°. Tuesday, the sky was generally clear, before 10h. A.M.; it was about three fourths covered by cloud between 11h. A.M. and 5h. P.M.; a little rain fell in the evening; flashes of lightning were also occasionally visible, the night was cloudless; the direction of the wind was S.W.; the average temperature of the day was 58°. Wednesday, the sky was for the most part covered by circo-stratus and scud; rain was falling after 10h. P.M.; the direction of the wind was S.W., and the mean temperature of the day was 54; the night was rough and stormy. Thursday the sky was very variable in its appearance, being, within a very short time, both overcast and cloudless, and these transitions were frequent. A gale of wind from the W.S.W. was blowing during the greater part of the day; at times, heavily. The average temperature or the day was 58°½, and that of the week was 58°.

The extreme thermometrical readings of each day were:—

Friday,	Sept. 10 the highest during the day was	70½ deg.,	and the lowest was 58 deg
Saturday,	11	69½	50
Sunday,	12	67½	50
Monday,	13	67	49½
Tuesday,	14	67	45
Wednesday,	15	64	44
Thursday,	16	65	52

Blackheath, Friday, Sept. 17. J. G.

CHURCH. UNIVERSITIES &c.

OXFORD. Sept. 11.

The Rev. Henry Arthur Woodgate, B.D., of St. John's College, and Rector of Bolbroughton, Worcestershire, (author of the "Bampton Lectures" for 1836), and the Rev James Prince Lee, M.A., Head Master of King Edward's Grammar School, Birmingham, have been installed as Honorary Canons of Worcester Cathedral; and the Rev. Henry Deane Hilton, B.A., to the Curacy of St. Mary's, Warwick.

The Rev. E. W. Garrow, M.A., of Brasenose College, has been licensed to the Perpetual Curacy of Compton Abdale, Gloucestershire value £81. The Rev. J. T. Plummer, B.A., has been presented to the Rectory of Hartley Maudit, Hants—value £230.

The Rev. George Soulis, M.A., of Lincoln College, Curate of Wombwell, Darfield, Yorkshire, has been presented to the Perpetual Curacy of Elsecar, near Wentworth, void by the cession of the Rev. John Davies. Patron, the Earl Fitzwilliam.

ALL SOULS, LANGHAM-PLACE.—The rectory of All Souls, Langham-place, is about to become vacant by the resignation of the Very Rev. G Chandler, Dean of Chichester, who has held the benefice ever since the parish of Mary-le-bone was divided into the four districts of which it is now composed. The benefice is of the annual value of £1000, and is in the gift of the Queen.

POSTSCRIPT.

HER MAJESTY'S RETURN TO ENGLAND.

Her Majesty was to leave Ardverekie with the Royal children, at two o'clock yesterday afternoon, and was expected to arrive at Fort William about six o'clock. Her Majesty was to embark either in the Royal yacht or the *Fairy*, but the officers did not expect that a distance further than Lismore or Oban could be accomplished the same evening. This (Saturday) morning the Royal party proceed to the Crinan Canal, and will move through the artificial water in the Royal barge, as upon the occasion of the arrival. In the meantime, the *Black Eagle* and *Undine* steamer will have proceeded round the mull of Kintyre to await the arrival of the Royal party at Lochghilphead, on the other side of the Canal, from which the *Black Eagle* will convey them as far as Campbeltown, in Argyleshire, where anchor will be cast for the night. Although her Majesty is not desirous of moving on Sunday, the officers are of opinion that, in order to reach Fleetwood in a favourable tide, the remainder of the journey must be accomplished during that day. An official notification has been received at Fleetwood that the Queen will arrive at that port at six o'clock, that being the hour of flood tide, and the Royal squadron is to anchor in the bay, the Queen and her Royal Consort remaining on board all night. On Monday morning, at eight o'clock, her Majesty will land, and proceed direct to London by special train. Her Majesty is expected in London about three o'clock on Monday, and, it is said will proceed immediately by the South-Western line to Southampton, and reach the Isle of Wight the same evening.

Death of Rear-Admiral Robert Bloye, C.B., and Mrs. Bloye.—Rear-Admiral Bloye, and his wife, Mrs. Bloye, died at their residence, King's-terrace, Southsea, on Tuesday night last. The gallant officer had been long in a declining state of health, and his death at the advanced age of 78 years might have been expected, but Mrs. Bloye had been in tolerable health. Such, however, was the shock to her, that, on the announcement of her husband's death, she fell prostrate, and did not rally again. Medical assistance was at hand, but in the course of four hours she ceased to exist: her age was 76.

Shakespere and the Court of Common Council.—At a Court of Common Council, on Thursday, Mr. Thomas White submitted a motion, that the Court should contribute in aid of the subscription for the purchase of Shakespere's house. Mr. Anderton opposed the motion, and moved, as an amendment, that it should not be put. He said, he had as much veneration for Shakespere as any man; but, as there seemed to be a doubt about the house where Shakespere resided, they might be called upon to buy up every house where he had lived. On a division, the amendment was carried, by a majority of [illegible], thus negativing the proposal for a subscription. Sir Peter Laurie gave notice of a motion that a sum of money be subscribed by the Court towards the erection of a suitable monument in the metropolis, in honour of William Shakespere. (Hear, hear.) He had lately returned from Scotland, where he had seen with admiration a great monument to the memory of Sir Walter Scott. From that moment he determined to submit a motion to the Corporation on the subject of raising a monument to the greatest man that ever lived, and he knew that he should obtain the eager assistance of every man who knew anything at all about the poet of England.

Serious Accident on the Manchester and Leeds Railway.—The *Sun* of last night contains the following account of a serious accident which happened to the express train leaving Manchester for Leeds at one o'clock on Thursday, when between Hebden-bridge and North Dean stations. It appeared to pass over something on the line, which caused the carriages to jump, and the last, a first-class carriage, had one of the hind wheels broken, and they travelled in this state for several miles, without the passengers being able to give the least information to the guard. There were, fortunately, only four persons in the carriage, two of whom, we regret to say, were killed; a third had his arm broken, and, being otherwise very much hurt, was left behind, and the fourth expected every moment to be his last, for his hat was completely broken to pieces on his head, and his life was only saved by clinging to the seat of the carriage till it stopped.

Accident at the Hadleigh Railway Station.—On Thursday evening, there was a serious accident at the Hadleigh Railway Station. It appears that at the time a number of persons were waiting on the platform to take the excursion train to Ipswich Regatta, the side wall was blown down upon them by a gust of wind, almost amounting to a hurricane. Between 30 and 40 are sa[illegible] more or less injured, some of them very seriously; and it was at one time s[illegible] that two or three were killed, but this we hope and believe is without foundation.

A Woman Suspected of Poisoning her Husband.—The magistrates of Tiverton and Mr Leigh, the Coroner, have for some days been engaged in investigating a charge of murder against a young married woman, named Ann Fisher, who is suspected of being concerned in causing the death of her husband, Richard Fisher, by administering arsenic. The deceased was a farmer's labourer, and had been employed by a lady of the name of Partridge, at Woodford. He there became acquainted with Ann Dee, the sister of a publican's wife, at Washford Pyne, and was married to her three months since. They went to live at Stubborn Farm, near the village of Morchard, five miles distant. They apparently lived happily together until the latter end of last month, when she left him, taking with her some papers, which bore the amount he had saved, and which he had left in charge of Miss Partridge. On the 27th ult. he called on the parish clerk, to solicit his assistance in obtaining the documents she had gained possession of, she having, as it was proved by Miss Partridge, endeavoured to obtain the wages he had saved. The deceased then was in good health. The next next morning he was a corpse. At the Coroner's inquiry it was shown that the prisoner had returned to the deceased. She slept with him the night previous to his death, and at four o'clock in the morning, she sent for her sister, Mary Hodge, as her husband had been taken unwell, and then left to go to the surgeon at Woodford. Very soon afterwards he died. Mr. Wood, a druggist, residing at Tiverton, deposed to two females coming to his shop some weeks since to purchase arsenic. They asked for poison for rats, and he sold them half-an-ounce. He believed that the widow of the deceased was the party to whom he sold it. On hearing what he intended to state to the Jury as to what she had purchased at his shop, she denied ever being there, and added, "You are come to swear away my life." Mr. Haley detailed the result of the *post-mortem* examination. The presence of white arsenic was clearly indicated, and he believed the quantity to have been sufficient to have caused death. The Jury, however, found that "the deceased died of poison taken in his stomach and bowels, but by whom administered there is no evidence to show." The widow being apprehended on a charge of having poisoned the deceased, has been examined and remanded.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

Mdlle. de Luzzi was interrogated on Tuesday, by M. Broussais, Juge d'Instruction. It is said, it was only then that she learned from that magistrate the death of the Duke de Praslin by poison. The intelligence caused her a violent nervous attack. The Sebastiani family have just obtained from the Government the use of the *Pingouin* steamer, to transport to Corsica the remains of the unfortunate Duchess de Praslin.——The Chambre des Mises en Accusation has decided that M. Rosamond de Beuvallon shall be sent before the Court of Assizes, to take his trial for perjury.

ITALY.

A letter from Milan, of the 10th inst., contains some interesting particulars of the movement in that city. It seems that after the rejoicings which took place on Sunday, the 5th, on the occasion of the grand entrance of M. Romilli, the new Archbishop, a strong wish was manifested to renew the *fête* and illuminations on the 8th instant—the Feast of the Virgin. A grand illumination in gas had been prepared in the place Fontana, under the windows of the palace of the Archbishop. At the commencement of the evening the new pastor was saluted with reiterated cheers. About ten o'clock the younger portion of the multitude began to cry out "Viva Pius IX!" and wished to sing the hymn to the Pope, which the Austrian police forbad. Excited by a Commissioner, named Comte Balze, who is very unpopular at Milan, the police guards attacked with considerable brutality those who were singing, and struck the people right and left with the flat side of their sabres. The crowd, exasperated by this conduct, rushed upon the police, and the result was a general state of confusion. The guard withdrew into the court of the palace of the Archbishop, and on the prelate exhorting the people to be tranquil, the disorder ceased. On the 9th, the police—having been informed that the people intended to assemble at night in the Place Fontana, and that some kind of plot had been formed by which they would avenge themselves on the police guard—attacked them on all points, wherever they found them, fearing that the scene of the previous night would be renewed in a more serious form, and believing that they ought only to trust the maintenance of the public tranquillity to the military power. In consequence of this, Milan has been placed under military occupation, numerous detachments of infantry and cavalry have been established in the principal places; persons have been arrested, and at several places the troops have maltreated the inhabitants. At the time of the departure of the courier, the populace, much irritated, manifested the greatest difficulty in restraining themselves, and it was feared that the most serious disorders would occur in the course of the following day.

GERMANY.

An event, equally important and interesting, is appointed to take place in the dominions of the King of Prussia upon the 15th of October. That being his Majesty's birthday, all the railroads throughout the kingdom which will have been then completed are to be simultaneously opened. After the period in question there will be one connected chain of communication (broken only by a few miles of mountain road over the Semering, between Gratz and Vienna) from Ostend to Cilli, about 80 miles from Trieste.

Harvest in Lincolnshire.—The following circular will, no doubt, be read with interest:—"Harvest being about concluded, we beg to hand you our report of the crops in this district. All grain has been secured in the best possible condition, with scarcely a day's interruption, and the stackyards are well filled. Wheat has suffered to some extent from mildew. The quality is various: some parcels are coarse and thin, weighing 56 to 58lbs., and others, having escaped the blight, are of excellent quality, and weigh 63 to 64lbs. per bushel. The produce we estimate at about an average per acre. Oats, a large crop, and the quality good. Barley, not much grown here. The crop is a good one. Beans have suffered much from the fly, and we cannot expect more than two-thirds of an average crop. Potatoes are again attacked by disease. The quantity of really good ones is small, and these sell in retail at high prices. This article is again likely to fail us. The stock of old wheat is very small, and of oats, beans, and barley quite exhausted. The supplies of new corn up to this period are much smaller than usual.—We are, yours respectfully, C. Wright and Sons."

COUNTRY NEWS.

THE HON. G. C. GRANTLEY BERKELEY AND THE ELECTORS OF GLOUCESTER.

On Tuesday the electors of Gloucester celebrated the return of Mr. Grantley Berkeley by a grand procession and a public dinner. Upwards of 300 gentlemen attended the latter, which was held at the Albion Hotel; Mr. A. Goold in the chair.

The health of the newly-elected member was drunk with great enthusiasm.

Mr. Grantley Berkeley, M.P., on rising to return thanks, was greeted with many rounds of applause. He said that they were met that day to celebrate the triumph of purity of election. If freedom of election were to be achieved for the people, they must interfere with the domination of the Peerage, but he would deal all the time with the officer, and not with the relative. (Cheers). First, then, they found the Lord-Lieutenant coercing his tenants to desert his (Mr. Grantley Berkeley's) regiment of yeomanry, simply to cast a shadow of undue unpopularity over him. Next, when he found that this fact was discovered, by his order his agent sent for one of his commissioned officers, and ordered him to assemble the men of his district together. They were summoned, and a letter was laid before them by Mr. Joiner Ellis—he liked to give names—which they were told to sign, as the Lord-Lieutenant had ordered that they should. That letter charged him (Mr. G. Berkeley) with falsehood, in having stated that the Lord-Lieutenant had coerced parties to leave the regiment. Their spokesman, however, declared that sooner than sign such an infamous document, they would have their arms lopped from their bodies. The Lord-Lieutenant next sent for his brother Augustus, who had never set foot within the castle for sixteen years, made up the quarrel, and coerced that brother to vote against him. By his (Mr. Grantley Berkeley's) advice, his brother, the member for Bristol, remained neutral; but he had been told that he received an offer of a sum of money to vote against him. He did not know positively that it was true, but he believed it. (Cheers.) His brother, however, remained neutral, and what was the result? Why he had received a legal notice to quit the house of his father, in which he had always resided. He trusted that his Lordship would, at least, see that error, and withdraw the notice. Well, then, what had they seen in the election just passed? They had seen bribery and corruption in every phase. Who bribed? Where did the subscriptions come from? From whom did they get the money? Why from the Lord-Lieutenant; for his nominee had no money. (Cheers.) Who paid the bills? Why he (Mr. G. Berkeley) had traced them to the Lord-Lieutenant's agents. A "Jolly Forester" one night came suddenly round a corner, and he saw one of Lord Fitzhardinge's agents paying money to one of his (Mr. G. Berkeley's) voters. The "Jolly Forester" was out of breath, and, not being able to speak at the moment, knocked the agent down. (Great laughter.) He said, "I beg your pardon if you were not bribing"—(great laughter)—and pointed to the half-crowns which had tumbled to the ground. Look at the effect of bribery. There was one place he would not stigmatise for ever by mentioning its name—where, by his canvass and by the blue canvass also, he had a majority of four hundred. It was, however, determined to bribe, and that majority was turned into a majority of nine against him. (Hear, hear.) He passed over others, as, perhaps, they were but compliments to the ladies. (Laughter.) Sovereigns put in their tea instead of sugar; into the washtub instead of soap; and cabbages bought at the rate of £10 per head. (Cheers.) Why, on the hustings, a man came up and voted for him, and then came and put £15 into his hand, saying, "Here's fifteen sovereigns I received to vote against you." (Great cheering.) Up to that election, he had been devoted to his family, but his family had now taught him such a lesson as would make him a public man, and he hoped a useful man, for the rest of his life. (Cheers.) He saw, and with shame he said it, tenants and old servants driven to the polling booths, like cattle to the shambles for slaughter, men who muttered curses upon the man who compelled them thus to violate their own feelings and consciences. With all these facts before him, he felt bound to declare himself a strenuous advocate for the ballot. (Cheers.)

After the hon. member had quitted the room, the chair was taken by Mr. H. Walt Hall, of Bristol, and the festivities of the evening were resumed.

The Chairman, in a humorous speech, then gave "The Printer's Devil." (Loud cheering for several minutes.)

J. F. Berrington, Esq., A. M., returned thanks on behalf of the Press.

Various other toasts followed, and at a late hour the large assemblage broke up much gratified with the proceedings of the day.

Sir Harry Smith at Portsmouth.—Major-General Sir Harry Smith, Bart. G.C.B., with Lady Smith and their son, Mr Harry Smith, with the gallant General's staff, as Governor of the Cape of Good Hope, arrived at half-past five o'clock on Monday evening, at the George Hotel, Portsmouth. As the gallant General's arrival was expected, nearly all the officials in authority, with the officers in the different regiments stationed in the garrison, in full uniform, were assembled at the time at the hotel, the three bands of the regiments of the line were also stationed near the entrance of the hotel, and as the *cortège* drove up, played, "See the Conquering Hero comes." On alighting, Sir Harry bowed several times to the assembled officers before entering the hotel. Soon after, the principal officers waited on the gallant General. Sir Harry and Lady Smith, with the whole of his staff, were entertained at dinner by Major-General Lord Frederick Fitzclarence and Lady Fitzclarence, at the George; but, owing to indisposition, Lord Frederick was unable to appear personally at the dinner. A large party of the *élite* of the neighbourhood were invited by Lady Fitzclarence in the evening. Sir Harry expressed a wish to see his old regiments with whom he formerly saw much service in the Peninsula, and now quartered in this garrison, before he embarked for the Cape, and, in consequence of this desire, the Light Infantry regiments, the 43rd and 52nd, and the second battalion of the 60th Rifles, were brigaded on Tuesday morning, on Southsea Common, under the immediate command of Colonel Nesbitt. On Wednesday a meeting was held at the Crown Assembly Rooms, Portsmouth, and an address to Sir Harry Smith agreed to unanimously. A deputation having waited upon the gallant general at the George Hotel, he at once proceeded to the meeting, where he was received with loud cheers. Lord George Lennox read the address, which was one of congratulation and gratitude for past services, and anticipations of their renewal in the new sphere of action to which he had been called. Sir Harry acknowledged the compliment in an impressive speech.

The Colchester, Stour Valley, Sudbury, and Halstead Railway.—The ceremony of laying the first stone of the grand viaduct on this line, at Chapple, took place on Tuesday last. The fineness of the weather, and the novelty of the scene, attracted hundreds to the spot. About four o'clock, the Chairman, T. L. Ewen, Esq., and the Deputy-Chairman, W. W. Hawkins, Esq., with the body of Directors, and a host of Shareholders, arrived, the Master of the Works bearing two silver trowels upon a velvet cushion, a glass bottle, in which were deposited the various coins of the day, and a scroll of parchment bearing a commemorative inscription. The usual ceremony having been gone through, the Chairman made an appropriate speech; and there was, subsequently, a handsome collation, of which 200 gentlemen partook.

The Murder at Swinton, near Rotherham.—The adjourned inquest on Caleb Barker, who was brutally murdered on the night of Saturday, the 4th inst., near the Don Pottery, at the Swinton station on the Midland Railway, and within 100 yards of his own house, was resumed on Monday, before Mr. Thomas Badger. A number of witnesses were examined, in order, if possible, to detect the perpetrators of this violent outrage on a peaceable and quiet man. The Secretary of State (on the application of Mr. Badger, the Coroner) has authorised a reward of £100 to be offered by her Majesty's Government to any person who will give such information and evidence as shall lead to the discovery and conviction of the murderer or murderers. The inquest was again adjourned to Monday next. The additional evidence strongly implicates a person, after whom the police are in strict search.

SCOTLAND.

DINNER TO THE EARL OF DALHOUSIE.

On Tuesday night, a public dinner was given at Edinburgh to the Earl of Dalhousie, on the occasion of his leaving to undertake the duty of Governor-General of India. The dinner took place in the Music Hall, the walls of which were tastefully ornamented with flags and devices of various kinds, while the centre of the room was lighted up with two splendid candelabra. The gallery was occupied by the band of the 3rd Dragoon Guards, and the orchestra filled with a brilliant company of ladies. The number of gentlemen who sat down to dinner was upwards of 400. The chair was occupied by the Duke of Buccleuch, who was supported on the right by the guest of the evening.

When the health of the Earl of Dalhousie had been given with becoming fervour, the noble Earl addressed the company. He complimented the present Government, which he said, had twice offered him office. The noble Earl referred to the circumstance in these terms:—"Twice since their accession to power have the present confidential advisers of the Crown invited me to give my advice, co-operation, and aid to her Majesty's Government—once as a member of the Administration, and once in another capacity. Twice have these offers been made to me, and twice have they been declined; and if the offer of the assent of the Crown to the appointment made by the Court of Directors of the East India Company had been accompanied by the condition that I should give them political support, or should even observe political neutrality, I should have felt it my duty once again to have declined. (Great applause.) I am sure that there is not a gentleman who sits at this table that will not believe me when I say that I would not consent to sacrifice any of the political principles which I deem to be sound and true, even though it were to place in my hands, as it was in this case, the administration of an empire. (Cheers.) I hasten to add that no condition whatever was annexed to this office. (Great applause.) I am bound to say to you—and even though I were not bound to say it, I would hasten to say it with pleasure and gratitude—that it was impossible for any man to have behaved more frankly, more confidentially, and more honourably towards me than her Majesty's advisers did throughout all this matter." (Applause.) After further alluding to the magnitude of the duties he had undertaken, and his determination to spare neither zeal nor energy in their fulfilment, his Lordship concluded by referring to the public dinner over which the Duke of Buccleuch presided, which was given to his father, in Edinburgh, eighteen years ago, on the occasion of his proceeding to India, to take command of the forces in that quarter of the world; and, after adverting to the pleasureable emotions which the expressions of attachment and approval shown to his father on that occasion called up in his breast, and to the influence which it had in encouraging him in the discharge of his arduous duties, said that the memory of this evening would have a like effect on him. No prosperity, however bright, should ever dazzle him to forget it. No adversity, however dark, should ever obscure his thoughts. They had shown him a heartsome cordiality, they had encouraged him in his task, and had bid him heartily God speed in the course on which he was about to enter. (The noble Lord sat down amid loud applause.)

The Chairman then gave "Her Majesty's Ministers," to which Mr. Fox Maule returned thanks.

A number of additional toasts occupied the remainder of the evening.

The Edinburgh and Northern Railway.—The portion from Burntisland to Cupar is to be opened on the 20th inst.

The Caledonian Railway.—On Thursday (last week) another link was added to the great chain of railway communication which is to unite by a western line, the metropolis of England with that of Scotland, and the commercial towns of Lancashire with Glasgow, the great seat of Scottish industry and enterprise. The portion of the line which was opened extends from Carlisle to Beattock, a distance of about forty miles. A few miles northward of Beattock upwards of a thousand men, and above two hundred horses, are engaged upon the Summit Cutting. This formidable piece of work is a mile in length, about sixty feet deep, on a curve of sixty chains radius, and contains upwards of 360,000 cubic yards of material two hundred and twenty of which are hard rock, which it has been found impossible to remove without resorting to the use of gunpowder; the quantity used averaging for many months a ton and a half per week. The process of drilling the holes in which the powder is deposited was until lately carried on in the ordinary way, by long hand-chisels and mallets, and was both slow and tedious. Seven drilling machines, however, on a principle invented by Mr. Nicholson, are now in active operation, and are excavating about 200,000 cubic yards monthly—the quantity already removed being about 350,000 yards. The level of the rails at the north end of the summit is about 950 feet above the level of the rails of the Newcastle and Carlisle line at Carlisle. One of the most remarkable features on the Caledonian Railway—one of the most creditable to the Engineers—is the absence of all unnecessary curves. Between Carlisle and the Esk, and between Ecclefechan and Beattock, miles upon miles of uncurved railway succeed each other, and the facility this will afford for high speed without danger, cannot fail to prove advantageous to the public.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

POISONING OF FOUR CHILDREN IN CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Considerable sensation has been created at the village of Manea, Cambridgeshire, in consequence of the suspected death by poisoning of four children. As far as can be ascertained, it seems that a female, named Ann Barnes, who, for some time past, had been residing at Ely, but latterly had been staying at her son's, at Parlo Bridge, near the village of Manea, had been in the habit of taking a number of young children in to nurse during the day-time, while their parents were engaged in gathering in the harvest. Amongst the children in her care were four, whose ages averaged from seven weeks to fifteen months. The first of these four children, a daughter of a labourer named Benjamin Hartley, was taken ill a short time back, and, after a few days' severe suffering, it recovered, having been taken home, and placed under the care of its mother. Immediately afterwards, the child belonging to John Hartley, another labourer, was taken ill; and a third was seized with similar symptoms about the same period; and the fourth, the infant child of John Youngs, Mrs. Barnes's son, was also laid up with illness. After a few days of excruciating agony the children died. The fact of so many children having died under such mysterious circumstances, having come to the knowledge of the police, an inquiry was forthwith set on foot, the result of which showed that each case was fraught with suspicion.

Mr. Peate, the Coroner, was immediately apprised of what the police had been able to learn, and that functionary at once issued his warrant for holding an inquest on the body of Mary Ann Youngs, the only one not interred.

Mr Dean, a surgeon, who had made a *post-mortem* examination of the body, and had analysed the contents of the stomach, said he was prepared to say that the deceased had been poisoned with arsenic.

Ann Youngs, wife of John Youngs, said that she lived in the house of her husband's mother, Ann Barnes. When she noticed that her child was ill, she asked her mother-in-law if she could tell what was the matter with it, when she replied, "Go along with you, it ails nothing."

By the Coroner: I have no reason to suspect any person but my husband's mother. When Hartley's child was ill she said to me, "I mean to 'fettle' them all off in time." She said that before any of the other children were ill. When I told her about Hartley's child, she laughed, and made use of the expression I have just repeated.

John Youngs said he had heard that his child had died from arsenic. He was positive that no one had given the deceased any food during the last three weeks, except his mother. He had told her that if anything had been given to the deceased she must have given it.

Elizabeth Hartley said that her child had been with Mrs. Barnes to be nursed. It was eleven weeks old. Was taken ill on Thursday, the 26th of last month. It was quite well when she took it to her in the morning. Witness asked Mrs. Barnes, at night time, what ailed it, when she replied, "Nothing, it is as well as usual."

Elizabeth Aubery said that Mrs. Barnes had her child to nurse. It was perfectly well till Saturday, the 14th of August. It died on the 24th, before Youngs' child expired. It was in great pain, and brought up everything it took.

Several other witnesses were examined, who spoke to the state the children were in before they died; and also that Mrs. Barnes, on one occasion, was ill, and confined to her bed.

Mr. Dean, after having detailed her symptoms, said he had no reason to suppose she was suffering from poison.

After an arrangement was made for the exhumation of the other bodies, the inquest was adjourned.

The examination into this mysterious affair was resumed on Wednesday, at the Catherine Wheel Inn, Manea, before Mr. Pratt.

The Coroner stated, that the bodies of the children of Aubery and Hartley had been exhumed under his warrant, and the Jury having been called together, the identification of the bodies of the deceased took place by their mothers.

Mr. James Dean, surgeon, of Chatteris, deposed to the appearances presented by the dead bodies on the *post mortem*, and also to the tests applied by Mr. O'Connor and himself to detect the presence of any deleterious substance. He then proceeded as follows:—There is no doubt on my mind that the children died of arsenic, but the small quantity obtained is owing to the vomitings. What we did get was the result of boiling the intestines, and not from anything found in the stomach, which was quite empty. I attribute the smallness of the quantity also, and the failure of the metallic test, to the absorption by the body. The state of preservation of the body would prove that great absorption must have taken place. We are perfectly satisfied, and have rejected everything at all doubtful; but if the case should be made an Assize case, I should suggest that part of the fluids obtained by boiling should be sent to one of our great chemists.

Mr. O'Connor corroborated the evidence of Mr Dean.

Captain Hampton, superintendent of the Ely police, said he had caused every inquiry to be made, but the procuration of the poison could not be traced. No poison, or trace of it, had been found in the house of Young, although a minute search had been made.

A great deal of evidence was then received, but without at all tending to clear up the mystery. Indeed, its tendency was to remove in a great measure the suspicions prevalent against Mrs. Barnes.

The inquest was ultimately adjourned until the 15th of October.

A Man Killed on the London and North-Western Railway.—On Saturday a fatal accident took place on the above railway, near the Bisby Station, by which a young man, named William Austey, employed in the erection of the electric telegraph, lost his life. The deceased had been engaged in passing the electric wires through the posts, and was crossing the line as the 7.45 up train from Birmingham was approaching. The deceased had not got off the line before the train, which was proceding at a rate of forty miles an hour, came upon him, and he was struck by one of the buffers and hurled forty or fifty yards in advance, his body falling between the rails, and the entire train passing over without touching him. The body was discovered about a mile in the rear.

Fatal Accident on the River.—An accident of a fatal desciption occurred on the river on Saturday night last, to a boat containing several men of the Scots Fusilier Guards. The men had been up the river to Putney, and were returning about eight o'clock, when they came into collision with the *Matrimony*, Chelsea steam-boat, which, after the conclusion of the day's work, was proceeding across the river, steered by one of the crew, opposite the new Pimlico pier. The boat immediately turned over, precipitating the occupants into the water, and, it being dark at the time, the accident was only discovered by the cries for help from the drowning men. Boats put off from the shore, but, before their arrival, the coxswain, Wilson Emery, and Sergeant Paton had disappeared.

Attempted Murder by Poachers.—Last Saturday morning, about half-past six o'clock, as the gamekeeper of Mr. Frogley, and his assistant, were engaged in their duty, at West Horsley, Surrey, they came up with two men, who were poaching on the grounds, and who immediately drew forth long knives, similar to those used by butchers, and stabbed the one in the breast, and the other in the loins. A description of the two fellows has been printed and placarded, and a reward of £50 offered by Mr. Frogley, and another £50 by Mr. H. Currie, M.P., to any person who shall give such information as may lead to their conviction. There is every reason to suppose the miscreants would have murdered the keepers had they not been afraid of alarming some farm labourers at work at a short distance. One of the keepers was so much hurt that he is not expected to survive.

Frightful Accident at the New Cross Railway Station.—On Tuesday afternoon, an accident occurred at the New Cross Station of the London and Brighton Railway to a man named William Wadley, which, it is feared, will prove fatal. Wadley was in the employ of the Company, in the carriage department, and while removing some trucks, he by some means became jammed in between the buffers of two of the carriages, which came together with such violence as to crush him in the most awful manner. His cries soon brought several men to his aid, and, after a little difficulty, he was released in an insensible state. He was taken to Guy's Hospital, where it was discovered that he had received dislocations of the collar bone, and that the ribs had sustained great injury, several being broken and forced in.

Fire in the Old Kent-road.—On Wednesday evening, a fire broke out upon the premises belonging to Mr. Munday, a carpenter and builder, in St. James's-place, Old Kent road. The flames originated, it is supposed, from a spark from a candle, and in a few minutes the house was in flames, which were not subdued until the dwelling-house, the workshops, and timber-yard were reduced to ruins. The damage done is very considerable.

SHAKESPERE AND STRATFORD-UPON-AVON.

CHARLECOTE HALL THE SEAT OF THE LUCYS NEAR STRATFORD

(*Continued from Page* 182.)

After prowling about for some time, I at length found my way to a lateral portal, which was the every-day entrance to the mansion. I was courteously received by a worthy old housekeeper, who, with the civility and communicativeness of her order, showed me the interior of the house. The greater part has undergone alterations, and been adapted to modern tastes and modes of living. There is a fine old oaken staircase; and the great hall, that noble feature in an ancient manor-house, still retains much of the appearance it must have had in the days of Shakspere. The ceiling is arched and lofty; and at one end is a gallery, in which stands an organ (since removed). The weapons and trophies of the chase, which formerly adorned the hall of a country gentleman, have made way for family portraits. There is a wide hospitable fire-place, calculated for an ample old-fashioned wood fire, formerly the rallying place of winter festivity. On the opposite side of the hall is the huge Gothic bow-window, with stone shafts, which looks out upon the court-yard. Here are emblazoned in stained glass the armorial bearings of the Lucy family for many generations, some being dated in 1558. I was delighted to discover in the quarterings the three *white luces*, by which the character of Sir Thomas Lucy was first identified with that of *Justice Shallow*. They are first mentioned in the first scene of the "Merry Wives of Windsor," where the *Justice* is in a rage with *Falstaff* for having "beaten his men, killed his deer, and broken into his lodge." The poet had no doubt the offences of himself and his comrades in mind at the time, and we may suppose the family pride and vindictive threats of the pursuant *Shallow* to be a caricature of the pompous indignation of Sir Thomas.

* * * * *

"I regretted to find that the ancient furniture of the Hall had disappeared; for I had hoped to find the stately elbow-chair of carved oak, in which the country squire of former days was wont to sway the sceptre of empire over his rural domains, and in which it might be presumed the redoubted Sir Thomas sat enthroned in awful state when the recreant Shakspere was brought before him. As I like to deck out pictures for my entertainment, I pleased myself with the idea that this very Hall had been the scene of the unlucky Bard's examination on the morning after his captivity in the lodge. I fancied to myself the rural potentate, surrounded by his body-guard of butler, pages, and blue-coated serving-men, with their badges; while the luckless culprit was brought in, be-drooped and chapfallen, in the custody of gamekeepers, huntsmen, and whippers-in, and followed by a rabble rout of country clowns. I fancied bright faces of curious housemaids, peeping from the half-opened doors; while from the gallery the fair daughters of the knight leaned gracefully forward, eyeing the youthful prisoner with that pity "that dwells in womanhood." Who would have thought that this poor varlet, thus trembling before the brief authority of a country squire, and the sport of rustic boors, was soon to become the delight of princes; the theme of all tongues and ages; the dictator to the human mind; and was to confer immortality on his oppressor by a caricature and a lampoon!

THE GREAT HALL CHARLECOTE

ANCIENT FONT FROM STRATFORD CHURCH.

The Font now in use was set up at the commencement of the present century, at which period the ancient one, which originally stood in the

THE OLD FONT, FROM THE HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, STRATFORD.

south aisle, opposite the door, and nearly under the second arch of the nave from the west, was removed to the residence of Thomas Paine then parish-clerk, who died in 1747. Here it remained till 1823, having, since its removal from the Church, been applied to the ignoble purpose of a water cistern; when Captain Saunders, an enthusiastic venerator of the Bard, obtained possession of it, and placed it in his garden. Subsequent to its removal from the Church it must have sustained considerable injury, although, from the cavities made for receiving an iron hoop or brace, it appears to have suffered more severely from the destructive hand of fanaticism at the period of the Civil Wars, when several other ornaments of the Church were mutilated or demolished. It is conjectured that this Font was originally put up in the reign of Edward III., when John de Stratford, Archbishop of Canterbury, erected the south aisle in which it was situated; but, this mutilated relic derives its greatest interest from the probability, if not the certainty, of having been the Font wherein Shakespere and his family were baptised.

Upon the lamented death of Captain Saunders, the old Font remained in his garden where it still is in the possession of a Mr. Heritage,

SHAKESPERE AND STRATFORD-UPON-AVON.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, AND THE RIVER AVON, AT STRATFORD.

builder, of Stratford, who now occupies the house which formerly belonged to Captain Saunders.

STRATFORD CHURCH AND THE RIVER AVON.

Even divested of the abounding interest which association with the name of Shakespere gives to them, there is something eminently striking and picturesque in the appearance of the Church and river from the neighbouring meadows. The Avon, which, from its source at Naseby, winds like a silver thread through fertile valleys and rich groves in peacefulness and beauty, at this point takes a broader sweep, and proudly swells, as conscious of the tutelary genius of the spot. The Church, too, here, encircled by its lofty elms, and standing on the river's brink, has a grand and venerable aspect:

Here the Bard divine
Whose sacred dust yon high arch'd aisles inclose,
Where the tall windows rise in stately rows
Above the embowering shade,
Here first at Fancy's fairy-circled shrine
Of da ses pie' his infant offering made;
Here playful yet, in stripling years mature,
Fram'd of thy reeds a shrill and artless pipe.

The Church of Stratford was formerly a Rectory in the patronage of the Bishops of Worcester in whose diocese it stands until the 10th of

SITE OF "NEW PLACE," AND THE GUILD CHAPEL, FROM SHAKESPERE'S GARDEN, AT STRATFORD.

Edward III., at which time it was purchased of Simon Montacute, then Bishop, by John de Stratford, and presented by him to the Chantry which he had previously founded in the Chapel of St. Thomas the Martyr, adjoining the south aisle of the Church, which aisle he had rebuilt at his own expense. The Chantry consisted of five priests, of which the Warden and Sub Warden were appointed, while the others were elected and removed at the Warden's pleasure. For the maintenance of these priests, John de Stratford settled the manor of Inge or Ingon to their use; and in the 7th of Edward III., he added to their revenues the yearly rent, issuing out of certain lands in Stratford, and being shortly after advanced to the Archbishopric of Canterbury, he granted the patronage in the 18th of Edward III. to Bishop Montacute and his successors for ever, and appropriated the advowson of the Church to it.

In the year 1353, Ralph de Stratford, Bishop of London, and nephew of the Archbishop of that name, a large ecclesiastical manner of state, afterwards called the College, adjoining the western side of the churchyard, as a residence for the Priests.

To the workmen engaged in this building, consisting of ten carpenters and ten masons, with their servants, special protection was granted by the King's letters patent, until the edifice should be finished. In the first year of Henry V., as a public matter, with many additional privileges, was granted to the Priests; and at some period in the reign of that Monarch a new part to the north was erected, called Warwick, for it had Peaty, afterwards Bishop of Chichester, was appointed Warden, in the first year of Henry VI. (1423), by the style of "Dean of the College Church." Thomas Balsa., D.D., who was appointed Dean in the year built the fabric as one of the Canons of its new estate, and died in 1491, was succeeded by Ralph Collingwode, D.D. and Dean of Lichfield, who, being desirous of giving full effect to the work began by his predecessor, instituted, with the assent of Sylvester Gygles, then Bishop of Worcester, four boy choristers, nominated and admitted by the Warden, to be daily assisting in the celebration of Divine service in the Church, and for whose maintenance he conveyed to the foundation certain lands in Stratford, Drayton, and Binton, all in Warwickshire. Shortly after the College had been thus completed and endowed, the celebrated Valor Ecclesiasticus was made in the 26th year of Henry VIII., in which the revenues of its lands and tithes were certified to amount to £53 13s. 4d. At the dissolution of the College, in the 37th of Henry VIII. (1545), another survey was taken, and their yearly value was certified at nearly the same amount. The Church was then erected into a vicarage, and it continued in the gift of the successive Bishops of Worcester, as lords of the manor of Stratford, until the third year of Edward VI., when Nicholas Heath, at that time Bishop, sold it to John Dudley, Earl of Warwick, afterwards Duke of Northumberland, upon whose attainder, by Queen Mary, it came to the Crown, and was presented to by the successive lords of the manor.

The Church is a cruciform structure, consisting of a nave and side aisles, a transept or cross aisle, and a chancel or choir, with a tower rising from the centre of the cross. The precise period of its erection has not been recorded. Leland conjectures that it occupied the site of the ancient monastery, and supposes it to have been rebuilt by Archbishop Stratford. Camden, in his "Britannia," explicitly affirms that it was erected by that prelate, but Dugdale says the south aisle only was built by him, and refers it, though erroneously, to the time of the Confessor.

Abutting against the north wall formerly stood the Charnel House—

> An ancient receptacle,
> Where, for these many hundred years, the bones

of the buried had been deposited. It was a plain building, thirty feet long and fifteen wide, being the height of the church, and had a very appropriate of being the most ancient part of the church. Above it was a room, supposed to be the bedchamber appointed for the use of the four choristers, the ascent to which was by a flight of stone steps; and the general appearance of the building afforded some reason to believe that it was part of the church in being at the time of Edward the Confessor.

The Tower, which has a very antique appearance, is built in the early Norman Gothic style, upon four pointed arches, supported by massy clustered pillars, and contains a bell. The Tower originally stood a lumber steeple, covered with lead, and measuring in height about forty two feet, but which, requiring frequent repairs, the parishioners in 1763 obtained a faculty from the Bishop of Worcester to remove it, and erect a new one of Warwick stone in its place.

NEW PLACE.

The old Tower of the Guild Chapel is again before us, the boundary of two distant and far different epochs in the Poet's life. His early schoolboy days were passed beneath its shade; and, making it the sea-mark of his utmost sail, he returns to it again in after life, to find a tranquil home. But what a wondrous change was wrought meanwhile! A few years only have elapsed since he departed from his native place,

> Sick in the world's regard, wretched and low.

He returns to it prosperous and renowned—

> Soul of the age;
> The applause, delight, the wonder of our stage.

Of the exact date of his leaving Stratford, we are as ill informed as of the precise time of his return. We believe, however, that, whether drawn from it, as Rowe asserts, by the severity of Sir Thomas Lucy, or by the altered circumstances of his family, or induced to leave by the players who occasionally exhibited in the town, he quitted soon after his marriage. The absurd tradition of his gaining a subsistence, on his arrival in London, by holding horses at the playhouse door, is soon disposed of, since it is now well known that, till his own retirement of the drama, those who would be likely to ride on horseback did not visit the theatres at all.

Old Aubrey, in his Minutes of Lives, 1680, tells us: "This William' being inclined naturally to poetry and acting, came to London about eighteen, and was an actor at one of the play-houses, and did act excedingly well." But this is opposed, in some measure, to other evidence. The Registry of Stratford records the baptism of his daughter Susanna, on the 26th of May, 1583. This entry implies the residence of his wife in the parish of Stratford; and it seems most reasonable to suppose he too lived there at this time, especially as two years afterwards the same Register records the baptism of his twin son and daughter to William Shakespere. At this time, while three months under age, he is the father of three children; and it is at this period that he most probably quitted his native place for London. Alluding to the deer-stealing tradition, Rowe informs us: "It is at this time, and upon this accident, that he is said to have made his first acquaintance in the playhouse. He was received into the company then in being, at first in a very mean rank; but his admirable wit, and the natural turn of it to the stage, soon distinguished him, if not as an extraordinary actor, yet as an excellent writer."

We quite agree with Mr. Knight, in thinking it not improbable that even before leaving Stratford, Shakespere had attempted some play or plays, which had become known to the London player. If Thomas Greene and Richard Burbage were, as has been represented, from his town or county, he would have a passport to their favour, and would probably be personally known to them; and it is not unlikely that from some attitude he may have shown himself to possess in the adaptation of subjects for the stage or in the production of some early play of his own, they may have invited him to join their company.

His "Venus and Adonis" was first printed in 1593, and, in the dedication to Lord Southampton, he speaks of it as the "first heir of his invention." Now, if we are to understand this literally, and to suppose it written immediately before publication, it is impossible to reconcile the fact with the generally accepted dates of his earlier plays, and the various allusions to them and his works which are found in productions of an anterior date. There is an allusion, by Nashe to "Humfrey," as early as 1589, and this may have been to the first imperfect sketch of Shakespere's "Hamlet." In Spenser also, we find a striking passage, which has generally been considered to apply to Shakespeare. It is in a poem, entitled "The Tears of the Muses," which was first published in 1591. Lamenting the decline of the drama at that period, Thalia says:—

> And he the man whom Nature self had made
> To mock herself, and truth to imitate,
> With kindly counter under mimic state,
> Our pleasant Willy, ah! is dead of late;
> With whom all joy and merriment
> Is also dreaded, and in dolour drent.

Now this would appear to be unquestionably applicable to Shakespere; but, if he were only known as a writer from the time his poem of "Venus and Adonis" appeared (1593) it is of course impossible.

Time, perhaps, may enable us to reconcile these discrepancies; in the meanwhile, we cannot resist the impression that his first dramatic efforts arose on earlier than those of Marlowe, Stukeley, Drake, and the other talented writers of the day assigned to them.

Mr. Knight has shown that, in 1589, when Shakespere was only 25, he was a joint proprietor in the Blackfriars Theatre, with a fourth of the other proprietors below him in the list. Was this position attained by his skill as an actor? It is not probable, as he never achieved much reputation in that line. It is far more likely that he advanced to a proprietorship in the theatre by the exercise of his incomparable powers as a writer.

Of the plays produced before the close of the sixteenth century (Mr. Knight remarks) we would assign several, not fewer than nine, including the doubtful plays, to the period of Shakespere's residence in London.

In the year 1596, he lost his only son, who was buried at Stratford. Shakespere, at this time, must have been resident in London about twelve years. It is not probable that all this long period was passed in the Metropolis. Aubrey says, "He was wont to go to his native country every year," and we believe the tradition. It was the home of his family, and of his affection also; for in 1597, while still resident in London, he bought the house in Stratford, built by Sir Hugh Clopton, in the reign of Henry VII., and known as the "Great House." It was then, the principal mansion of the town—"a fair house," according to Dugdale, "built of brick and timber." This was "New Place."

The London residence of Shakespere at this time is understood to have been in Southwark, near the Bear Garden, and there he appears to have lived till the early part of the seventeenth century. In 1608, we find his townsman, Richard Quiney, writing to him for a loan of thirty pounds.* (The original letter, bequeathed by Captain Saunders to Mr. Wheler, is now in the possession of the latter.) Two years after this, the *Stratford Register* records the burial of his father. In 1605 we find the Poet adding to his property at Stratford, by the purchase of 107 acres of land of John and William Coombe.

The counterpart of the conveyance (in the possession of Mr. Wheler) contains an acknowledgment of possession being given to Robert Shakespere to the use of William. At the time these brothers were—Gilbert, who perhaps resided in the affairs in Stratford, Richard, and Edmund. Gilbert, at Richard both died, and were buried at Stratford. Edmund appears to have followed the Poet to London, where he died in 1607.

In 1603, in the first year of James the First, the proprietors of the Blackfriars and Globe Theatres obtained the grant of a patent. The names stand on this patent in the following order:—Laurence Fletcher, William Shakespere, Richard Burbage, Augustus Phillips, John Hemmings, Henry Condell, William Sly, Robert Armyn, Richard Cowley.

In 1603, we have additional evidence of Shakespere's investing his gains in the acquisition of property at his native place, as this year he purchased a messuage at Stratford, with barns, gardens, and orchards, of one Hercules Underhill, for the sum of sixty pounds. On the 24th of July, 1605, a conveyance is made for Joseph Heland, Esq., to William Shakespere, gentleman, of a moiety of a lease of the tithes of Stratford, and the purchase money amounts to four hundred and forty pounds. At this period, there can be little doubt of his retirement to Stratford, still retaining his interest in the theatre, and writing for it. To the first half of the period between 1603 and his death, Mr. Knight assigns "Lear," "Macbeth," "Cymbeline," and "The Winter's Tale;" and adds to this most glorious legacy, as the production of the latter half, "Troilus and Cressida," "Henry VIII.," "Coriolanus," "Julius Cæsar," and "Antony and Cleopatra." "Eleven of the noblest productions of the human intellect," remarks Mr. Knight, "so varied in their character: the deepest passion—the profoundest philosophy—the wildest romance—the most comprehensive history: what a glorious labour to fill the mind of Shakespeare! The life of the man who had left his native fields twenty years before, to seek for advancement in doubtful and perilous paths—in a profession denounced by some and despised by others, and he returns wealthy and honoured to the bosom of those who are dearest to him—his wife and daughters, his sisters and brothers."

In 1607, Susanna, the eldest daughter of the Poet, married Dr. Hall, an eminent physician, of Stratford. In 1608, his grandchild Elizabeth was born. In the same year, his mother died. And on the 23rd of April, 1616—the same day of the same month on which he was born—the parish register of Stratford tells us died William Shakespere, aged 53. A short life, reckoned by the ordinary computation of weeks, and months, and years; but, looked at rightly, in connexion with its fruits, a world's age!

The subsequent history of New Place is one for indignation and regret. By his will, dated March 25th, 1616, the Poet gave New Place, and the lands in the parish which he had of John and William Coombe, to his daughter, Mrs. Hall, for her life, and then to his granddaughter, Elizabeth, afterwards Lady Barnard. The latter dying without issue, in 1669, New Place, with the land before mentioned, was sold by the surviving trustee to Sir Edward Walker, Knt., whose only child, Barbara, married Sir John Clopton, Knt., who, by her means, became heir to Sir Edward's estates. Sir John Clopton, by deed, gave New Place to his younger son, Sir Hugh Clopton, Knt., namesake to that Sir Hugh who originally built the mansion. This gentleman resided in New Place during the latter part of his life, and in 1742 entertained Macklin, Garrick, and Delany, under Shakespere's celebrated Mulberry Tree. Upon the death of Sir Hugh, this interesting house was sold to the Rev. Francis Gastrell, in 1753, and by him shortly afterwards was totally destroyed.

Malone's version of this inexplicable conduct is as follows:—

> The Rev. Mr. Gastrell, a man of large fortune, resided in it but a few years, in consequence of a disagreement with the inhabitants. Every house in that town that is let or valued at more than forty shillings a year, is assessed by the overseers according to its worth, and the ability of the occupier to pay a monthly rate towards the maintenance of the poor. As Mr. Gastrell resided part of the year at Lichfield, he thought that was assessed too high in the sum of £20 per annum, and refused to pay the sum assessed. Stratford is by no means a rich town, and the inhabitants, therefore, did not choose to submit to a reduction in the assessment, as they justly considered that that would increase the sum to be assessed against and paid by them. Mr. Gastrell, therefore, pulled down the house, sold the materials, and left the town. Wishing, as it would seem, to be revenged on the inhabitants, he had some time before cut down Shakespere's Mulberry Tree, to which there was a tradition that he planted with his own hands, and which was therefore regarded by many persons with a degree of veneration. He assessed against and soon afterwards pulled it down, sold the materials, and left the town. Wishing, as it would seem, to be revenged on the inhabitants, he had some time before cut down Shakespere's Mulberry Tree, to which there was a tradition that he planted with his own hands, and which was therefore regarded by many persons with a degree of veneration. He assessed against and soon afterwards pulled it down, sold the materials, and left the town. Wishing, as it would seem, to be revenged on the inhabitants, he had some time before cut down Shakespere's Mulberry Tree, to which there was a tradition that he planted with his own hands, and which was therefore regarded by many persons with a degree of veneration.

The Mulberry Tree was cut down in 1756, and sold for firewood. The greater part was purchased by Mr. Thomas Sharp, of Stratford, who had it converted to his own premises, and turned to advantage by making into boxes, goblets, and toys of various kinds.

The site of New Place was afterwards added to the garden of the adjoining house, which, in 1775, was sold by Mrs. Jane Gastrell to W. Hunt, Esq., from whose eldest son it was subsequently purchased in 1790, by Charles Henry Hunt, Esq. At the present time it is in the occupancy of Mr. Rice, who is actually alive to the interest which it brings to its memorable place, and wishes to afford to any visiter the gratification of seeing it. He accompanying engraving is from a sketch taken from the very spot on which the celebrated Mulberry Tree of Shakespere stood.

* TO MY LOVING GOOD FRIEND AND COUNTRYMAN, MR WILLIAM SHAKSPERE

> Loving countryman I am to let you need a friend, craving your help with thirty pounds upon Mr Bushell and my security, or Mr Mytton with me. Mr Rossiter is not come to London as yet, or I doubt not of procuring it. You shall friend me much by being me out of this trouble. I thank God, and praise be to Him, I have no other care of it. Assure yourself I am now towards the Court, in hope to get money, for else I could not have been absent from home at this time. I will not hold you long, but trust you shall not be the payer of it. The Lord watch over you and bless you. Haste. Ever thankful, I rest your loving friend and countryman, if need be, Abraham Sturley.
>
> I am sorry I have not been able to find out Master Lambert yet, but will be the payer myself. My time bids me to hasten to an end, and so I commit this to your care, and hope of your help. I fear I shall not be back this night from the Court. Haste. The Lord be with you and with us all. Amen. From the Bell in Carter Lane, the 25th of October, 1598. Yours in all kindness,
>
> RYC. QUINEY.

(Continued on page 188.)

REPRESENTATION OF STOCKPORT.—Anticipating that Mr. Cobden will elect to sit for the West Riding of Yorkshire, the electors of Stockport have presented a requisition to Mr. Alderman Kershaw, the defeated candidate in the late contest, to offer himself again. The requisition having a much greater number of signatures affixed to it than that presented before, and upon which Mr. Kershaw was induced to be put in nomination, he has resolved to be willing to accept the invitation. The number of signatures attached was upwards of 600

FLYING SHEETS FROM A TRAVELLING CONTRIBUTOR.

CONSTANCE, Sept. 12.

The route by which I have passed in coming from the place from which my last letter was dated, to this delightful spot, has been so often and so well described, that it would be absurd in me to repeat the observations which are, in all probability, those of every one of the hundreds of travellers who pass from the Rhine to the Switzerland. As I propose to penetrate into the interior of Germany, in districts which have not been so well described, I will reserve myself for occasions when more amusement and novelty may be afforded to your readers, and proceed at once to what I promise I made in my last communication, to supply some observations on the present state of the Düsseldorf School of Painting, as one more useful to the student, when we come to study the works of the artists who, that school, at Munich and other places, and to compare their progress with that of other German artists.

To imitate a German habit, I will begin at the beginning. Well, the Academy of Düsseldorf was found d by the Prince Elector of the Palatinate, Charles Theodore of Bavaria. The first capital school of painting in Germany. When the French Revolution threatened to overwhelm the arts, by the peculiarly French mode of the conquerors of fostering them, this celebrated gallery was removed to Munich "for safety." The treaties over, the good people of Düsseldorf reclaimed the pictures from the King of Bavaria; but that Monarch's idea of "safety" had not turned out to be different. He refused to restore them; and the pictures now form the best part of the magnificent collection at Munich. While Düsseldorf continued under the French, the school of painting was insignificant. Cornelius, the artist who had lived in that place deserted, and among them the celebrated engraver, Longhi, now known in England by many works. His engraving of "the Cid at bay" at Madrid, by Raphael Mengs, is one of the best specimens of his graving. But when the Rhine Province became a part of the Prussian dominions, the school was re-established under Peter Cornelius. Under him the Academy soon regained some position. What was done was chiefly due to him, as the other Professors, Mosler, Theiotz, Schäffer, Wintergrast, were not men who could materially aid him. But the school, under Cornelius, turned out one pupil who was destined to take a high place. I refer to Wilhelm Kaulbach, well known in England, and, among other fine things, by his illustrations to "Reinecke Fuchs." We shall have occasion, as we pass through Germany, to admire his productions. He does not aim at colours, but at ideas; and is, perhaps, the greatest poet-artist that modern times has produced. Cornelius left Düsseldorf, and went to Frankfort. Schadow's excessive preference for religious subjects, and a peculiar mode of treating them, also contributed to this result. Of those who left, the most distinguished are, Alfred Rethel, a young artist, about thirty years old, of great talent, the painter of the frescoes in the grand saloon of the Hotel de Ville, at Aix-la-Chapelle; embracing all the great events in the life of Charlemagne. He is a native of Aix-la-Chapelle. There also Funker, a good artist and Becker (called the German Robert), who is now Professor at the Town Institution, at Frankfort. The effect of the system pursued by Schadow has been rather to repress than to develop talent, as we shall see by the case where any species of fascination prevails. But on the other hand, the school, under his management, produced, or rather contained, some good painters, but they were chiefly those who went with him. Among them may also be mentioned Lessing, the painter of the grand picture, "John Huss before the Council of Constance," and who is also distinguished as a landscape painter. There are also Bendemann, son of a banker at Berlin, and Director of the Academy at Dresden; Hubner, also a Professor at Dresden; Sohker, an historical painter; Sohn, of whom I have spoken as a great painter, and who especially excels in his female figures, and Hildebrandt, of whom I shall have occasion to speak on entering one of the galleries. He was the last to paint the interior of the young Princes in the West, and accidentally, was for the slippery he required for his models, to the wonderful beauty of a person in Düsseldorf whose family are said to be descended from one who was compelled to fly from England for a supposed participation in the Assassination plot. So much for the higher rank of the art in connection with Düsseldorf. The peculiar tendency of the spirit which seems to have engrossed an unfavourable influence over the pupils, more especially as regards colour. But in 1839, an event, itself of not much importance, changed the aspect of things. An Art-Union was established at Bonn, and to the exhibition of the pictures all the schools of Europe were admitted. The competition at once showed the deficiency of the new Düsseldorf school, more especially in colour. It will, perhaps, be long before a great national impulse is given to the exhibitions as continued since, it is open at the present time at Cologne; and is well worth a visit from the traveller interested in the arts, as it contains a few very good pictures.

Among the painters of miscellaneous subjects may be mentioned Aschenbach, a landscape painter, who has executed some scenes in Norway of remarkable power; Schirmmer, Lean, Hilgers, and Scheuren (water colour), all good landscape painters. Then amongst the painters *de genre* there is Hasenclever, a most original artist, who has executed illustrations to a comic epic of truly national character, called "Tartuffe," which they are full of the richest humour. There is also Schrudden, who is a professor at Dusseldorf, and who is distinguished by his scenes from Shakespeare, where Sir John Falstaff is introduced, and also for his illustrations to "Don Quixote."

It is right to give special mention to Preyer, the first fruit and flower painter in the first rank. He is extremely clever; but one of the oddest looking beings imaginable, being actually a living picture of his artistic peculiarity and character. There is an excellent portrait of him now exhibiting in the exposition at Cologne.

In sculpture, the Dusseldorf School has produced nothing deserving the slightest notice; but in Engraving there are one or two artists of high talent and standing. The first name is that of Keller, who is now engraving one of Raphael's finest pictures, "Christ and the Doctors." It will be one of the largest engravings for sale, the largest engraving that has yet been made in Germany. Another engraver, Steffensack, has also done many very good things, some of which are already known in England.

Among the painters who were originally at Dusseldorf, but have left it for the reasons stated, are, Lentze (an American), Kamphausen, and Niessen. I was much struck with one or two of the latter's pictures at Cologne, deposing that as much evident talent as did he could be seen in a garish imitation of Titian. On expressing my regret in a well-informed quarter, I was assured that the young artist had never seen a picture of Titian, or even a copy. I need scarcely say that the imitation (as I thought it) was *longo intervallo*, but there was so much unconscious talent in the portraits, and more especially such a fine idea of colour, that I am the more surprised at the result.

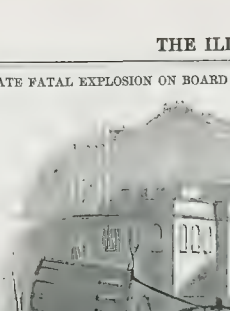
From the foregoing brief sketch, all will be seen that the Dusseldorf School, even as it is, is not to be lightly passed over. It is certainly rising, although its schools and processes do not develop such great results as those of Munich. But of the pupils it is scarcely possible to find there must be an enormous mass of mediocrity; but, much of the evil is to be attributed to the system pursued, which warps talent where it does not repress its development. Even the best of the artists who came with Schadow from Berlin have been over-praised into carelessness and bad taste. They are surrounded by false imagination without true power. The most talent is displayed by the landscape painters, and the painters *de genre*, on whom, no doubt, the high historical school look down. It is to every Englishman's interest that all art, as soon as possible, should develop as well. We shall meet with some of their works when we get to Munich; but, in the meantime, those of your readers who are interested in art will not object to receive this short summary of the present state of the Dusseldorf School.

THE THEATRES.

The lull in the theatrical world still continues; unless, to use another novel phrase, it has been disturbed by "the sound of preparation." The re-coloration of DRURY LANE is proceeding, so that the theatre will be ready for opening, with its memorable CONCERTS, on the 1st of October. The embellishments will be in gold and white, and will, we hope, add to the already astonishing magnificence of the SURREY. Of the LYCEUM we hear little, except that Mr MATTHEWS is making an extravaganza for the opening night. SADLER'S WELLS and the MARYLEBONE Theatre continue to be well attended. At the latter, the "School for Scandal" was produced on Thursday evening. The *pièce de resistance*, on the bill of Shakspere's House, at the ADELPHI, will have a run, probably, stimulated by the Auction on Thursday. The HAYMARKET opera are to assemble in the early part of the 25th, preparatory to commencing the season on the 2nd. The last opera-season has taken place at the SURREY GARDENS, and the VAUXHALL Dahlia Show has been a great success.

The latest, however, will be found in our Correspondent's letter. Another Correspondent writes "the last new chevaux de bataille at the Garrick

THE LATE FATAL EXPLOSION ON BOARD THE "CRICKET."



THE "CRICKET" STEAMED, AFTER THE LATE EXPLOSION.

THE adjourned inquest on the bodies of the unfortunate persons killed by the recent explosion on board the *Cricket* steamer, was resumed before Mr Bedford, at St. Martin's Workhouse, on Tuesday.

Mr. M. Chambers, Q.C., attended on behalf of the proprietors of the boat; Mr. James on behalf of the Messrs Crake, the constructors of the vessel and machinery; Mr. M'Intyre on the part of the relatives of the deceased John Buckley.

Jacket Edwards, of No. 6, Perseverance place, Ratcliffe highway, stoker, was sworn. He said that in the latter end of June, 1846, he joined the *Cricket* steamer as stoker. Remained in her for about six weeks. In the beginning of April in the present year he joined her again, and remained for about a month. That was the last time he was employed in her. Occasionally he drove the engine a journey or two in the absence of the engineer. Cannot state the last time when he done so, but he drove the engine on both occasions. He has been accustomed to engine-driving, but not generally. During the time Mr. Kent was there, everything was correct. Was informed that the engine was a high pressure engine. Was told so by Mr. Kent, the engineer of the boat. Mr. Kent had repeatedly cautioned him against meddling in any way with the engine in his absence, as it was a high pressure engine. Never saw anything happen to the machinery or boiler while Kent remained, or until Clarke succeeded him. Thomas Clarke succeeded Kent as engine driver in the beginning of April last. After Clarke had been there some few days, the boat began to lose her speed very much. Cannot account for that, unless that there was a great escape of steam from the trunnions. That was through Clarke's neglect. The escape of steam was a great deal more than previously. Would account for it by the packing not being properly attended to by Clarke. There were frequent complaints made by the captain of the decrease of speed. Spoke captain spoke to witness repeatedly about it. At that time Clarke tied down both the safety valves. He did so by tying a piece of spun-yarn from the lever of the valves outside the weight, which was then brought down in front of the boiler and attached to two spike nails drove in the beam. The string was so tight that, when fastened down, it was impossible for the valves to act. Saw the valves in that condition almost continually for upwards of a fortnight. Occasionally the valves were let loose on the boat coming alongside of the pier, but never when under way. Has frequently let them go on coming alongside the pier when Clarke's back was turned. Clarke always made them fast again the moment he heard the steam going off, and would rebuke witness for letting them go. Witness frequently spoke to him about it. Told him that he had better mind what he was about, or that something would occur. Said to him on one occasion, "My life is as sweet as yours, and though you are Sodbardy I am not;" and Clarke at once replied, "My life is as sweet as yours: mind your own business." The engines would often get hot. Never saw them get hot except when the valves were tied down, or before Clarke came on board. Never saw them get hot at other times, except when the boat had been waiting for four or five hours alongside of a pier in foggy weather, with the steam up. The engines would get so hot when the valves were tied down, that they would not condense the steam. Witness spoke to the captain repeatedly about it. On one occasion the captain asked him what he thought would happen, and witness said the probable consequence would be, that every one on board would be blown up and killed. One Friday, when Clarke was called on board the *Bee*, an engineer, named Buttress, came down in his place, and on seeing the valves tied down, he ran over with both his hands stretched out, and unloosed both of them. On the Sunday in April, two of Clarke's friends came on board, and brought gin with them. Witness brought another pint of gin down for them, and Clarke became intoxicated. Witness left off steam and slackened the firm, and went above. He heard the steam stop blowing off, and, on going down, saw the valves tied. Spoke to Clarke about it, and went and untied the valves. Clarke made them fast again, and told witness to mind his own business. There were 400 persons on board at the time, the boat being alongside the Adelphi-pier. Witness shortly after heard a noise in the boiler, as if the plates were stretching, or giving, and again spoke to Clarke, but without effect, and then went and spoke to the captain of the danger. There was a steam gange on board. Their usual force of going was forty degrees; but, when the valves were tied down, the mercury would rise to 44 degrees, and then the mercury would get mixed with water and steam, and become confused, so that no one could tell at what height the gange was. Never heard what pressure the engine was intended to bear, but, no doubt, that fact was made known to the engineer. Has seen the gange rise as far as 90 pounds on the square inch, the safety valves would rise up and let the steam blow off, unless a pressure were put upon them.

To the Jury: I am not certain whether I ever saw the valves rise at 36lbs. I have nothing more to add, except that I have seen Clarke place a fire-bar, weighing about 14lbs across the levers of the valves, and he would then regulate the pressure by moving that backwards and forwards. When he brought it nearer the end of the lever there was more pressure. This was done when the valves were tied. There was no ill-will between me and Clarke, except that we often had words about the tying down of the valves. Clarke would say, "Mind your own business: I must make the boat go, and the only way to do that is to keep the steam on." When I complained to the captain he told the superintendent. On the Saturday after the occurrence that I have spoken of on Sunday, I was discharged. I went to Mr. Smith to know the cause of my being discharged. Mr. Smith said it was in consequence of the oration I made on the Sunday before. I said I thought I ought to be remunerated instead of blamed for that, and he said that in consequence of the loud tone in which I spoke to the captain, a great many persons had left the boat. What I said to the captain on the Sunday was, "If you allow these practices to be carried on by Clarke, sooner or later you will have an accident."

Cross-examined: I was on board three vessels since April last, and discharged from all, but I have characters from all of them. I was first on board the *Rapid*, and discharged on account of asking the captain for money when from home. I was discharged from the *Mountaineer* because all hands on board quarrelled with the chief mate about working at night. I was also on board the *Rapid*, but it was only because I was employed temporarily during the illness of the engineer, and I was discharged when he recovered. I was not discharged from the *Bee* in consequence of a quarrel with Mr. Poletti. I was about three weeks on board the *Cricket* with Clarke. The passengers could see the strings on the valves from the deck. Clarke commenced first by tying the larboard valve, as it was fewer than the other; but finding that not enough, he tied the other. There were 400 persons on board at the time, the boat being alongside the Adelphi-pier. Witness shortly after heard a noise in the boiler, as if the plates were stretching, or giving, and again spoke to Clarke, but without effect, and then went and spoke to the captain of the danger. There was a steam gange on board. Their usual force of going was forty degrees; but, when the valves were tied down, the mercury would rise to 44 degrees, and then the mercury would get mixed with water and steam, and become confused, so that no one could tell at what height the gange was. Never heard what pressure the engine was intended to bear, but, no doubt, that fact was made known to the engineer. Has seen the gange rise as far as 90 pounds on the square inch, the safety valves would rise up and let the steam blow off, unless a pressure were put upon them.

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Mr. W. Williams examined: I live at Ashford, in Kent. I am an engineer. I volunteer my evidence. About two months since I was a passenger on board the *Cricket* steamer. I was down from the deck when I saw a piece of one of the safety-valve loose and removed. I saw the valve was tied. I am certain the safety-valve was tied down. I remarked the circumstance to my brother, but did not make any particular observation. I have not travelled in the *Cricket* since. I noticed the valve being tied down for a period of three or four minutes during the voyage.

By the Jury: I did not mention the circumstance to any one besides my brother. I considered it unusual and unsafe to fasten the valve. I am not connected with the company that the *Little Britain* steam-vessel belongs to. I saw a rope attached to the valve, but I did not notice an iron bar.

By Mr. Chambers: I touched the strings attached to the safety-valve; they were quite tight. (This witness underwent a lengthened examination, but it was purely of a technical nature, explaining drawings and models which have been made.)

Mr. Cummin Reid, of No. 5, King-street, Snow-hill, musical-instrument manufacturer, examined: On the Sunday evening before the explosion I was a passenger on board the *Cricket* steamer. I looked down at the boiler, and saw a string as thick as my finger attached to the lever of the safety valve on my right. I was standing near the funnel. I then looked through the opening on my left, and I saw a similar string attached to the valve there. I did not touch the string less it should be any harm to do so. I merely made the remark, "You don't catch me taking another halfpenny-worth." (Laughter.) The strings were attached while I remained on board, after I first saw them. They were straight down and apparently tight, and I think they could only be loosened from the deck while the engine remained hot. I made up my mind that the object was to force the vessel to go beyond her power.

Mr. Henry Cruice, of 11, Adam-street, Adelphi, surveyor, examined: I was on board the *Cricket* boat at the time of the explosion. I only noticed that there was no escape of steam during the time I was on board. I was on board from four to five minutes before the explosion took place. The boat was attached to the pier and was afloat at the time

William Warren, 12, Diana-place, New-road, engineer, examined: Is employed in the King's College workshop. Has been on board the *Cricket*, and noticed the safety valves. The first time he noticed them was about the middle of April last. On arriving at the London-bridge pier, he remained on board, with the intention of returning in the boat to the Adelphi. After a minute or two, he observed that there was no steam escaping, and he then looked into the steam box, and discovered a piece of spun yarn attached to the lever of the safety valve. It was tied as near the end farthest from the fulcrum as it could be. Went immediately down into the engine-room. Saw a man smoking there, but nobody else. On looking round, he saw two ropes attached, one to each valve. There was one valve to each boiler tied. Both the ropes were fixed to the beam, but whether by nails or staples he could not say. He touched the ropes, and found them tremendously tight. They were very tight indeed, and they operated in this way, that the safety valve was no safety valve at all with them. He made an observation to the man that was stoking, who said, "Oh, that is nothing." He replied, "Oh, ain't it." He immediately went up, and got to the furthest part of the boat. Was on board again about the end of the same month, and he then found the valves at liberty, and the steam blew off when they got to the pier. Was on board again on the Wednesday or Thursday before the blow up. Found that both the valves were fastened down then, as on the first occasion. Did not go below then, and got off the boat as soon as he could.

Mr John D Smith, of Bedford-square, distiller, was then examined with regard to the ownership of the boat. He stated that the boat was the joint property of himself; Mr. William Curry, of Verulam-buildings, Gray's Inn-lane; Mr. Alderman Thompson; and Mr. William Forman, of the iron-works, London-road. The *Cricket* boat and machinery were built by Mr. Joyce, by contract. He has been constantly on board, hoping by his presence to keep everything in order, and that those on board did their duty. Never heard anything about the safety-valves being tied until the quarrel between the boat and the engineer which they had heard of in the evidence. Was in the habit of going below, but did not notice the valves tied. It was barely possible that such a thing might have occurred without his seeing it, as he could not imagine that such a thing would be attempted, and did not look for it. He had lost one of his eyes during the past year, and could not since then see as well as previously, but still he thinks he would have noticed such a thing, if it had been done. The engineers have the power of choosing their own stokers, as it is supposed that they are best able to judge of the capabilities of the men. He spoke to Clarke, the engineer, who was reported to have committed the act, and he denied it, saying that he had never done any such thing. He told Clarke of the charge made against him on the very day or the day after he heard it. The man who made the complaint had not at the time the good opinion of any person employed by the company; whereas, witness had a high opinion of Clarke, who was recommended to him as a superintendent engineer by Mr. Meecham. He was very anxious to get a thoroughly good mechanic as superintendent engineer, and Mr. Joyce agreed with him on the point. Clarke put up an engine for him at the distillery, nearly similar to that in the *Cricket*, and which was made by Mr. Joyce; and, as he understood the principle of the engine, and had acted for some months as a fireman to Mr. Joyce, the Company thought he was as good a man as they could have, both to attend the engine and to watch the working of the machinery. Witness, therefore, took the recommendation of the charge as satisfactory. Witness said to Edwards, "If you had such a complaint to make, why not come to me, or some party having authority to interfere, instead of making the charge in public?"

By the Jury: Did you follow up the charge by making inquiries of other persons?

Witness: I did not. I knew that Clarke had enemies, from the responsible situation which he filled; and from the high opinion which I entertained of him, I took his own contradiction of the charge as being sufficient. He had been recommended to me as the best-informed man on the subject in Mr. Joyce's workshop. I spoke to Mr. Meecham about him in the first instance, and Mr. Meecham highly approved of my selection, and negotiated the arrangement for me afterwards with Clarke. He was paid considerable wages, and in order to show that we wished to get only superior men, I would be happy to lay before the Jury a statement of the wages which we paid to our men. We took care to pay them from 1s to 20 per cent higher than any other company on the river. Clarke was paid £3 a-week, the other engineer £2 10s 6d, and the stokers £1 8s a-week each. I referred all engineering matters to Mr. Joyce, as I had the fullest confidence in him, and as I did not wish to take any responsibility from him in anything that could prevent the slightest chance of accident. My contract with him was that he should give me efficient strong boilers, capable of bearing a pressure of from 40lbs. to 50lbs. on the square inch. The boilers had been at Mr. Joyce's for examination on the 7th of August, and again, I think, on the 10th, but I was myself at the time in Scotland. With regard to the safety valves, I wish to remark that there were four attached to the boilers, which were connected together. There were two of what are termed Salter's safety valves, on the back part, which were never touched, and the two front ones were lever valves. So many valves are not necessary for letting off steam in case of rapid generation, but for the purpose of security, in case any of them should stick or get fastened down. It is not easy for four to get fastened down, though one may

Mr. Horne, a Juror: Has it come to your notice that the practice of tying down the valves has been continued in your boats since that explosion?—Mr. Smith: Certainly not. Such a thing cannot be imagined.

Mr. Horne: Then I declare to you that on Saturday last I was on board one of your boats, and on looking down I distinctly saw the levers of the valves fastened down. I state the fact for your information. [Sensation.]

Joseph Corsiopher Buttress examined: I live at No. 3, Thames-street, Greenwich. I am in the employ of Mr. Joyce. I have occasionally driven the engines when the regular engineer was not able to attend. The last time I did so was the 27th March. There is a saying of fuel by turning the steam twice. About the last week in April I attended the *Cricket* as driver, at the request of Clark. I was not aware that the safety-valves had been fastened until I had been on board an hour. I did not think to look. Clarke, when I went on board said, "I'm all right, Joe; take her away." As soon as I found the valves tied I assisted in loosening the cords by which they were fastened. The rope was tied several times round the safety-valve; it was very tight. I cut it off. I have been on the *Cricket* on occasions when no rope was attached to the valves. A day or two after I found the valves tied down. I charged Clark with having done it. He denied it. Edwards and the stoker also charged Clark with fastening them, but he again denied it. Shortly after this Edwards was discharged from his situation. The last time I was on the *Cricket* was the 3rd of August; the ropes were then hanging loose from the safety-valves

At the conclusion of this witness's examination, a desultory conversation ensued between the Coroner, counsel, and other persons engaged in the enquiry, after which the investigation was adjourned until Wednesday.

The proceedings were resumed on Wednesday. The first witness called was Richard Pater, a stoker in the employ of the *Ant* and *Bee* Company. His evidence chiefly referred to the statements of Clarke. The witness said that he never saw the valves tied down at any time, and that they were not tied down at the time of the explosion. Pater was cross-examined at some length, but nothing of consequence was elicited.

George Hall, of Regent-street, Blackwall, waterman: I was mate of the *Cricket* about seven months, up to the time of the explosion. I then went to the *Echo*. I don't understand the machinery. Sometimes the boat went slow. I was never more than twice or thrice in the engine room. I have seen Clarke working the engine. I cannot say I know what a safety-valve is. Was not in the engine-room on the day of the explosion. Don't know whether Clarke was then there. Halsman was acting as engineer that day. Nothing had happened to the boat that morning before the explosion, except that we had to take a "float" or two. Clarke and I are good friends. I have seen him this morning, but nothing passed about the boat. In fact, I know nothing about it. I had left the boat on my duty for about ten minutes before the explosion. I had gone up to the office, and was on the pier on my way back to the boat, when the explosion took place. Never heard on board that Clarke had once tied up the valve. The steam was blowing off just before the explosion.

The witness also underwent a long but fruitless cross-examination. The Coroner questioned him as to whether he had really heard steam blow off before the explosion, or whether he alluded to the noise of the explosion; but, his answers were so confusedly equivocal, that, for a length of time, he continued to puzzle every one who heard him. At length, he said distinctly, I heard the steam blowing off as I went up the pier.

Benjamin Nash, secretary to the *Ant* and *Bee* Company, said: I keep a report-book, to enter the statements made to me by the captains. There is only one entry—that made by the captain, in reference to the charge of Edwards against Clarke, for tying down the valves. Mr. Nash produced the book. The entry was in the following terms:—"25th April, 1847.—Started at a quarter to ten. About three o'clock the stoker came on deck and said the engineer had got the valves tied down, and it was not safe to stop in the engine-room." On cross-examination, Mr. Nash said, he travelled by the boats daily, and he should have attended to any complaint, if made to him.

Joseph Whelden, of Russell street, Blackwall, formast-hand on board the *Cricket*: I have been employed thus since the 14th of May. I was in the engine-room on the day before the explosion. I don't recollect anything being the matter with the machinery on that or the following day. I noticed the safety-valves the day before the explosion. I saw the engineer take off the casing and lift up the valve. I never saw a string tied to the lever of the valves. I have seen Clarke in the engine-room. I know no more about safety-valves than they know about me. Clarke never said anything to me about the safety-valve or about the machinery. A week before Halsman came I heard Clarke say the boat was in better order than ever she was. I was on board at the moment of the explosion. About half-past eight on the morning of the explosion I thought something was on fire, and looked at the safety-valve.

Mr. James: Upon your oath, had it not a piece of rope round it at that time?

Witness: I did not take that notice. I did not see that it had. It is not my business to attend to those things. I have been in the engine-room, but have never noticed the spun-yarns hanging down.

Some other evidence was given, but it was unimportant, and the inquiry was then adjourned till Saturday (this day).

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

CHRIST'S HOSPITAL.—On Tuesday next, being St. Matthew's Day, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs, with the Governors of the several Royal Hospitals, will attend divine service at Christ's Church, Newgate-street, where a sermon will be preached by the Rev. George Townsend Warner, M.A., Assistant Master of Harrow School, after which they will repair to the Great Hall in Christ's Hospital, where orations on the benefits of the Royal Hospitals will be delivered, according to annual custom, by the four Senior Scholars, who are about to proceed to the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge; the first in Latin, by Edward Hayman; the second in English, by John Daniel Williams; the third in Greek, by Charles Edward Searle, and the fourth in French, by William Allaz Russell. Fifteen poems will also be recited, by the other Senior Scholars, viz.:—A Latin Alcaic Ode, on "Marcus Curtius," by H. C. Hellbronn; a Greek Iambic translation of Milton's "Invocation to Light," by J. L. Hammond; Stanzas on "The New Planet," by R. W. Thompson; a Hexameter translation from Goldsmith's "Deserted Village," by C. D. Craven; a Greek Sapphic Ode (a translation of Gray's "Ode to Spring") by E. Black; Latin Elegiacs on "Antigone," by J. Helward; and an English Poem, on "The Creation," by G. H. Crund.

THE NEW LORD MAYOR.—At a Court of Aldermen, which was held on Tuesday, Mr. Alderman Sidney asked Mr. Alderman Wood whether it was his intention on Monday next to propose the return of Mr. Alderman Hooper as the next in rotation to serve the office of Lord Mayor. Mr. Alderman Wood said, the support he had received last year, and expected on that present occasion, would have encouraged him to do so, but the very precarious state of his wife's health forbade it. She was in a state that rendered it impossible that she could take her part in the honours and hospitalities of the Mansion-house during the coming year, and he should therefore decline serving. Mr. Alderman Hooper will therefore probably be returned without opposition.

CITY OF LONDON REGISTRATION.—Mr. Thomas Young M'Christie, the barrister appointed to revise the list of voters for the City of London, held his first sitting on Thursday morning, in the Court of Common Pleas, Guildhall. The entire morning was occupied in receiving and disposing of the different lists of voters. The lists are in the hands of the barrister are likely to be of a very arduous nature, as no less than 9782 votes will have to be inquired into. In this list of objections, 609 have been taken by both parties, which will reduce the number for inquiry to 9614.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS IN THE METROPOLIS.—The total number of births during the week ending Sept. 11, was 1477, of which 749 were boys, and 728 girls. The number is less than that of last week by 18. The deaths number 1140 (619 males, and 521 females), thus exceeding the weekly average of the last five summers by 100, less than the number of the preceding week by 11, and less than the births by 237.

IRELAND.

DEATH OF SIR JOHN BURKE, BART. On Monday last Sir John Burke, Bart., was attacked with a fit of apoplexy, which terminated fatally on Tuesday morning, at the house of his son, Mr. Granby Burke, in Dublin. He is succeeded in the title and estates by his eldest son, Captain (now Sir Thomas) Burke, late of the 1st Royal Dragoons, and member for the county of Galway. The late Baronet was a Roman Catholic, and a supporter of the Whig Government.

SALE OF THE LATE MR. O'CONNELL'S EFFECTS.—On Thursday (last week) a sale by auction took place at the residence of the late Mr. O'Connell, of a variety of articles of household furniture; and curiosity with many, and a personal feeling on the part of others, attracted large numbers to Merrion-square. The rooms were crowded during the course of the day, and every part of the spacious residence examined; but of the late occupant there was little or nothing in the property sold to suggest a memento. The furniture was solid, but plain, and number books nor pictures were put under the hammer. In the hall there were large trunks, directed for Derrynane Abbey, marked "Law Books," and vacant spaces on the walls showed where pictures had formerly been; but these articles were not offered for sale. The entire sale realised very good prices; but from the circumstance alluded to the details of the sale do not call for any especial notice.

FRIGHTFUL MURDER IN GALWAY COUNTY.—A horrible murder was perpetrated on Tuesday night (last week), in the neighbourhood of Mount Bellew. It appears that a man named Patrick Costello, a driver in the employment of James Cuffe, Esq., of Esker, was returning from that town (to the petty sessions of which he had a number of persons summoned for trespass, &c., that day), he was waylaid by a party of men, who literally pounded his head to atoms. An inquest was held, and the Jury returned a verdict of wilful murder against persons unknown. Four men have been arrested on suspicion of having committed the atrocious deed. They have been committed to prison. This unfortunate Costello was driver and wood-ranger to Mr Cuffe, and one of the persons arrested occupied the same situation before Costello got it. This barbarous murder seems to have been perpetrated by striking their wretched victim with stones. His chin was broken, his teeth knocked out, and literally scattered on the road, and his ear cut in two; his nose was also broken, and his head dreadfully fractured.

SUSPICIOUS MURDER OF TWO GIRLS AT THEIR MOTHER.—An inquest has been held at Drumcondra, relative to the supposed murder of two children named Rosannah and Mary Anne Flynn. Much excitement prevailed in the neighbourhood. The murder is in custody on suspicion. A great number of witnesses were examined, after which the Coroner recapitulated the evidence. He said that there was no question that the elder girl had been drowned, and the younger strangled. The statement which the prisoner had made had been contradicted by several witnesses; but it was for the Jury to say if she had or had not committed the murder. The Jury found that Bridget Flynn did grievously assault, beat, and ill-use Rosannah Flynn, on Thursday, the 2nd September; also, with a stick, on the 4th instant; and that there was strong suspicion that she murdered both the children. The prisoner was committed to Kilmainham.

THE CHALMERS MSS.—The late Dr. Chalmers has left a quantity of unpublished manuscripts, among which is a Commentary on the Scriptures, as far as the Book of Jeremiah. The commentary differs in its plan from the Commentaries of Poole, Henry, Scott, and Clarke, as it is written in a manner which will render it popular among all classes of Christians. Among the manuscripts fully written out, and in a fit state for publication, are also the series of Lectures which he, as Professor of Divinity in the University of Edinburgh, addressed to the students whose theological education was committed to his care. These lectures are understood to be singularly original and brilliant. There has likewise been found among the correspondence which Dr. Chalmers carried on with nearly all the distinguished men of the present century, a number of letters of a deeply interesting nature, sufficient to make, with a memoir of himself, four large octavo volumes. The whole of the rev. gentleman's manuscripts have been bought by Mr. Thomas Constable, brother-in-law of Mr. Cowan, the new member for Edinburgh, and son of Mr. Constable, the friend of Sir Walter Scott, and publisher of all his works. Mr. Cowan has given the enormous sum of £10,000 for Dr. Chalmers's manuscripts. The largest sum ever given, under similar circumstances, was £4,800, which Mr. Murray gave to the sons of Mr. Wilberforce for his "Life and Correspondence."

SHAKESPERE AND STRATFORD-UPON-AVON.

ANNE HATHAWAY'S COTTAGE, AT SHOTTERY, NEAR STRATFORD.

(*Continued from page* 186.)

COTTAGE OF ANNE HATHAWAY.

We have no record of the place where Shakspere was married, but the marriage bond discovered by Sir Richard Phillips in the Consistorial Court, satisfactorily corroborates the information which Betterton had given to Rowe, that "his wife was the daughter of one Hathaway, said to have been a substantial yeoman, in the neighbourhood of Stratford." The bond in question is dated 28th Nov., 25th of Elizabeth (1582), and she is there described "Anne Hathwey, of Stratford, in the Dioces of Worcester, Maiden." This description of her being "of Stratford," must not be taken as proof that she was not of Shottery, for Shottery is a hamlet of Stratford, and such a document would take cognizance only of the parish to which the contracting parties belonged. At Shottery, the Hathaways had been settled long before the time of Shakespere's marriage. By a copy of Court-roll dated 1543, we find that John Hathaway, at that period, held a copyhold estate at Shottery, and the identical farm-house or cottage remained in the possession of descendants of the Hathaways until 1838, when it was sold. Tradition has associated this cottage of the Shottery Hathaways with the Anne Hathaway of William Shakespere, and hence it has always been an object of peculiar attraction to the visitors of Stratford. The hamlet is not more than a mile from Stratford. "On reaching the place, we find the dwellings numerous, and most of them conveniently detached by intervening garden ground; so that it stretches over a considerable space. In most instances, too, little has been done to impair the character of the tenements, which are still chiefly timber-framed, as in the Poet's day. The memory of this, its most important visitor, seems to be yet cherished by the inmates; judging, among other circumstances, from that sign, 'The Shakespeare Tavern,' which, from your rustic alehouse, invites the straggler to its cool stoned-kitchen, its little boarded 'parlour,' or adjoining rural skittle-ground, fringed with Ophelian pansies, and columbines, and herb-grace. But leaving this, and having crossed the brook, we gain sight of the dwelling we are searching for. Its aspect is that of a roomy old farm-house divested of its former homestead, and altered in other respects. The walls are roughly framed with timber, the intervals in which are mostly filled with wattling and rude plaster—latha being of later date; and the high-pitched roof is snugly covered in with moss-grown thatch. The orchards, which till recently adjoined the house, are now severed from the premises, and the old garden between them is rooted up, the present being of yesterday's construction."

INTERIOR OF THE COTTAGE.

Within the dwelling we find the kitchen as of old—then the chief living room—retaining still its ample hearth and roomy chimney corner, where, in winter time, the cosiest seats were reserved for the heads of the household, and an occasional guest: and that old short-backed elbow chair, now standing in it, looks verily as though it had been just occupied by him who was wont to visit here two hundred and sixty years ago. Whose tabard it covered by a [illegible] bore the initials "J. H." [illegible] and "J. H.," which are supposed to be [illegible] Hathaway, [illegible] his wife, and the joiner. The walls exhibit portions of the black oaken wainscot, with which the rough plastering was formerly concealed; while the rude stone floor, the low ceiling, with its heavy beams, the unpainted doors and wooden latch, are alike primitive and in character. In a bed-room above, remains an old oak carved bedstead of the Tudor or Stuart times; and in an adjoining chest is preserved a nearly contemporary sample of heavy home-spun bed linen, marked "E. H.," the needle-wrought ornamenting of which may justly cause even our lady wool-workers of the day to admire the taste and patience of their great-great-grandmothers.—*May's Companion.*

ROOM IN ANNE HATHAWAY'S COTTAGE.

THE TOMB OF SHAKESPERE.

From the town, the approach to the Church is through an avenue of limetrees, arched overhead; this terminates at the north entrance into the nave, which consists of a handsome porch, buttressed and embattled, and apparently of a later date than the adjoining aisle. Above the door is a pointed window, now covered with a tablet, but which formerly gave light to a small room over the porch, the entrance to which is by a staircase in the north aisle. The first impression upon entering through the porch is one of grateful wonder at the elegance and amplitude of the interior. At a glance we scan the lofty roof, the transepts, chancel, nave, and aisles. We catch the delicate tracery of the windows, and their "dim, religious light;" we see the noble monuments and stately effigies; but the mind refuses yet to ponder on these things—

> a touch more rare
> Subdues all other thoughts—

and noiselessly we hasten forward, 'till, with moistened eyes and swelling heart, we reach the well-known spot where sleeps the mighty Monarch of the Mind, before whose influence all other potentates seem nought—whose

> roar'd arm
> Crested the world—whose voice was propertied
> As all the tuned spheres, and that to friends:
> But, when he meant to quail and shake the orb,
> Who was as rattling thunder.

There is something indescribably awful and affecting in the sense of contiguity, even, with the mouldering dust of Shakespere, and we found it a relief when a friend, as if responding to our impression, whispered—

> I never felt, in all its power, the majesty of Shakespere's greatness till I stood upon his narrow grave.

The far-famed mural monument and bust are on the left of the chancel, immediately above the line of graves containing the remains of the Poet, his daughter Susanna, her husband, Dr. Hall, and their daughter, Lady Barnard; and, in all probability, many others of the family. The bust is of the size of life, and stands fixed under an arch between two Corinthian columns of black marble; upon the entablature are the arms of Shakespere (surmounted by a skull), and two small figures sitting, one holding in his right hand a spade; and the other, whose eyes are closed, having in his left hand an inverted torch, and his right resting upon a skull. The sculptor of the monument, we gather from Mr. Hamper's lately-published Life and Correspondence of Dugdale, was Gerard Johnson, and from the verses of Leonard Digger, prefixed to the first edition of Shakespere's Works, it was evidently erected before 1623:—

> Shakespere, at length thy pious fellows give
> The world thy works; thy works by which outlive
> Thy tomb thy name must: when that stone is rent,
> And time dissolves thy Stratford monument,
> Here we alive shall view thee still. This book,
> When brass and marble fade, shall make thee look
> Fresh to all ages.

Originally, the bust was coloured to resemble life. The hands and face were of flesh colour, the eyes of a light hazel, and the hair and beard auburn. The doublet, or coat, was scarlet; over which was a loose black tabard, or gown, without sleeves. The upper part of the cushions, on which his hand rests, was green, the under half crimson, and the tassels gilt. Mr. John Ward, grandfather to Mrs. Siddons and Mr. Kemble, had it repaired, and the original colours preserved, in 1748; but, in 1793, says Britton, "Mr. Malone caused the bust to be covered over with one or more coats of white paint, and thus at once destroyed its original character, and injured the expression of the face."

Upon the tablet beneath the bust, are the following inscriptions:—

[illegible] IVDICIO SOCRATEM, ARTE MARONEM,
TERRA TEGIT, POPVLVS MAERET, OLYMPVS HABET.

SHAKESPERE AND STRATFORD-UPON-AVON.

TOMB OF SHAKESPERE IN THE CHANCEL OF THE HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, STRATFORD.

STAY, PASSENGER, WHY GOEST THOV BY SO FAST,
READ, IF THOV CANST, WHOM ENVIOUS DEATH HATH PLAST
WITHIN THIS MONVMENT, SHAKSPEARE, WITH WHOME
QVICK NATVRE DIDE; WHOSE NAME DOTH DEOX IS TOMBE
FAR MORE THAN COST; SITH ALL YT. HE HATH WRITT
LEAVES LIVING ART BVT PAGE TO SERVE HIS WITT.
OBIIT ANO. DOL. 1616. ÆTATIS 53. DIE 23 AP.

Below the monument, upon the stone covering the Poet's grave, are the following extraordinary lines :—

GOOD FREND FOR JESVS SAKE FORBEARE,
TO DIG THE DVST ENCLOASED HEARE:
BLESTE BE YE MAN YT SPARES THES STONES,
AND CVRST BE HE YT MOVES MY BONES.

In a letter from Warwickshire, in 1693 (published by Mr. Rodd, from the original manuscript, 1838), the writer, after describing the monument, and giving its inscription, says:—"Near the wall where this monument is erected, lies the plain freestone, underneath which his body is buried, with this epitaph, made by himself, a little before his death." He subsequently adds:—"Not one, for fear of the curse above-said, dare touch his grave-stone, though his wife and daughters did earnestly desire to be laid in the same grave with him." We have here authority for the existence of the epitaph 77 years after Shakespere's death; but there is a still earlier authority. In a plate to Dugdale's "Antiquities of Warwickshire," first published in 1656, there is a representation of Shakespere's tomb, with the following passage:—"Neare the wall where this monument is erected lyeth a plain freestone, underneath which his body is buried, with this epitaph—

Good Friend, &c."

It has been conjectured that Shakespere's anxiety for the repose of his bones might have arisen from there being a door immediately below his bust, which formerly gave access to the charnel-house. And, indeed, from various passages in his plays, it is clear that he looked with horror at the desecration of the bones of the dead.

But, whoever may have been the author of the lines, we owe him gratitude for the effectual preservation of these sacred relics, for upwards of two hundred years; and we trust the simple but impressive denunciation will still secure them undisturbed.

Between Shakespere's grave and the north wall, Anne, the wife of the Poet, lies buried; she died 6th August, 1623, aged 67. The stone has a brass plate, with the following inscription:—

HEERE LYETH INTERRED THE BODYE OF ANNE, WIFE OF MR. WILLIAM SHAKSPEARE, WHO DEP'TED THIS LIFE THE 6TH OF AUGUST, 1623, BEING OF THE AGE OF 67 YEARES.

On the other side of Shakespere's grave is a flat stone, bearing the inscription :—

HERE LYETH YE BODY OF SCHANNA, WIFE TO JOHN HALL, GENT., YE DAUGHTER OF WILLIAM SHAKSPEARE, GENT. SHE DECEASED YE 11TH OF JULY AO. 1649. AGED 66.

Then follow some verses, which were formerly obliterated to make room for an inscription to a Richard Watts, a person in no way related to the family, but which the good taste and feeling of the Rev. W. Harness have latterly restored:

WITTY ABOVE HER SEXE, BVT THAT'S NOT ALL,
WISE TO SALVATION, WAS GOOD MISTRESS HALL;
SOMTHING OF SHAKSPEARE WAS IN THAT, BVT THIS
WHOLY OF HIM WITH WHOM HE'S NOW IN BLISSE.
THEN, PASSENGER, HAST NE'RE A TEARE
TO WEEP WITH HER THAT WEPT WITH ALL?
THAT WEPT, YET SET HERSELF TO CHEARE
THEM UP WITH COMFORTS CORDIALL.
HER LOVE SHALL LIVE, HER MERCY SPREAD,
WHEN THOO HAST NE'RE A TEARE TO SHED.

On another flat stone is an inscription to the memory of Dr. John Hall, the husband of Shakespere's daughter Susanna. He died 25th of November, 1635, aged 60.

And, farther on, the grave of Thomas Nashe, Esq., who married the daughter "and heire" of the above John Hall. He died April 4th, 1647, aged 58.

Upon quitting the Church we had the opportunity of inspecting the valuable collection of documents illustrative of Shakespere's life, in the possession of Mr. Wheeler, a gentleman to whom the public are indebted for much interesting topographical information regarding, the town of Stratford, and many important particulars concerning the family of the Poet.

Among a host of curious relics are the original deeds of sale and purchase of lands by Shakespere near his native town. Mr. Wheeler is also in possession of a heavy gold signet ring, with the initials W. S., combined with cord and tassels, engraved on it, which was found some years since in a field near Shakespere's garden; and which, there is strong reason for believing the actual seal ring of the Poet. That it is of that age is shown by the exact resemblance of the engraving to several impressions of seals to deeds, &c., of the period—and that the initials referred to Shakespere, may be inferred from the circumstance of there being no other person of consequence in Stratford at that period with such initials but William Smith, whose signet ring is known to be different. There is another remarkable and corroborative fact, viz., that in the original of Shakespere's will dated 25th of March, 1616, less than a month before his death, the words, with "my hand and seal," are written; but the words, "and seal," have been struck through with the pen, and no impression of his seal is given.

TOMB OF SIR THOMAS LUCY, IN THE CHANCEL OF CHARLECOTE CHURCH.

SIR THOMAS LUCY'S TOMB.

A short distance from Charlecote Hall, stands the quiet little Church of Charlecote, as primitive as in the days of Shakespere. You enter through an old porch with rude stone seats on either side, and find an interior with an air as picturesque and humble as the outside promised. This is the last resting-place of the Lucys, and your attention is at once attracted by three costly monuments of the family. The one of chief interest is that of the Sir Thomas whom Shakespere has made immortal. His wife, the Ladye Joyce Lucy, is buried in the same grave; and the two figures are represented in the customary recumbent attitude, with their hands folded in prayer. Two lesser figures, representing their children, kneel beneath; and from a tablet above the tomb we copied the following unaffected and touching inscription :—

Here entombed lyeth the Lady Joyce Lucy, wife of Sir Thomas Lucy, of Charlecote, in the County of Warwick, Knight—daughter and heir of Sir Thomas Acton, of Sutton, in the County of Worcester, Esquire, who departed out of this wretched world to her heavenly kingdom the tenth day of February, in the year of our Lord God 1595, and of her age IX. and three. All the time of her life a true and faithful servant of her good God, never detected of any crime or vice: in religion most sound: in love to her husband most faithful and true: in friendship most constant: to what in trust was committed to her most secret: in wisdom excelling: in governing of her house, and bringing up of youth in the feare of God that did converse with her, most rare and singular. A great maintainer of hospitality: greatly esteemed of her betters: misliked of none unless of the evious. When all is spoken that can be said, a woman so furnished and garnished with virtue as not to be bettered and hardly to be equalled by any. As she lived most virtuously, so she dyed most godly. Set down by him that best did know what hath been written to be true. Thomas Lucy.

There is no tribute of any kind, except by effigy, to Sir Thomas Lucy. In a small vestry opposite this tomb is the monument of his son Thomas, erected by Dame Constance, his lady, daughter and heiress to Richard Kingswill. This tomb has no inscription. It is a painted monument, and he is represented, like his father, in armour, and recumbent. On a ledge in front there is a small-sized effigy of his lady, and, in panels, one on each side, are the figures of six sons and eight daughters.

The third monument is to the memory of the next Sir Thomas and Alicia his wife, and is more costly and beautiful in execution than either of the other two.

There is nothing else within the homely place to fix attention. Casting a farewell glance at the grim old Knight and his amiable wife, you retrace your steps, cross again the little bridge, and are soon once more beneath the stately avenue of elms. Their lengthening shadows, and a far-off bell (which may have often struck upon the Poet's ear), now warn you of declining day. You hasten on, and, as the eye, at the turn of the road, for the last time takes in the antique house, the gentle river, and the lessening turret of the village church, you muse upon the undying influence of the Wizard who is enabled "thus to spread the magic of his mind over the very face of Nature; to give to things and places a charm and character not their own; and to turn this working-day world into a perfect fairy-land."

SALE OF SHAKESPERE'S HOUSE.

On Thursday, the day appointed for the Sale of Shakespere's House, the Auction Mart, towards noon, became crowded with persons anxious to witness the transfer of the interesting property; or, at least, to ascertain its new possessor. The lower room at the Mart was filled shortly after twelve o'clock; and, when the upper room was thrown open, there was a tremendous rush up stairs, and the sale-room was instantly crowded with company, among whom we noticed several distinguished artists and men of letters.

At one o'clock, Mr. Robins ascended the rostrum, amidst loud cheers. He then addressed the company, explaining that the vender had no interest in the property, he simply acted as the trustee of several minors to whom interest he was bound to look; and in bringing the property before the public for sale, he was merely following a course which the Court of Chancery would have directed if it had been appealed to in the matter. He next stated there to be property attached to the house which yielded a yearly rental of £30. He then read the conditions, and explained that the title to the property would descend to the purchaser or purchasers, from the will of the Great Poet.

A person here interposed, and called upon Mr. Robins to prove that

the house he was about to sell was the identical one in which the Post was born.

Mr. Robins replied that tradition pointed out this house as that of Shakespere's birth. His father lived in it, and there could be no doubt that the great Poet was born in the house, and spent the greater period of his life in it. (Cheers.) They must take it as a matter of course. He wished that those who were sceptical on the point would stay away, instead of starting doubts which had no foundation to rest upon. The house was transferred from the hands of Shakespare's descendants, in 1806, to the present possessors. At that time, and for many years, about 1000 persons visited the edifice in the course of a year; but, of late years, as many as 7000 visited it in the course of one year, a proportion of whom were Americans.

A person, who stated that he was a solicitor, inquired if the trustees could legally sell the house?

Mr. Robins produced the deed, which his audience would not allow him to read; he, however, read a clause of it, which stated that the trustees had full power to sell the house, a statement which was received with loud cheers. Shakespere left the house to his sister, who married Mr. Hart, and the house was always known as Shakespere's house, and the proprietors of it the "Hart Shakesperes."

Mr. Robins then stated his desire that the bidding should commence and 1500 guineas were immediately offered. This was followed by an offer of £2000, after which £2100 was bid.

A letter was then handed to Mr. Robins by Mr. Peter Cunningham, as Treasurer of the London Committees, for raising subscriptions for the purchase of the House, offering £3000.

Mr. Robins then said that the trustees had just authorised him to state that he would not use his privilege of bidding after the offer which had been made, and the property was then knocked down to the Stratford and London Shakespere Committees for £3000, amidst immense cheering.

The five books of the Autographs of visitors were next sold for 70 guineas.

A few lots of old furniture and relics were then sold; among them was a spectacle-case, and a small carving of Shakespere's monument, stated to be from the Mulberry Tree planted by Shakespere, at New Place.

Mr. Robins stated, during the sale, that, in all his auctioneering experience, he had never witnessed a scene of such extraordinary enthusiasm. Next week, we shall present our readers with an Illustration of this memorable Sale.

STRATFORD-ON-AVON.

Thou cradle of the Bard whose mighty soul
Shone as a seraph's wisdom on our race -
Far scattering from his path Earth's gall control.
Until his noble spirit could embrace
The universe of mind, what glories grace
Thee, fearless Stratford! and thy willow'd stream,
Where many a pilgrim comes, and loves to trace
The scenes that nurtured Shakspeare's godlike dream.
The humblest sod whereon a daisy grows
Is hallow'd ground. The whispering breezes bring
Sweet Ariel's symphonies, and Juliet's woes
With all the moving sympathies that wring
Tears from all eyes, from mendicant to King,
E'en as at Prophet's rod gush'd forth the desert's spring.

There stands the cottage where the Muse watched o'er
Her favourite child - and yon is Lucy's lawn;
Often thereon the Poet loved to pore
Over the visions which began to dawn
And beam'd of immortality - yon fane
Enshrines his ashes, and the lowliest hind
Holds in his breath with awe, as though 'twould stain
The slab where sleeps the Monarch of the Mind.
And would they waft o'er Transatlantic foam
This cot, as sacred as Palladium old?
No! where his heart hath glow'd, shall rest his home,
Though every brick might gain its weight in gold!
England, whose lamp was kindled from His fire
Will never let the sacred flame expire.

L.

POLICE.

THE ATTEMPTED MURDER IN MARK-LANE.

On Tuesday, at the MANSION-HOUSE, *Owenston*, who attempted to kill Mr. Crawley, in Mark lane, underwent a final examination. The health of the unfortunate man seemed to have suffered greatly since his last examination. He was scarcely able to stand.

George Crawley said: I have offices at No. 12, Mark-lane. On the 14th of August, on going to my office, I found the prisoner and a person named Holding there. I asked the prisoner whether he wished to see me? He nodded his head; and I said, "If you will be good enough to step into the inner room, I'll speak to you." He went into the room, and I followed him. His back was towards me. I closed the door. He turned round, and I heard a shot, and immediately made my escape. I was shot in the jaw. The only thing I had observed in the prisoner before he fired the pistol was that he moved his head, but there was nothing about him that caused any suspicion of his intention

Mr. Samuel Harris, 13, Fenchurch-street, surgeon, said: I was called to see Mr. Crawley in our surgery. He told me he had been shot, upon looking at him, I found that a bullet had lodged in the jaw. As there was no hæmorrhage, I advised that he should immediately go to the hospital, which he did.

Cross-examined: I saw enough of the wound to know that it was a bullet-wound. It was a dangerous wound.

The Lord Mayor asked whether any solicitor attended for the prosecution?—No answer was returned.

The Lord Mayor: The case is one of great importance to the public, and I am bound to take care that the Judges shall not have all the trouble in the prosecution. I shall, therefore, have the prisoner bound over to prosecute, and the City Solicitor to conduct the case at the Central Criminal Court

Mr. Crawley here was much affected. He expressed his gratitude to the medical gentlemen at St. Thomas's Hospital, to whose skill and attention he said he owed his life. He felt deeply for the prisoner.

The Lord Mayor said it was his duty to commit the prisoner for shooting, with intent to murder. He expressed his admiration at hearing a confirmation of the general character of the medical gentlemen of St. Thomas's Hospital; and he lamented that a person of whom he had heard such an excellent private character up the period of the commission of the act should have altered the opinion entertained of him by the perpetration of so heinous an offence.

The prisoner said not a word.

Mr. Crawley said the prisoner had, while he was in the hospital, sent to be informed of the state of his health, and desired that he should be told that he (the prisoner) regretted the violence he had committed, and could not guess what could have influenced him to commit such an act.

The prisoner was then committed for trial.

JENNY LIND AND MR. BUNN.—On Wednesday, in pursuance of an order made by Mr. Justice Williams, at chambers, a commission was issued from the Queen's Bench Office, to examine witnesses viva voce at Berlin, or any two other places in Prussia, as to the alleged breach of contract for which the action is brought. Mr. Hoggins, one of the barristers retained on her behalf in the action, has been named the other Commissioner. It would seem that the cause is to progress as rapidly as the forms of the Court will permit, the Commission being made returnable on the 2nd of November, the commencement of Michaelmas Term, and it is, therefore, expected that the action will be tried the first possible opportunity.

THE LEWES. The *Sussex Israelites* says:—"It is calculated that the total number of Jews spread over the surface of the globe is 6,000,000 of souls. Of these, 180,000 are in the enjoyment of civil rights, viz.—30,000 in the United States of America, 50,000 in England, 10,000 in Belgium, and 90,000 in France. In England, 20,000 are as yet incompletely emancipated."

REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF BREAD.—On Monday morning the bakers of the metropolis again reduced the price of the 4lb. loaf. The highest bakers lowered their charge to 7d., while those of other qualities were figured as low as 6½d., and some of the shops on the south side of the Thames intimated a further reduction in the course of the week. The cost of the League anticipating their price at 5½d

SHIPWRECK AND LOSS OF FIVE LIVES.—A shipwreck took place on Saturday last, during a heavy gale from the W.S.W., in Carnarvon Bay, by which no fewer than five persons have met with a premature death. It appears that two vessels, one a yacht, and the other a schooner, were seen out in the bay, the former of which signalled for a pilot to cross the bar. This proved to be the *Gem*, the property of Mr. J. Fleming, member of the Royal Yacht Squadron; in consequence of the distance from the station, she did not wait for the pilot's arrival, but exchanged one of her own hands for the mate of the other vessel, who was to act as her pilot. The schooner proved to be the *Vine*, of Pwllheli, bound with a cargo of coal from Llanelly, in South Wales, to Bangor. From some cause or other, perhaps the darkness of the evening, she, in attempting to pass the bar, some time between five and seven o'clock, into the Menai Straits, struck on the north bank, must have immediately capsized, filled, and sunk with all on board. In the cabin, the dead body of a female passenger was found, and on the bank, the body of a man was discovered, and both were immediately taken to Carnarvon, there being signs of life in the man. Four other men, the remainder of the crew, perished, but their bodies have not yet been found. The *Gem* arrived safe over the bar, with the *Vine's* mate on board.

CHESS.

*** Replies to Correspondents are unavoidably deferred.

PROBLEM, NO. 191. *

By HERR PREUSS.

White to play and mate in four moves.

BLACK

WHITE.

* *From the Berlin Schachzeitung.*

CHESS IN THE METROPOLIS.

THE TWO FOLLOWING GAMES WERE PLAYED A FEW WEEKS SINCE BETWEEN MR. HARRWITZ AND MR. S——S. Q B P ONE OPENING.

WHITE (Mr. S——s.)	BLACK (Mr. H.)	WHITE (Mr S—s.)	BLACK (Mr. H.)
1. K P two	K P two	18. Q B P one	Q to Q 3d
2. K Kt to B 3rd	Q Kt to B 3rd	19. Q Kt to K 3d	Q Kt to K B 5th
3. Q P two	Q Kt to B 3rd	20. Q Kt takes B	K Kt takes B
4. P takes P	K P one	21. B takes Kt	Q takes B
5. Kt to Kt sq	K P two	22. Q Kt P one (b)	P to K 6th
6. Q P two	K Kt to B 3d	23. K B P takes P	Q to K Kt 6th (ch)
7. K Kt P two	Q P one	24. K to Q 2d	Q takes P (ch)
8. K Kt P one	K R P two	25. K to B 2nd	Q R P takes P
9. B to K 2d	Kt home	26. Q to Q 2d	P takes P
10. K R P two (a)	Q to Q 2d	27. Kt takes P	Q to K 5th (ch)
11. Q Kt to Q 2d	K Kt P one	28. Q interposes	Q takes R
12. Q Kt to K B sq	Castles	29. Q R to K 8th (ch)	K to Q 2d
13. Q Kt to K 3d	K Kt to K 2d	30. Q to Kt 5th (ch)	K to K 2d
14. Q Kt P two	Q R to K sq	31. Q to B 5th (ch)	K to B 2d
15. Q B P one	K B to Kt 2d	32. P takes B	Kt takes R
16. Q Kt P one	Q Kt to Q sq	33. B to K B 3d	Q to H 7th (ch)
17. Kt to Q B 2d	Q Kt to K 3d	34. K to Kt 3d	Q B P one
		White resigns. (c)	

(a) The opening of this game is as perfect and full of interest as a Gambit.
(b) The position is painfully critical on either side.
(c) An ingenious and highly entertaining Game

SCOTCH GAME.

WHITE (Mr. H.)	BLACK (Mr. S——s.)	WHITE (Mr. H.)	BLACK (Mr. S—s.)
1. K P two	K P two	18. B takes B	Q takes B
2. K Kt to B 3rd	Q Kt to B 3rd	19. Kt to Kt 3d	Q takes Kt
3. Q P two	P takes P	20. Q takes Kt	K B P two
4. Kt takes P	B to Q B 4th	21. K P takes P	P takes P
5. Kt to K B 5th	K Kt P one	22. Q B P one	Q to K B 3d
6. Kt to Kt 3d	Q P one	23. K B P two	Q R to K Kt sq (b)
7. K B to Q B 4th	Q B to K 3d	24. Q takes Q R P	Q B to Q B 3d
8. B to Q 3d	Q Kt to K 4th	25. B to K 8 sq	Q R to Kt 2d (c)
9. Castles	Q Kt to K Kt 5th (a)	26. K Kt to Kt sq	B to Q 2d
10. K R P one	Q to K R 5th	27. Q takes Q R P	Q B to Q B 3d
11. Kt to R sq	K Kt to K B 3d	28. K R to K 2d	Q to K 5th
12. Q Kt to Q 2d	Q Kt to K 4th	29. B to K 8 sq	R to Kt sq
13. Q Kt to B 3d	Q to R 4th	30. Q to K 6th (ch)	B to Q 2d
14. Kt takes Kt	Q takes Kt	31. Q to K B 7th	Q K to Kt 2d
15. Q to K R 4th	Q to K R 4th	32. Q to Q 4th	Q takes R P
16. Q B to Q 2d	Castles with Q R	33. Q R to K sq	B to B 3d
17. Q B to Q B 3d	K B to Q 5th	White resigns	

(a) Black has brought the Knight round into active skirmishing
(b) The battery must perforce break up the enemy's entrenchment.
(c) To Kt 3d would have saved time.

CHESS IN AMERICA.

GAME IN A MATCH BY CORRESPONDENCE, JUST CONCLUDED BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA AND BOSTON.*

WHITE (Phil.)	BLACK (Boston.)	WHITE (Phil.)	BLACK (Boston.)
1. K P two	K P two	19. Q B takes B	K R to K Kt 2d
2. K B P two	P takes P	20. R takes R P	Q Kt to Q 2d
3. K Kt to B 3d	K Kt P two	21. K P one	P takes P
4. K R P two	K Kt P one	22. B takes P	B takes R
5. Kt to K 5th	K R P two	23. B takes R	K Kt to B 3d
6. K B to Q B 4th	R R to B 2d (a)	24. B takes Kt (ch)	Kt takes B
7. Q P two	P to K B 6th	25. Kt to K 4th	Castles (Q R)
8. K Kt P takes P	Q P one	26. Kt to Q 6th (ch)	K to B 2d
9. Kt to Q 3d	K B to K 3d	27. Kt to B 7th (ch)	K to Q B sq
10. Q B to K Rd	B takes K P (ch)	28. Kt takes R	K takes Kt
11. K to Q 2d	K Kt P takes P	29. R to K Kt 6th (ch)	K to K 2d
12. Q takes P	Q B to Kt 6th	30. R to Q R 6th	Q R P one
13. Q to K B 4th	Q to B 3d	31. R to Q R 7th	Q Kt P two
14. Q Kt to B 3d	Q B P one (b)	32. R takes Q R P	B to K B 6th
15. K P one	Q takes Q	33. R to K 3d	B to K 4th
16. K Kt takes Q	Q P takes P	34. Q B P one	B to Q 4th
17. Q P takes P	K B to Kt 4th	35. K to Q 4th	K to K 3d
18. Q R to K Kt sq	B takes K Kt	36. K Kt P one	
		Philadelphia wins	

(a) We rather prefer the move of K Kt to R 3d at this juncture
(b) With respect to this move, Mr. G. H. (the principal conductor of the game on the part of Boston) writes as follows:—"This Lilienthalesque move would lose the game. Q takes Q was the proper move; in which case, although they would probably recover their Pawn with a superior position, it may well be doubted if they could win the game."

* From the "American Chess Magazine," with Notes

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 105. By C. H. S., of New York.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
K at Q B sq	K at Q R 7th	R at K R sq	B at Q Kt 6th
Q at K B 7th	R at Q Kt 7th		P at Q Kt 3d

White to play, and draw the game.

This singular position—for one of a nature pretty similar—occurred lately in play, and Mr. S., having the White pieces, compelled his opponent to draw the game.

No. 106. By an American Amateur.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
K at his 8th	K at K R sq	Kt at K B 6th	
B at K B 4th		P at K R 6th	

White to play and mate in six moves.

CRANCH CHURCH.—In our account of the New Church, last week, it should have been stated that the ancient and venerable Church of Cranoe, owing to the inroads of time, and the several storms of the last summer, was found to be in such a dilapidated and dangerous state, that it has been taken down, and is now being re-erected. As the subscriptions do not amount to more than half the sum required to complete it, it is to be hoped that a benevolent and Charitable public will give assistance to the Rector & d Churchwardens, in order that they may once more provide the inhabitants of the house of prayer, of which they have now been deprived twelve months. The sum required is about £1400. The subscription list is headed by her Majesty the Queen Dowager. Trusting to the sympathy of others who have yet come forward, the Rector has made himself responsible for the great deficiency yet required, rather than that his parishioners should pass another year without the use of the Parish Church.

IMPROVEMENTS IN THE CITY.—Workmen are employed in pulling down several houses in Gresham-street, formerly Lad lane, City, in order to carry out the improvements in that part. The houses are upwards of 200 years old; and, on tablets in the front of each, are busts of a female, very elaborately finished. The head is crowned with a garland of flowers. It is doubtful whom they were intended to represent, but they have been reserved from sale by the Mercers' Company, and are to be preserved at their Hall. In the front of all the new buildings are busts of her Majesty (crowned) in niches.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—There was a very limited quantity of English wheat brought forward this morning, owing to which the increased attendance of town and country buyers, and the presence of several from Holland and Belgium, the demand, for all kinds of wheat, of home produce, was very steady, at an advance in the quotations paid on Monday last of from 2s to 3s per quarter. There was a firm inquiry for foreign wheat, for home consumption, as well as for export, at a rise in prices of from 1s to 2s per quarter. Barley, though in short supply, was heavy, at barely previous prices. The quantity of malt on offer was small, nevertheless the trade was in a sluggish state, at but little alteration in figures. We have to report a firm trade for oats, the best qualities of which produced 6d per quarter more money. Beans, peas, Indian corn, and flour were quite as dear. In some instances the importers of the latter refused to accept late prices.

ARRIVALS.—English: Wheat, 2140; barley, 1390; malt, 2770; oats, 270 Irish: Wheat —; barley, —; malt, —; oats,——. Foreign: Wheat, 5600, barley,——, malt,——; oats, 13,220. Flour: 1610 sacks, 300 barrels.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 48s to 52s; ditto white, 50s to 61s: Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 46s to 50s, ditto white, 50s to 58s; rye, 34s to 36s, grinding barley, 22s to 30s; distilling, 32s to 36s; malting ditto, 32s to 34s; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 60s to 66s; brown do., 58s to 60s Scarcastle and Ware, 65s to 66s; Chevalier, 67s to 68s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 22s to 24s; potato ditto, 27s to 29s; Youghal and Cork, black, 18s to 22s, ditto white, 20s to 23s; tick beans, new, 30s to 32s, ditto old, 40s to 42s; grey peas, 42s to 46s; maple, 44s to 46s; white, 40s to 44s, boilers, 46s to 50s, per quarter. Town-made flour, 45s to 46s, Suffolk, 38s to 42s, Stockton and Yorkshire, 38s to 42s per 280lbs. *Foreign.*—Dantzig red wheat, 4s to —s; white, —s to —s; barley, 2s to —s; oats, 2s to —s; beans, —s to —s; and peas, —s to —s per quarter. Flour, American, 32s to 37s per barrel, Baltic, —s to —s per barrel.

The Seed Market.—We have to report a general heaviness in the seed trade, but in prices no material alteration can be noticed

Linseed, English sowing, 50s to 60s; Baltic, crushing, 46s to 48s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 44s to 45s. Hempseed, 35s to 36s per quarter. Coriander, 18s to 21s per cwt. Brown Mustard seed, 9s to 11s, white ditto, 8s to 10s. Tares, 9s 6d to 8s 6d per bushel. English Rapeseed, new £23 to £26 per last of 10a quarters. Linseed cakes, English, £13 to £13 10s; ditto Baltic, £8 10s to £10 per 1000, Rapeseed cakes, £7 10s to £8 0s per ton. Canary, 60s to 64s per quarter. English Clover-seed, red, 4s to —s; white, —s to —s; extra, 5s to —s. Foreign, red, —s to —s; extra, —s; white, —s to —s; extra,—s per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the Metropolis are from 7d to 7½d; of household ditto, 5½d to 6½d per 4lbs loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 51s 4d; barley, 33s 1d; oats, 24s 7d; rye, 38s 1d; beans, 40s 5d; peas, 42s 8d

Flax.—No change of moment has taken place in this market, which may be considered tolerably steady

Coffee.—The article is dull, at barely last week's quotations.

Hops.—Most mealdrinks move off slowly, at a reduction in value of from 2d to 6d. per cwt.

Rum.—A fair amount of business is doing in this article at full prices. Demerara, 34s to 36s per cwt. proof; is selling at 2s 4s to 2s 6d per gallon.

Provisions.—A very extensive demand has been again experienced for Irish butter, at a further improvement in the value of from 2s to 3s per cwt. Carlow, Clonmel, and Kilkenny, landed, firsts, 94s to 96s; Cork, 92s to 94s; Limerick, 90s to 92s. Waterford, 87s to 91s, and Sligo, 86s to 90s per cwt. On board, prices have advanced 1s to 2s per cwt. The supplies of Dutch butter are rather large, yet sales progress steadily, at 102 to 104s for fine Friesland, 96s to 100s for Holstein; and 84s to 88s for inferior and surplus. English butter is 1s to 2s dearer. Fine Downs, 102s to 104s; mid ing do. 96s to 100s, fine Lewes, 96s to 98s per cwt; and fresh, 11s 6d to 14s per dozen pounds. Bacon is dull, at barely late rates. The sale for hams is steady, but we do not notice any advance in the quotations. In other kinds of provisions—except English cheese which is quite as dear—very little is doing.

Cattle.—Monday.—Newgate's Hatton, 2s 5d: Leadenhall, 2s 6d; Stewart's, 2s; Tess, 2s 8d; Whitworth, 2s 6d, Kilningworth, 2s per ton

Wool.—Friday.—The supply of new lamb on sale this morning was considerably on the increase, and a further improvement was noticed in the condition. The demand is by no means active, at prices varying from 6d to 1s per cwt. for Weald of Kents, and £4 10 to £5 for Sussex in pockets. As the hops are reported to come down very light in some plantations, the duty is valued only £180,000. So little is doing in yearling and old hops, that prices are almost nominal. To-salt, lower rates must be accepted.

Smithfield.(Friday).—A very extensive supply of beasts—about a moiety of which was received from rail—was on sale this morning; but the quality was unusually bad. With the exception of the very primest Scots and Downs selling somewhat freely, at full prices, the beef trade was excessively dull, and the quotations had a downward tendency. There were in the market 320 oxen from Oporto; 640 oxen and cows, 2110 sheep and lambs, 100 calves, and 50 pigs from Ireland and Germany; in, also, 98 Scots from Scotland. The numbers of sheep were comparatively small. Prime old Downs sold freely, at an advance in their currencies of 2d per 8lb; and the value of all other breeds of sheep was well supported. In lambs, next to nothing was doing, and prices receded from 2d to 4d per 8lb. The calf trade was firm, at 2d per 8lb more money. Pigs were a dull inquiry, at late rates. Milch cows sold slowly, at from £5 5s to £18 each, including their small calf.

Per 8lb to sink the offals:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s 10d to 3s 4d; second quality ditto, 3s 6d to 3s 8d, prime large oxen, 3s 10d to 4s 2d; prime Scots, 4s, 4s 6d to 4s 8d; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s 6d to 3s 10d; second quality ditto, 4s 0d to 4s 4d; prime coarse-woolled ditto, 4s 6d to 4s 10d; prime South Downs, 4s 10d to 5s; large coarse calves, 4s 0d to 4s 8d, prime small ditto, 4s 10d to 5s 8d; large hogs, 3s 10d to 4s 4d; neat small porkers, 4s 6d to 4s 8d; lambs, 6s 0d to 7s 0d per 6lb.

Newgate and Leadenhall (Friday).—We had a very inactive trade to-day, and prices were with difficulty supported

Per 8lb by the carcase:—Inferior beef, 3s 8d to 3s 10d; middling ditto, 3s 0d to 3s 2d; prime large ditto 3s 2d to 3s 4d; prime small ditto, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; large pork, 3s 6d to 4s 4d, inferior mutton 3s 4d to 3s 10d, middling ditto, 4s 0d to 4s 4d; prime ditto, 4s 6d to 4s 10d; veals, 3s 10d to 4s 0d; small pork, 4s 6d to 4s 10d; lamb, 4s 4d to 5s 6d.

R. HERBERT.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

Considerable alarm prevailed in the City on Tuesday, arising from Messrs. Sanderson and Co., the eminent discount brokers, having suspended payment. The extensive connections of this firm, and its high credit which it, till very recently, held, made it the depository of large sums, the surplus of country bankers' balances, as well as large private traders. With the latter class, and in many instances with the former, the money was left "on call," or, in other words, payable on demand. Where the sums are large, the practice of handing a parcel of Bills to the parties, of an amount somewhat beyond the sums advanced, is usually pursued. This renders it probable that, if the assets are not sufficient to pay 20s. in the pound, the loss will, in most instances, be but slight, except where security is not held. The leading partner is known to be exceedingly wealthy, but with the present depreciation on property, to realise suddenly must entail severe loss both on him and on his creditors. The immediate cause of the failure was a want of confidence, which arose from the first from the large sum in the statement of the affairs of Lesley, Alexander, and Company. The money on call was rapidly withdrawn, and this, coupled with the death of Mr. Morris, the active partner, decided Mr. Sanderson upon taking the step. Doubtless, it is the most severe blow to credit that recent events has yet produced. Its effects time alone can determine.

The general meeting of the Bank of England proprietors was held on Thursday, for the purpose of declaring a dividend. Affairs appeared to be in the most satisfactory state, and an increase of one per cent, making 4½ per cent for the half year, was agreed to, after adding £26,419 to the Rest. Some discussion afterwards ensued with regard to the election of Directors; but, at present, no means of changing the system is sufficiently matured to be offered with any chance of success. The feeling in favour of appointing a Governor for the Rest must be totally unconnected with trade or commerce, is daily gaining favour

The English Funds, on Monday, opened heavily, 86¾ for Money being the first price of Consols, which speedily receded to 86⅝. On Tuesday Bills 2s to 3s. premium. A rally towards the close restored Consols to 86⅞ for Money, and 87⅛ to ⅜ for Account. A slight improvement at the opening on Tuesday was counteracted by the news of Messrs. Sanderson's failure; and when the fact was absolutely ascertained, bargains were done out of the House at 86⅜ for Money, and 86½ for Account, the closing prices. On Wednesday the greater part of Wednesday. A large speculative sale, causing depression to the extent of a large number of *bond fide* purchases; and the absence of any new failures effected an improvement, which was maintained on Thursday by almost similar circumstances. Exchequer Bills are rather better, and things generally look firmer, as the following prices:—Three per Cent. Consols, 86; India Stock, 258; India Bonds, 3 dis. 3 pm.; Bank Stock for Account, 203; Consols for Account, 86⅞; Exchequer Bills, 6p. 8p. 15p

Mexican improved on Monday about ½ per cent, consequent on some speculative purchases; but on Tuesday the Money price was 19½. On Tuesday, however, the news of the probable prolongation of the war, caused a decline of 1 per cent. Wednesday was setting day, which was unattended by any difficulty, it being very small. American stocks receive. for the Bonds, 73; Pennsylvania, 4 per Cent, 74; Ditto, 5 per Cent, 84; Illinois, 76; Kentucky, 76; Louisiana, 4 per Cent, 74; Maryland, 3½; Massachusetts, 4 per Cent, 84; Michigan, 74; Mississippi, 4 per Cent, 74; Ohio, 4 per Cent, 84; Pennsylvania, 5 per Cent, 84; Spanish 5 per Cent, 1840, 20¾; Dutch 2½ per Cent, 54¾; Ditto, Account, 54¾; Ditto, 4 per Cent Certificates, 87¾.

Shares continue rather heavy, without prospect of improvement, any attempt at sales immediately influencing prices. The last dealings were: Birmingham and Oxford Junction, 20¾ ex. int.; Boston, Stamford, and Birmm ham, 5¾; Buckinghamshire, 2¼ discount; Caledonian, 7¾; Chester and Holyhead, 17¼; Ditto, York Extension, 9¾; East Lincolnshire, 10¾; Great Northern, 14¼; Do., London and York, 14¼; Great North of England, 229. Great Western, 104; Ditto, New, £17, 9s.; Lancaster and Carlisle, 15¼; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 14¾; Ditto, Half Shares, 40 x.d.; Ditto (West Riding Union), 1½ discount; Leeds and Bradford, 90; London and Blackwall, 9¼; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 46¼; London and North Western, 104; Ditto, Half Shares, 104½; Ditto, Extension, 18¾; London and South Western, £41 6s. 8d., 69; Ditto, New, £250, 22¾; Midland, 114; Ditto, £40 Shares, 43; Ditto, £50 Shares, 1¼; Midland Consolidated Bristol and Birmingham, 2 per Cent, 121; Newcastle and Darlington, 34½; Ditto, New, 7¾; Norfolk, 108 xn; Ditto, New, £20, 5¾; North British, 26¾; North Britain, Half Shares, 13; North British, Quarters, 6; North British, Thirds, 4¼; North Staffordshire, 9¼; Reading, Guildford, and Reigate, 8; Shropshire Union, 1¼; South Devon, 2⅝; South Staffordshire, 1¼ discount; South Eastern and Dover, 33¾; South Wales, 7; York and Newcastle, 34¾; Ditto Extension, 10¾; York Price Preference, 10; Antwerp to Rotterdam, 7⅝; Boulogne and Amiens, 13¾; Dutch Rhenish, 2¾; Louvain à la Sambre, 2¾; Luxembourg, 2; Paris and Lyons, 24 xi.

RAILWAYS AND MORNING.—The City was in consternation yesterday afternoon, in consequence of the failure of the eminent house of Reid, Irving, and Co. The senior partner, Sir John Rae Reid, is Director of the Bank of England, and was, for upwards of four years, Governor of that institution. The Liabilities of the house are very heavy. Consols, in consequence of this failure, were lower than for a long time past. They were done as low as 85¾ to ⅞ for Account. Exchequer Bills, 2 to 5 pm. Under the circumstances, the Railway Shares underwent a further severe depression. Every description of Railway property was on the wane, and the aspect of the Market was, in all respects, most gloomy.

DINNERS ACCIDENT.—Last Saturday afternoon an omnibus with twelve inside and nine outside passengers was upset in the Tottenham-court-road, the hind axletree having broken. One gentleman had his leg fractured, and another his shoulder dislocated, both of whom were conveyed to Middlesex Hospital. The driver and the rest of the outside passengers were all more or less injured. The inside passengers fortunately escaped without any further injury than a few cuts from the broken glass.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 14.

BANKRUPTS.

J. H. WELCH, St. James's-street, Westminster, printseller. J. C. TAYLOR, ago-alley, Cornhill, tailor. J. S. POPLE, Lime-street, Newfenchurch Basin, licensed-victualler. J. DEER, Bryanstone street, Edgeware-road, wheelwright. T. C. BURGON, Great St. Helen's, Bishopsgate-street, drug-broker. J. HANSFORD, Ventnor, Isle of Wight, upholsterer. J. DUNLOP, Dover-road, coal-merchant. F. JENKYNS, Love lane, City, corn merchant. J. HURLEY Halesowen, Worcestershire, victualler. H. EDWARDS, Halifax, tea-dealer. J. HATFIELD, Jun., Southwell victualler. J. S. DUNN, Coventry, draper. S. LANGDALE and S. LANGDALE, jun., Stockton-upon-Tees, corn-dealers.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

C. WEST, Glasgow, bookseller. J. and A. BAIRD, Mosfieldton, Lanarkshire, iron-merchants. J. and W. JAMESON, Dundee, flax-dressers. A. DENNY and W. BAIRD, Glasgow, merchants. J. MILLER, Dundee, brewer. J. LOW, Dundee, flax-dresser. J. EDMONSTONE, Glasgow, merchant. W. SMEATON, Glasgow, wright.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 17

BANKRUPTS.

JOSEPH BAKER and JOHN BAKER, Fore-street, City, machinists. R. LAW, Portland-row, Camberwell, journeyman-baker. J. HOOK, Southampton-street, Camberwell, builder. J. JACOB, Church-street, Camberwell, and Blenkam-place, Camberwell-green, carpenter. A. F. LLOYD, Brighton, confectioner. W. LAMBERT, Great Dartford street, grocer. J. HYAMS, Jewry-street, City, watch manufacturer. J. EVANS, Gillingon, Worcestershire, corn-dealer. W. H. SHATRIL, and J. TAVERNER, Wednesbury, Warwickshire, tube-manufacturers. J. MORRIS, Walsall, Staffordshire, saddler and ironmonger. W. WILLIAMS, Kidwelly, Carmarthenshire, timber merchant. C. GREAM, Falmouth, Gloucestershire, surveyor. J. JONES, Blaenavon, Monmouthshire. M. ARCHER and T. HALSALL, surveyors' timber merchants. W. SMITH, Bramham, Yorkshire, brickmaker. J. HALEY, Bailey Carr, Yorkshire, machine maker. T. CLARKE, Liverpool, wholesale tea dealer.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

J. and A. BAIRD, Mosfieldton, Lanark, lime-merchants. D. WHYTE, Kinross, dyer. W. and J. S. CARSWELL, Glasgow, bakers. A. RUTHIN, N. Glasgow, cabinet maker.

BIRTHS.

At Blythswood House, Renfrew, Mrs. Campbell, of Blythswood, of a daughter.—On the 18th inst., the lady of Herbert Taylor, Esq., of a daughter.—At Hunsdon, the wife of Edmond Calvert, Esq., of a son.—At Bromley, Staffordshire, the lady of Robert Rodgers, Esq., of twin daughters.—At Woodlands, near Ipswich, the lady of F. Frederic O'Malley, Esq., of a daughter.—On the 16th inst., at 3, Manchester-square, the wife of John Robinson Pope, Esq., of a son.—At Boulogne, the Hon. Mrs. Henry Graves, of a son.

At Frankfort-on-the-Maine, A. J. Straus, Esq., to Berthe, eldest daughter of the late F. E. Feld, Esq.—At Hackney, A. J. Straus, Esq., to Frederica, second daughter of Edward Mortney, Esq.—At Kingston-on-Thames, John Edward Woodroffe, Esq., to Maria, youngest daughter of the late Broome Phillips White, Esq.

DEATHS.

At Woolton Hall, Joseph Ashton, Esq.—At Perth, Mary, relict of James Macnabb, Esq.; aged eighty-six.—At the Hill, Bewdley, Thomas Carwardine, Esq., in the eighty-first year of his age.—On the 15th inst., Robert Rockell, Esq.—At Shackleath, La Baronne Henriette Sophie Isabella Dillon,—On the 9th inst., in the eighty-fifth year of his age, Walter William Stanton, Esq.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—(Proprietor Mr. W. BATTY.—MONDAY September 20th, and During the Week. Last Six Nights of the HORSE of the KILKENNY and FIGURANTE with Unequalled SCENES in the CIRCLE. On MONDAY, September 27th, for the First Time these Ten Years, the Magnificent Drury-Lane Equestrian Spectacle, the CONQUEST of the GANGES, or, the Rajah's Daughter, combining with all its Original Effects, the First Appearance of the Smallest Equestrian in Europe.—It inches in height. The feats of this truly diminutive mimic will be the greatest novelty ever offered to the public. Box-office open from 11 till 5. Stage Manager, Mr. W. D Broadfoot.

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SHAKESPEARE PORTRAIT.—The Admirers of the Great Dramatist are invited to inspect an ORIGINAL MINIATURE PORTRAIT of SHAKESPEARE, by BARRARDS. This Portrait is not for sale, but the possessor is willing to permit a view to those REALLY FELT INTERESTED in the Great Man (a representation). Also, of Original Miniatures of Milton, Croke, Sir Hugh Myddleton, Dugdale, Thurloe, and other Eminent Men of early date.

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PURE ST. JULIEN CLARET, 28s. per Dozen; Pints, 18s.; imported direct by HEDGES and BUTLER, Wine Merchants, No. 155, Regent-street; can be confidently recommended. Also, some superior Gordon's Golden Sherry, 36s per Dozen. On the receipt of a Post-office Order, or reference, will be immediately forwarded

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ORNAMENTS for the DRAWING-ROOM, LIBRARY, and DINING-ROOM, consisting of an elegant assortment of Vases, Figures, Groups, Candlesticks, Inkstands, Obelisks, Papier-mâchés Beautiful Inlaid Tables, &c. Imported and Manufactured by MR. TENNANT, 149, Strand, London. He has also received some Fine Shells, Minerals, and Corals, which are worthy the attention of Collectors

MOTT'S NEW PATENT PIANOS, 76, STRAND.—PRICES varying from 25 to 250 Guineas.—Purchasers should acquaint themselves with the merits of these really good and durable Pianos, their delightful qualities, varieties of tone, and powers of standing the worst climates, together with other novel and unique improvements N B Melodicons, Harmoniums, Eolina-Attachments, &c.

PIANOFORTE and HARP.—For SALE a remarkably powerful and brilliant Semi-Grand 6½ Octaves, very short compass, by CLEMENTI, Collard and Collard, manufactured upon the most approved principles, and possessing the latest improvements Also, a double action Harp, by Erard, and Schwarz, in excellent condition. The above are both descended Instruments, and may be had, for the Piano, £50; the Harp, £45, to be seen at 13, Granby-street Fan London University

PIANOFORTES.—The cheapest house in London to purchase a Pianoforte on the most liberal terms is at CHAPPELL'S Manufactory, 15, King William-street, London-bridge H. T. having completed his extensive alterations, begs his friends to view his splendid stock of PIANOS, which is not to be equalled by any maker, and at about half the price usually charged them B. J.'s much admired Pianos, from 20 guineas. Old instruments taken in exchange —50, KING, 26, King William-street, London-bridge

BUY YOUR WEDDING RING AT WATCHES and CLOCKS.—A Pamphlet, explaining the various constructions and the advantages of each, with a List of Prices, will be forwarded, Gratis, by post, if applied for by a post-paid letter.—T. COX SAVORY and CO., Goldsmiths, Watchmakers, &c., 47, Cornhill (seven doors from Gracechurch-street).

ORNAMENTAL CLOCKS.—Recently received from Paris, an unusual large variety of FOUSTEEN-DAY CLOCKS, to strike the hours and half-hours on bells, in Ormolu, Bronze, Marble, and Porcelain Cases. Also, a large assortment of few of great merit, in the style of Louis XIV., Louis XV., Louis XVI., and Empire, from 4 guineas each, and upwards A. B. SAVORY and SONS, 9, Cornhill, London, opposite the Statue of the Duke of Wellington

MUSICAL BOXES.—A large stock of the first quality, playing upwards of 600 airs, overtures, &c., including selections from the works of Rossini, Auber, Meyerbeer, Verdi, Donizetti, Bellini, Mozart, Weber, &c. &c. A Catalogue of the Music is now published, and may be had gratis, on application to T. COX SAVORY and CO., Watchmakers, &c., 47, Cornhill (seven doors from Gracechurch-street), opposite the Bank.

SILVER PLATE, New and Second-hand.—T. COX SAVORY and CO.'s Pamphlet of Prices, with outlines, may be had gratis, or will be sent free by post for a paid letter. The present Fashion for Silver, and patterns of new and second-hand Silver Spoons and Forks, now and second-hand Tea and Coffee Services, Waiters, Salvers, Silver-fitted Goods, the new plated on white metal Spoons and Forks, Watches, Cooks, Cutlery, Ladies Gold Neck Chains and Jewellery

T. COX SAVORY and CO., 47, Cornhill, (seven doors from Gracechurch-street). London

SILVER TEA SERVICES, of New Patterns.—A. B. SAVORY and SONS, Working Silversmiths, 14, Cornhill, London, opposite the Bank, respectfully inform their customers that they have recently finished a few new designs, in accordance with the present Fashion, and that they are sold at reduced prices from those customary in the trade.

1 shrdige Pattern.		Thalia Pattern.	
Strong Silver Tea-pot	£10 15 0	Strong Silver Tea-pot	£13 5 0
Ditto Sugar-basin	4 14 0	Ditto Sugar-basin	7 11 0
Ditto Cream-jug	4 10 6	Ditto Cream-ewer	5 5 0
Ditto Coffee-pot	14 10 0	Ditto Coffee-pot	16 17 6
Complete	£36 12 6	Complete	£48 18 0

A variety of upwards of 50 Silver Tea and Coffee Services may be seen in the Show-Room and, on application, the illustrated price current, containing drawings, with the weight and prices of upwards of 100 articles, sent free to any part of Great Britain, Ireland, India, or the Colonies. Drawback on silver plate exported, 1s. 6d. per ounce.

A GOLD WATCH and fine GOLD CHAIN, fitted complete in a Mahogany Case, for £5 5s., manufactured by T. COX SAVORY and CO. The description of its watch as follows—Double backed gold case, gold dial, horizontal movement four holes jewelled, with mainspring power to go whilst being wound, and all recent improvements; a written warranty given, and a twelvemonth's trial allowed, the chain is of the best quality.—SAML and SONS, watch manufacturers, 18, Cornhill, opposite the New Royal Exchange, and 16 Pall Mall, near the Mansion House N B These excellent presents can be forwarded through the Post-Office with perfect safety, upon the receipt of an order for the amount.

SAMUEL and SONS' SILVER PLATE.—The Public are respectfully invited to inspect this rich and beautiful PLATE, which stands unrivalled for superiority in brilliancy of colour and splendour of designs, all former productions. It is manufactured from the purest silver, and comprises every article of Silver Plate, viz. tea services, epergnes, candelabras, salvers, great chains, &c.; and every article required for the dining, breakfast, and tea service. S. and S. may be the present and Manufacturers, 3, 4, and 5, Cornhill, and 3 Pall Mall Pamphlets, with the prices and sketches of the various articles, and giving the different patterns, forwarded on application. The amalgamation of the silver with the beautiful metal, gradually 18, Cornhill, and 3, Pall Mall.

CAUTION. — LESSONS in MILLINERY and DRESS-MAKING.—Mrs HOWELL of 304, Regent-street, Sole Inventress of Teaching the Art of Dress-making in a series of Lessons, by which the Pupil is quickly taught, and NOT deceived, as has been stated, nor has she connexion with any discharged from her establishment assuming that name but continues to be found at 304, Regent-street, where she has succeeded it on for years, in Cutting, Fitting, and Executing in the most Finished Style in Six Lessons Those wishing Apprentices and Improvers Wanted.—Killaney Rooms Paper Modes.

ROYAL PAPIER MACHE WORKS.—JENNENS and BETTRIDGE, Manufacturers, by special appointment, to her Majesty and the Royal Family, Kirkstall-road West, Regent-square, London, and also at Birmingham.—At these Works are manufactured Papier Mâché Trays, Tables, Chairs, Cabinets, Desks, Inkstands, &c. &c. JENNENS and BETTRIDGE'S Japanned Papier Mâché Tea Trays are the only ones that possess the following properties. Who seals and Retail dealers in the United Kingdom are supplied with every description of Papier Mâché Ware on the most liberal terms. JENNENS and BETTRIDGE'S names are warranted.

METCALFE and CO.'s NEW PATTERN TOOTH-BRUSH, and SMYRNA SPONGES. Useful Inquiry —For proof of the extreme durabi ity, power of cleansing, and economy, of all who have used Metcalfe's Brushes. The Tooth-brush performs the highly-important office of searching thoroughly into the divisions, and causing to the most extraordinary manner balm never come near. The Peculiarly pronouncing Hairbrushes, with the charitable unbleached Russia bristles, which will not soften like common hair. Improved Cottage-brush, that cleans beautifully, in consequence of the close tuft. The new Shaving-brush, and immense Stock of genuine unbleached Smyrna Sponges, at METCALFE and CO.'s Only Establishment, 130, Oxford-street, three doors from Holles-street.

INDIA.—Transit through Egypt.—The REGULATION OVERLAND TRUNKS, manufactured expressly for the transit through Egypt and for the cabins of the Peninsula and Oriental Company's Steam-ships, to Malta, Alexandria, and Suez, can, by order, be procured at TRAMSHA and LEADNEY'S Regulation Outfitting Warehouse, 152, Strand, London, where also may be obtained every information connected with the Regulations, Kits, with sets of requisites, both for ladies and gentlemen, including the necessary varieties for all the appointments of civilians, cadets, assistant-surgeons, &c

NICOLL'S SHOOTING, FISHING, or RACKET JACKET is the most convenient and elegant garment ever introduced for the above or similar sports. Its moderate price of One Guinea, and the easy sensation experienced by the wearer, together with much convenience of pockets, fastenings of appendages, &c., will recommend it also for the merchant's counting-house or student's library Suitable occasions are also ready, which correspond with the jackets in colour, &c. These can be had of the Patentees, Messrs. NICOLL, Merchant Tailors, 114, 116, 118, and 120, Regent-street, and 22, Cornhill

BERDOE'S OVER-COATS and SHOOTING JACKETS.—The attention of those who wish to possess, at a moderate cost, a really genuine and unquestionable article, recommended by the principal Sporting Gentlemen of the day, is solicited to the Waterproof Shooting Jacket, which has established reputation as the most convenient, economical, and permanently popular garment ever introduced. Also, the Waterproof Over-coat, for Driving, Yachting, &c. Manufactured only by BERDOE, Merchant Tailor, 69, Cornhill, and 96, Regent-street.

LADIES' RIDING HABITS. The attention of Ladies is especially directed to E MOSES and SON'S Stock of Furs, which will be found on inspection to be Largest, Best assorted, and Cheapest in the Trade Reserve your purchases.

ALDERS and SON.—The greatest care has been evinced in the selecting of Cutters of Firstrate Talent, and of considerable experience, in the Habit Department of E. MOSES and SONS' Establishment; and a HABIT ROOM has been fitted up exclusively for this branch, so as to secure every degree of privacy whilst Ladies are selecting their Cloths, and during the time of their being measured. In the Prices, E. M. and Son will guarantee a saving of full 40 per Cent.

The New Work, entitled "Fashion's Favorite," containing a more detailed List of Prices for the Articles of Attire, and Illustrations of the Costumes of the Season, will be forwarded "every Friday"

E. MOSES and SON, Habit-makers, Tailors, Woollen-drapers, Hatters, Hosiers, Furriers, Boot and Shoe-makers, and General Outfitters for Ladies and Gentlemen, 154, 155, 156, and 157, Minories, and 67, Aldgate, City.

To prevent disappointment, observe—The Establishment of E. MOSES and SON has no connexion with any other House, in or out of London; and those who have dealt with Genuine and Cheap Clothing, &c., should, to prevent disappointment, call at, or send to, the above address.

NOTICE.—The Establishment ceases from Saturday, Friday till Sunday Evening. Business is resumed till Two o'clock.

N B The Entrance to the Packing or Measurement Department, is at the Private Hall, 83, Aldgate.

NOTICE —NO BUSINESS will be TRANSACTED at this Establishment on MONDAY SEPT. 20th, but Business will be RESUMED, as usual, on TUESDAY MORNING, SEPT 21, DAVIES. No BUSINESS will be TRANSACTED at the Establishment on SATURDAY EVENING, SEPT. 25.

TO LADIES.—On the drive, the ride, the promenade, or the aquatic excursion, Ladies should ever be provided with R ZWLAND'S KALYDOR, which will instantly remove the sallowness, or tan, and impart a delightful purity to the skin, and invigorate and relaxation, allaying all irritability and heat, and immediately affording the pleasing sensation of

[illegible] to see that the word "ROWLAND'S" precedes that of Kalydor, as spurious imitations are abroad

THE AFFLICTED with Rheumatic Pains, Tic-douloureux, &c., Gout, Weakness in the Limbs, Lum a, Paralysis, Spinal Affections &c., should read a Pamphlet, which will be sent to any part of the Kingdom upon a paid letter enclosing three postage stamps, being addressed to Mr. CARSLEIGH, 3 DEPTFORD-BRIDGE, King's-road, London, wherein indisputable proofs are adduced, that for a few shillings, or even pence in some cases, alleviation from pain may be quickly effected, and in a short period a perfect restoration. Persons about to take the benefit of change, as to air, &c., for the restoration of their bodily health and strength, should peruse this Pamphlet, it being the fourth edition of 100,000.

DONCASTER RACES, 1847.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

THE GREAT ST. LEGER.

Thou shalt be an everlasting leger.—SHAKESPEARE.

In progress has been the principle of the social state from its commencement, with what a funeral step it must have marched up to the early days of our generation compared with its movement since. The grandsires of the present race of London citizens—those, at least, who cultivated Arcadian lives on "the Surrey side"—were wont to take tea on their afternoon journeys to their villas around Peckham—at some hospitable half-way house at Camberwell; while their sons found it more laborious to pass from Tokenhouse-yard to Tattersall's than their grandchildren do to "run down to Doncaster." You may now breakfast in town at a seemly hour, and reach that borough in ample time to see the greater portion of the day's racing—and that, too, not packed as if for premature interment, but seated in a chamber skimming through space as smoothly as a balloon, wherein you may read, write, or gossip, as much at your ease as in your own parlour. If you doubt it, try the Leeds express train any morning at twenty-five minutes past nine A.M., from the Euston Station of the North-Western line. Oh! that transit by express trains! surely it is a direct anticipation of Elysium. . . . . Dr. Samuel Johnson used to say that life had no sensation more in spiriting than the rapid motion of a post-chaise. What would the burly bibliopolist have thought of seventy miles an hour over the Bridgwater Level on the Great Western? The courteous reader will excuse this rhapsody—or, at all events, ascribe it to our having recently made our way to see the Leger run for at a pace our pays would have treated as fabulous had it been claimed for a performance across the T.Y.C. at Newmarket.

Doncaster races are not what they were; so says the *laudator temporis acti*, with a sigh. He remembers the time when they had their coaches and six. But the world was never the worse when chivalry passed away with all its pride, pomp, and circumstance; and mankind can just as well dispense with the *éclat* of coaches and six. We are less aristocratic than our fathers—if we were only a little more moral! . . . . Always, our bane is the Turf; and this aspiration merely relates to its economy. Why the plague must men throw away their substance—another form of words for betting on a horse-race? We have thus reasoned for some years, and the answer is almost ripe:—They will do so no longer. Speculation, during this instant week, in the North, was the shadow of the cloud that lowers upon the Ring. The lease of Mammon—held by it too long—is at the last gasp.

Never dawned a more lovely Leger morning than that of Wednesday last: it was Autumn risen fresh and radiant from the lap of Summer. The pretty town was a bright particular holiday long before noon. Its highways were popular pageants. Equipage was there, in all its variety—and so was costume. The capital had contributed its brave men, and the rural neighbourhoods their fair women; of the intermediates—the levies from the manufacturing districts—we cannot speak so flatteringly, in especial as regards the sporting divisions from the sporting towns. The Rooms were the rallying point—but for little more than gossip—"*vox et preterea nihil*." Of this latter, there was plenty and to spare. Mr. Martin had been scratched over-night, and Sally Maggs in the morning; which latter event was accompanied by the following pleasant notice to our public:—"Mr. Pedley declares to win with Foreclosure: 20 min. to 10 A.M., Sept. 15, 1847." Time, however, sped on; and Speculation had not the fear of this announcement before its eyes. When we quitted the Rooms—a little after noon—Cossack was still the nominal favourite, at 5 to 4 on him; while Foreclosure ruled 4 to 1 against him; Van Tromp, a point more; and a strong disposition to invest against Planet and Philosopher—the latter quite "gone." In short, "there never was such a Leger"—a character that has distinguished the majority of its predecessors, and seems to be the type of the *race*. The attendance was very great: there is "room and plenty" in the land—it has pleased Providence to make the heart glad: the boon was acknowledged by a fitting welcome.

All the arrangements at the Course were admirable; the weighing house was in full dress; and there was a telegraph on a most comprehensive scale, giving the names of jockeys and horses, as well as the time in which the races were run—not quite chronometrically, indeed, but good, all hindrances considered. Three o'clock was the hour named for the great event; and at five minutes to it, the eight that started were being paraded before the Grand Stand. Cossack had still "the call" in the ring, as the odds, given elsewhere, will show; but the betting was slack in the extreme.

The start was a good one, though *rather* too far behind the post—some fifty yards or more. They went off as hard as they could split, with the "crack" at the head, and Foreclosure at the tail—a position he preserved all through the race. Van Tromp was second to the hill, where Eryx went up to force the pace—in the event, no doubt, of Cossack declining—which, however, he never showed a symptom of intending—making the speed as severe as it has been ever seen over the Leger course. No move of any account occurred till they rounded the Red House turn, where Van Tromp resumed the second place. Thus they passed the distance, where it was obvious the leader was in difficulty. As they closed the Stand, Job Marson let his horse go—passed Cossack—beat him on pace and bottom, and landed Van Tromp first by two long lengths—as easily as ever, perhaps, the Leger has been won. Eryx might have had better place than he had—it is our opinion—but he was run up to the spirit as well as the letter of honour. Foreclosure ran a couple of stone worse than almost any animal in the race—with the facility for trying which the stable possesses, how careless his party must have been to fall into such an error about him. The public proclaimed its views of their policy by cheering Lord Eglinton's victory to the echo! Seriously, the declaration to win with such a brute seems—to say the least of it a *mauraise plaisanterie*—fitted to make the uninitiated laugh at the wrong side of the mouth. It is such jokes that have brought the turf into evil repute, the donkey that dances among the chickens has all the fun to himself. The result of the race will be to the detriment of the betting classes, and to the profit of the legitimate supporters of the Turf. This, at least, is in some sort, a set off to that which cannot but act as a heavy discouragement to such as may feel disposed to put their trust in high racing authorities. If the Bond-street movement was the consequence of a mis-stake, it will not tend to make people noble in professional judgment. . . it was based on the principle of all being fair in war or racing, the public will presently come to understand what sort of a forlorn hope backing horses for great stakes may be.

THE DONCASTER PRIZE CUP—1847.

"THE DONCASTER CUP," which was run for this year is a vase, in the mixed *cinque-cento* and Arabesque style. The base and stem are richly chased, and the bowl has bold bosses, scroll-work, and moulding, of superb character. The cover bears an excellently modeled group from the best age of chivalry—an incident in the battle of Ascalon, in which Richard I. unhorses a Saracen warrior, and repels the attack of a spearman who assails him on foot. The Monarch wears the ringed armour, and the cylindrical helmet, of his time, and the other combatants are in the Saracenic costume. A palm-tree overshadows the group, and improves its pyramidal effect, while it characterizes the locality of the heroic incident. The height of the Cup and cover is 3 feet 3½ inches; and its weight 303 ounces. It has been modeled by Mr. Cotterill, and is a very spirited and elegant composition. The work is in silver, dead and burnished, admirably executed, at the establishment of Messrs. Garrard, of the Haymarket, to whom the order for it was given by the Stewards of the race—Lord Strathmore and Sir John Gerard, Bart.

DONCASTER RACES.—TUESDAY.

The Fitzwilliam Stakes of 10 sovs each, and 30 added, for three-yr-olds, 7st 5lb; four, 8st 5lb; five, 8st 12lb; six and aged 9st. Mile-and-a-half. (4 Subs.)

Mr. Mostyn's Wilderness, 4 yrs	..	..	1
Lord Glasgow's Conspiracy, 4 yrs	..	..	2
Mr Merry's Chanticleer, 4 yrs	..	..	3

The Cleveland Handicap of 20 sovs each, h ft, but only 5 ft if declared, with 60 added by the Corporation; the second saves his stake. One mile. (23 Subs, 13 of whom declared.)

Mr. Mostyn's King of Morven, 3 yrs, 8st 10lb	..	..	1
Mr. Harvey's Hector, 5 yrs, 8st 9lb	..	..	2
Mr. Merry's King of the Forest, 3 yrs, 8st 4lb	..	..	3

The Champagne Stakes of 50 sovs each, h ft, for two-yr-olds; colts, 8st 7lb; and fillies, 8st 5lb; the second saves his stake. Red House in. (35 Subs.)

Mr. B. Green's Assault	..	..	1
Mr. Mostyn's Loadstone	..	..	2
Mr. Pedley's Lady Mary	..	..	3

Won by a neck.

Sweepstakes of 100 sovs each; for four-yr-old colts, 8st 7lb; and fillies, 8st 3lb; maiden horses at the time of starting allowed 3lb. The second to save his stake. Cup Course. (11 Subs.)

Mr. Wormald's Quadruped	..	..	(Bumby) 1
Col. Anson's Marteex..	..	..	(Butler) 2
Mr. Mostyn's Dawdle..	..	..	(Nat) 3

£50 given by the Corporation, added to a sweepstakes of 10 sovs each, for two-yr-olds, 7st; three, 8st 2lb; fillies and geldings allowed 3lb; the second saves his stake. Red House in. (7 Subs.)

Mr. Rouverie's War Eagle, 3 yrs	..	..	1
Mr. A. W. Hill's Volley, 2 yrs	..	..	2
Mr. Daley's Brown Bess, 3 yrs	..	..	3

Match, 200, h ft, Fitzwilliam Course.—Lord Glasgow's Conspiracy, 8st, receives from Mr. Gordon's Queen Mary, 6st 13lb.

WEDNESDAY.

The St. Leger Stakes of 50 sovs each, h. ft., for three-year-old colts, 8st 7lb, and fillies, 8st 2lb; the second to receive 300, and the third 100 sovs. St. Leger Course. (146 Subs.)

Lord Eglinton's Van Tromp	..	..	(Marson) 1
Mr. Pedley's Cossack	..	..	2
Lord Eglinton's Eryx	..	..	3

The following also started, but were not placed.—

Mr Mostyn's Planet	..	..	0
Mr. Lane Fox's Philosopher	..	..	0
Mr. Pedley's Foreclosure	..	..	0
Mr. Meeson's Jovial	..	..	0

Won by two lengths.

The Municipal Stakes of 200 sovs each, h. ft.; for two-year-old colts, 8st 7lb; and fillies, 8st 4lb; Red House in. (10 Subs.)

Mr. Mostyn's Surplice	..	..	1
Sir R W Bulkeley's Miss Orbell	..	..	2

Won easy.

The Produce Stakes of 100 sovs each h. ft.; two-year-old colts, 8st 7lb; and fillies 8st 5lb. Red House in. (9 Subs.)

Mr. Mostyn's Loadstone	..	..	1
Colonel Anson's Contessa	..	..	2

Won easy.

The Queen's Plate of 100 guineas. Cup Course.

Mr. John Day's The Hero, 4 yrs, 8st 5lb	..	..	Walked over

The Selling Stakes of 10 sovs each. St. Leger Course. (10 Subs.)

Lord Chesterfield's Cherry, 4 yrs, 8st	..	..	1
Mr. J Hawke's New Era, 3 yrs, 8st 12lb	..	..	2
Mr. Maitland's Aristotle, aged, 8st 13lb	..	..	3

THURSDAY.

Great Yorkshire Handicap.

Yardley	..	..	..	..	1
Vanish	..	..	..	..	2
King of Morven	..	..	..	..	3

The Doncaster Plate, by Subs of 15 sovs each, 10 ft, three-yr-olds, &c., with 100 sovs added; the second to save his stake. Red House in.

Mr. Robertson's Blackbird, 4 yrs	..	..	1
Lord Glasgow's Discontent, 3 yrs	..	..	2
Mr. Meeson's Jovial, 3 yrs	..	..	3

The Foal Stakes of 100 sovs each. One mile and a half. (8 Subs.)
Col. Anson's Bingham, 3 yrs, 8st 7lb, walked over.

FRIDAY.

THE DONCASTER CUP.

War Eagle	..	..	..	..	1
Hero	..	..	..	..	2

Won easy.

Park Hill Stakes.

Elberdals	..	..	..	..	1
Slander	..	..	..	..	2

THE NEW POSTAGE STAMPS. The new postage stamps, intended principally for the pre-payment of foreign letters, have been issued. They are of the value of 1s each, the colour being green, and the form octagonal, to distinguish them easily from the smaller denomination of postage stamps at present in use. These stamps may be used for inland as well as foreign postage, but they are chiefly intended for the payment of letters to the United States, India, China, the West Indies, New South Wales, New Zealand, and other places to which the postage is 1s. It is understood that other denominations of postage stamps are hereafter to be issued.

THE GOVERNORSHIP OF MALTA.—It is reported that Mr. More O'Ferrall, formerly Secretary of the Admiralty, has been appointed Governor of Malta.

THE QUEEN IN THE HIGHLANDS.

WE continue our narrative of the most interesting events connected with the Royal tour in Scotland.

THURSDAY.

On Thursday afternoon (last week), her Majesty and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Prince Leiningen, the Marchioness of Douro, and the Duke of Norfolk, on horseback, passed the floating bridge on their way to visit the waterfall of Ess Laiten. The Royal party rode in the char-à-banc, drawn by four beautiful long-tailed greys. On arriving at the point at which the road diverges to the right, over the hill-side, her Majesty alighted, and the Royal party proceeded on foot to the head of the fall. The time was unfortunately chosen, for although the weather, up near five o'clock, had been warm and genial the sun shining brilliantly—the rain at a later period began to fall, and the beauty of the scenery surrounding the Ess was not seen to such advantage as it otherwise might. The road by which the Royal party approached the fall of Ess Laiten was through the Coarstalk Pass, a place of rocky and romantic scenery, about two miles from the bridge of the Loch, and described in a former letter. The mountains are seen to great advantage from this road which leads up the hill-side, and at this season the rich abundance of the many varieties of heath, all in full flower, gives a liveliness to the scene, and imparts a sweetness to the air exceedingly refreshing. The fall, as seen from the side by which it was approached by her Majesty, is perhaps not so striking as from the opposite point of view. The mountain sweeps away in irregular mounds to the very verge of the narrow cleft—it is scarcely wide enough to be called a glen—through which the water rushes, and the first impression is somewhat destroyed by the merely partial view obtained of the surrounding accessories to the picture. The fall itself is probably about from forty to fifty feet in height, and as it is divided, when full, into several streams, the effect is striking and grand. After eddying round and round the cauldron below, it rushes merrily along, tumbling over the masses of rock which obstruct its course, until it is lost in the recesses of the mountain clefts.

Her Majesty returned to the lodge a little after six. The Royal dinner circle was formed by the Marquis and Marchioness of Abercorn.

FRIDAY.

This afternoon, her Majesty and the Prince drove out in a pony carriage, attended by Major-General Wemyss, the Equerry in Waiting.

Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal walked out, accompanied by Miss Hillyard.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert, attended by the Hon. Captain Gordon, went to the deer-stalking in Ben Aulder Forest, and, after enjoying excellent sport, returned to the Lodge about two o'clock, having killed a stag weighing 16 stones clean. While the Prince was in the Forest, her Majesty took a drive in the grounds, and was employed for some time at the head of the Loch in sketching the scenery, which from that point possesses peculiar attractions. After lunch, the Royal barge was ordered to be prepared, and her Majesty and her Royal consort sailed to the opposite shore of the Loch, where a carriage was in waiting to convey them to the west end of the Loch. Upon returning, her Majesty and the Prince re-crossed the Loch in a barge, and were much delighted on finding that, during their absence, the Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal had been furnished with fishing-rods by Mr. Purdie, the Queen's fisherman, and that the Princess had succeeded in capturing a trout in a rivulet which runs into the Loch at Ardverekie.

Lord Palmerston, the Marquis of Abercorn, General Wemyss, and Mr. Anson, were engaged during the day at grouse and ptarmigan shooting on Corardee. The party killed ten or twelve brace of game.

SATURDAY.

This has been one of the wildest days we have had since her Majesty's arrival at Ardverekie. The Queen and the Royal Family were close prisoners during the whole day.

SUNDAY.

The storm of wind and rain which prevailed the whole of yesterday, continued with unabated violence this morning.

Her Majesty and the Prince, and the Royal household, attended the performance of divine service at Ardverekie.

MONDAY.

Her Majesty and his Royal Highness walked in the grounds early this morning. The Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal, attended by Miss Hillyard, went on their ponies to the hills.

Her Majesty is besieged at Ardverekie by bagmen of every description. Among the other arrivals came a dealer in stationery, from Paisley—a curious-looking red-haired fellow, arrayed in clothes of many colours and qualities; he claimed to bear a striking resemblance to the beloved Consort of her Majesty; and, when confronted with the London policeman stationed at the Boat Bridge, stoutly asserted the liberty of the subject, and his own right in particular to obtain an interview with her Majesty. "If she knew," said he, "that I was here, I would not have to wait long for admission." For the "very great resemblance" he bore to the Prince, he expected a pension of five hundred a-year, and "a Maid of Honour to be given him for a wife!"

Perhaps it is not generally known that the wild and romantic spot where our beloved Sovereign at present is resides is the identical place where Fergus, our first Scottish monarch, delighted to sojourn, and where, not many years behind the beautiful lodge of Ardverekie, his remains lie: also those of two succeeding monarchs. The proper meaning of the name "Ardverekie," is Ard-Fergus (Fergus's height); or, in the Gaelic language, Ardferigie.

THE "CRICKET" STEAM-BOAT.—The engineers appointed by the Government to inspect the machinery and engines of the *Cricket* having completed their investigation, the Thames Police, who were appointed to take charge of them, have been relieved from this duty, and the wreck has been handed over to the Steam-boat Company. The sufferers by the explosion still remaining in the Hospital are improving rapidly. They are now only five in number, and most of them have nearly recovered. Virgo Berks, whose leg was amputated, is the least convalescent, but he is gradually, though slowly, getting better. He has not experienced the slightest ill effects from the ether, which was applied most successfully during the operation.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 282.—Vol. XI.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1847. [Sixpence.

THE BRUSSELS CONGRESS.

CONGRESSES are not a novelty in the history of Europe; too many of them are remembered by the mischief they have done, and the opportunities of doing good which they let pass by them. A Congress of Kings has parcelled out a territory, the inhabitants going with it like cattle. A Congress of diplomatists has divided kingdoms, or tied provinces together to make one; and a generation or two of discontent has ended in a revolution, bloodshed, and an approach to the natural order of things, which the "inky fingers" had violated. But Railroads and the Press are establishing another order of things, and the Congresses of the present age are composed, not of Sovereigns, or the agents of Sovereigns, but the deputies of the people.

Such a Congress has just closed its sitting in Brussels; even though the practical results of it may not be very great, the precedent and the principle is a good one; it shows that men, however divided by language and geographical position, have thoughts, feelings, and opinions, in common; that, though there are many difficulties in the way, they can join in an effort for improvement; nay, it is something gained if they have only met and talked about it. Look back through history, and where is there to be met a gathering of men of the people, to treat of the principles of Commerce? They have been hitherto bound by the compacts Ministers and Statesmen have made for them. Suppose they should turn round and say, at last: We will try and come to an understanding of these matters ourselves? Would any harm be done? Is it not likely the result would be good? The spirit raised may compel the Governments to new treaties, at least equal to the old ones; it would tax the power of stupidity, whose power is great, to make much worse. The very model of compacts made by political managers of commerce, is the Methuen Treaty, concluded with Portugal in the last century. It has, we observed, figured in the debates of the Brussels Congress; but it is precisely one of the examples that ought not to be followed. What have been its results? To gain a market of three millions of people for her woollens, England gave Portugal the exclusive supply of wine to some twenty millions; even in this respect, the disparity was startling; but that was not all. Stimulated by large profits, the wine manufacture of Portugal became the staple of the kingdom; the Government of Portugal made it over to a Royal Company, who alone had the privilege of buying up the produce of all the vineyards; they fixed the price, and made competition impossible. Having the wine, they managed it with as little expense and trouble as possible, and England had no choice; it must drink the port of the Company, or go without; French wines were excluded by a high duty. By degrees, wine ceased to be consumed by the people; that poisonous distillation called gin came into use, and is vended from glittering palaces to those who reel from its threshold to the workhouse or the prison; and a dark decoction called porter was called into existence, all the ingredients of which, except water, are a mystery. And yet, in the sunny South of France, are thousands of thousands of acres, growing a light fluid, fragrant in odour, and bright as the ruby, which might come to us as cheaply as the liquid fire of the distiller, and the black draught of the brewer, but which we have kept out, because Portugal is our "ancient ally," and France our "natural enemy." But, it will be said, at least, Portugal is enriched! Quite the reverse; it is the poorest state in Europe, embarrassed and bankrupt. What, then, is the use of these much lauded treaties, by which both parties are injured in the mass, though a few individuals on each side may be enriched? None whatever; the bulk of the lower classes of England drink less wine now than their ancestors two centuries ago; that is the happy result of Methuen treaties. The old dramatists are worth reading, for the light they throw on this subject alone; a knowledge of a past social state may be gathered from them even by those who do not appreciate their poetry. Do porters, and soldiers, and labourers, and coalheavers, invite each other to "crush a cup of wine" like the retainers of the Capulets? No; they have degenerated to gin. The English people are in a manner forced on the highest priced wines, which, on the Continent, are considered not as beverages, but liqueurs. In short Englishmen never drink wine at all; they only sip it, and Dick Swiveller's axiom is a true one, "it can't be tasted in a sip." We have relaxed this treaty of late years, and are gradually approaching a better state of things, but a generation will be required to restore the vine to a natural and healthy condition.

We have dwelt a little on this treaty and its effects, because they

HER MAJESTY'S RETURN FROM SCOTLAND.—THE ROYAL YACHT ENTERING FLEETWOOD HARBOUR.—(SEE PAGE 200.)

illustrate the working of the compacts by which nations bind themselves, when they allow statesmen to conclude commercial treaties according to political interests which are always changing, instead of the natural capabilities of nations which are ever the same. The north of England will produce iron and coal, and the south of France will grow grapes, till the end of time, though the men of each country may be hounded on to wars about thrones and successions, in which they have not a particle of interest. And it is these truths, declared *viva voce*, in the midst of each other, that give their value to meetings like that of the Brussels Congress.

There is also a good effect produced by bringing men acquainted with each other. It is extraordinary what errors arise from want of communication. In England, if there is one terror greater than another, it is the dread of the foreigner; he can produce so much cheaper than we can, his wages are so low, how can we compete with men that live, as the Essex rustics are taught to believe, on black bread and water cresses? Well, go abroad, and you find everything much the same as with us, save that the good things of life are more equally divided, that the people are more uniformly well fed, well lodged, and well clothed. But they, on the other hand, are convinced that England is a kind of Dom Daniel, or dwelling place of friends, with supernatural powers of toil, assisted by machinery going day and night, an everlasting canopy of smoke above it, and an eternal clank of cogs and pistons below, resulting in miles of calico running from one end of the engine, and showers of gold from the other.

How is it possible, for a nation that can put all the specimens of its manufactures into a single warehouse—as an exposition—to contend with a people who have got hold of Alladin's lamp, and rub it by steam, calling up a myriad of genii to do its bidding instead of one? And thus the two divided nations exist in a continual dread of each other—England haunted by foreign cheapness, the foreigner terror-stricken at the incomprehensible energy and wealth of England. The reader must be familiar with the exquisite duel scene in "Twelfth Night," where *Sir Toby Belch*, by his dexterous mediation, persuades each combatant that his opponent is a monster of bloodthirstiness and a prodigy of skill with the weapon—while fighting is the very last thing either of them desires. Something like it is the relative position of nations towards each other, with no one to clear up the misunderstanding. It is time that this should be done. Surely the future of the world cannot involve so dreadful a necessity as this—that nations can only exist by mutual annihilation. Whether men shall be blown into the air by artillery, or starved out of existence by a conflict of cotton mills, seems to be an alternative rather of the saddest, if we are to be reduced to it; but we must thoroughly disbelieve that either consequence is necessary. There has been much folly in war, and there may be much that is not wisdom in trade; but knowledge has abated the evils of the first, and made it more difficult. To the same power we must trust to correct what is yet clouded with error in the last. To spread that knowledge, no better mode can be found than discussion; and of that the best is the converse between men and men. Imperfect as the first of these Congresses has been, and small as the practical result will be anticipated from it, the precedent will not be lost: more will succeed it. For instance, when two Governments are in the most magnificent loftiness of diplomacy, brewing a war that may drain both countries of millions, what is to prevent some few common-sense men from each of them meeting (a few hours on a railway will bring them together), and asking coolly what it is all about, and why it should be? and let them come to the rational conclusion that they will not have their soil deluged with blood for any Prince in Christendom. Let those who have to pay for the fighting in purse and person on both sides hold a conference, and not leave it all to those who are to fight or reap the benefit of the battle. Some forty years ago there were blended together in that same city of Brussels a whole Congress of Powers, German and English and Belgian, with the French not far off; and they all met, and the world knows what came of it. The "old prize-fighting ground of Flanders" has just seen a better gathering —not so vast, or imposing, or so brilliant, or so costly; but it will bear contemplating with less pain, and indicates greater things for the future. Forty years produce their effect; and, though slowly, the world does move after all.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

THE FRAUDS OF MONEY-LENDERS.—On Tuesday *John Bull*, 26, described as an agent, was charged with obtaining a bill of exchange for £250 from John Mercer by false pretences. Mr. Huddlestone prosecuted; Mr. Clarkson appeared for the defendant. It appeared from the evidence of the prosecutor that he was a draper, and carried on business at Kelso, in Scotland. In May last he saw an advertisement in the *Glasgow Herald*, which stated that a sum of £12,000 was to be advanced. He answered the advertisement to the address in London, and received a reply from the defendant, in which he offered to advance £600 upon the acceptance with the endorsement of a respectable party, and enclosing a bill for that amount drawn by the defendant. The bill was accepted by himself according to the custom in Scotland, by writing his name under that of the drawer, and his brother wrote his name across the face of the bill as the indorsee. He shortly afterwards received another letter from the defendant, in which he stated that the instrument could not be negotiated in England in this form, and enclosed another draft with the form in which it was to be accepted and indorsed. He filled up this second bill, and transmitted it to the defendant, but no money was sent in return; and on his coming to London to make inquiries into the matter, he ascertained that the defendant had endeavoured to negotiate the first bill he sent to him, and that the statement of its not being drawn in proper form was merely a false pretence to enable him to obtain a second bill from him. The jury found the defendant guilty, and he was sentenced to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour for two years

FATAL CASE OF FORGERY On Wednesday, *John Chappell Bennett*, 33, was indicted for feloniously uttering a forged acceptance to a bill of exchange for £42, with intent to defraud HENRY Clapham Fuller. Mr. Parry prosecuted, and Mr. Ballantine appeared for the defence. The charge was clearly brought home to the prisoner, but the circumstances connected with the offence were of a pecuniary character. It appeared that the prisoner on his coming of age received five thousand pounds, and went into business as a tallow-chandler, and he knew little trade and other circumstances, the whole of the money was sacrificed, and he was reduced to great distress, and with difficulty supported himself and his family. He had always borne an irreproachable character, and he appeared to have committed the offence while under great pecuniary difficulty. He had a wife and three children now dependent upon him. The jury found the prisoner guilty, but recommended him strongly to the lenient consideration of the Court. Mr. Parry said he was instructed by the prosecutor to join in the recommendation, as he believed that the prisoner had been induced to commit the act by the pressure of great poverty. Mr. Baron Platt said that the offence of which the prisoner stood convicted was one of so serious a character to a commercial community, that, notwithstanding the recommendation of the Jury and the prosecutor, and the other circumstances that had been stated on the prisoner's behalf, he felt that his duty compelled him to pass a sentence of transportation; and he accordingly ordered the prisoner to be transported for seven years.

A MAN CONVICTED OF POISONING HIS WIFE.—On Thursday, *John Hutchings*, a cooper, was convicted of having poisoned his wife, by putting some arsenic into a pudding intended for her dinner. The occurrence took place at Chelsea, in August last, and we gave some particulars of it at the time. The principal witnesses against the prisoner were two of his sons. Mr. Justice Platt sentenced the prisoner to death. The prisoner and his wife lived on very bad terms together.

THE ATTEMPTED MURDER IN MARK-LANE.—Upon the application of Mr. Clarkson, the trial of John Ovenston, for shooting Mr. Crawley, was postponed until next session.

COLLISION ON THE DORCHESTER RAILWAY.—On Monday night a collision took place with the mail train a few miles from Dorchester, near the Wool station. It appears that the mail train left from Dorchester was very late in reaching Wareham station, a distance of fifteen miles. Imagining that something was wrong, the station-master at Wareham, and four railway porchmen, upon the one line of railway, a pilot engine, to ascertain whether any thing was wrong upon the line which prevented the train from reaching the Wareham station. Unfortunately, through there being a very severe curve near to Wool station, it was not possible for the engineer on the pilot engine to perceive the coming train, and the driver of the mail train labouring under the same difficulty, and there being an absence of signal lights on the particular part of this newly-constructed line, the consequence was that both drivers proceeded with unchecked speed, the result being a collision of a fearful character. Happily, there were but a very few (only two, it is said,) passengers in the train, who escaped without any injury. Considerable damage is done to both engines, and several carriages are said to be shattered.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

PARISIANA.

(From our Own Correspondent.)

PARIS, September 21.

Although foreign politics are still maintaining their hold of the public attention, and more than ever engrossing the columns of our papers, the last few days have elapsed without bringing out any very important revelation with regard to the movements and designs of our Cabinet. It is affirmed, however, by the *Gazette de France* that the formation of a camp of 40,000 men, at the foot of the Pyrenees, has been decided on, and that the army of Spain occupation should have been carried up to an effective force of 80,000, if financial considerations had not prevailed against the desires of the King. At any rate, it is given as certain that the regiments, stationed in the south, from the Alps to the Spanish frontier, have been reinforced, and ordered to be immediately got ready for any emergency. The last changes in the administration of Algeria had been generally attacked as betraying a firm resolve to deny the colony, what else is wanting above all, the benefit of civil institutions; and the new system, with its civil directors under the direct superintendency of the Military Chief, was considered a proof that the post of Governor-General of Algeria was actually reserved for the Duke of Aumale. All doubts about it are now at an end. An ordonnance has been issued, by which the King of the French appoints his dear and well-beloved son, the Duke of Aumale, Governor-General of Algeria, in the place of Marshal Bugeaud, whose resignation has been accepted.

It is stated that, in a recent Cabinet Council, it was resolved to send an additional force of 10,000 men into the African possessions; but there appears to be no ground for the rumour I had mentioned, of the Government having decided upon a prompt intervention in Morocco.

In the *Almanac Royal*, which has just appeared, Count Bresson is designated as our Ambassador to Naples. By a new ordonnance Lieutenant-General Reille, the son-in-law of Massena, and General Dode de la Brunerie, of the Engineers, are raised to the dignity of Marshal of France. The late Governor of the Invalides, Marshal Oudinot, who died a week ago, aged eighty-one years, has left behind him very interesting military memoirs, which are to be published by his eldest son, General Oudinot, at present in Algeria, with his two brothers, who serve in regiments as Captain and Lieutenant. It was said, at first, that the command of the Invalides, after being offered to Marshal Bugeaud, had been granted to Marshal Soult, who consented to exchange for his Presidency of the Council, so long the ambition of M. Guizot; but, according to later reports, it would seem that the succession of the Duke of Reggio (Oudinot) has been proposed to Marshal Gerard, who would not accept it, and is most likely to fall to the lot of Marshal Sebastiani.

Strange reports have reached us, touching a late fellow Minister of Marshal Soult. A subscription has been opened in the Department of the Gard to pay the fine of M. Teste; and we read in the *Echo du Midi*, that a triumphal arch has been erected to him at Sagnols, with this inscription—"To Teste, the God of the People!" Lists of subscription, prepared in Paris, are hawked about by the friends of the prisoner; and M. Teste himself writes letters, to thank the zealous, and stir up the lukewarm. This, however, is merely a new instance of the blindness of a certain class of persons

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The cheap omnibus system progresses. On Monday last, the omnibuses plying between Kennington Gate and King's Cross, and those between Kennington Gate and Islington, reduced their fares from sixpence to threepence for a portion of the distance that is to say, the King's Cross omnibuses now go from Kennington Gate to Temple Bar for threepence, and those to Islington reduced their fares to threepence from the Gate to the Post Office.

Mr. Cobden wrote from Moscow on the 2nd inst., which city he proposed to leave in a day or two for St. Petersburg, where he would remain only a few days, and would then set out on his return to England, most probably by way of Lubeck and Hamburg. At the latter city great preparations have been made for a grand banquet in honour of his visit.

The King of Norway and Sweden has charged the Minister of Justice to draw up a bill to authorise the admission of Jews into the kingdom of Norway, from which they are at present entirely excluded, and to declare to what rights they are to be entitled.

The death of Marshal Oudinot reduces the number of surviving Marshals to two out of the 26 created by Napoleon. These are Marshal Soult, Duke of Dalmatia, promoted in 1804; and Marshal Marmont, Duke of Ragusa, nominated in 1809, and suspended in 1830 for refusing to take the oath.

The boilers of the *Cricket* steamer have been tested, and with the most satisfactory results, as affecting the manufacturer of the boilers, for they resisted a pressure of no less than 140lb to the square inch.

In the garden of S. T. Marchant, at Margate, may be seen a monster pumpkin measuring five feet six inches in circumference, and of the estimated weight of seventy to eighty pounds. It is only in its infancy at present, and is expected to equal, in weight and size, its parent, which was last year presented to the Queen, and weighed upwards of a hundred and fifty pounds.

The Chartists of Wakefield have voted an address to the Duke of Newcastle, in which they profess to be his ardent admirers.

Tuesday was the first day of the year 5608 of the Jewish Era. Monday, being the last day of their old year, was kept as a strict holiday by the Jewish people, who closed their shops and suspended all business till after sunset

Our accounts from Switzerland are still of a warlike character. The General of Berne has issued an extraordinary call for the equipment of 20,000 men. Zurich is also organising its forces. In Tessino several thousand men have tendered their services. The Federal Colonel, Rilliet Constant, is likely to be appointed Commander-in-Chief of the expedition against the Seven Confederated Cantons. The latter are actively preparing to stand the attack.

A German paper asserts that the Emperor Nicholas has summoned all his Ambassadors at foreign Courts to meet him at St. Petersburg. It would appear that some great movement is contemplated, and that the Emperor has called his diplomatists to his presence to give them their final instructions.

The great iron-works of the park of Mesnkirch, in the Grand Duchy of Baden, belonging to the Prince de Furstenburg, have just been destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at several millions of francs, on a portion of which is insured. The destruction of the buildings alone is estimated at 150,000 florins (390,000f.) About nine hundred men were employed in the works, all of whom, with their families, are now without resources.

Two large vessels engaged in the Davis' Straits Fishery have been lost, one the *Ben Ascord*, of Hull, 600 tons burden, Captain Lee, master; and the *Alfred*, 400 tons, of Boness. It appears the vessels were lost within a quarter of a mile of each other, on the same day, the 3rd of July last, in 79 degrees N., by being crushed to pieces between icebergs. The crews, sixty in number, suffered frightfully from the cold; they were knocking about the ice nearly a month before they were rescued. With the exception of three seamen they were all saved.

A letter dated Constantinople, 1st September, confirms the account of a serious insurrection having broken out in Puria. Several parts of the country are in a state of revolt. Hadschi Morez Aghan was making great preparations, and, among others, was said to have given orders for the founding of a large quantity of artillery, besides ordering 100,000 muskets from England.

Messrs. T. Ainsworth and Co., spinners, at Preston, have given notice of a reduction on their spinners' wages of five per cent., and other firms are likely to adopt the same course.

The Australian papers state that the commander of her Majesty's ship *Pyramide* has taken possession of New Guinea in the name of her Majesty, which circumstance is strongly confirmatory of the reported intention of the British Government to f und a penal settlement in that vast island.

Letters from Hayti, of the 22nd ult., describe the capital to be in a state of civil war: a robe thus chief, General Similien, had encamped at the Palace, with cavalry, and defied the Government; neither his nor property was safe, either to natives or foreigners.

The *Thames* steamer has arrived with the West India Mails. They, however, do not bring any news of importance. We learn at Jamaica some refreshing showers had fallen, but at Barbadoes the drought still continued. Guiana and Trinidad had experienced fine rains. The islands, generally speaking, were very healthy

The *Sussex Advertiser* contradicts the report that the Earl of Chichester has been appointed President of the New Poor Law Commission.

The Government of Hesse Darmstadt has decreed that the free importation of corn into the Grand Duchy shall cease from October 1, after which day the old duties will be imposed again.

Specie in gold and silver, if the value of a million of dollars, brought from South America by her Majesty's ship *Fayard*, was delivered at the Bank of England on Tuesday.

During the week ending on Sunday last, the number of persons passing between England and France was—At Boulogne, 2199; at Calais, 3659: total, 5858.

William Bidwell, the person who was sentenced to six months' imprisonment at the last Cambridge Assizes for disobeying a magistrate's order, issued to compel him to pay a church rate, for the parish of St Botolph, in that town, was discharged from prison on Sunday morning, by an order from the Home Secretary, after nine weeks' incarceration.

The widow of Bishop Heber is now the Countess de Valsamachi, the wife of an ignorant Ionian Greek, for the sake of his title! She is tall, lean, and over forty, according to the Editor of an American paper, who recently encountered her in the East.

A lobster, such as has seldom been seen in Europe, was brought over by the *Cambria* from Halifax. It weighed no less than twenty-six pounds.

The express train about to be established from London to Liverpool, on the Trent Valley Line, will perform the distance—viz., 200 miles, in five hours, or at the rate of 40 miles per hour.

Vice-Admiral Parker arrived at Malta on the 10th, with his fleet.

The inhabitants of Cambridge are about to start a coach between that town and the Metropolis, in opposition to the Eastern Counties Railway. It is said that passengers are to be conveyed the whole or any part of the distance at the rate of one penny per mile.

The *Journal des Débat*s publishes a letter, dated Berlin, 15th inst., which announces that several cases of Asiatic cholera had appeared at Charkow and at Kiew. Letters received from Warsaw, the 9th inst., state that the Government had appointed a Council of Health, composed of a committee of physicians to suggest measures for the preservation of the kingdom from the irruption of the cholera.

An official return has just been printed, which shows that 4201 letters are now lying in the Dead Letter Office, containing property valued at the almost incredible sum of £40,410 5s. 7d.; this, too has accrued during the last three years. The articles now lying for claimants are of the most varied character, some of them of a bulk and description little calculated for transmission per post. The number of money-orders undelivered is 846, for cash to the amount of £407 12s. 8d.—[We do not wonder that so cash for Post-Office orders should be unclaimed, for so many annoyances and difficulties are thrown in the way, that, where the sum is not large, people will rather lose the money than submit to the trouble of getting it.]

We have news from Portugal to the 12th instant, but it is not important. The Government has announced its intention to reduce the number of official servants, and to choose them in future without reference to party, and solely for their fitness for duty. Oporto was still in a disturbed state.

The workmen engaged in the repairs of St. Martin's chancel, Leicester, on Wednesday last, discovered on the wall, from which an ancient tablet had been removed, a fresco painting of a full-length figure, representing St. Katherine, with a crown upon her head, leaning on a sword, a wheel by her side, and her feet trampling upon a prostrate figure, supposed to be the Emperor Maximin. The figure is supposed to have been executed upwards of 400 years since

A handsome stone edifice, which was commenced on the 12th November, 1845, by the members of the Leeds Stock Exchange, for their own and other public uses, is just now on the point of completion, and will probably be formally opened on the second anniversary of the laying of the foundation stone.

"Keep it before the people," says the *New York Standard*, "that on Tuesday, the 13th of July, 1847, two women were sold at public auction in the city of Washington, and the proceeds of the sale deposited in the treasury of the United States!"

The mulberry tree in the old Grammar-school Garden, Chesterfield (Derbyshire), which has braved the pitiless storm between one and two centuries, was riven in two by the high wind which prevailed in that neighbourhood last week.

The time is coming apparently when we shall again have a pressure of foreign corn supplies, and a consequent decline in prices, which may prove unfavorable a to parties engaged in the trade, however satisfactory, in one respect, to the public at large. During the present week, about 30,000 bags of foreign flour have been received in London, and there are numerous vessels off the coast.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

THE EXPLOSION ON BOARD THE "CRICKET" STEAMER.

The inquest was resumed last Saturday morning. A witness named Knight, who had been employed as a stoker, deposed that Clarke always tied the valves at the end of each journey. The effect of tying the valves was this, instead of the pressure being at 40, it was at 80, which number was indicated by the gauge, providing they stopped at the pier-end for three minutes

Knight, on cross-examination, said:—"Every time the *Cricket* got under way, when there were from 400 to 500 persons on board, I was obliged to tie the valves. I knew it was attended with danger, but I did not tell any one about it before I left the vessel. I began to tie the valves down the first journey I made, by order of Clarke. I tied them down six weeks before I was told by Mr Baltress that it was dangerous. I remained in the *Cricket* a fortnight after I was told there was danger."

By a Juror: "Either Clarke or I tied down the valves every journey. Previous to their being fastened, the steam escaped, but afterwards there were no means of escape. When the valves were tied, the boiler would get three times as hot during a journey as it ought to have done. The people, such as fishmongers and others, who went early to market, got so used to it, that they frequently used to cal out 'all hot, all hot' (Laughter.) I used to make up the furnaces in a morning, before starting. The *Cricket* was an extraordinarily built boat; I never saw any other like her. We could tell by the cooks what water was in the boiler. Clarke would often take away the vessel when there was no water in the boiler, trusting to the pumps working when the boat was moving. The pumps would sometimes out of order, which made it very dangerous to commence a journey without a full supply of water. The engines worked well when the gauge stood from 30 to 40."

The other evidence was unimportant, and the inquest was adjourned till Wednesday.

The inquest was resumed on Wednesday, for the sixth time.

Mr. Edward Portwine examined: I live at No 27, Catharine-street, Pimlico. I am a writer on engineering and machinery. I have seen the boilers of the *Cricket*, and examined the mercury gauge; it stood at 140 or 37. I told the engineer that it was extremely unsafe to work boilers of the description of those in the *Cricket* at that pressure. I have nothing to say against the construction of the engine, but I consider there was too great a pressure on the boiler.

By a Juror: I am not a working engineer, neither was Dr. Lardner. It is not usual to work the engines so high as 36; they ought to be worked higher than 22 or 23, certainly not to exceed 27.

By Mr. James: I have been writing on engineering for several years. The pressure on the engines depended principally on whether they were constructed for high or low pressure. The engines of the *Ant*, *Bee*, and *Cricket* were constructed for working as low pressure condensing engines; they were, however, worked at high pressure. I heard so from the different engineers.

Mr. Lloyd, chief engineer and inspector of the navy, underwent an examination, which lasted nearly four hours. The examination, however, chiefly turned upon professional points, the strength of the boilers, and the general condition of the machines.

The witness having made a lucid explanation upon these points, said:—

"I have come to the conclusion, from the best computation I can give the subject, that the strength of the front plate, aided by the imperfect assistance of the two small stays, was not sufficient to bear for a length of time (that is, during the usual time a boiler ought to be supposed to last) a pressure of steam of 80 lbs. to the square inch. For a time it would bear that pressure, but not long. I have made a calculat on of what would be the effect or keeping all the valves down either from accident or design. If the steam was not allowed to escape from any of the valves, it would increase from 60 to 90 in five minutes, in ten minutes to 130 or 140, and in a quarter of an hour it would be 180. I cannot conceive is possible that al the valves would stick at the same time, and if one or two remained free it would relieve the boiler. If the two weight valves were tied, it would bring a dangerous pressure on the boiler. I have tested the strength of the boiler, and examined places which were blown out at the time of the explosion. Mr. Lloyd here described the mode in which he made the examination, and produced several pieces of the *Cricket's* plate and exploded boiler, and those of the trial plate at Woolwich Dockyard. The average strength of the tunsel plates is 17 tons, and the strength of plates of the same thickness, of the best description, 21 and 2-3d tons. Specimens of these plates I also produces The plates of the *Cricket* are very much damaged."

Coroner: To what cause do you attribute that?

Witness: I attribute it to the iron being bad, but that must sometimes happen with the greatest possible caution. It is wrought iron several times rolled. I tried some common Staffordshire iron at Woolwich, and I found it nearly the same strength as the plates of the *Crickes*; it bore 16 2-3rd tons to the square inch. I do not consider the workmanship of the boiler such as it ought to be in an engine of this description; the rivets did not completely fill the holes, and they were not sufficiently long to make good rivets. The boiler did not seem seriously deteriorated by wear except that the two lower part of it.

Mr. Lloyd was cross-examined by the Counsel, and some of the Jurors.

By a Juror: It might be convenient to the a string to the end of the safety valve, but I do not consider it to be necessary. There is no cast iron boilers; they are made of wrought iron. I have heard of safety valves being sometimes tied down.

Mr Chambers: It is essential for the public to know if the boilers of the *Ant* and *Bee* are of the same construction and material as the *Cricket* boiler.

Mr. Lloyd said, he could not answer that question, as he had not examined the boilers of either the *Ant* or *Bee*, but if they are the same he should not consider them safe.

Mr. James said, the boilers of the *Ant* and *Bee* were much stronger than the boiler of the *Cricket*

Thomas Clarke, the Engineer, said: I am an engineer and mechanist, living at No. 63, Commercial-road, Lambeth. I was engaged on the *Crickes* in April last. I was the first time I did was to examine the boiler, when I found one of the plates at the back a little "blistered." I told Mr. Joyce of it, and he examined it, and said it was of no consequence. On the 30th of April I had a quarrel with Skinner; Edwards passed by at the time, and used a strong expression. I discharged Edwards on the following Monday; before that time I never heard of the valves being tied down: they were not tied down. Shortly afterwards, for the 4th and Mr. Pollett told me that Edwards had informed them the valves were tied down, and they directed me to act cautiously. I told them that the valves were not tied. In fact, the valves were tied down during all the time I was on the boat. I last acted in the *Cricket* as engineer about three weeks before the explosion. I never saw any one tie the valves down. I never saw them tied down. The boat worked very well; but, like other boats, sometimes went by blowing. I remember on one occasion the st am coming into the engine-room. I think it probable that when the vessel lay a little on one side at the pier, that the safety-valves did not let a sufficient quantity of steam escape I consider that arose in consequence of there being more water in one boiler than another. The levers to the safety-valve worked well. On the morning of the accident, I was at the paddle-wheel box with Hasaman. I have known the safety-valves to stick several times, and have called attention to it. I have on those occasions opened the valve with a stick or piece of iron. There is no pulley to lift the lever up. I used to shake the valve until I made it free. I never entirely removed the lever from the valve. I used to regulate it. I knew Knight; he was stoker when I was in the *Cricket*. I never saw him do anything to the valves, except shake them with a string, by my orders. I never saw him tie the string to a nail after shaking the valves. I never gave him directions to tie the string at both ends.

On examination by Mr James, the witness said: I never knew the steam to be so high as 80. I never heard people on the deck say at the time I was driving the engine, "All hot; Captain, all hot." The crew might have said so. On being pressed, the witness said: I heard, during the last three weeks I was on the *Cricket*, people say, "All hot, all hot." The other cords to those used in the *Crickes* are affixed to the supply valves of the *Ant* and *Bee*. I should say they were made faster than the cords used to be on the *Cricket*. I was not aware that any person in the rope to allow the valve to act proper y. I never saw Knight fasten the ropes so tight that the valves would not act.

At the conclusion of Clarke's evidence, the inquest was adjourned till Friday (yesterday).

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT ON THE MANCHESTER AND LEEDS RAILWAY.

In part of our impression last week, we stated that an accident of a fearful character happened on the previous Thursday afternoon to an express train on the Manchester and Leeds Railway, by which the lives of two passengers were sacrificed, and many others seriously injured. The train left Manchester at one o'clock for Leeds and other towns in the north of England, with a large number of passengers, amongst whom were Captain Ellis, connected with the Admiralty; Mr. Robert Weston, Surveyor-General of Customs; Mr. Thomas Moon, his secretary; and Mr. Gillard, superintendent of the telegraph. These gentlemen were in the last carriage (a first-class one) of the train, which travelled at its usual pace, about thirty miles an hour, until its arrival near the Sowerby-bridge Station, twenty-eight miles distant from Manchester, and five miles from Halifax. Here the last carriage got off the line. As speedily as possible, however, the train was brought to a stoppage, but by that time the carriage had struck the abutments of some of the bridges with such force as nearly to demolish it, throwing out several of the unfortunate passengers with considerable violence. Mr. Gillard was killed on the spot; his body was stretched on the permanent way, having, no doubt, in being hurled from the carriage, come in contact with one of the bridges. In the wreck of the shattered carriage was Mr. Robert Weston, the Surveyor-General of Customs, shockingly injured, having sustained compound fractures of the right thigh and left ancle, and fracture of the skull. Mr Moon, his secretary, was also seriously hurt, and the other passengers in the carriage more or less so. Unfortunately, Mr. Weston's

SKETCHES IN SPAIN.

THE QUEEN PASSING LA PUERTA DEL SOL, AT MADRID.

The first of these Sketches represents a recent enthusiastic demonstration of the population of Madrid, to the Queen, called forth by the announcement of the amnesty, and the recal of Espartero.

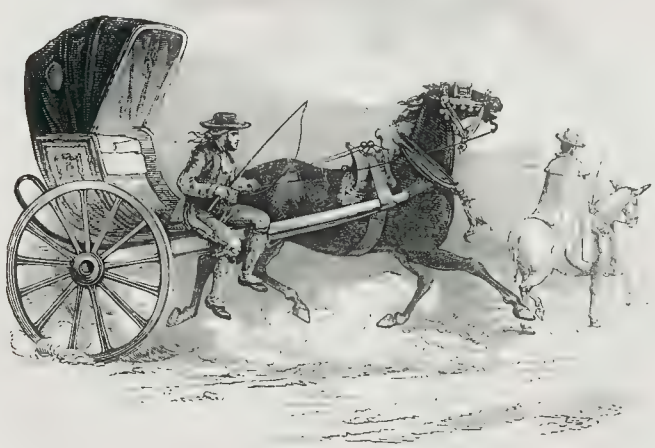
In the intelligence dated the 6th inst., it is stated that—"About an hour or so before her Majesty left the Palace for her usual promenade, a large concourse of persons had assembled in the Court. As soon as the Queen appeared on horseback, attended by only three or four persons, she was received with the most enthusiastic shouts, which were prolonged as she passed through the Calle Mayor, Puerta del Sol, Calle Alcalá, and Prado; and, to a late hour, parties of amateur musicians paraded the streets.'

The shouts are ringing loud and wild,
The joybells rend the air,
Hailing yon Queen, almost a child
In years—not so in care.
Beset, betrayed, her flower of life
Fines, canker'd in its core.
Oh! better far to be the wife
Of the humblest Picador!

Still peal the vivas to the sky,
As the young Queen rides along;
Both high and low join in the cry,
Or chant Riego's song.
The country's gates are open thrown
To th' exiled sons of Spain!
Oh! surely such an act alone
Might render Faction vain.—L.

The second Sketch is from the road to that "exciting, peculiar, and picturesque spectacle"—the Bull-fight.

"Nothing," says Mr. Ford, "can exceed the gaiety and sparkle of a Spanish public going, eager and full-dressed, to *the fight*. They could not move faster, were they running away from a real one. All the streets, or open spaces, near the outside of the arena are a spectacle. The merry mob is everything. Their excitement under a burning sun, and their thirst for the blood of bulls, is fearful. There is no sacrifice no denial which they will not undergo, to save money for the Bull-fight. The man go in all their best costume and *majo*-finery: the distinguished ladies wear, on these occasions, white lace mantillas, and, when heated, look, as Adrian said, like sausages wrapt up in white paper: a fan, *abanico*, is quite necessary, as it was among the Romans." (Mart. xiv. 28.)



THE ROAD TO THE BULL-FIGHT.

Commutation of Lieutenant Munro's Sentence.—Her Majesty, on the recommendation of the Secretary of State for the Home Department, has commuted the sentence of death recorded against Lieut. Munro to twelve months' imprisonment in Newgate. The announcement was made by Mr. Cope, the governor, to Lieut. Munro, who expressed his deepest gratitude for the clemency which had been accorded to him. Although, in accordance with the rules and regulations of the prison, Lieut. Munro was, after the sentence had been recorded, removed from that part of the prison in which married persons are placed, to the part among those who have been tried and convicted, yet everything that could add to the comfort of the unfortunate gentleman has been afforded, he being placed in a room by himself, and allowed books of various descriptions. He employs a great portion of his time in reading and writing; in fact, Lieut. Munro is as comfortable as the peculiar circumstances of his case will permit.

Statistics of France.—In recent official returns we find the following statements:—The population of Paris, which was only 935,261 souls in 1841, is now increased to 1,053,897. The total number of steam engines in France was 207 in 1845, whilst in 1840 it had been only 102. The produce of the French coal pits in 1845, was 42,022,919 metric quintals, being 4,193,524 more than in 1844. 22,572,949 quintals of foreign coals were imported in the same year, and the exportation amounted to 902,176. The increase in the produce of the French iron mines is equally important. In 1845, the quantity of iron cast was 420,000 tons, whereas, in 1825, the quantity cast was only 190,000. The general movement of the French external commerce by sea, which amounted to 2,045,978 tons in 1835, and 2,371,421 in 1836, presented in 1845 an augmentation of 1,554,000 tons; the foreign flags coming in for 930,000, and the French for 624,000.

Short Measure among the Drapers.—There has recently been some excitement in the drapery trade, in consequence of the discovery of a system of unfair measurement. The question first arose from a desire on the part of a few of the retail dealers to obtain the co-operation of the wholesale houses in the more equitable measurement of various goods, inasmuch as, under the existing system, the public are constantly defrauded to an immense extent. A meeting, for the purpose of investigating into some of the allegations made against the wholesale houses, has taken place in the presence of several exporters and others interested in the question. At this meeting, sealed packets of goods from many of the wholesale houses were examined, and the result showed that there was much reason for complaint. Among other instances, reels of cotton thread, marked "warranted 100 yards," were found to measure respectively 92¼, 89, 85¼, and in some cases even 25 per cent. less than the quantity indicated by the stamp, while in no single instance did the measurement reach the full standard. In tapes the deficiency was found to be still more considerable. It is usual to make white tapes in lengths of nine yards, one dozen of these lengths being packed in a parcel, and then issued from the wholesale house with the vendor's mark upon it as "warranted." On measuring these "nine yard lengths" it was found that in every instance they fell short. In some descriptions the nine yard lengths were under seven yards, in others under six, whilst in another sample, where the tape itself had been stamped at the end in indelible ink, as nine yards, there were found to be but five and three-quarters. Other goods were submitted to the same ordeal with like results. It appeared, from inquiries on the subject, that for some length of time the manufacturers have been improperly accused of being the guilty parties in these transactions; but their account of the affair is, that they are compelled to follow the instructions of the wholesale houses in making up the parcels, or to run the risk of the transference of the custom to some less scrupulous trader. The wholesale houses, in their turn, exteuuate their conduct by reference to the competition which exists, and which compels them to adopt this system. Meetings, however, are in course of organisation throughout the country, and the principals of some of the wholesale houses have intimated their desire to lend their influence towards the establishment of a sounder system of trade.

Railway Calls for September.—The amount of calls due on English lines, and payable this month, is £2,536,624. On Scotch lines the amount payable is £90,000, and on Irish lines £99,750, making a total of calls due this month of £2,726,374. The total amount called up this year by English, Scotch, and Irish Companies is, including the present month, £27,984,023. This is exclusive of £5,238,000 which has been called up by foreign lines.

THE WESTMINSTER HALL EXHIBITION.

"HENRY V., WHEN PRINCE OF WALES, BELIEVING THE KING TO BE DEAD, TAKES THE CROWN FROM THE CUSHION."—(PREMIUM £200.)—PAINTED BY JOHN CALCOTT HORSLEY.

WITH Mr. Horsley's picture, for which he has received one of the £200 Premiums, we conclude our Series of Illustrations of the National Exhibition in Westminster Hall. The painting is of a large gallery size—in height 14 feet 9 inches, and in width 10 feet, and stands thus in the Catalogue:—

Henry V., when Prince of Wales, Believing the King to be Dead, Takes the Crown from the Cushion. . John Calcott Horsley.

Prince Henry. * * * * * * *
* * * Thy due, from me,
Is tears, and heavy sorrows of the blood;
Which nature, love, and filial tenderness,
Shall, O dear father, pay thee plenteously:
My due, from thee, is this Imperial crown,
Which, as immediate from thy place and blood,
Derives itself to me,—so here it sits, (*Putting it on his head*)
Which Heaven shall guard: And put the world's own strength
Into one giant arm, It shall not force
This lineal honour from me: This from thee
Will I to mine leave, as 'tis left to me.
"King Henry IV.," Part Second, act IV., scene 4.

In arrangement of colour, and in light and shade, this is, perhaps, the most successful picture in the Exhibition. The "mad wight," Prince Henry, is represented as having just returned from the chase, his horn still at his side, and spurs on his heels; he has divested himself of one glove only, ere he lifts the golden diadem to his brows; and, by the attitude in which the Prince is standing, the artist has evidently felt the proud defiance which Shakspeare intended his Prince should feel when he makes him say:—

And put the world's own strength
Into one giant arm, it shall not force
This lineal honour from me.

The dying King is admirably expressed; and, perhaps, indeed, this is the most beautiful portion of the picture: the faint light glimmering on the forehead of the King, and the out-stretched hand feebly grasping the sceptre, as it rests on a faldstool by the bedside, are exquisite ideas, most skilfully worked out. In point of execution, this picture is very fine; the silk, velvet, and furs, being wrought with wonderful attention to texture, and, altogether, with admirable success.

The dying Monarch's pulseless hand drops on
Weak Richard's sceptre; and th' Usurper's soul
Is slowly wending to that awful goal
Whence travellers return not. His young son,
Wild, gallant, Harry, whose blade flamed upon
The field of Agincourt, now feels the whole
Weight of his heritance. With streaming eyes
He takes the crown and fits it on his brow—
When spake his Father, 'mid death's agonies:
"So soon, my Son? Is that befitting now?"
"Oh! Father, Father, 'twas in fearful thought
I communed with that bauble for a while."
"Alas! my Harry, 'twas too dearly bought!"—
And the King gave his son his dying smile.—L.

FINE ARTS.

PICTORIAL ILLUSTRATIONS OF NEW ZEALAND. By S. C. Brees, C.E. Williams and Co.

The Author and Artist of this follows engaged in New Zealand, and resided at Wellington, as engineer and surveyor of the New Zealand Company, from 1841 to 1845; he is also advantageously known to the public as the author of a standard work on "Railway Practice." He had, consequently, numerous opportunities of witnessing the trials and difficulties of the Colonists, and he assures us that "he left New Zealand with reluctance, charmed with the country and climate, but grieved that this favourable field for the enterprising colonist and refuge for the industrious emigrant should have failed in its early stage in commanding the consideration that was expected." However, the prospects of the colony are brightening; and Mr. Brees's work appears opportunely enough, at what we hope may be an improved era of its colonisation.

The Illustrations comprise sixty-four distinct views of the most important and interesting localities in the Colony; besides two Panoramic Scenes: all are nicely drawn and delicately aquatinted. Rivers, bays, lakes, infant towns, and first settlements, are the leading points illustrated; and we see the hut-like dwelling, the colonist's cottage, and the abode of the Government officer—all, we trust, so many germs of prosperity gleaming amidst luxuriant plains, and the gigantic vegetation of the hitherto untrodden forest. On the fertile banks of the Hutt are the neat farms of the prosperous settler—the stack, the barn, the windmill, and the homestead; the thriving town of Wellington, Port Nicholson, a Surveyor's Encampment in the Bush, with a scene of his every-day life; a native Pa, with a memorial to a deceased Chief; "the Aglionby Arms," a small hotel on the Hutt, and the nucleus of a village; the town of New Plymouth, with Mount Egmont, and the Sugar-loaf Islands; Thoms's Whaling Station, and some statistics of the trade, showing the oil and whalebone caught in the neighbourhood of Port Nicholson, in 1844, to have been worth about £50,000 in the London market. Next, we have Port Nicholson, from Lowry Bay—a splendid scene; the little town of Petre, Wanganui, always a favourite with its residents and visitors—with the church on a hill, and the flag-staff and settlers' houses on the river-bank. Then, the Residence of his Honour Major Richmond, and the Hon. F. Molesworth, showing colonisation to be anything but a bed of roses; a gorge in the Hutt Road, with some magnificent specimens of the giant timber, the graceful pine, and the picturesque tree-fern; and the dense underbush matted with creepers and parasitical plants. The Church and Parsonage at Wellington, and the town of Kororaika, Bay of Islands, form a very attractive Plate; and the locality of the Artist's own cottage gives a good idea of newly-cleared country: the valley was once covered with thick forests, of which only one tree is left—a white pine, now preserved for the sake of ornament.

Another stage of colonisation is given in Barrett's Hotel, with a billiard-room and Freemasons' Hall, and beyond it, a Medical Hall—here a group of natives, and there a couple of emigrants—showing us life at Wellington; not omitting a view up one of its streets, backed by the thickly wooded Tinakore range of hills. The river scenery, with the richly-carved canoes of the natives; and the native Pa at Pipitea Point; are not forgotten amongst the settler's progress; a huge cabbage-tree, overhanging the Hutt, and parties of natives in canoes, steering past Mr. Molesworth's farm, is a very effective scene; and a pair of views—the Wesleyan Chapel and Mission House, and the Exchange, with the Jetty and windmill—show us *the town* again. Mr. Swainson's cottage at the Hutt, has an air of English comfort; and the beautiful scenery of the Ohiro Valley entitles it to the epithet of "Happy." The Kai-warra Saw Mill illustrates the ready mode of clearing: it consists of a water-wheel placed athwart the stream, which works several circular saws, and the water is dammed up above, to maintain the requisite head; huge trees lie felled, and the doomed forest is in the distance: further on, the work of clearing of a red pine forest is shown; a clump of tall trees are left to shadow the clearers' hut, and the timber-carriage is drawn by four sturdy oxen. The country has few rocky wonders—but, one of them, a lofty natural arch, of argillaceous slate, and hard marble, almost black in colour, makes a fine subject; and the Paramata Pa, with its fishing poles, stockade, and stacked fire-wood, takes us once more to the life of the natives. The two Panoramas one of Wellington, and the other from the top of Mount Victoria

are cleverly executed. A Map of New Zealand, and its Harbours, drawn to a large scale, with depths of soundings, &c., completes the Illustrations.

The latter press is, in the main, the result of the Author's own observation. The Pas, of which we frequently read in our news from the Colony, are small fortified villages, inclosed with stockades and trenches sometimes built of great strength, and on elevated spots. They are presided over by a single chief, and frequently contain from 1000 to 2000 inhabitants, and a large number of subdivisions or alleys within, as each family has a separate inclosure, in which there are one or more huts built; but with but few pigs and dogs, and often cats and fowls, which are kept in by low bars laid across the entrances. The huts have a sort of portico, lined with reeds, and ornamented with carving, bearing a great resemblance to ancient Grecian scroll-work. Mr. Brees has frequently observed scrolls, fruits, volutes, &c., exactly resembling those found on Etruscan vases. In short, most of the most caring bears the same relation to early Grecian as Norman ornaments do to late Roman work. The volutes on the prows of the canoes resemble Grecian scroll-work "although," says Mr. Brees, "this peculiarity had never been remarked by any previous writer or traveller, yet, upon being pointed out to different parties in the colony, they perceived it instantly. perhaps, it may afford some clue to the numerous speculations respecting the original country of the wanes; their traditions state that they came from the eastward in vessels of much larger size than their present canoes."

In this extended notice we need scarcely add our warmest commendation of Mr. Brees's work as presenting the fullest information available respecting the actual condition of the now prosperous colony of New Zealand; in addition to the artistic attraction of the Illustrations.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, September 26.—Seventeenth Sunday after Trinity. St. Cyprian.—Old Holy Rood.

MONDAY, 27.—The Sun is due E., but below the horizon, at 5h. 47m.; he rises at 5h. 55m.: and sets at 5h. 47m. The Moon is near Mars.

TUESDAY, 28.—Sheriffs sworn.—The length of the day is 11h. 49m.

WEDNESDAY, 29.—St. Michael. Michaelmas Day.

THURSDAY, 30. St. Jerome.—Alpha Cygni souths at 5h. 0m. p.m., at an altitude of 63 degrees above the horizon.

FRIDAY, October 1.—Remigius.—The Moon enters her last quarter at 7h. 36m. A.M.

SATURDAY, 2.—During the morning, the Moon and Jupiter are near together.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 2

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
M. A.M.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.
h m h m	h m h m	h m h m	h m h m	h m h m	h m h m	h m h m
2 47 3 10	3 32 3 53	4 16 4 35	5 0 5 20	5 45 6 10	6 35 7 5	7 30 8 10

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*Ayr.*"—*There is an apparent, but no real, contradiction in the two passages cited. In* 1568-1569, *the Poet's father, John Shakespeare, obtained a grant of arms from Robert Cooke, then Clarenceux. This grant, some say, was lost; we suspect, the expense of fees may have deterred John Shakespere from "taking it up" at that time: be this as it may, in* 1596 *we find that he obtains a confirmation of the previous grant, and in* 1859, *that the College of Arms gave him permission to impale his arms with the ancient arms of his wife ("sanspher and one of the bars of Robert Arden, of Wellingcote"), and henceforth, John Shakespere, his children, issue, and posterity, were privileged to use the same shield of arms, single or impaled.*

"*J. F.*"—*Harriet, Duchess of St. Albans, died Aug.* 6, 1837.

"*S. H.*"—*Overreach, had better consult a Solicitor.*

"*Bachelor of Arts*," *probably, refers to the College of Preceptors, whose Office is in Great Russ li-street, Bloomsbury.*

"*C. B.*,"—*Milton Abbas, is thanked for his communication, though we had not room for its insertion*

"*A Poor Student.*"—*The MS. has not been granted.*

"*Anne Sarah J. E. L.*"—"*Taylor's Short-hand, improved by Harding.*"

"*T. L.*," *Oldham*—"*In first and second amendments were carried, if they relate to distinct propositions*

"*A Subscriber,*" *Yarmouth.* "*The Stammerer's Handbook*" *may be had by order of any bookseller*

"*N. M. G.*" *The Lacedemonians. The sentence is correct.*

"*J. L.,*" *Antwerp. Jeffery's Marine Glue is, probably, alluded to by our Correspondent. Acts of Parliament may be purchased at the Queen's Printing-office.*

"*J. M.*," *Liverpool, is thanked*

"*Tim Bobbin.*"—*The price of "Moore's Melodies" is* 10*s.*

"*H. H.*" *Albert-street, is thanked for his suggestion; but illustrations of News are a cardinal point of interest in our Journal.*

"*A. B. E.*"—*In our opinion, is not liable to the Duty.*

"*E. W.*" *Selby. Mr. Lock, the American engineer, resides in Great Portland-street. His prints may be had, by order, of a London printseller.*

"*J. E. T.*"—*The name of the Clown is Nelson. See No.* 158 *of our Journal.*

"*A Constant Reader,*" *Kilmarnock, should be gratified; but we have not space for the Illustration.*

"*C. B.*," *Winchester, in reply to the question of "A Working Man," as to the cheapest way of reaching Rome, states: The Italians who come from Lucca to make and sell casts, walk the whole way, and the expense to each is about* £3 10*s., as one of them told me. The cheapest route is that up the Rhine, Basle, Lucerne, St. Gothard, Lago Maggiore, Milan, Verona, Mantua, Florence, Civita Vecchia, Rome.*

"*A. E.*"—*The Sketch of the Coast Guard Practice at Brighton has been received. Our Correspondent is thanked for the same, though we have not room to engrave it*

"*An Old Subscriber,*" *Ipswich.*" *Bells of all kinds may be purchased at Messrs. Mears's establishment, Whitechapel*

"*A Constant Reader and Well-wisher*" *suggests that persons holding situations in Government offices should wear red and blue ribbons, as distinctions easily to be recognised, as young men entrusted to backyards, arenade, &c.*

"*Q.*" *will find two interesting Engravings of Shakespere's Jug in No.* 134 *of our Journal.*

"*E. S.*"—*We could not find room for the long letter on Rower Steamers.*

"*R. B.*," *near Tregony, is thanked, but the Sketch did not reach us in time. It shall be returned if the full address be sent.*

"*L. G.*" *We have not room*

"*J. O. B.*" *Canterbury. Thanks. We have already engraved Saint Martin's Church.*

"*——*" *thanked.*

"*S. S.*" *The subject is not desirable for illustration.*

"*P. L.*" *Answer's Year's Short hand, improved by Harding.*"

"*R. S. Lofthouse, near Huddersfield.*"—*When the two Parts are completed we can determine by specimens of the Sketches of them*

"*Ada.*" *Is Agnes's Year's by Mr. Combe, who died a few years since. Mr. Tennant, of the Strand, has just published an excellent little book for the arrangement of fossils.*

"*A Constant Subscriber.*" *M. Henckes has discovered two Planets, whose names are Astrea and Hebe. Mr. Hind has discovered one Planet, whose name is Iris. There are now seven known Asteroids*

"*C. H. M.*" *Not worth while to send an impression of the coin. The coinage of the Queen's Head commenced in* 1838. *Proofs were struck from the reign of Charles II., and a few specimens of Edward VI.*

"*A Well-wishing Subscriber,*" *Norwich.*" "*Morel on Roman Consular and Imperial Coins*" (*from* £3 *to* £4), *and the last edition of "Ruding on British Coins*" (*six guineas*), *are standard works. Apply to Mr. Webster,* 17, *Great Russell-street, Covent Garden.*

"*Evan Evan.*"—*A ready mode of cleaning old coins is to put them into vinegar for a few hours, and then to brush them well.*

"*A Correspondent,*" *who complains of some inconvenience in obtaining access to view the State Apartments in Windsor Castle, should have promded himself with Tickets in Town, according to the Regulations issued in April last. From our knowledge of the uniform courtesy of the party mentioned, we are persuaded that our Correspondent cannot have explained the circumstances of the case.*

ERRATA.—In the statement of facts connected with the History of Shakespere's family to our last, at page 180, we give a translation of the entry upon the Court-roll at Stratford, showing that the Poet's father was admitted, at the Quitrent, to two copyhold estates, in 1556. In this translation, for "in the year of the reign of William and Mary," &c., read "in the year of the reign of *Philip* and Mary," &c. At page 180, for "Dagger," read "Dagos."

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1847.

THERE is scarcely any proposition more evident than that it is of the very utmost importance that the right of the Elective Franchise should be most easily asserted by those who are entitled to claim it.

If, from any cause, no matter what, legal tricksters are enabled, for their own petty purposes, to interpose such obstacles to the establishment of one's title to that most valuable of all the rights of the subject, as may effectually diminish the number of voters on the Registration Roll, we cannot, Englishmen though we be, justly say that we possess that full, complete, and perfect measure of freedom, which is alone compatible with the glorious boast that the mere touch of "the sacred soil of Britain" is the charter of liberty to the most fettered bondsman.

The indefeasible right of the subject, who pays taxes, to vote at the election of a member of that body of legislative Representatives that is to dispose of those taxes, cannot be destroyed amid the strife of party, nor sacrificed to the chicane and avarice of a few cunning lawyers, who only regard it as an excellent means, under the guise of patriotism, of putting money in their own pockets, without striking at the very root of all the advantages which arise from Constitutional Government. If proof were needed, it could unfortunately be but too readily adduced from the social and political features which not only neighbouring states, but even certain portions of the British empire present. It is then with more than ordinary satisfaction that we notice a decision that has been lately come to by Mr. M'Christie, the Revising Barrister in the City Registration Court, where the nuisance of "frivolous and vexatious objections" to voters' claims has been suffered to grow to an intensity of rank offensiveness which loudly called for removal or suppression. The nature and extent of the evil are so clearly stated in the reports of the morning papers, that we best consult brevity by quoting from them.

It appears that the Conservatives have objected to no less than 2279 voters, while the Liberals have only objected to 1181. Deaths and removals could scarcely account for such a sweeping riddance of men who only a few weeks before were entitled to the franchise. The cases which have been brought before this Court explain the matter, and the decision to which the Revising Barrister has come seems very well calculated to put a stop to this wanton system of making objections. The process is this:—The Conservatives—and, for aught we know, the Liberals too—have a list of the voters before them; they send canvassing letters to these voters through the Post-office; to these letters either no answers are given, or the letters themselves are returned, endorsed "Not known," "Gone away," "No such person," &c. Thereupon, notices of objection for non-residence are served.

And what may it be supposed is the nature of the process of objection to the franchise of a freeman and liveryman of the City of London? Just hear it, as described by the Learned Judge himself:—

In the first place, the objector must serve a notice on the person who was objected to, then a notice on the Secondaries, and thirdly, a notice on the Clerk of the Company to which the voter belonged. In the next place, the Secondaries must make a list of the objections, publish copies in the Guildhall and Royal Exchange, keep a copy for inspection by any person, without fee, and furnish copies to any person requiring the same, on payment of a fixed price. They were, moreover, required to transmit an abstract of their list of objections to the Revising Barrister; and, finally, both the Secondaries and the Clerks of the Livery Companies were required to attend the first court held by the Barrister, and deliver in their lists, together with the original notices of claims and objection received by them.

After all this has been accomplished, what happens when the time for adjudicating upon those "notices of objection" arrives? Why the voter objected against, if from whatever cause he is unable to attend court at the time, is disfranchised; but if he present himself, the agent, knowing that he cannot restrain his objection, says, "Oh! it's a mistake, the objection is withdrawn;" and when the voter, indignant at this attempt to "bamboozle" him out of his most cherished right of citizenship, demands as some slight recompense for the loss of time and trouble to which he has been wantonly put, the costs allowed by the law to be given to those who are subjected to frivolous and vexatious objections, the agent thrusts his hands deep into his breeches pockets, and with a self-satisfied side-long leering look of compassionate contempt for the "greenness" implied by such a demand, exclaims, "expenses! costs! eh? for what? I have withdrawn my objection—you have no claim on me." And thus it happens that numbers who intuitively shrink from contact in any shape or way with the arts and practices of the trickster, forego their just right of franchise, which should be as malleable as that of personal liberty, rather than be duped and humbugged to their very faces in the manner we have attempted to describe. The Registration Roll, drawn up under such a system, is but a "delusion, a mockery, and a snare." The remedy, however, is at hand, and comes from the right quarter. The Revising Barrister has decided upon adopting the following course:—

First, that he should do nothing that he could consider calculated to deter *bond fide* objections being made and brought forward; secondly, that where groundless objections were brought forward, he should give costs; and, thirdly, that as to cases of notices of objection which had been given, but where persons never called on from the lists which had been delivered to him, if he were then told the objections were withdrawn, as those notices had passed through all the mazes and formalities he had last read from the act, and the originals had been placed in his hands, provided the parties to whose names the objections had been taken, and upon whom the notices had been served, appeared, and informed him that they had received notice of objection, though the hardship of their case might appear being proved or admitted, he should hold, notwithstanding he might not do so at this late period, the objections were withdrawn, that, under the act, the objections had been made, and in such cases give costs, and that was the rule he should adhere to.

This very common-sense view of the matter has begun at once to produce fruit, for we learn from the same sources of information we have used above, that since Mr. M'Caristie's decision was come to "the agents of the two parties have gone through the lists of objections together, and, after having considered the evidence each party had to address, they had come to an agreement as to what names should be expunged, what objections withdrawn, and what retained for hearing."

HUMANITY and decency have been again shocked by the revolting details of the charnel-house at Elim Chapel, Fetter-lane. What ideas of "the House of God" have the worshippers at Elim Chapel? Do they, by some unaccountable, discorted association of religious fancies, believe that their prayers shall ascend more incense-like because it is uttered amid the reeking effluvia, the putrid stench, of decomposed human bodies? Is it possible that the senses of any body of men, presumed to be civilised, can be so overshadowed by fatuity or fanatic insensibility as to make choice, for their place of prayer, of a house filled with the fluid corruption of thousands of human corpses? And if some unnatural fanaticism of the kind is not to be presumed, how are we to account for the authorities that, in this age of science and the diffusion of knowledge, a body of Christians voluntarily select as the scene of their devotions to the God of all purity a house thronged with the rotting dead a pesthouse, whence they diffuse amongst their friends and neighbours the seeds of fatal disease and death? The history of ancient nations, even those who had not the knowledge of the true God, exhibits no approach to such barbarism. There is nothing to be found like it in the history of the Bible. The true spirit of religion, which is never incompatible with decency and philanthropy, does not recognise the hideous filthiness and corruption of Elim Chapel. It is not easy to impute to a Christian congregation of such a metropolis as London is, so great an amount of ignorance or apathetic indifference as the case seems to imply; and yet, from some one or all of these causes at which we have glanced, the evil must have taken its origin, if the whole case, as given in the newspapers, has been laid before the public. How humiliating is such a reflection! Something of a similar kind attracted attention a few years ago with respect to a place known as Enon Chapel, situated also in a densely-peopled quarter of the Metropolis; and from the extreme likeness which the two cases present, people, we should think, will begin to look on the opposite side of the way when they pass a Chapel with a very *re herché* Hebrew name inscribed over the door. The idea of "a mortuary Chapel" will at once suggest itself to the prudent pedestrian, and he will hasten his steps from the poisoned structure. But why should it be allowed to come to this? Why is not burial in such localities, or, indeed, within the precincts of towns altogether, peremptorily prohibited by Act of Parliament? Some hopes of good seem to be entertained from the labours of the Sanatory Commission lately appointed by the Government. We trust that they may not (after the manner of Commissioners usually) prove a failure. Things at all events cannot be worse than they are at present. Trustees of Christian Chapels, with Hebrew names, are at present so convinced of the propriety and legality of their reading of the Constitution, that they boldly insist at the very seat of Justice the Magistrates shall accept their interpretation of it. With them "liberty of the subject" means liberty to poison the atmosphere. Their propagandism is the propagation of pestilence. Aldermen Hooper and Johnson, however, had a different reading, and on Saturday, at Guildhall, issued a peremptory order to those gentry to abate the nuisance.

THE WEATHER.

THE weather during the past week has been distinguished for being cold, the sky cloudy, a heavy gale of wind of long continuance, and a good deal of wind from the S.W. The following are some particulars of each day.

Thursday, September 16, the sky mostly covered by cloud till 5h. P.M., and, after this time, the sky was cloudless. Rain was falling early in the morning. A gale of wind was blowing throughout the day from the S.W. and W.S.W.; during the afternoon and the evening the gale was at the highest, the gusts of wind were very strong and frequent. The average temperature of the day was 58°, being about that of the season. The average temperature of the week ending this day was 59°. Friday, the sky was for the most part cloudy throughout the day, and rain was falling occasionally; the gale of wind moderated a great deal; but was frequently very strong during the day; its direction was principally S.W.; the average temperature of the day was 54½°. Saturday, the sky was at times cloudless, and at other times it was much covered with cumuli, cirrostratus, and scud; a heavy shower of rain fell during the afternoon; the wind at times blew strongly from the W.S.W.; the average temperature of the day was 52°. Sunday, the sky was principally covered by cloud, consisting of cirrostratus and scud; the direction of the wind was S.W.; the average temperature of the day was low, being only 49°. Monday, the sky was overcast throughout the day, with the exception of some time about the middle of the day, when broken clouds covered a portion of the sky only; some rain fell in the evening; the direction of the wind was S.W.; the average temperature of the day was 50°. Tuesday, the sky was overcast throughout the whole day; a drizzling rain began to fall after noon, and continued falling during the remainder of the day; the wind was from S.W. and W.S.W. The morning was very cold, the thermometer reading being as low as 37°; the day continued cold till 5h. P.M.; almost immediately after this time the temperature increased, and by 7h. P.M. it had increased 7°, and it continued to increase after this time during all the following night; the average temperature of the day was 49°. Wednesday, the sky was mostly cloudy till 9h. P.M.; it was cloudless from this time till 9h. P.M.; and between 9h. P.M. and midnight it was partially cloudy; the direction of the wind was W. and W.S.W.; the average temperature of the day was 51°, being no less than 12° warmer than the day before. Thursday, the sky was frequently wholly covered with dark scud, but at times it was nearly free from cloud; the wind was blowing rather strongly from the W.S.W.; the average temperature of the day was 57°, and that for the week ending this day was 53°.

The extreme thermometrical readings each day were:—

Thursday,	Sept. 16, the highest during the day was 58 deg., and the lowest was 53 deg		
Friday,	Sept. 17	56	45
Saturday,	Sept. 18	54	45
Sunday,	Sept. 19	50	37
Monday,	Sept. 20	52	39½
Tuesday,	Sept. 21	49	39
Wednesday,	Sept. 22	54	41
Thursday	23	55	48

Blackheath, Friday, September 24, 1847. J. G.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

RETURN OF THE COURT TO THE ISLE OF WIGHT.—Her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the Royal Family, returned to Osborne House on Wednesday.

PRINCE GEORGE OF CAMBRIDGE.—His Royal Highness Prince George of Cambridge will be absent from England about a month. His Royal Highness joined the Duchess of Cambridge and Princess Mary at Rumpenheim, near Frankfort, last week.

LORD AND LADY BROUGHAM.—Lord and Lady Brougham are entertaining a select circle at their Château-en-Sal. The Marquis of Douro has arrived on a visit to the noble and learned Lord, from his shooting box, in the Highlands

THE MARRIAGE OF MISS BURDETT COUTTS WITH THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.—Some time ago we informed our readers, upon an authentic source, that a marriage was in contemplation between the Duke of Wellington and Miss Burdett Coutts. We have reason to believe that the marriage will very soon take place. In consequence of advices of the Duke's son-in-law, the Marquis Douro having been engaged for some weeks past in preparing the settlements, but, owing to a difficulty which had suggested itself respecting the descent of the property, some delay took place in concluding the preliminaries. The difficulties which are stated to have arisen proceeded from the express desire of the lady that the greater part of her fortune should be settled upon the heirs to the title of the Duke of Wellington in perpetuity. The considerable amount of difference has now been effected, and in the event of the direct line becoming extinct, the property is eventually to be applied to an object intimately connected with the renown of the great warrior.

THE MAJORITY OF THE HON. E. STANLEY.—Great festivities are in progress at Knowsley Hall, to celebrate the coming of age of the eldest son of Lord Stanley. The tenantry assembled on the Lancashire property have been invited to enjoy themselves. The sum of £25,000, it is stated, has been placed by Lord Stanley at the disposal of the agents and stewards for the occasion. Lord Stanley proceeds to the Chimera, and the merriment will be of the most uproarious description.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

THE NEW PARLIAMENT.—On Tuesday, the writs were returnable for the meeting of the new Parliament, but an Order of Council had previously been issued, proroguing it to a further period. Shortly after the hour of 2 o'clock, the Lord Chancellor took his seat on the woolsack. The Earls of Denbigh and Gosford, Lord Sudeley, and three or three other Lords, were present at the time. Mr. Pulman, the Yeoman Usher of the Black Rod, was directed to summon the House of Commons. Almost immediately afterwards, Mr. J. Ley, one of the Clerks of the Table, and three others of the House, appeared at the bar. The Lord Chancellor then declared that her Majesty had been pleased to cause a writ to be issued under the Great Seal, proroguing the meeting of Parliament from that day, until Tuesday, the 12th of October. The writ for this purpose was then read by Mr. Rose, the clerk attendant. The Deputy Clerk of the Crown then appeared at the bar, and presented the return of Representative Peers for Scotland elected for the present Parliament.

CHRIST'S HOSPITAL.—Tuesday being the festival of St. Matthew, commonly called at Christ's Hospital the "Speech Day," the Lord Mayor (Sir G. Carroll), with the Sheriffs, City authorities, and governors of that Royal Hospital, according to annual custom, attended morning service at Christ Church, Newgate-street, where a sermon was preached by the Rev. G. Warner, Assistant-Master at Christ's School, and an old Blue. After the close of the service, his Lordship, attended by several of the Aldermen and other civic officers, and by a good number of the Governors, proceeded to the magnificent hall to hear the orations, &c., which are a part of the business appointed for the day. Immediately on being brought into the centre of the hall, the speeches were delivered from it, under the direction of the Rev. Edward Rice, D.D., the much respected Head-Master. The speeches, all of which exhibited a high degree of merit, both in their composition, were delivered with great accuracy, propriety, and good taste, reflecting the utmost credit upon the tutors.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.—On Wednesday a Special General Court of Proprietors was held to ballot for or against the resolution of the last meeting for an increase in the dividend to 4½ per cent. for the current half-year. The Governor, Deputy-Governor, and many of the Directors were present at eleven o'clock. At four o'clock the glasses were closed, the scrutineers retired, and on their return reported that the question had been decided in the affirmative, that the said dividend should be paid, out of interest and profits, without any deduction on account of income tax.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS IN THE METROPOLIS.—The number of births during the week ending on Saturday last was 1162, of which 594 were males and 568 females. This number is less by 115 than that of the previous week. The number of deaths was 1169, being seven more than the births, and 229 more than the weekly average for the last five summers, and 129 more than the previous week.

THE NEW SHERIFFS' STATE LIVERIES.—The State Livery of Mr. Sheriff Hill has been made by Messrs. Gaimes, Dodgson, and Nicol, of Bircolin-lane. The coat is dark blue, trimmed with broad silver lace, and embroidered with the bayntree in full fruit. Upon the left arm of the coat is the Sheriff's crest, encircled by a garter bearing his motto "Vine Montjoie Deo;" forming a badge, in a setting imitative of brilliants; a silver aguillette completes the splendid decoration. The waistcoat and breeches are white, with silver lace. The hat is trimmed with gold lace, and has white and blue ostrich feathers; and beneath the loop is embroidered the Sheriff's crest. The hat of Mr. Sheriff Cubitt's livery, by the above makers, is gold-laced, and is trimmed with black feathers. The coat is dark chocolate, guarded with broad gold lace, the crest badge as in Mr. Sheriff Hill's livery; crimson waistcoat, and white breeches, trimmed with gold; by Mr. Smith, of Bucklersbury. These liveries are very superb; the crest badge on the arm being a tasteful revival of old state splendour, entitled to special commendation.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.—A return of the number and nature of the accidents, and of the injuries attended to life and limb which occurred on the various railways in the United Kingdom from the 1st of January to the 30th of June, 1847, has been presented to the new Parliament. It shows us, in brief, that of a grand total of 23,114,4 passengers conveyed during the said half-year on railroads in England, Scotland, and Ireland, 101 were killed, and 100 more or less injured, being at the rate of 1.936th per cent. on both. Moreover, it appears, from a careful analysis of the returns, that of the 101 persons killed and 100 injured, there were 14 passengers killed and 48 wounded from causes beyond their own control, 8 killed and 3 injured owing to their folly or incautiousness, 8 servants of companies killed and seventeen injured from causes beyond their own control, 51 servants killed and 24 injured, owing to want of caution or recklessness (such as leaping from engines or carriages in rapid motion), and other similar acts of temerity), 19 trespassers killed and 7 injured, and 1 person killed and another injured while crossing the railways at level crossings.

POSTSCRIPT.

THE "CRICKET" EXPLOSION.—VERDICT OF THE JURY.

The inquiry relative to the explosion on board the *Cricket* steamer was resumed yesterday. The evidence was of a similar character to that previously given.

The Jury, after deliberating two hours, returned the following verdict:—"We find Henry Heaseman guilty of 'Manslaughter.' We consider Clarke highly culpable, and unfit to hold the situation of engineer. And we likewise consider Mr. Smith's conduct shamefully neglectful in not properly investigating the complaint made against Clarke."

DEPARTURE OF SIR HARRY SMITH.—Lieut.-General Sir Harry Smith left Portsmouth on Thursday, for the the Cape. He was accompanied by Lady Smith, and every demonstration of respect and esteem was evinced upon the occasion.

THE LIVERPOOL DEPUTATION AND THE RAILWAY COMPANIES.—On Thursday a deputation, consisting of Mr. D. Neilson, Mr. S. Woods, Mr. Healey, and others, deputed by the Liverpool Stock Exchange, waited on the Chairmen and Directors of the principal railway companies, in accordance with the wishes of the entire members of the Liverpool Stock Exchange, to take into consideration the present state of railway property, and adopt such measures as might be deemed advisable. The deputation succeeded in obtaining interviews with the following gentlemen, representing the chief lines of railways in the kingdom:—Mr. G. Carr Glynn, Mr. Hudson, M.P.; Mr. Ellis, Mr Smith, Mr. Charles Russell, Mr. Mills, Mr. P. Barlow, Mr. R. Bankes, Mr. C. Saunders, Mr. Chaplin, M.P.; Mr. Ricardo, M.P.; Mr Mac Gregor, Mr. Pritchard, and Mr Greenfell, M.P. The result of these interviews appeared to be, that a general feeling prevailed in favour of the objects of the deputation—that it would be desirable, as far as possible, to adopt the suggestions of the Liverpool Stock Exchange, to make as few calls as possible, to suspend all new operations where practicable, and to diffuse existing contracts over as large a space of time as possible. The deputation subsequently returned with these results of their inquiries to Liverpool.

FAILURE AT LIVERPOOL.—Letters from Liverpool announce the stoppage of another firm in that place, the liabilities of which house are said to exceed £300,000.

MURDER BY A MANIAC.—A man, named Lewis Mugford, has died from the effects of a wound inflicted by his master, Mr. Thomas Mackintosh Davidson, a gentleman of property, residing at Clay-hill, Tottenham. Mr. Davidson has been, for many years past, suffering under mental derangement. He has resided about eleven years at Clay-hill, and was under the care of the unfortunate man, Lewis Mugford, who was attended to by the surgeon of the village of Tottenham. On Sunday week two female servants and Mugford were at dinner in the kitchen, when Mr. Davidson entered and took a knife away. He was immediately followed by Mugford, who came up with another knife in his hand. Almost immediately a cry was heard, upon which Mrs. Holmes proceeded to the room, when she saw Mugford struck in the throat by Mr Davidson with the knife. Mugford rushed into the road, where he was attended to by the Police Officer on the Beat of Duty, and in an adjoining house, but he fell down and died in a few minutes. Mr. Davidson has been taken into custody, and now remains in the care of the police at his own residence. For several previous years Mr. Davidson never showed any signs of an intention to do mischief, and was allowed the liberty of the grounds, being only watched by the domestics. Mr. Davidson underwent an examination on Thursday, before the Edmonton Magistrates, who committed him for trial.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

TURKEY.

It appears by accounts from Constantinople of the 7th inst., that the Sultan's withdrawal of his representatives from Greece would probably be followed by the closing of the passage of the Dardanelles and Bosphorus—a movement which would embroil Turkey and Russia. It is anticipated, nevertheless, that the Divan will persist, at whatever risk.

GREECE.

Letters from Athens of the 10th state that the public finances are as deplorable as the increase of brigandism, bribery, and corruption is awful! A report had reached the Austrian Embassy at Athens, that Grisiotti was no more, having died at Sofia of his wounds. Mr. Andrew Korkovi, 3000 to 3000 of his followers are kept fourteen days allowed to subsist upon the produce of his lands Col. Pharmaki and several other officers of the phalanx have unlurled the standard of revolt, and taken up a position in the mountains to the north of Naupacta, where they are said to have repulsed a detachment of the King's troops under General Mamouris. Colonel Pappacosta, who was interdicted from leaving Salone, has fled, and taken up a position, with 100 followers, at Mavrolithari, in the heights of Ocèa; and Major Valenza has also left the capital, it is supposed, with a like object. The *Cesarea*, Austrian corvette, had arrived from Constantinople, and of the three English liners, two had left for Paros, to complete water.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

TURF "SETTLINGS."

LAST week we recorded the fortunes of the St Leger: in the present we purpose prating briefly about the misfortunes of certain of its dealers and chapmen.

Then comes the reckoning when the banquet's o'er.

The day of account indeed came—the successor of that which decided the issue—but many of the losers were fain to "reckon without their host." It is somewhat the courteous reader—may his shadow never be less!—is aware that legism is parcel of the turf—and that lavanting is part of its system. All good men and true are agreed that this is a grievous sin and shame—but they differ as to the treatment of the evil. "Legalise betting," says one—which appears like establishing a "raw," with a view to give the horse doctor a job. "Get rid of the P.P. rule," suggests another—In other words, make a big hole for the big rogues to pass through, and a little hole for the little fry even to creep out by. Now thus stands the case betting upon horse-racing is countenanced—recognised as the technical words express it—by the law; and as it has not been, nor is it announced, like every other species of "common gambling"... and silence gives consent. In this posture of the affair, what should all a sufferer by the lavanting of one who had covenanted to pay him eight and sixty moneys do upon such and such conditions, but that he hand over to the thief-taker the fellow who thus contemplated possessing himself of another's coin under false pretences? At best, justice is a matter of even betting—*pro or con*—but the experiment might be worth the trial. If the swindler should be set free—he will hardly venture to ask a jury to give him damages against his creditor: it's a dashing game but too often "nothing venture nothing have," is the philosophy that life teaches: *audaces Fortuna juvat.*

Is lavanting, in the spirit of the law, if not in the letter, *propense swindling?* Let us test this by a "case" -an imaginery one or not, as the reader shall determine for himself "I never knew," says the author of "Mrs. Perkins's Ball," "where Ballymulligan was—ever knew any one that did." The hero of our modern instance may appropriately hail from such a *terra incognita*: he shall be Mulligan the Second Well, it is at Epsom Races, some few years ago, that our man-about makes his first bow. The Mulligan has a noble nibble—his take of flat fish is a triumph of art. Would you believe it—the gudgeons at one "coup" are shoals! but it; but he gives the slip, and comest to the surface again, just in the nick of time to "land" them. He now sets up in a great way of business—another "*fish monger*" albeit not known "excellent well." Now his stall is at the Opera he has a miraculous *schneider*—and founds an annuity. His maxim of morals is,

I spend what I have, and I save what I owe

The day has arrived for a mighty *coup*: he goes to Doncaster, and "for the gloves," an expression meant to convey the most powerful possible essence of plunder, from the robbery to picking pockets—save the mark! He cuts cards "crabs," and straight way repairs to the French metropolis—Funbourg St. Honoré where he solaces himself under his affliction with a couple of thousands a-year—and a dinner at forty francs a-head—the *café de Paris*. Such is the condition of him who squares his policy according to the present practice of "turf settlings." He feeds fat, and takes the air in his *coupé*—the urchin who appropriates a penny-roll gets water gruel and bread

HER MAJESTY'S RETURN FROM SCOTLAND.—THE RECEPTION AT FLEETWOOD.

THE ROYAL YACHTS AT ANCHOR IN FLEETWOOD HARBOUR.

Lord Palmerston, expressed her unqualified approbation of the arrangements made by the company for her reception.

The pleasing intelligence of the Royal arrival at Fleetwood was communicated to the authorities at Preston about a quarter to six o'clock, and the bells of the parish church, in peals both loud and joyous, proclaimed to the loyal people of Preston that their most gracious Monarch was in Lancashire—an event which, since the days of the Second Charles, has not occurred.

So great was the enthusiasm along the line of railway, and in every direction near Preston, to catch even a passing glance of her Majesty, that at Wigan, Leyland, and various stations nearer Liverpool, crowds of anxious spectators were assembled, and lustily cheered.

Her Majesty arrived at the terminus of the London and North-Western Railway, in Euston-square, exactly at twenty-five minutes before six o'clock.

Her Majesty and the Prince were received at the station by Mr. Creed, the secretary, and several Directors of the Company, and immediately afterwards entered one of the Royal carriages, and proceeded to Buckingham Palace, escorted by a detachment of the 12th Regiment of Lancers, under the command of Lieutenant Mansell.

The Royal suite followed in four other of the Royal carriages, and drawn by four horses.

As the Royal *cortège* passed through the gates of the station, her Majesty and her illustrious Consort, who appeared in excellent health and spirits, were loudly cheered by the crowd which had assembled to witness their arrival.

As the port of Fleetwood is a creation of the last few years, it may be interesting to subjoin a few data of its rise and rapid progress.

The new Port and Town lies at the mouth of the Wyre, on the Lancashire coast. "This River," says Capt. Denham, in his account of the locality, "first assumes a river character near Bleasdale Forest, in Lancashire, and, after crossing the line of road between Preston and Lancaster, at Garstang, descends, as a tortuous stream, or five miles westward; then, in another five-mile reach, one-third of a mile wide, north-westward, sweeping the bight of Skippool, near Poulton-le-Fylde, on its way, and bursting forth from the Narrows, at Wardleas, upon a north trend, into the tidal estuary, which embraces an area of three miles by two, producing a combined rafter of back water, equal to 80,000,000 cubical yards, and dipping with such powerful under-scour during the first half-ebb, as to preserve a natural basin just within its coast-line orifice, capable of riding ships of fifteen or twenty feet draft at low water spring tides, perfectly sheltered from all winds, and within a cable's length of the railway terminus, 19 miles from Preston, and in connection with Manchester, Lancaster, Liverpool, and London."

On the western margin of this natural dock, rises the town of Fleetwood, with its wharfs, warehouses, and docks, under the privileges of a distinct Port.

Our especial acknowledgments are due to Sir Peacock Fleetwood, as well as to the Railway authorities, for their courteous attention to the requirements of our Artist.

RECEPTION OF HER MAJESTY IN THE SALOON ON THE LANDING-PIER AT FLEETWOOD.

AUTUMN.—DRAWN BY WILLIAM HARVEY

AUTUMN.

Crown'd with the clusters of the laughing vine,
Laden with Plenty's horn, and pealing forth
The pæan of thy triumph and the worth
Of Ceres' sons, whose mission is divine—
Autumn! thou comest!—joyfully we twine
The song of gratitude to Heaven's high throne:
No more the lands 'neath Famine's bondage pine—
No longer Pest lance extorts the groan.
The dismal day has vanished, the heart
Even of the bravest, wisest, quail'd with fear
For the dark future; and the field and mart
Ached for the promise of the present year!
Thanks to the Giver of all good y things,
Swart Autumn jocundly his anthem sings.

Merrily rings the vintage song of France,
And thine, Italia! now the task is done.
Blythe is the scene in Erin or Gar-mine,
When the brown peasantry lead forth the dance
In honour of the thyrsus—bloodless lance,
Save blood of gushing grape! And by the Rhine
Loud is the season's jubilee, while glance
The festal stars upon the Hodeien wine,
From east to west, from sunny south to north,
The universal hymn ascends to Heaven—
The universal pray'r of thanks is given
For the abundant blessings of the earth.
Well may the carolling be long and loud—
The Sun of Autumn has dispelled the cloud.

Hark! 'tis the Goddess of the Chase that winds
The hunter's horn, and calls her train afield.
Away! away! what sport can ever yield
Such glorious pleasure to all manly minds?
A sport to stir the blood of humblest hinds,
When the brave *Centaur* comes rushing o'er the plain
On the full view; and now no longer finds
The worn stag refuge where the Dryads reign.
Sounds "Tally Ho!" before Aurora's blush
Hath scarcely beamed upon the hunter's moon—
Reynard, with all his cunning, may lose his brush,
To wave o'er banner-net-cup at Cynthia's noon,
When intonates Old England's Squire his song,
And jests 'mid laughter loud the hours prolong.

But, oh! more blest than this, most blest of all—
Autumn! thou comest to the labouring poor,
Bearing thy gifts of gladness to their door,
Cheering their little ones, who need not call
Now vainly for their bread. The cot and hall
Have each their duties, which they will perform.
Together on the field they stand or fall—
Together on the main they brave the storm.
So let it be in peace! Then England's soul—
Soul of the world—may spread her saving light—
E'en as a beacon, 'mid the breakers roll,
Chafing in vain against her worth and might.
Welcome! swart Autumn! Bounteous is thy boon.
Welcome, fair Ceres, and the Hunter's Moon!—L.

THE THEATRES.

The season about to commence promises to be one of the most bustling that has been known for a long time in the theatrical world. The greater number of the vasts at all the houses that have been lately closed; and seldom have there been so many changes in the managements and arrangements of the leading establishments.

The HAYMARKET opens with either "The Road to Ruin," or "The School for Scandal, either of which pieces will introduce Mr. Farren, jun., to a London audience, in *Young Dornton* or *Charles Surface*. There will also be a force for the Keeleys; and Mr. Wigan, Miss Helen Faucit, Mr. Creswick, and probably Mr. Bunn, will be added to the company. A new play by Mr. Marston will be read next week, and many other novelties are in preparation. Shendt "The School for Scandal" be played, Mrs. Nisbett will, of course, be the *Lady Teazle*.

At the Princess', Mr Macready opens in "Macbeth," with Miss Cushman as the *Queen*. Mr. Cooper as *Banquo*, and the rest of the cast nearly as before. Engagements are Messrs. Macready, Cooper, Neville (from the Surrey), Gilbert (from America), James Young, Conway, Palmer, R. Hughes, Bodda, Fisher, Howard, Ryder, Cowell, &c.; and Mesdames Cushman, Macready, Gretton, Stanley, Somers, and Anna Thillon, who will appear in comedy and vaudeville, as we las in some musical piece written for her. The greatest novelty will be this charming actress' appearance in *Ophelia*, with Macready and Miss Cushman. If the principals will only assist the management, the public may look forward to some legitimate pieces as likely to be well played.

The LYCEUM comes out in great force; and, it is said, the Mr Strutt, one of the late directors, goes into the speculation with the Matthews'. The opening has been postponed until the 12th of October—the delay being unavoidable, from the extensive alterations and improvements. The old balcony is removed, and an elegant new dress circle is being formed in its place. The body of the house will be lighted by eight new and costly chandeliers in lieu of the former one in the centre. Eight new private boxes are being added; the stalls are removed and the pit enlarged. Indeed, every part of the house is undergoing some vast improvement, alike for the convenience of the public and those engaged in the theatre. A meeting of the company is announced for the 27th inst. The principal members of the *troupe* are Messrs. Charles Matthews, Robert Roxby (stage manager) Charles Selby, Buckstone, Baldwin, Meadows, Parsloe, Bridgeer, Frank Mathews, Granby, John Reeve, C. Horn, and Leigh Murray; Mesdames Vestris, Pitt, William, Stirling, Gilbert (from Manchester), Keeblen Fitzwilliam, and, we believe, Misses Fairbrother, Marshall, and Louisa Howard. Mr. Harley is also spoken of. Mr Emden is the promoter, and Mr. W. Beverley the principal scene-painter. A comic drama by Mr. Planché is in preparation for the opening night; and this gentleman, with Mr. Deacon, revive the old Olympic partnership from which so many excellent things emanated.

The ADELPHI numbers Mrs Keeley amongst the new forces, this lady being engaged to play at this house as well as the Haymarket. A novelty, in the shape of a five-act drama, brig ging in the entire strength of the company, is, we believe, in preparation from the joint pens of Messrs. Bourcicault and Charles Kenney. During the past week, the house has been mighty crowded, being the only theatrical theatre at present open Mr. Webster has just returned from Paris, where he has been in search of novelty. There is little available, however, at present, on the French stage. The private drama is anything but flourishing, and the Théâtre Français and Odéon are both closed; whilst the "bits" of the day—the "Chevalier de Maison Rouge," at Dumas' Théâtre Historique; and the "Fils du Diable," at the Gaieté, would require to be in the stage manager. To be properly mounted; and even then their success with an English audience would be doubtful.

At the SURREY, Mr. Bunn has issued a long prospectus of his intentions and arrangements, from which it appears that he will make opers his *cheval de bataille*. Nearly the whole of the late Drury Lane company have enlisted under his banners; and Mr. F. Vining, late of the Lyceum, is to be the stage manager. The price will remain at two shillings to the boxes, a shilling to the pit, and sixpence to the gallery; and the free-list has been entirely done away with, which we consider a judicious act. Without doubt, the speculation will be a good one—for some time, at least; but we would rather have seen the Surrey classed as a theatre for the representation of five-act melodrama. As we have before stated, there is no theatre now in London running with the Porte St. Martin, or Ambigu Comique, in Paris. The Adelphi can scarcely be placed by the side of them, as its style of entertainments is, to a measure, peculiar to itself, and yet it is the only theatre now open for the performance of pieces of the romantic school. If we may so term them. The representation of the legitimate drama will always command a certain audience; but, after that, no pieces are so likely to attract as these which the late Mr Yates used to bring out with such success at the Adelphi. This is, however, by the way. Mr. Bunn's arrangements show spirit and energy; and we shall be mistaken if the Surrey does not take higher ground than it has occupied since the days of Elliston.

EXTRAORDINARY ARREST.—Our attention has been drawn to the case of Mr. C. F. Ellerman, who was last week brought before Mr. Bingham, at the Marlborough-street Police-office, "charged with being concerned in a large manufacture of counterfeit Turkish coin, carried on at Birmingham." The charge was preferred by Mr. Zohrab, the Turkish agent, and his agent M. C. Grilliere. Mr. Ellerman, after his arrest, was first taken to the Queen's Bench, and thence to the office—but not prevented communicating with his legal advisor or his friends. He was then before Mr. Bingham, who declared that nothing had been produced to justify him in detaining the accused. At the request of the Turkish Consul's agent, M. Grilliere, however, the magistrate assented to Mr. Ellerman's removal to Birmingham, under a police escort; and next morning he was examined before that Birmingham magistrates, when no proof whatever could be adduced to connect him with the alleged manufacture of the counterfeit coin. The Turkish Consul's *foreign agent* then applied for a remand till Monday: to this the magistrates objected, as they could only remand till next day, when, no proof being forthcoming, Mr Ellerman was set at liberty. Shortly after his apprehension, on Thursday, two men called at his house, and seized all letters and papers. It remains to be shown what justification of this un-English proceeding can be adduced.

MUSIC.

THE GRAND OPERA, IN PARIS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

We were not in Paris in time for the opening night, after a close of upwards of two months, to redecorate the theatre. We "hesitated," to use the French word, at the first performance of Donizetti's "Fille du Régiment." After an excellent dinner at the Commerce Club, in the Rue Lepelletier, with a friend and member, we found ourselves shortly after seven o'clock ensconced in a comfortable *fit d'orchestre*. We were struck, on entering the vestibule, with the increased facilities for ingress and egress. The *foyer d'attente* is excellent, and Rossini (the statue) in his slippers and dressing-gown (of marble) sits in an arm-chair, at the office of the ticket-takers, as a kind of superintendent of the cheque department. Poor Rossini he deserved a better locality. Do not ask me for a description of the new interior, for which the Government granted 144,000 *f.* (£5760). It is a *mélange* of styles and colours, which seems to baffle all descriptive power. There is one consolation no two persons can agree in taste as to decorative art. My first impression was, that it was very rich; but the second look I looked the less satisfied I became. There is evidence of great taste. The ceiling—the presentation of the famed composers by Orpheus to the Gods in Olympus—is a good conception, but it is but feebly executed.

For the comfort of visitors, everything has been studiously consulted. The grand *foyer* is unexceptionally beautiful, but the admirers of the *bals masqués* complain of the removal of the fantastical clock under which the orchestra took place, a bust of Louis Philippe being substituted. We like, in the façades of some of the lieux d'bonres, the golden balustrades, but the grey marble of the pit tier is not in harmony. It would have been better, perhaps, if the entire decorations had been in white and gold, instead of having so many diversified hues to fatigue the eye. The chandelier is magnificent. It was gratifying to see that the old drop curtain, representing the granting of the letters patent for the Grand Opera to Lulli, the composer, by Louis the Fourteenth, has not been changed.

At half-past seven o'clock, M. Girard, for many years conductor at the Opera Comique, and the successor of the veteran Habeneck, gave the signal for the overture. We never experienced a higher feeling of gratification than after hearing the band, because we came to the conclusion that its fundamental principles, we at length can bid defiance to rivalry. Our Royal Italian Opera orchestra at Covent Garden, conducted by Costa, numerically, is not so strong as that of the Académie, but, in point of clearness and body of support—vigour and precision in the attacks sensitiveness of expression—uniform and well-proportioned care in finish exactitude—the nicest gradations of time and tone, and in the general colouring—we are now as far a-head as the Académie was in advance of as some years ago. Of course, there are individual players, whose superiority in the French band must be incontestable, but we speak of the *ensemble* of the extraordinary combination of the execution.

In the choral department, we prefer the French, both in acting and singing their stage business is more natural, and their grouping less stiff and angular. Take as an instance the chorus of "Don Gaspar and the Arts of the Court," in which they express their contempt for the marriage of *Fernand* with the King's Favourite (*Leonor*): nothing could be more admirably done. The exclamations came out with distinctness, and the final outbreak of rage and indignation, "Ah! que du moins notre mépris qu'il brave," was wonderfully sung. We heard this opera at its first production, on the 2nd of December, 1840, at the Académie. The cast at that date and now was as follows:—

1840.		1847.
Leonor de Guevnan	Madame Stolz	.. Mdlle. Masson
Inez	Mdlle Eisse	.. Mdlle. de Reisey.
Fernand	M. Duprez	.. M. Duprez.
Alphonse XI.	M. Barroilhet	.. M. Barroilhet.
Balthazar ..	M. Levasseur	.. M. Bremond.
Don Gaspar	M. Wartel	.. M. Koenig.

The falling off was immense. The artists of 1840 were then in their prime. It was the *début* of Barroilhet; and never shall we forget his singing of "Pour tant d'amour ne soyez pas ingrate" on that occasion. He received a double encore—a most unusual compliment in Paris. Now, his voice seems to have deserted him entirely. He sings scarcely two bars in one, and he indulges in the most absurd style of decoration. His action is grotesque—it is, in short, a complete caricature. I remarked that the *claque* was put on to sustain him Bremond is a coarse, boisterous bass; but he has an organ which he might turn to better account. Koenig sang with taste and tact Mdlle. de Reisey was very indifferent. Mdlle. Masson, a pupil of the Conservatoire, who has appeared but recently, has a mezzo-soprano voice of considerable compass, but it is not sweet and even in the quality. Her style is unenlivated, and her execution unfinished. Her acting is cold and conventional to the last degree—very amateurish, in fact. Duprez has taken a fresh lease. What a glorious singer he still is! His entrance in Halévy's "Juive," electrified his hearers, and now in *Fernand*, if time show its ravages in a dim nution of power, he has his *beaux moments* to prove that he is yet unequalled. His rendering of the King of Arragon's tirade of the first act, brought down thunders of applause; but in the concluding cloister scene, where *Fernand* returns to end his days, after the discovery of *Leonor's* real position, his pathos and passion were equally exquisite as his declaiming. In the latter interview with the still-beloved King's Favourite, his gradual relenting, until she falls at his feet with the exclamation "Grâce," was finely depicted. The words "Jetez, toi, Dieu le Cardinal, ce manteau de pourpre," with the hand on the head, and the thrill through his frame at the contact, were positively sublime; and when he madly rushed forward, clasping her in his arms, with the passionate shriek "Je t'aime," it was grand. But the sustained, impassioned and declamatory eloquence—again asserted itself, and the house rang with acclamations. Our recollection of this performance will be that of Duprez, and Duprez alone.

GLOUCESTER MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

(From our own Correspondent.)

GLOUCESTER, Tuesday Evening.

The 134th meeting of the three choirs of Gloucester, Worcester, and Hereford, for the benefit of the widows and orphans of clergymen in the three dioceses, commenced on Tuesday morning with Divine Service in Gloucester Cathedral. This festival is under the immediate patronage of Her Majesty Queen Adelaide, the Duke of Beaufort is President; and the Lords Lieutenant and Lord Bishops of the three dioceses, Vice-Presidents. The Stewards are the Marquis of Worcester, M.P.; the Hon. Captain Somerset, R.N., M.P.; Berkeley, M.P.; and Sir Paul Bart, J. J. Ackers, Esq.; W. H. H. Hartley, Esq.; W. P. Price, Esq.; T. Turner, Esq.; the Rev. Dr. Allerton, the Rev. Dr. Evans, the Rev. F. T. J. Bayly, the Rev. Thomas Huntingford, and the Rev. Canon Trewen. The collections at the Cathedral doors are appropriated without deduction to the charity. The Stewards pay any deficiency that may arise, if the sale of tickets do not meet the outlay. It is highly creditable to the present gentlemen, that they came forward to prevent the cessation of the festival. The meetings of the three choirs have achieved much for the progress of art in this country. It is to these celebrations that we owe "The Messiah" and "The Creation" in their original forms. The organist of the Cathedral, and the Conductor, has had an arduous task, but he has triumphed over all difficulties, and presented a very attractive programme. The principal vocal performers are Madame Caradori Allan; Miss Dolby, Miss A. Williams, Miss M. Williams, Mrs. Weiss; Messrs. Lockey, Williams, Weiss, and Herr Staudigl. Mr. John Parry is engaged for the three concerts, and Mdlle. Alboni for those of to-morrow and Thursday.

There was a considerable congregation in the Cathedral this morning. The western gallery and the aisles were well filled, and there was a good sprinkling of the gentry in the area; more than in the previous festivals we were present on the same as at the last festival. The numbered seats to day were 3s. 6d., the nave and gallery 2s. 6d., and the aisles 1s. For the performances, to-morrow, Thursday, and Friday, the prices will be 5s. 3s. 6d., nave and gallery 10s. 6d., and the aisles 5s. For the concerts, 10s. and 7s

Mr. T. Cooke is the leader of the band, in which we recognised the patriarch Lindley, who has attained the age of seventy-three years. Mr. Atwood's "Evening Hymn," Hill, Lindley, C. Lucas, Howell, G. Cooke, Williams, Baumann, Platt, Harper, C. Harper, Reynolds, Chipp, Card, Wagstaff, Griesbach, J. and W. Loder, Payton, Hatton, C. Severn, &c. The chorus singers, about 300 in number. The organ has been much improved in quality and power by Mr. Willis, of London; but it is not yet finished. Mr. Townshend Smith, of Hereford, is the organist for the meeting. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Archdeacon Bayly, Master of Magdalen College, Oxford, whose text was the third verse of the single Epistle of Jude, but the venerable preacher was, unfortunately, inaudible throughout his discourse.

The musical selection opened with Handel's "Esther" overture. The "Dettingen Te Deum" of Handel was extremely rendered, Miss A. and M. Williams, Miss Dolby, Mr. Lockey, and Mr. Weiss distinguishing themselves in the solos. It is a wonderful work, whether we regard the magnificence of the st ucture, or its solemn grandeur and sublime application. Dr. Boyce's anthem, "Blessed is he;" the duet, "Here shall soft Charity repair," and Attwood's "Evening Anthem," which succeeded, were heard to great disadvantage after Handel's massive proportions. In singing so heavenly a hymn as Handel's, the entire operation of Christianity on musical art is strongly developed, and, as an eloquent writer has observed: "The highest forms of the beautiful and sublime in Music, as in Poetry, owe their origin to the deepest human feelings and affections, to their union with the spirit of religion; and that the hearts of most beats most truly and fervently in unison with the harmony of Rise Art, when that harmony is the most faithful reflection of the image in which man was originally created."

WEDNESDAY NIGHT.

The collection at the Cathedral doors yesterday amounted to upwards of £17:, a larger sum than that of last Festival, on the first day. The attendances last night at the Shire Hall were more numerous than on the first night of the concert. Lord Wrottesley, the President of the Birmingham Musical Festival, was present; as also, Grantley Berkeley, Esq., M.P., and a good assemblage of the county gentry. The Concert opened with Mendelssohn's "First Walpurgis Night," conducted by Mr. Done, of Worcester Cathedral, and led by Mr. C. Lucas. Staudigl was in wonderful voice—we never heard him sing so finely. His scena, "Unclouded sun," was given with a power which thrilled the audience. The Druid Priest, were distinguished by a majesty and power, worthy of his best days. Mr Lockey took the lower voice, and Miss M. Williams those of the comaltto. The choruses, "Disperse, disperse," and "Come with torches," with its fantastic treatment, created a great sensation. The overture, with its storm movement, and the charming descriptive one of the returning Spring, were pretty smoothly rendered although something in the way of better colouring might have been expects from an experienced Conductor

After the "Walpurgis Night," Lindley, Lucas, and Howell, played one of Corelli's trios; the young contra-basso and the patriarch violoncello were greatly applauded. After Madame Caradori Allan's nice singing of Rossini's "Sombre forest," from "Guillaume Tell," the Misses A. and M. Williams sung a pretty gipsy duet, "Mid waving trees," by Benedict, which was rapturously encored, the concluding cadenzas, by the two fair singers, being neatly executed. The second part opened with Bernhard Bennett's "Naiades" overture, a picturesque composition that always delights. Madame Caradori sang two elegant canzonets of her own composition. "La Sera" and "I Silfo," the latter being encored for twice. Mr. Lockey sung a descriptive romance, "The Black Knight," composed by Mr. T. Cooke, the words by Mr. Oliphant, effectively, but the title is a misnomer; it should have been called, "His loves and rides away," which would have described the extent of the knight's adventures. Miss Dolby distinguished herself in the contralto song from the "Donna del Lago," "Elena" Mozart's "Parto," with Weiss's well-rendered clarionet obligato, faxed Miss A. Williams's powers to the utmost. Staudigl and Madame Caradori's "La Cidarem," of course pleased, and Mr. and Mrs. Weiss sang the duet from Donizetti's "Lucia," with energy. Rossini's flowing chorus, "La Carta," gratified the auditory. Staudigl, in a drinking song, with chorus from the new opera of "Guttenberg," by Fuchs, a rising German composer, sang with an animus as to warm for it a decided encore. John Parry terminated each part with his dities of "Fayre Rosemonde," and "Martinmory," substituting on the encores "Forogh Affairs," and the "Anglo Italian Lesson." He was in admirable spirits, and produced an honoured merriment. Altogether this was a very agreeable concert, although a little too long. There was a ball, to finish the night's entertainment.

The business this morning at the Cathedral was immense, to hear Mendelssohn's "Elijah." Every place was occupied, and chairs had to be placed, to meet the overflow. This great work seems destined to be another "Messiah" for the festivals. We were never more impressed with the beauties of "Elijah" than on hearing it in this sacred edifice. The execution was in general highly creditable. Hesitation and indecision marked, it is true, certain portions, and the Concerto-grosso accompaniments were somewhat terribly; but, all things considered, if the performances did not come up to the freshness and precision of the Birmingham Festival, it was in advance of the two first executions at Exeter-Hall. Having dwelt at length, at various times, on the "Mendelssohnian points of "Elijah," it will be unnecessary to refer to them more specially. The heroic breathing of high art with the impetuosity of genius are throughout conspicuous. Staudigl's marvellous declamation, and grand music of the *Prophet*, told amazingly. Mdlle. Caradori Allan, Miss Dolby, the Misses A and M. Williams, Miss E Byers, and Messrs. Lockey, Williams, Weiss, and Smithson, were assigned the other soli and concerted pieces. Mr. Lockey in making rapid strides as a tenor. His singing of the air in E flat, "If with all your hearts," was admirable. Miss Dolby, in the air, "O rest in the Lord," made a powerful impression on the auditory. The choral and instrumental masses did their duty bravely

The collection at the doors amounted to £242 14s 4d. Amongst the company present were Lord Ellenborough, Lord Wrottesley, Lady S Bridgeman, Sir J. Dean Paul and Lady Paul, the Very Dean of Gloucester, the Rev. Sir J. Seymour and Lady Seymour, Grantley Berkeley, Esq., M.P.; H.T. Hope, Esq., M.P., Lord Dunally, Sir Offley Wakeman, Sir W. Codrington; Capt. Berkeley, R.N., M.P.; Hon. Mrs. Holland, Hon. Mrs. Rice, Booth Gray, Sir W. and Lady Chatterton, Mr. and Mrs. Dowdeswell, Mrs. Colonel Browne, Mrs. Colonel Ewart, Capt and Mrs. Milligan, Lady Lechmere; E. J. Stone, Esq., High sheriff of Worcestershire; Mr. Bagden Hale, M.P.; Mrs. and Miss Wynnatt, Mrs. and the Misses Ludlow Walker, Mr. and Mrs. Barwick Baker, Mrs. Simpson of Bath, Lady Emily Lawrence, Colonel and the Misses Hawkins, &c.

THURSDAY EVENING.

The great attraction of the second concert was the appearance of Mdlle. Alboni last night at the Shire Hall She sang at Wolverhampton on Monday, with Mori, Corbari, and Signor Rovere and Mr. Hatton, and came on here yesterday from Cheltenham! The attendance was great, as may be supposed, and the reception on the contralto most rapturous the cheering from band and audience lasting several minutes. Excited by this ovational greeting, she put forth her inimitable powers with electrical effect She was fervently encored in Rossini's "Una Voce;" in the drinking song "Il segreto," from "Lucrezia Borgia," (her prolonged shake in the latter was quite marvellous); and in the duo with Staudigl, "Dunque io son," from the "Barbiere." She sang, also, the duet from Rossini's "Semiramide," "Bella immago," with Staudigl; it was evident the artists were annoyed at a portion of the auditory having the bad taste, because it was the concluding piece in the programme, to leave the room. Surely, the wholesome practice at the Manchester Concerts, of compelling visitors to retain their places during the performance of any piece, might be observed elsewhere, with advantage. John Parry was secured in "The London Season," and then gave, by desire, "Motrimony." His imitation of Jullien's mode of conducting in the first song, provoked much merriment. Mendelssohn's "Midsummer Night's Dream" was given in the first act of the scheme. All the movements mentioned were not, however, performed the orchestra being the "Dance of Clowns," the Allegro (Prolog e and Pi y), &c. The majestic "Wedding March" was encored. The overture and movements were, in general, well executed. Staudigl was called upon to repeat "O ruddier than the cherry," from "Acis and Galatea," a scena from Fuchs's "Guttenberg" very impressively. Mozart's aria, "Quando mero," was exquisitely sung by Miss Dolby. Miss M. Williams gave, with taste and feeling, "Ah! non giunge," from "Sonnambula," and "Home, sweet Home." Mr. Weiss rendered a clever MS song by Henri Laurent, "Old customs," with hearty sentiment. Curschmann's trio, "Ti prego," Sir H. R. Bishop's adaptation of two madrigals, by Sabastian Bach, and the duet, "O by rivers" and a fine "Hallelujah" chorus were the concerted pieces. An elegant serenade by Hatton, "The silver moon," was deliciously sung by Lockey. Mrs. Weiss sang Benedict's "Woman's heart" very pleasingly. She was given to show. Mr. Lockey understanded a better selection of classical gems than is usual on such occasions; but it was too long, the "Euryanthe" overture of Weber being added to the pieces we have already recorded.

The Cathedral this morning exhibited a very different aspect from that of yesterday, for the "Elijah." The attendance was scanty both in the reserved seats, to the area and gallery, and the aisles. This is to be attributed to the miscellaneous nature of the scheme, and is a proof of the growing intelligence of amateurs, who will not brook such *melanges*. In part I there was the overture and chorus from Haydn's "Seasons." Next came a chorus from Handel's "Judas Maccabeus," and then came a selection from Beethoven's Mass in C. Part the Second composed the "Rex tremendæ," and the "Recordare," from Mozart's Requiem, the "Benedictus," with Weiss's "Sounding Billows," sung by Staudigl; "With Verdure Clad," by Madame Caradori Allan; and "In Native Worth," by Mr. Lockey, from Haydn's "Creation;" to this succeeded Perglesi's "Gloria in Excelsis" Gregorian "Magnificat," with Mori's Mr. Williams's Clarionet obligato: Spohr's duo, "Forsake me Not," by Miss A. Williams and Mr. Lockey, from the "Last Judgment." Mendelssohn's air "Hear the Lord a Mandful of His own," sung by Miss Dolby, from "Paul;" the quartett "Alla Trinita beata;" Haydn's chorus "The Arm of the Lord;" and, finally, the principal pieces from Handel's "Israel in Egypt."

Such a selection as the above lasted, of course, several hours, and fatigued the auditory as well as the executants terribly. How much better to have given Beethoven's "Mount of Olives," with "The Israel in Egypt," in their entire form, than such a mere farrago of schools and styles, broken and disjointed. The third and last Concert will take place this evening, at the Shire Hall, Alboni and John Parry being the stars. The Festival terminates to-morrow, with Handel's immortal "Messiah;" and, in the evening, a Grand Ball will be given in the Shire Hall. In our next we shall give a summ ng up of the results of the meeting. Mr. Brown, the secretary, deserves great credit for his exertions in the administrative portion, and for the musical arrangements, for the musical world. Dr. Evans's zeal and enthusiasm in the good cause, as one of the most active stewards, ought not to pass without an allusion. Mr. Turner, the banker here, handed the orivate to their Majesties on their visiting with Prince Albert very gravity. Mr. Townshend Smith and Mr. Done, as the organist and pianist, ably assist d Mr. Arnott's labours.

The collection at the Cathedral doors this morning (Thursday) was £121 10s.

MUSICAL TOURS.—Mdlle. Lind will complete her trip to the provinces by singing at concerts at the Bath and Bristol Theatres next week, and will then depart for the Continent for 12 months. The concerts given by Mr. Mitchell, and Mr. J. L. Hatton, at Cheltenham, Bath, Bristo., Exeter, Brighton, Harrogate, Newcastle, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Liverpool, Manchester, and Chester, have been brilliantly attended. Grisi in the plenitude of her powers, passed down and dispirited. The Mario is "Il mio tesoro" and "Addi ide," and Tamburini in "Pro peccatis," were always encored; as also Grisi and Tamburini, in the duo buffo, "Oh, guardate." Mr. J. L. Hatton, in his pianoforte-playing of Handel, &c., and in his comic ditties, was also a general favourite. Mdlle. Alboni and Mdlle. Corbari terminate their triumphant tour this (Saturday), at a concert being given at Brighton. The forthcoming Grisi and Mario pianoforte-playing of Handel, &c., and in his "Qui la voce;" and

LITERATURE.

HISTORY OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND, ITS TIMES AND TRADITIONS. By JOHN FRANCIS. 2 vols. Willoughby and Co

The Bank of England—"the greatest monetary establishment in the world,"—has now existed for a century and a half, yet, hitherto, there has not been published any connected history of its rise and progress. It may have been apprehended that annals of the Bank were to be found in the general history of the period; and its events might be traced in the fluctuations of the prosperity of this great commercial country: that the final rejection of the Bank by the Government gave the career of the former too politico-economical a character to be attractive to the reading masses; and that, therefore, the history of the Establishment might be left to such writers as, from time to time, attempted to portray the great features of the metropolis. Nothing daunted by such doubts as the preceding, Mr. Francis appears to have set about his task in the right spirit of undertaking: hence, his book is at once amusing and instructive. It has, accordingly, produced two volumes rife with sterling information; not, in all cases, so exactly given as we think the nature of the subject demanded—we mean, as regards the financial progress of the Bank. The general history we consider to be even less exactly narrated; and, in some cases, the author has had recourse to compilations of slender pretensions to accuracy, instead of at once referring to authorities contemporaneous with the events related. However, this may be too severe a test for a work evidently given to the public with great diffidence, yet recommended by an impartial tone, and an agreeable and intelligent style. Mr. Macaulay, in the early part of his two volumes are, we feel that it was hard to saved dryness in one class of details, and gossiping different in the other. These errors—the Scylla and Charybdis of his labour—Mr. Francis has eschewed with rare judgment; hence, his book is never tedious, but invariably entertaining, and communicative of acceptable information.

The narrative sets out with the origin of Bills of Exchange, and then deals with rates of interest, the Lombards in England, and times when Kings pillaged their subjects, borrowed money, and pawned their jewels wherever they could to raise money, to carry on the expensive games of war and luxury. The robberies and usury exercised upon Jew and the Lombard, in the dark ages of the Plantagenets," says Mr. Francis, "were successively imitated at a later and more polite period by the Stuarts; but the very blow which appeared likely to crush the mercantile spirit of Banking proved its support."

During the Civil Wars, the merchants kept their cash in their own houses, trusting much to servants and apprentices: the love of fighting, however, often overcame the love of honesty; and they, with the money entrusted to them, disappeared. As a remedy for this evil, the Goldsmiths were next employed; "they were a rich body, and it was natural that the richest should be most trusted. The receipts they issued for the money lodged at their houses circulated from hand to hand, and were known by the name of Goldsmiths' Notes. These may be considered the first kind of Bank-notes issued in England." Hence, Goldsmith became also the Banker, and gold and silver vessels and coins were alike the contents of his "strong room." As a specimen of the anecdotic character of the work before us, we quote the following:—

THE FIRST BANKER.

"The celebrity of the first Banking-house belongs, by common consent, to Mr Francis Child. This gent-eman, who was the father of his profession, and possessed a large property, began business shortly after the Restoration. He was originally apprentice to William Wheeler, goldsmith and banker, who shop was on the site of the present Banking-house. The foundation of his immense fortune arose from the general old fashion of marrying his master's daughter; and, through this, he succeeded to the estate and business. The latter he subsequently confined entirely to the Banking department. The principles on which he conducted it, and the remarkable classes in his will, by which he regulated its future conduct, are well known. It has maintained to the present day, amid all the changes and changes of Banking, the same position, and the same respectability, which he bequeathed it."

We must pass over the details of the necessities of Charles the Second, after the Restoration, and content ourselves with relating that, at this period, was the first Money Panic. "The country was in danger. London itself might be invaded What security was there, then, for the money advanced to the Crown? The people fl ched to their debtors; they demanded their deposits; and London witnessed the scene upon the Bankers' stopping payments—a panic, a run ceased; but they and their clients were subsequently ruined by the infamous Cabal Ministry closing the Exchequer. The King yielded, but soon found he was compelled to borrow money at exorbitant interest. "The principal was never repaid. It was, however, made part of the National Debt by William; this act was confirmed by Anne; and the Stock ultimately became part of the celebrated South Sea Bank."

We now arrive at the establishment of the Bank: the originator was William Paterson, who also projected the scheme of the Darien Company; and the real soul of the Darien Company: he, however, shared the common fate of unfortunate projectors, and lived "pitied, respected, but neglected." He was only on the list of directors for one year—1694, when the Bank was established. We quote a little picture of

THE BANK AT GROCERS' HALL.

"In Grocers' Hall, since pulled down to make room for a more stately structure, the Bank of England commenced operations. Here, in one room, with almost primitive simplicity, were gathered all who performed the duties of the establishment. Books, pens, and ink were all that they had to keep; and the first graceful essayist of the day, 'and was not a little pleased to see the directors, secretaries, and clerks, with all the other members of that wealthy Corporation, ranged in a row into the room where they had to keep their books in that less regular economy.' The secretaries and clerks altogether numbered but fifty-four, while their united salaries did not exceed £4350. But the picture is a pleasant one, though so much unlike present usage, It is a consolation to reflect on whether our forefathers did not derive more benefit from intimate association with, and kindly feeling towards, their inferiors, than their descendants receive from the cold line of separation which now exists between them?"

In the year 1707, upon a threatened invasion by the Pretender, was one of the earliest, if not the earliest

RUN UPON THE BANK.

"When the run took place, many, instead of withdrawing their deposits, carried all their cash to assist the establishment. The Lord Treasurer Godolphin, who, as an astute and able financier, felt that the credit of the country was connected with that of the Bank, informed the directors that the Queen would allow, for six months, an interest of six per cent. on their sealed bills. Nor was this all: the Bank of Martinique, Genoa, and Hamburgh, with others of the nobility, offered to advance considerable sums of money to the Corporation. A private individual, who had but £500, carried it to the Bank; and, on the story being told in the Queen, she sent him £100, with an obligation on the Treasury to repay the whole £500. It is pleasant to read of such chivalrous devotion repaid in so Royal a manner. Encouragement such as this gave a firmness to the establishment; and, united with a call of 20 per cent. on the proprietors, enabled the directors to meet their difficulties and preserve their credit."

We have here a retrospect of

THE BANK IN 1757.

"A Correspondent of the 'Gentleman's Magazine' gives the following particulars of the external appearance of the Bank in 1757:—'When I came to London, and lived near it, it was, comparatively, a small structure, almost invisible to passers by, being surrounded by many others, viz., a church called St. Christopher-le-Stocks, since pulled down; three taverns, two on the south side, one (the Sount-in), in Bartholomew-lane, facing the church there, just where the gate of entrance is now placed, and about fifteen or twenty private dwelling houses. Visitors are sometimes shown in the halfton-office the identical old chest, somewhat larger than a common seaman's, also the original books and cases, where cash, notes, papers, and books of business were kept; and well are they preserved, as pregnant vouchers no less of the Bank's pristine simplicity and confined operations, than of the amazing rapidity of its modern extension, and almost boundless accommodation of the monied interest and commercial world.'"

Of course, there is an abundance of interest in the chronicles of the *runs* upon the Bank, and the expedients by which it has been saved—in 1745, for instance, by the Corporation retaining its specie, and employing agents to enter with notes, when, to gain time, were paid in sixpences; and, as these were quickly exhausted, the public was entitled to priority of payment, the agents went out at one door with the specie they had received, and brought it back by another, so that the *bond fide* holders of notes could never get enough to present them. We may as well here, though it be out of date, quote the explanation of the

ISSUE OF ONE POUND NOTES IN THE PANIC OF 182

"The incidental mention to one of the directors that there was a box of one pound notes ready for issue, turned the attention of the authorities to the propriety of attempting to circulate them; and the declaration of Mr. Henry Thornton, in 1797, probably occurred, that it was the want of small change, for a necessity then being surrounded by many others, viz., a church called St. Christopher-le-Stocks, since pulled down; three taverns, two on the south side, one (the Sount-in), in Bartholomew-lane, facing the church there, just where the gate of entrance is now placed, and about fifteen or twenty private dwelling houses. Visitors are sometimes shown in the half

THE CALEDONIAN RAILWAY.

THE CENTRAL STATION, COURT-SQUARE, CARLISLE.

all heavy and expensive works, and, at the same time, secured easy curves and gradients; and this in a country apparently presenting the most formidable irregularities of surface. The whole of the works, also, have been executed in a most substantial manner, the embankment, slopes, &c., being all thoroughly finished. These works reflect the utmost credit upon the contractors, the Messrs. Stephenson.

The company on the 9th inst. were regaled with a sumptuous collation, in the large room of the Beatock Station, which was tastefully decorated with flags evergreens, &c.; and the afternoon was passed in great harmony—auspicious of the success of the Caledonian Railway.

Our Engravings show the Carlisle station, the Esk and Dryfe Sands Viaducts, and Woodhouse Tower, a picturesque ruin, sixteen miles from Carlisle.

THE DRYFE SANDS VIADUCT.

WOODHOUSE TOWER.

THE ESK VIADUCT, SKIDDAW IN THE DISTANCE.

SEPTEMBER.

May of the Autumn! blythe September! thou
Comest with boon and blessing to mankind,
Crocus and dahlia grace thy swarthy brow,
And the groves ring with sweetest notes, combined
To welcome thee. Thrush, blackbird, woodlark find
Again their voices, pouring their wild song
Through scaring leaves high rustling to the wind,
The Boreal breeze now waving keen and strong.
Away! blythe month! far o'er the heather hills
Thou boundest, where the whirring of the grouse
Invites the fatal shot—or by the rills
Loved by the snipe—or where the partridge house
Their young amid the stubble.
There thy voice
Resounding, bids the sportsman's heart rejoice.

But worthier joy the country's grateful heart
Feels for the blessings Providence hath pour'd
Abundantly, wherever Ceres' art
Invoked the succour of all Nature's Lord. . . .
Dire Famine hath departed, with the horde
Of evils in his train; and plenty crowns
The noble Land which always can afford
Munificence, to chase Want's withering frowns.
Then welcome, hale September! to our clime,
To yeoman's homestead as to princely dome!
Fearless and free old Albion's brow sublime
Rises unsullied o'er broad ocean's foam.
Ever be thus her blazon without blot,
And Honour sanctify her humblest cot! —L.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, LANGTON, NEAR HORNCASTLE.

The erection of this edifice presents a very interesting, as well as important, instance of Church Extension, which we have much satisfaction in commemorating in our columns, in the assurance that the wider such "good works" are known, the more beneficial will be the result to society in general. There are, also, some peculiarities in this construction which call for special notice; it has, indeed, been raised by many hands, and contributed from the individual wealth of the district.

The new Church has been erected from the designs of Mr. Stephen Lewin, architect. It is beautifully situate in the parish of Langton, near Horncastle, not far from Woodhall Spa. The locality possesses some romantic interest; the spot called the Tower on the Moor, and ancient ruins of Kirkstead Church, lying at a short distance.

The building was commenced in March, 1845; Sir Henry Dymoke, Bart., Chairman of the Committee, laying the corner-stone. It is in the Perpendicular style, and comprises in plan, a south porch, nave, and chancel; a small pulpit, and vestry turret, and western bell-gable. It has a high-pitched roof, surmounted with the floriated symbol of our faith. The ashlar-stone is from Ancaster; that for the wall, given by Mr. Turnor, of Stoke, has been dug from the ruins of Stixwold Abbey; so that the material is now only restored to holy purposes.

The interior, which we have engraved, is of impressive design. It is open to the roof, the tie-beams springing from each stone corbel, bearing alternately sculptured angels' heads, and armorial shields; whilst the two corbels in the chancel bear the heads of the Queen and an Archbishop. The pulpit is of Caen stone, richly sculptured: it was given, with the stall-heads, by the architect, Mr. Lewin. The seats are open, and, as well as the other wood-work, are stained dark oak. The "holy table" is the gift of Richard Ellison, Esq., of Sudbrooke; and the communion service is the present of Lady and Miss Dymoke.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, LANGTON.

The font, which is very handsome, is, also, a gift. The east window of the chancel has three lights of stained glass, by Ward and Nixon: the figures being those of St. Peter, St. James, and St. John, with their characteristic symbols. The cost of this window, it is hoped, will be defrayed by the sale of lithographed views of the interior and exterior of the Church, drawn by the Rev. Charles Terrot, Rector of Wispington.

The cost of the building is to be otherwise defrayed by public subscription, aided by a grant of the Church Building Society. All the sittings, 200 in number, are free, and unappropriated. The Rev. Edward Walter, the Rector of the mother church, has given, with the necessary consents, ten acres of land belonging to the living, for sites for the church, a school-house, and a parsonage, and for glebe to the clergyman. Mr. Walter has, also, charged his own living with an annual payment of £20 towards the endowment; and the reverend gentleman's zeal and liberality can scarcely be too highly commended.

The Church was consecrated on Tuesday week, when the Bishop of the diocese preached an appropriate discourse. During the reading of the offertory sentences, a collection was made, from seat to seat, by Sir H. Dymoke, and T. Brailsford, Esq., the amount of which, inclusive of £5 sent by Robert Vyner, Esq., of Gantby, was £54 1s. 7½d. After the blessing, the Bishop, accompanied by the Archdeacon, the Committee, the officiating and other clergy, perambulated the churchyard. The proper prayers were then offered, a psalm was sung, the blessing given, and the whole ceremony concluded.

The Lord Bishop, Sir H. Dymoke, the Committee, with the greater number of the clergy and visitors, then retired to the Hotel, to partake of a collation, provided by Mr. Tweed.

HEADS OF THE MONTHS.—DRAWN BY KENNY MEADOWS.

DESTRUCTION OF LANERCOST PRIORY, CUMBERLAND.

The lovers of architectural antiquities will learn with regret that, very early on the morning of the 4th inst., a great part of the roof of Lanercost Priory fell in with a loud crash, bearing everything down with it.

This venerable ruin is situated at the foot of the vale that descends from Naworth Castle, at a short distance from the banks of the Irthing. It was originally an Augustine monastery, founded by William de Vallibus, in 1169. It was frequently visited by Edward I., and partly destroyed by fire in 1296; but was restored, and continued to flourish till the Dissolution; and in the time of Edward VI. was granted to Thomas, Lord Dacre. Few vestiges of the monastic buildings remained; though originally sufficiently extensive to become the residence of Edward I. during one of his Scotch expeditions. Part of the structure was used as a farm-house, and some portion of the cemetery had been converted into gardens. The gate of the burial-ground was a fine semicircular arch. The church was in the conventual form, with a low tower, embrasured. The portal at the west entrance consisted of numerous mouldings, supported by pilasters, with plain capitals and bases. This part of the structure has been fitted up as a parochial church; but the other parts were open, and exposed to the weather. Round the upper part of the edifice was a colonnade, with pointed arches, supported on single pillars; and most of the windows were tall and narrow.

The principal materials for this edifice are supposed to have been obtained from the Roman wall, which passes within a short distance. The manuscript chronicle of Lanercost, deposited in the British Museum, mentions the election of a Prior about the middle of the fourteenth century, whose name was Thomas de Hextoldsham, a man of such worldly conduct, that, besides the oath of canonica obedience, he was obliged by the Bishop to make a solemn promise not to frequent public huntings, nor to keep so large a pack of hounds as he formerly had done.

LANERCOST PRIORY, FROM KLVAN.

Death of Lady Charlotte Homan.—This lady died on the 12th inst., at Drumroe, Sir W. J. Homan's seat, in the county of Waterford. Her Ladyship was only surviving daughter of the late Marquis of Bute and the Hon. Charlotte Jane Windsor, eldest daughter and co-heir of Herbert, last Viscount Windsor, and was born July 16, 1771, and married, June 13, 1797, Sir W. J. Homan, Bart.

The Embarrassments of the Duke of Buckingham.—Towards the end of last month, an execution was put in Buckingham House for a sum of £20,000, for which a verdict had been obtained at the last assizes at Devizes. This was immediately followed by other executions in Stowe, Wotton, and Avington (the house in Chandos-street being occupied by the Austrian Embassy). The total amount of the Duke's debts is stated at between £1,750,000 and £1,800,000. It is reported that there are no less than sixteen executions in the town mansion of his Grace the Duke of Buckingham, at the suit of various creditors, whose debts are from £ 9,000 downwards. The officers of the Sheriff of Buckinghamshire have failed in almost all their stratagems for gaining admission to the Duke's residence at Stowe Park. The extensive property at Abington, Winchester, belonging to the Duke, is also in the possession of the Sheriff of Hampshire, at the suit of numerous creditors. Opposed to the executions of the *bona fide* creditors, a number of claims have been set up under the Interpleader Act, by the Duke's relatives and others, who insist that the greater portion of the valuable paintings, plate, &c., belong to them. The Judge, at Chambers, before whom all these cases have been heard, has recommended the Sheriffs to delay the sales until an issue can be tried to set at rest the disputed claims. Messrs. Currie, Woodgate, and Williams, the solicitors, state that the whole of the Duke of Buckingham's interest in his real and personal property was purchased by the Marquis of Chandos for considerably more than its value in May last. The deed of conveyance and assignment was regularly registered in Middlesex and Ireland; and immediate notice was given to all parties then having claims upon, or being in any way connected with, the property, to the parish officers of the several parishes, and to the Sheriffs of Middlesex, Hampshire, and Buckinghamshire.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*Wide Awake*."—1. *The Black Knight, in the position sent, gives legal check to the adverse King.* 2. *Echec au Roi.* 3. *It is a warning to the King or Check of his being in danger, that he may defend or remove himself.*

"*A. H. D.*"—Certes a *King can Castle after he has been checked.* Get the "*Chess Player's Handbook*," and familiarize yourself with all these things, before you attempt to play a game.

"*C. E. B.*"—*The promised novelties will be very acceptable, but be sure of their correctness before you send them.*

"*A Constant Reader*."—*You must retract the moves to the point where the first check was given by White; and, if then, Black cannot evade that check, he is of course checkmated.*

"*A. Z. Z.*"—*In Enigma* 104, *the White Queen must stand on her* K*t* 4*th*

Thanks for the Problem, which we hope you have thoroughly examined. The condition "without Queening" is very objectionable

Solutions by "F. F.," "H.," "Z. P." (10), "Daraph," "J. R. S.," "Clarence," "W. T. F.," "R. M.," "M. P.," "Miles," "T. G.," "W. H. C.," and "E. G. D.," are correct. Those by "E. T.," Leeds (190); "*Philo-Chess*,' "*Dan*," and "*M. B. C.*" *are wrong.*

"*W. H C.*" *In Enigma* 205, *by* "*C. H. S.*," *the Black Queen is omitted. She should stand on her* 4 *h square.*

*** Any Amateur desirous of playing a Game of Chess by Correspondence, may hear of an opponent by addressing "C. E. B.," 7, York-place, Clifton, Bristol.

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM NO. 190.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Kt takes Kt	K takes R (best)	3 P to K 4th (ch)	K takes P
2. K to B 6th	P to Q 8th (queen ing)	4. B to Q B 6th (check mate)	

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM NO. 191.

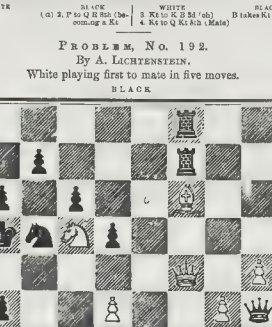
WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1 R to Q 4th (ch)	K takes R	4. Kt mates at K B 3rd, or Q B 2nd,	
2. P to Q 4 th	Q to Q R 8th or(a)	according to Black's last move.	
3. Kt to Q Kt 8th(ch)	Q or B takes Kt		
WHITE	BLACK	WHITE	BLACK
1. P to Q 4 th	(a) 3. P to K B 5th (be-	3 Kt to K B 3d (ch)	B takes Kt
	coming a Kt	4. Kt to Q Kt 5th (Mate)	

PROBLEM, NO. 192.

By A. LICHTENSTEIN.

White playing first to mate in five moves.

BLACK



WHITE.

CHESS IN THE PROVINCES.

TWO GAMES PLAYED IN A MATCH BETWEEN MR. E. CRONHELM, OF HALIFAX, AND MR. JOHN RHODES, OF LEEDS.

WHITE (MR. J. R.)	BLACK (MR. E. C.)	WHITE (MR. J. R.)	BLACK (MR. E. C.)
1. K P two	Q B P two	19. K B P takes P	B takes K Kt P
2. K B P two	Q Kt to B 3d	20. Kt takes B	Q takes Kt
3. K Kt to B 3d	K P one	21. Kt to K 2d (*d*)	Kt takes K P (*e*)
4. Q B P one	Q P two	22. P takes Kt	Kt takes R
5. K P one	K B P one	23. Kt to K B 3d	Q to K 4th
6. Q P two	Q B to Q 2d	24. R to Q B 2d	Q to K Kt 4th
7. K B to K 2d	Q B P takes P	25. R to Q B 7th	B to K Kt 3d
8. Q B P takes P	K B to Q B 3d	26. Q to Q B 3d	B P one
9. Q B P takes P	K B P one (*a*)	27. B to K 2d	B to K 5th
10. Q Kt to B 3rd	Q R P one	28. B to K B 3d	B takes B
11. Q R P one	Q Kt to K R 3d	29. Q takes B	Q takes K P
12. Q to K 3d	K Kt to K Kt 5th	30. R to Q B 8th	K R P two (*f*)
13. Q B to K B 2d	Kt takes B	31. K R P one	Q to K 8th (ch)
14. R takes Kt	Q Kt P two	32. Q takes Q	P takes Q
15. Q Kt P two	Q R to Q B sq	33. R takes R P	Q P one
16. Q R to Q B sq	Castles (*b*)	34. R to K 4th	R to K Kt 2d
17. K B to B sq (*c*)	Q B to K sq	35. R takes Q P	P to K Kt 5th (*g*)
18. Q to Q 3rd	K Kt P two	White resigns.	

(*a*) Better, perhaps, to have set the Pawn at rest, and played K Kt to B 3d.

(*b*) Steadily and well played by both parties to this point.

(*c*) The object of this move is not apparent. We should have thought playing K to R sq preparatory to a demonstration with the Pawns on that side would have been more to the purpose.

(*d*) This costs the game.

(*e*) Black speedily avails himself of the slip his opponent was guilty of in the preceding move.

(*f*) Was this necessary? It looks like lost time.

(*g*) This is finished off quite in the style of an adept, and fittingly terminates an interesting and well-contested game.

WHITE (MR. E. C.)	BLACK (MR. J. R.)	WHITE (MR. E. C.)	BLACK (MR. J. R.)
1. K P two	K P two	22. B to K Kt 5th	R to K sq
2. K Kt to B 3d	Q Kt to B 3d	23. K R to K sq	K R to Kt sq
3. K B to Q B 4th	K B to Q B 4th	24. Q P one	K to Q B sq
4. Q B P one	K Kt to B 3d	25. K Kt P one	K to Q 2nd
5. Q P two	P takes P	26. K to Q Kt 2d	Kt to Q Kt 5th
6. K P one	Q P two	27. B to K 8 4th	Kt to Q B 4th
7. P takes Kt (*a*)	P takes B	28. B takes B	R takes R
8. P takes Kt P	Q to K 2d (ch)	29. B to K 3d	Kt to Q 8th (ch)
9. Q B to K 3d	B to K Kt sq	30. K to B 2d	R to K 4th
10. Q to Q Kt 5th	K Kt to K B 3d	31. R to Q R sq	Q R P one
	(check)	32. R to Q Kt sq (*b*)	Q Kt P one
11. Q Kt to B 3d	R takes P	33. R to Q 2d (*c*)	R to Q Kt 4th
12. R to Kt sq	Q B to K Kt 5th	34. R to Q B 2d	Q R P one
13. K R P one	B takes Kt	35. R to K R sq (*d*)	R to Q Kt 4th
14. Q takes B	Castles	36. Q B to Q B sq	Q R P one
15. Q to K 3d	Q to K 2d	37. K Kt P one	R takes B
16. Q to K B 5th (ch)	K to Kt sq	38. R takes Kt	Q R P one
17. P takes B	Q to Q Kt 6th (ch)	39. R to Q B sq	K R P takes P
18. K to Q 2d	Q takes K P (ch)	40. R takes R P (ch)	B to K Kt 4th
19. Q to Q B 2d	Q takes Q (ch)	41. R to Q R 4th	Q Kt P one
20. K takes Q	K B P two	42. R to Q R sq	R takes P
21. K R P one	Kt to Q R 4th	43. R to Q sq (ch)	K to K 3d

White resigns.

(*a*) This is opposed to the advice of the best authorities, who recommend 7 B to Q Kt 5th.

(*b*) Q to K 4th was preferable, we think.

(*c*) The object of this is quite unfathomable.

(*d*) We can see no defined purpose. He is so inextricably locked up that he can only make these futile efforts to beguile the time until the inevitable Mate arrives.

CHESS ENIGMAS. *

No. 207.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
K at K B 7th	K at K R 2d	Kt at K 8 5th	Kts at Q Kt 8d and 6th
Q at Q K 8th	Q at Q R 7th	P s at K B 2d, Q	P s at K R 3d, K Kt
R at K 8th	R at K Kt 8th	B 4th and Q Kt	3d, K 7th, and Q
R at Q B 6th	B at Q R 2d	5th	B 3nd

White to play and mate in three moves.

No. 208.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
K at Q Sq	K at K R 2nd	P at Q Kt 3d	Kts at K Kt 3d and
Q at Q R sq	Q at K 7th	Kt at K R 3rd	5th
R at Q 8th	R at K Sq	P s at K R 3d, K 7th	P s at K R 5th and
R at Q 8 7th	R at Q B sq	and Q R 4th	Q Kt 3rd
B at Q 6th	B at K 8th		

White to play and mate in three moves.

* From the "Hundert Schachkunststücke," by A. Lichtenstein, just published at Berlin.

FLYING SHEETS FROM OUR TRAVELLING CONTRIBUTOR.

MUNICH, Sept. 17.

Although I thus date from this pleasant city, the metropolis of the Fine Arts of Germany, and, moreover, the place, next to Vienna, where the people best understand how to enjoy life, his present letter will not be concerning Munich. Having arrived here only yesterday, of course there has not yet been time to penetrate beneath the rich crust of the outside of the elderly wonder which greets me. A few impressions of my route, however, may not be without interest, more especially to any of your readers who may now or hereafter meditate a visit in a direct o.

Travellers from London to Munich usually adopt one of two routes. After sail ng their way through Belgium, and up the Rhine, they either strike off at Frankfurt, and join the Germany and Switzerland Railway, to Donaw rth (on the Danube), where the railroad to Munich at present commences; or they avail themselves of the Duke of Baden's railway as far as Carlsruhe, travelling from thence by diligence by Stuttgard and Ulm to Augsburg, where they take the rail to Munich. On the two, the latter is the shortest, presenting at the same time the greatest interest; but the distance you have to trave. by either is enormous, while for those who post, the expense is great, and the inconvenience not much less, so wretchedly bad is the posting system in these districts.

I took another route—one which appears on the map to be a roundabout one, but which is in reality more pleasant and cheaper, as it avoids the enormous intricacy of scenery, character, and "sights," than the other By that route, and with the friendly aid of railroads, steam-boats, a small dose of ellwagen (of which always the less the better), and a little German, which, thanks either to knowledge, is not with these good-natured people a "dangerous thing," I found myself yesterday at Munich, having undergone scarcely any fatigue, having expended so little money that I am fairly astonished and, better than all, having been constantly delighted with every variety of interesting objects, including a glimpse of France, a temporary sojourn in Switzerland, and a journey through the most Bavarian part of Bavaria. If others do the same, they will not find reason for disappointment at the choice.

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Again taking the rail, a pleasant ride of nearly three hours through a very pretty country, up to a garden in its richness and picturesque variety, and conspired by, to a happiness, a thriving and contented people, brings you to the far-famed Baden-Baden, which is worth seeing, if only to note that, although nature has done everything for the place, making it picturesque and cheerful, yet there reigns over it a cold, almost cheerless air, in spite of its amusements, fine buildings, and splendid hotels. This is chiefly to be attributed to the evil example of the English visitors; too potential, unfortunately, with foreigners also, by which the society of a place honoured with their patronage becomes subjected by pride and ostentation, and is a locus of attraction to a crowd of slavish and fulsome EXTORTIONERS

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Again taking the rail, a pleasant ride of nearly three hours through a very pretty country, up to a garden in its richness and picturesque variety, and conspired by, to a happiness, a thriving and contented people, brings you to the far-famed Baden-Baden, which is worth seeing, if only to note that, although nature has done everything for the place, making it picturesque and cheerful, yet there reigns over it a cold, almost cheerless air, in spite of its amusements, fine buildings, and splendid hotels. This is chiefly to be attributed to the evil example of the English visitors; too potential, unfortunately, with foreigners also, by which the society of a place honoured with their patronage becomes subjected by pride and ostentation, and is a locus of attraction to a crowd of slavish and fulsome EXTORTIONERS

At Baden-Baden, you pay twice as much for your dinner, for instance, as you do elsewhere; in all other things in the same proportion; and it is a great mistake to suppose that they are any better. But, worse than all, is the substitution of a dashing swelling, gorgeous, genre scenery at every disagreeable, for that homely, friendly kindness with which I have met invariably in every country at the inns not frequented by the English, and which arises while you stay at the place, to regard you as almost a friend. For my part, I always seek, when it is possible, for an inn used solely by the natives; and I have never yet been disappointed, either as to the fare or as to the bill. I supped the other day the cheapest of this route. Arriving at Baden, not knowing the name of one of my sort of inns, and being unable to get in at the Three Kings (the best hotels are the victimising order), I took at random one, which, from the name, I divined might be good. It was No. 7 on the engraving list; and, I need hardly say that if you *are* to pay extravagantly for cold comfort, you may as well, at least have the elegance and abundance of a first-rate establishment. Well, it certainly was comfortable, with an appearance enough to tempt to consider it as first-rate; there was a waiter who spoke English, and always misunderstood it, too; there was a landlord who stalked about and smoked cigars, and received visitors; there was a landlady who had the

North Western, 139; Ditto, £10 (M. & B.), A., 9½; Ditto, £10 (M. & B.), C., 5; London and South Western, 89; Manchester, Buxton, and Matlock, 14; Gloucester, Midland, 114; Ditto, £40 Shares, 43½; Ditto, £20 Shares, 11½; Newcastle and Berwick, New, 72; North British, 26¾; Ditto, Half Shares, 13; Ditto, Quarters, 6½; Ditto Thirds, 18; North, Staffordshire, 9; Reading, Guildford, and Reigate, 7½; Scottish Central, 29½; Shrewsbury and Hereford, 14; South Eastern and Dover, 31¼; Ditto, No. 1, 19 xd; Ditto, No. 2, 12½ xd; Ditto, No. 3, 10½; Ditto, No. 4, 4; York and Newcastle, 34½; Ditto, Extension, 14; Ditto, Preference, 10½; Boulogne and Amiens, 13; Northern of France, 10½; Orleans and Bordeaux, 3¾ xi; Paris and Rouen, 30; British North American Joint Stock Bank, 44¾.

SATURDAY MORNING.—The Directors of the Bank of England made a step towards relaxation yesterday, by announcing that paper will be discounted for a term of 30 days to run, would be done at the minimum rate of 5½ per cent. The English Market was quiet, with a slightly upward tendency. Consols closed at 85½ to 86 for Money, and 86½ to ¾ for Account. India quoted at 258 to 260, upon the news from Calcutta having transpired. In the Foreign Market there was nothing of importance: and the principle topic of conversation in the Share Market was the result arrived at by the Liverpool deputation. The gentlemen from Liverpool may, however, spare themselves further surprise or trouble. The end sought will be arrived at by a more potent opposite in than a deputation, by the impracticability of finding either calls, labour, or material to carry out one half the schemes sanctioned by Parliament.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, SEPT 21.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

J. JOHNSTON, Liverpool, flour-dealer.

BANKRUPTS.

J. C VAUGHAN, Ratcheap, fruit-merchant. J. HYAMS, Jewry-street Aldgate, watch-manufacturer. E. SCOTT, Denbridge Wells, Kent, innkeeper. J. LEWIS, Preston-patch, Southampton, carpenter. J WOSPELL, High-street, Shoreditch, cabinet-maker. G HALL, Trowse Newton, Norfolk, builder. J. C. JACKSON, Newcastle-stock, Strand, and of Cour de Gulse, Calais, manufacturer of ornamental papers. W. EVANS, Derby, lamp-manufacturer. G. EMLEN, Sidney-place, Hackney-road, Middlesex, brewman. PETER Marshall to be Lieutenant; Lord Saltoun to be Cornet, the Hon. A. E. Harrison to be Chaplain.

LIEUTENANT, SEPT 22.

The undermentioned promotions have this day taken place, consequent upon the death of Vice Admiral Sir Charles Dashwood, K.C.B.:—

Vice Admiral of the Blue Sir Charles Bullen, K.C.B., K.C.H., to be Vice Admiral of the White Rear Admiral of the Red Edward Hawker to be Vice Admiral of the Blue

Rear Admiral of the White Sir William Beauchamp Proctor, Bart., to be Rear-Admiral of the Red

Rear-Admiral of the Blue Sir William Henry Dilcon, Knight, K.C.H., to be Rear-Admiral of the White

Captain John Pascoe to be Rear-Admiral of the Blue.

ADMIRALTY, SEPT. 24.

Corps of Royal Marines: In the Gazette of the 21st inst. notifying the appointment of Cadets Edward M'Arthur and Henry Howett to be Second Lieutenants, for commencement gentlemen was placed first by mistake.

A. TURNER, Hoddesdon, grocer.

BANKRUPTS.

T. K. THOMPSON, Great Tower street, wholesale grocer. B. STOCK, Margate, innkeeper. J ROSE, Great T wer street, grocer J. J. CRASKE Suffolk linen-draper J. W JYER, Mitre-street, Cheapside, dress-maker. W. T. NEWMAN, Wine, Innkeeper W. H. SYMES, Aston-under-Lyne, grocer [illegible] ND, Liverpool, drapers.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

W SHAW and SON, Dundee, merchants J. H CREIGH, Edinburgh, insurance broker W. and T. GRAHAM and Co., drapers, Glasgow. J. MACKAY and Co., Inverness, flour-dealers. J. and J. GLEGHORN, Edinburgh, wool-combers. A. M'GILVRAY, Paisley, baker.

BIRTHS.

On the 17th inst., the Marchioness of Blandford, of a daughter — On the 19th inst., the Countess of Mar, of a son — On the 16th inst., Mrs William Palmer, of a daughter — On the 17th inst., at Anerley, Norwood, M. s John Bloge, of a son.—On the 3 h inst., the lady of W Vesalius Pettigrew, Esq., of a daughter — On the 18th inst., the wife of the Rev Benjamin Frederick Smith, of a daughter.—At Lent Sheen, Surrey, Mrs Thomas Nettleship, of a son.—At Chilwell Hall, Notts, the wife of T. B. Charlton, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, Charles Campbe l M'Culloch, Esq., to Maria Louisa, eldest daughter of Richard Kirkman Lane Lay, —— At Kirby in Ashfield, Yorkshire, Henry Lofthouse [illegible] Lambert, —— Rev H. D Erskine and the [illegible] Rev. [illegible] Cockerell, Rector of Bolton-le-Moors, to Mary Anne, relict of William Blaney, Esq., ag d 83 —— On the 8th ult., at Maryborough, aged 112, Billy Adey, a remarkable character for some years ago, keep very well known by all on account of his having served as a sender of tracts. Deceased was a native of the Liberty, in Dublin. He was present at Lord Gardiner's riots in London, he was then a sergeant in the army. On the 16th inst., in Upper Kennington-lane, in her fifteenth year, of consumption, Mary Jane, the second and youngest daughter of Mr. Palmer, of Camberwell. Fine-street.—At 40 Queen Anne-street, Cavendish-square, aged 99. — At Brompton-crescent, Mrs. Lasking widow of the late Francis Lasking, Esq., of Halloway's Apparatus for Accending and Descending —— DINE PLANES on RAILWAYS. The beautiful OPTICAL EFFECTS undone an ENTIRELY NEW SERIES of DISSOLVING VIEWS. DIORAMIC SCENES and HYDRO-PNEUMATIC EXPERIMENTS, &c. &c. Admission, 1s; Schools 6d.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Last Week of the present Season and the Present Company. On MONDAY NEXT, SEPTEMBER 27th, will be produced with all its original splendour and effect, the Grand Equestrian Drama of THE CATARACT OF THE GANGES. with other select Entertainments Mr Batty, in addressing the fashionable assemblage on the occasion of his benefit during his engagement begs to inform his patrons that his Summer Season terminates on Saturday, October 2nd, and that the Winter Season of Astley's will commence on Monday, October 4th, and will be entirely new Dramatic Company Mr B has also much pleasure in adding that he intends in forming an engagement with Mr W. West, actor of the Theatres Royal Drury-Lane, under whose executive direction the vast productions of the Adelphi theatre will be placed, on Monday October 11th

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION

A LECTURE on the PHYSICAL PROPERTIES of a JET of STEAM is introduced in VENTILATION, &c., with Novel and Interesting Experiments by PROFESSOR BACHHOFFNER, daily at Three and Eight o'clock. LECTURE on CHEMISTRY with MUSICAL ILLUSTRATIONS, by Dr. RYAN, F.R.S., every Evening, at Eight o'clock, except Saturday. CHEMICAL LECTURES. The ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH worked. Among the WORKING MODELS, expanded the [illegible] HALLOWAY'S APPARATUS for Ascending and Descending DINE PLANES on RAILWAYS. The beautiful OPTICAL EFFECTS undone an ENTIRELY NEW SERIES of DISSOLVING VIEWS. DIORAMIC SCENES and HYDRO-PNEUMATIC EXPERIMENTS, &c. &c. Admission, 1s; Schools 6d.

WALHALLA.—Production of a Splendid New Series of TABLEAUX.—Mdme. WARTON will appear in her original personation of VENUS RISING FROM THE SEA, LIFE PICTURE, &c. &c.—Mdme. WARTON begs to inform her friends and the Public that she intends producing, on SUNDAY SEPTEMBER, 26th, A NIGHT WITH SHAKSPEARE, illustrated by a splendid series of Tableaux, Scenes, &c., selected the works of the immortal Bard; with New Appointments, Scenic Illusion, and the Original Music. A Morning Performance at Three o'clock every Day. Evening Performances at half-past Eight. Stalls, 3s.; Reserved Seats, 2s.; Promenade, 1s. Mdme Warton begs to inform the Public that the Proprietors have no connection with any Company or other Troop or Exhibition called the Walhalla, except that now open in Leicester-square London

COMMERCIAL ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.—The only [illegible] Telegraph in Great Britain which may be used by the Public without restriction, upon which terms Messrs. BREET & LITTLE are prepared to GRANT LICENCES for their Electric Telegraphic Conveyer —For Tickets to inspect apply to BREET & LITTLE, Farmer's Joint Stock Bank, London.

LAND and ESTATE OFFICES.—Messrs. MARSHALL and SMITH beg to notify that they are rearranging their Registers of Estates and Houses in this and country for sale or disposal, and that all communications will be duly favoured with particulars from parties having properties for disposal. M. and S. would also invite parties seeking for Residence or Investment to inspect their current Registers. (No charge for Registration.) 29, Regent-street, Waterloo-place.

COUNTY FIRE OFFICE, 50, REGENT-STREET. ESTABLISHED 1807.

It is respectfully notified to parties holding Policies in this Office, the renewals of which fall due at Michaelmas that the same should be paid on or before the 14th of October. The Receipts are at the last Office, and in the hands of the several Agents.

The Terms of the County Fire Office are highly advantageous to the Insured, and have secured to it a large share of public support and confidence. All claims are settled with promptitude and liberality. Full Particulars will be immediately furnished to parties applying personally or by post, to the Office, or to any of its Agents who are appointed in all the Cities and Towns of the United Kingdom. JOHN A BEAUMONT, Managing Director

EAGLE INSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that, pursuant to the Deed of Settlement, AN ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Proprietors of Ten or more Shares will be held at HARLEY'S NEW LONDON HOTEL, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars, on TUESDAY, the 19th day of OCTOBER next, at Twelve for One o'clock precisely, for the purpose of receiving the respective Accounts of the Company, and of Electing Four Directors in the room of Admiral Sir William Augustus Montagu, Sir Arthur Denman Croft, Bart., John Spurgin, M.D., William Upbrow, Esq., and One Auditor, in the room of Thomas Corbyn Sambrooke, Esq., who go out by rotation, but who are eligible to be re-elected: also to consider and declare a bonus to the assured and an increased dividend to the proprietors, as for the period of from seven to five years, to elect two new additional Directors, and the existing Board for life, and to approve such [illegible] regulations as may be necessary on another account, uniting with the Eagle Insurance Company

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PUBLICATIONS, &c.

LADIES' GAZETTE OF FASHION for OCTOBER, price 1s., contains 8 coloured PARIS FASHIONS, and important Autumn and Winter Dresses given in no other Work Four large Pages 70 Figures, Patterns of 20 new Wadding nes, Chudleigh's Jerseys 30 new Cloaks, Petasets, Mantels, Capes, &c., with descriptions, Robes, &c. Sent post free for 1s 6d —G. BERGER, Holywell-street, Strand, and all Booksellers and Newsmen

THE TEN SWEDISH SONGS sung by Jenny Lind are all in the PIANISTA for October, No. 65, for 1s. And the Two Songs sung by Jenny Lind are in No 60 with her Portrait, by Kenny Meadows 2 to 8s, 3s. each No. All the Eleven Songs are in No 77, for 2s. 6d. Russell's Twelve Songs, in Nos 72 and 76 for 2s. Pianista Office, 8 st of 67, Paternoster-row. Catalogues gratis

COINS of the ANCIENT ROMAN EMPERORS. History of the Succession of the Ancient Roman Emperors, with the Prices of their Coins, bearing Portraits, their Dates and Mottoes, is just published by P WHELAN, Dealer in Ancient Coins, 66, Strand, London, price 1s; by post, 1s 2d. Coins sent by post. Bought, Catalogued, &c.

TO LADIES WHO KNIT.—Will be published, on the 1st of October, the REGAL KNITTED COLLAR BOOK, with Illustrations. By the DRESSER ROGERS. Price 6d Collars, Cuffs, &c., favourable to appear in and simple in construction —London SIMPKIN, MARSHALL, and Co., and DRESSER ROGERS, 10., 8 Newark To be had of all Berlin Wool Dealers

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BUY YOUR WEDDING RING AT 33, LUDGATE HILL.

PURE ST JULIEN CLARET, 28s. per Dozen; Pints, 18s.; imported direct by HEDGES and BUTLER, 155, Regent-street, can be confidently recommended. Also some superior Gordon Chateau Sherry 36s per Dozen On the receipt of a Post-office Order, or reference, will be immediately forwarded

CURRALL and SON, Importers of COGNAC BRANDY, of the highest quality; choice Old Pale at 60s., an i Brown at 48s. per Dozen Bottles, Reputation Brandies at 42s and 36s per Gallon. Pale High-flavoured Sherry at 36s per Dozen. 35, Cornhill, and 19, Regent-street West.

ORNAMENTS for the DRAWING-ROOM, LIBRARY, and DINING-ROOM, Consisting of Ormolu and Vases, Figures, Groups, Candelabras Inkstands, Obelisks, Paper-weights, Beautiful Inlaid Tables, &c. Imported and Manufactured by M. TENNANT, 149, Strand, London His has also received some Fine Specimens of Marble, which are now Exhibiting, and will be sold at a Small Advance on Cost prices.

THREE SPLENDID DOUBLE-ACTION HARPS, by First-rate Makers (nearly new) TO BE SOLD, at a Great Sacrifice —Any Lady or Gentleman wishing to purchase a Superior Instrument, will find this a most unusual opportunity To be seen at Mr WILCOCKES, 61, London road, Southwark

PIANOFORTES.—The cheapest house in London to purchase these first-class instruments is at 71, FURLEIGH'S manufactory, 28, King Wi—street, London-bridge H. T. having completed a extensive alterations, begs his friends to view his splendid stock of PIANOS, which is now to be sold for any money, and at about half the price charged by them H. T.'s much admired Piccolos, each price £35. Old Instruments taken in exchange 70, KIEN, 28, King William-street, London-bridge

DANCING TAUGHT, in the most fashionable style, by MR. WILLIAMS, 41, Brewer-street, Golden Square Lessons to the Polka, Cellarius Valse, and Valse à Deux Temps, at all hours, to Ladies and Gentlemen of any age, winning privacy and expedition. An Evening Class on Monday and Friday. Terms may be had on application as above.

MENIER'S FRENCH CHOCOLATE, from its Nourishing and Digestive properties, has attained a consumption exceeding 1,000,000lbs annually, and is acknowledged, since 1815, as the most valuable Aliment for Breakfast. CHOCOLAT MENIER may always be purchased in London, at Messrs DAKIN and CO., 1, St Paul's Churchyard; Messrs. BELLAMY and HUTCHINSON, Regent-street, and all the most respectable Tea-Dealers and Confectioners to London and in the United Kingdom.

DEVONSHIRE SILVER, PLATE and JEWELLERY Manufactured from Silver raised at Combmartin Mine, Devon, by H Ellis 14, Wormwood-street, Bishopsgate-street, LONDON.—Brooches, from 8s. 6d. upwards, forwarded by Post to any part of [illegible]

JONES'S £4 4s. SILVER LEVER WATCHES are selling at 2, Royal Exchange, 338, Strand, corner of Wellington-street. They contain numerous improvement, and are warranted not to vary more than half a minute per week The great success of these first-rate silver watches already, either of the Seven manufactures, or any other house. On receipt of a Post-Office Order, payable to JOHN JONES for £4 4s., one will be sent free.—Read Jones's Sketch of Watchwork, sent free for a Twopenny Stamp.

WATCHES and CLOCKS.—A Pamphlet, explaining the various Construction and the advantages of each, with a List of Prices, will be forwarded, Gratis, by post, if applied for by a post-paid letter T. COX SAVORY and CO., Goldsmiths, Watchmakers, &c., 47, Cornhill (seven doors from Gracechurch-street), London.

ORNAMENTAL CLOCKS.—Recently received from Paris, an unusua large variety of FOURTEEN-DAY CLOCKS, to strike the hours and half-hours, in Ormolu, Marble, and China. The designs are Pastoral and Historical, and include the Marriage of Louis XIV. and the Death of Louis XIV. The price is four, five, and seven guineas each, and upwards A. B. SAVORY and SONS, 9, Cornhill, London, opposite the Statue of the Duke of Wellington.

MUSICAL BOXES.—A large stock of the first quality, playing upwards of 600 airs, overtures, &c., including selections from the works of the following eminent composers:—Mozart, Rossini, Beethoven, Auber, Strauss, &c. &c. Catalogues for Musical Boxes, and Musical Snuff-boxes, may be had gratis of T. COX SAVORY and CO., Watchmakers, &c., 47, Cornhill (seven doors from Gracechurch-street), London.

SILVER PLATE, New and Second-hand.—T. COX SAVORY and Co's Pamphlet of Prices, with outlines, may be had gratis, or will be sent free if applied for by a paid letter. The contents are the prices, weights, and patterns of new and second-hand silver tea-spoons and forks, new and second-hand Tea and Coffee Services, Wall-pieces, Silver-plated Goods, the new plated on white metal, spoons and Forks, Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Gold Neck Chains and Jewellery

T. COX SAVORY and Co., 47, Cornhill, (seven doors from Gracechurch-street)

SILVER TEA SERVICES, of New Patterns.—A. B. SAVORY and SONS, Working Silversmiths, 9, Cornhill, London, beg to announce, respectfully inform their customers that they have recently finished a few handsome Tea Services, with the most improved shape, and that they are sold at moderate prices (Under consideration) in the trade

Urbridge Pattern.			Thalia Pattern.		
Strong Silver Tea-pot	£10 18	0	Silver Tea-pots	£13	0
Ditto Cream-jugs	2 14	0	Ditto Cream-jugs	3	0
Ditto Cream-jug	1 10	6	Ditto Cream-ewer	3	3
Ditto Coffee-pot	14 10	0	Ditto Coffee-pot	16	17
Complete	£36 13	6	Complete	£42	10

A variety of upwards of 50 Silver Tea and Coffee Services can be seen in the show-room and, on application, the illustrated price current, containing [illegible] s, with the weights and prices of every article in Silver and Plated Goods, sent free to any part of England, India, or the Colonies. Drawback on silver plate exported, 1s. 6d. per oz.

CAUTION.—LESSONS in MILLINERY and DRESS-MAKING.—MRS. HOWELL, of 38, Mortimer-street, Cavendish-square, Professor of the Art of Dress-making in a Series of Lessons, begs to inform the Public [illegible] Pupils, that she has no connection with any establishment in any other part of London, assuming the name, but continues to give instruction as heretofore, at 38, where she has carried it on for years, in Cutting, Fitting, and Making Dresses, Mantles, Riding Habits, Pelisses, Children's Dresses, Apprentices, and Improvers Wanted —Millinery Rooms.—Paper Models

ELASTIC SURGICAL STOCKINGS and KNEE CAPS, of a new fabric, for VARICOSE VEINS, Weakness, &c., introduced and manufactured by POPE and PLANTE, 4, Waterloo-place, Pall Mall, Sterling a moderate and uniform compression, and are drawn on like an ordinary stocking. They support the limb and ligaments, restore muscle, yields a permanent and beneficial support. They are patronised by the most eminent Surgeons in the Kingdom for assistance in the healing of the ulcerous sore, and are strongly recommended for moisture. To be had on application, and the articles sent by post.

TENDER and CUTLERY WAREHOUSE.—Families furnishing may effect a great saving by purchasing at R. and J. SLACK'S Old Established Ironmongery Warehouse, where is always on sale an immense stock of Fenders, Fire-irons, Stoves, Kitchen Range, Tea Trays, Urns, Kettles, Tea and Coffee Pots, Dish Covers, &c., all marked in plain figures, and at the lowest possible prices. Books of Drawings and Prices GRATIS, or sent Post Free. Established, 1818. R. and J. SLACK, 336, Strand, opposite Somerset House.

WINDOW BLINDS.—TYLOR and PACE, Window-blind Manufacturers, 3, Queen-street, Cheapside, are manufacturing Venetian Blinds of the best description, painted of any shade, and fitted with lines, &c., complete at 8d per square foot; Mahogany and Walnut Ditto, 1s per foot; Ditto, with Rollers, for Stable purposes, 6d per foot; Spring Blinds, 1s 6d per foot; Transparent Blinds, 1s per foot; Rollers Patterns, 1s 6d per foot; Cornices, Poles, Rings, Brackets, &c., at the lowest prices for Ready Money. Patterns and Prices sent free by post.

"APPLY TO HUNT AND LITHGOW!!"

TEA and PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.—An explains relish for [illegible], Steaks, Chops, Gravies, Meat, Game, &c., and for flavouring Soups, Stews, Hashes, Fish, Sauces, &c. Improved Cayenne Pepper, and Sauces, and is commended by the Faculty —Sold by the Proprietors, Lea and Perrins, 6, Vere-street, Oxford-street, London, and by Grocers and Oilmen generally. Ask for Lea and Perrins' Sauce, and beware of Worcestershire Sauce and Imitations, which are now [illegible] Sauce, and the Signature of the Proprietors, Lea and Perrins, on every Bottle, and Label.

CLARE'S PATENT MORTAR LAMPS, SIXPENCE EACH.—Families residing in the country can have sent them from the Manufactory a case containing Twenty-three Boxes of Lamp Mortars and One Japanned Mortar Lamp or Twenty-four Boxes of Mortars without the Lamp, for a Post-office Order of 14s, [illegible] Miller Clarke 55, Albany street, Regent's-park

NEW PATENT OIL.—G. M. CLARKE begs respectfully to call the attention of the Nobility, Gentry, and Public to his NEW ALBANY OIL, price 5s. 6d. per gallon. This Oil will be found superior to any recent sperm, at little more than half the cost. It will burn in any lamp, is very pure, free from smell, from all acid, and will not corrupt in any climate. It will not require half the cleaning of any other, and warranted never to injure the lamps Can be [illegible] any of the Patentees' Lamps, and Albany Street, Regent's-park. Sold in the Country at the Railway Stations, on the Government Stamp. Price 1s 6d and 3s. 6d., quarts 2s. 6d. Sold by all Perfumers and Chemists

ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL.—For the Growth, Preservation, and for beautifying the Human Hair.—Price 3s. 6d., 7s., family size (equal to four small) 10s. 6d., and 21s. Sold that size, 21s. per bottle.—ROWLAND'S KALYDOR, for improving and beautifying the skin and complexion, 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle. ROWLAND'S ODONTO, or Pearl Dentifrice, for Preserving and Beautifying the Teeth Price 2s. 9d. per box Beware of spurious imitations Some are offered under the supplied name of ROWLAND.

wrapper, with their signature at the foot, in red ink, thus, "A ROWLAND and SON." Sold by [illegible]

FOUR FIRES FOR ONE PENNY!!! by EDWARDS'S PATENT FIREWOOD.—It lights instantly, and saves money time, and trouble Sold by all wood and coal dealers, Ironmongers, and Oilmen, in packets at 2d. and 4d. each, and by the dozen at a great reduction. Sole Proprietor, Thomas Stevenson, No. 18, Wharf-road, City.

GERMANY.—"BAZENDON CASTLE, Sept. 14, 1847. "To Mr CABBURN, "Meadenburg schwerin "SIR.—For some years past the Grand Duke has, when suffering from an attack of gout, always had recourse to your Do., and at all times finds it most relief. Therefore, to ensure us being secure, the Duke has ordered you will send some without delay, one [illegible] bottles, and, for reference, also [illegible] Is to suit, beg Hyde Park Corner

5, RICHTER.'

Ask for Cabburn's Oil, for the Cure of Rheumatism, Sore Throat, Spinal Affection, Contraction, and Pains of the Limbs, The Colonies, &c., which may be had, the oil in bottles, at 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., and 22s., at Mr. Cabburn's Dispensary, No. 1, King's Cross; and of all respectable Patent Medicine Vendors.

SKETCH FROM THE SALE OF SHAKESPERE'S HOUSE, AT THE AUCTION MART, SEPT. 16, 1847.

SALE OF SHAKESPERE'S HOUSE.

This characteristic Sketch of the anxious company at the Auction Mart, on Thursday week, will commemorate a very interesting scene—the Sale of the Birth-place of our great Dramatic Poet, whom

Neither man, nor muse, can praise too much.

Last week, we gave an outline of the proceedings. Amongst those in the room were Sir F. Madden, Keeper of the MSS. in the British Museum; Mr. Amyot, Chairman of the London Committee; Dr. Thomson, Chairman of the Stratford Committee; Mr. P. Cunningham and Mr. Sheldon, Treasurers of the Committees of London and Stratford; Mr. Wilkes; Mr. Payne Collier, Chairman of the General Meeting of Subscribers; Mr. Flower, Mr. Charles Knight, Mr. Butterworth, Mr. Halliwell, many members of the Shakespere Society, and most of the resident members of the Committees interested in the subject.

The conditions of sale having been read, an offer of £1500 was then made, which was immediately advanced upon to £2000, by Mr. Butler, of Clapton. £2100 were then offered; and, after a slight pause, the following offer, on the part of the Stratford and London Shakespere Committee, organised for the purchase of Shakespere's House, was placed in the hands of Mr. Robins, by Mr. Peter Cunningham:—

PARIS FASHIONS FOR OCTOBER.

Sept. 16, 1847.—To Mr. Robins.—Sir: We, the undersigned, deputed by the united Committees of Stratford and London for raising subscriptions for the purchase of Shakespere's House, hereby offer a bidding of £3000. The Committees having purchased another property, which really constitutes an integral portion of Shakespere's House, have expended a considerable part of the amount already raised by public contribution; but, looking at the duty imposed upon them in undertaking to represent the feeling of the nation, they have come to the resolution of making this large and liberal offer for the property now on sale, without regard to the funds which they at present command, in the confidence that the justice of the public will eventually discharge the Committees from the individual responsibility which they thus incur.—(Signed) T. Amyot, Chairman of the Committe of London: Thomas Thomson, Chairman of the Stratford Committee; Peter Cunningham, Treasurer of the London Committee; W. Sheldon, Treasurer of the Stratford Committee.

The Committee had, in good taste, confided the tendering of their offer to the son of a Poet. This was well-timed and graceful.

Mr. Robins having read the offer aloud, and announced the intention of the Trustee to forego his privilege of bidding for the property, inquired if any one would offer a larger sum. After some unseemly interruption, there was a breathless silence—the usual "Once, twice, thrice"—a rap was heard—then, a loud, hearty, and prolonged cheer—"One cheer more," and "A cheer for Amyot," the property having been knocked down to Messrs. Amyot and Co for £3000; the Stratford and London Committee being declared the purchasers.

The five Visitors' Books of Autographs were next sold to Mr. C. S. Butler, of Upper Clapton, for £73 10s. The same gentleman was the purchaser of an oak coffre, for 20 guineas; and a carved cabinet for 10 guineas. Two portraits of Shakespere (unauthorised) brought five guineas each; and a carved chair seven guineas. A life-size bust of Shakespere (from the bust in Stratford Church), and a copy of the church register, tracing the family from their first settlement at Stratford, fetched 35s. Two articles carved from the Poet's mulberry-tree, cut down at New-place, with their authenticity attested by Mr. Sharpe, the carver, occasioned some competition: one of these memorials, a small bust of Shakespere, sold for eighteen guineas; and the other, a spectacle case, fifteen guineas. Such were the most interesting proceedings after the sale of the House in Henley-street. By the latter purchase, the Committee exceeded the sum then in hand by about £2000; but, so completely have they represented the national feeling by the zeal they have shown in preserving the birth-place of Shakespere for the country of his glories, that there is no doubt the public will come forward and supply the deficiency. Many persons have held back their subscriptions on the supposition that a large sum raised before the completion of the purchase would increase the expectation of the owners, and render the property more difficult to obtain, but now the amount is actually known that objection is removed.

We are happy to learn that the subscription proceeds well; and the Committee hope that, in addition to their being enabled by the public to meet the above payment, they will also raise a fund for founding a "Shakespere College" at Stratford, as a happy home and haven for decayed dramatists.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR OCTOBER.

It is scarcely possible yet to speak of the Winter Fashions; the rain and rough weather having led to the Summer *toilettes* being laid aside, without any positive novelties appearing in their place. Nevertheless, there are a variety of new articles, which have been invented with a view to their adoption for the Winter.

At Paris, the *capottes* are of taffeta, simply trimmed. The round *calottes* are worn in the morning promenade. The *toiles de Chine*, or *de Lahore*, are in favour; but China crape shawls are more worn. For the promenade, robes of *taffeta Royal* and *bleu Joinville*, with high *corsage*; with *Brandebourg* to match, are in request. Close *Redingotes*, with plaited muslin or lace trimming, and *demi-large* sleeves, are worn; as are, also, *aiguillettes* and worked buttons; and lace is in high favour.

The costumes which we have engraved, are a *chapeau de paille de riz*, with flattened velvet flowers; China crape shawl; and striped taffeta robe.

Extraordinary Tree.—During a late heavy storm a portion of the famed lime tree at Neustadt, in Wurtemberg, was blown down by the wind which prevailed. This tree, which was planted more than five hundred years ago, is thirty-six feet in circumference at the base, and the twelve main branches of this gigantic trunk were as thick as oak trees, being more than six feet in circumference. These twelve branches, thickly covered with foliage, formed a circumference of 450 feet, and rested upon 115 props, which, since the year 1554, were for the most part set up by noblemen, bishops, and other persons of distinction. The trunk of this once majestic tree is now standing a mournful wreck of its ancient beauty.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 283.—Vol. XI.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1847. [Sixpence.

COMMERCIAL CONSCIENCE.

N Cromwell having to organise the forces of Parliament, he was obliged to meet the spirit of chivalrous loyalty which animated the Cavaliers by another moral force which should be equal to it; he found it in religious enthusiasm, and a strong earnestness in the cause: your tipplers, and broken retainers, and such losels, said the sagacious Brewer, are no match for gentlemen bound together by the sentiment of honour; "we must raise men who have some conscience of what they do." In many respects, it is to be wished that a "conscience of what they do" were more frequently to be found; it is required for other things besides regiments of Ironsides.

A conscience of what they did, for instance, can hardly have been possessed by the proprietors of the *Cricket* steamer, who went on pocketing the gains of the speculation long after they must have known that every day they were risking the lives of thousands. They knew that the hours of toil forced from their servants were excessive beyond physical endurance; that warnings of danger had been given; that men had quitted their employ rather than encounter that peril, till, at last, their vessels were worked by men perfectly ignorant and reckless of the consequences of their actions, either to their own lives or those of others. All this may have been mere carelessness, and not a cool calculation of a certain profit to be made by a certain course of action; it was, perhaps, merely so much capital "embarked" in a speculation, the management made over to agents and servants, and everything else left to take its chance. The last supposition being the least bad of the two, charity should adopt it; but the consequences are just as fatal to the public as if a certain number of explosions had been reckoned upon as a set-off against so much per cent. profit on the capital. It is precisely this want of thought or care in the movers of such undertakings as the cheap steamers, that is so mischievous; and it is to be regretted that, when a catastrophe happens, the punishment can only reach the subordinates, the mere instruments of the system. That the engineer of the *Cricket* should be convicted of Manslaughter was inevitable after the evidence on the inquest. But is there no blame to his employers? If they knew the facts revealed on the enquiry—of inordinately prolonged hours of toil—of men fainting with fatigue—of all the lax attention and badly discharged duties that such a state of things involves—they are responsible for the result, even if all their material machinery was quite perfect. If their profits allowed it, they should have had more men and better ones; if then the gains did not allow the scheme to be worked efficiently, the sooner it was abandoned the better. If, content with their returns, the Company went on careless of the details of its management, till roused by this horrible accident, then it is guilty of what has occurred; and it is only by a defect of the English law—not the want of a settled conviction in the English public—that it escapes proper punishment. We have before stated, and again repeat, that nothing but making public Companies of this kind responsible for the damage they may do to life and limb by neglect, will work any change for the better. Proper compensation to the wounded, and to those dependent on the killed, would touch Directors and Shareholders in the only part where they are capable of any feeling—the pocket. The sacrifice of some driver or engineman to the vengeance of the law, is made with perfect indifference—the philosophy with which people bear the misfortunes of others being proverbial. A diminished dividend would be quite a different matter. If it did nothing else it would excite attention, thought; the want of which, rather than absolute callousness, causes half the misery of the world. Men absorbed in active pursuits do not see half the consequences of their own acts; they do just what the opinion of the society amidst which they live permits them to do, quite unconscious that anything more or different is required from them. The merchant brothers, in Keats's version of Boccacio's tale, are the types of an immense class; they sit, surrounded by their wealth, unthinking what miseries its creation inflicted on the slave toiling in the mine, and the pearl-diver for them descending to the shark:

> Easy themselves, they turned an easy wheel,
> That set sharp racks at work to pinch and peel.

It was a want of "conscience in what they did," either callousness or carelessness, that allowed the wild system of management on board the *Cricket* to go on so long. Such mismanagement is unfortunately rendered more easy, by the total ignorance of the mass of the public of what is necessary to their own safety, and their rage for cheapness. The latter amounts to a passion, and converts them into supporters of any scheme that promises something impossible for an incredible price.

This laxity of "conscience," which cannot be safely encouraged, is showing itself in other quarters; and, as it is principally among the conductors of large branches of industry, it is to be presumed there is something in the competition of capital as grinding in its effects as the competition of labour. Cheapness is the great object; and if that cannot be really effected, the semblance of cheapness—the last giving birth to downright swindling and fraud, which are beginning to sully the reputation of English commerce. Half of the dealings of mankind are carried on on trust—the purchaser takes for granted that the ware is what it professes to be: life would be too short if we were compelled perpetually to test and analyze. For a considerable time every gold coin that passed from hand to hand was weighed; every one can remember the inconvenience. A similar feeling of distrust is excited when articles are found to be other than they seem. By the revelations made during a controversy among the drapers, it appears that some manufacturers are in the habit of marking bales of goods as containing one hundred yards, when there are really only eighty-nine, or some other deficient quantity. The manufacturer taxed with the fraud says he is instructed to do it by the "wholesale house" that employs him. The manufacturer, we apprehend, can allege nothing in his defence but that others do the same—the old bad excuse

POLITICAL DEMONSTRATION IN FLORENCE.—(PALAIS PITTI.)—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

that brings us again to the want of conscience, the sense of the clear right and wrong of the matter. Where does the loss of the fraud fall? The "house" does not pay for the spinning or weaving of a hundred yards, when it knows there is much less; the retailer can at the utmost be cheated but once, and at the next purchase will give but the price of the real quantity. What is the use of the wretched swindle? We fear it finds more success in the foreign market, where it used to be the boast of English merchants that their marks on every bale were received as the most secure of warrants. Are we destroying this great mercantile faith, and descending to be tricksters? The foreigner may be cheated longer than the home dealer, but the consequence of the deception to the country at large is even more fatal than when practised within our own borders. When we held almost all the markets of the world, we could perhaps have been dishonest with some degree of impunity; but when many other nations produce, as well and cheaply as ourselves, the dishonesty is perilous. It becomes the great producing interests, more than any other, to bestir themselves in this matter; let them refuse to be parties to such an act as stamping a lie on their bales of merchandise. However sanctioned by custom, it is nothing else; if it do not deceive it is useless. If there be needy houses, and men who can only stand by the aid of such practices, let them be driven from the trade by the impossibility of finding abettors; if it continue possible to find them, so much the worse for the country at large.

There is another sort of deception much more common; and, as the fraud is less direct, more easily passed over. And yet it is a fraud, with all the effects of one. Articles are made at a price so absurdly disproportioned to what it is possible to supply them for in a really serviceable condition, that "conscience" has evidently gone to sleep in those who manufacture them. The journals have lately spoken of muskets shown at the Exposition at Brussels, complete, for five and six shillings each; we fear their brethren have ere now been produced at Birmingham. It is said that these arms are made for the African market—a phrase which disguises the real fact, that they are constructed purposely to deceive the ignorant—no European, of course, could be taken in by them. So poor Quashee, on the coast, having sold his son for one of these villanous pieces and a red night-cap, is blown out of existence the second or third time he discharges it. But the slaver has paid the manufacturer for so much goods for the "African Market," and, both pocketing their profits, think the transaction a matter of course; the amount of additional misery they have brought into the world never troubles them. And the same principle runs through a whole world of production, in which the articles are not the things they profess to be, but merely the semblance of them. The "conscience" of the work is wanting. It is in this respect that the love of cheapness in the community has re-acted on the manufacturers; the public likes to be cheated with show and pretence, and they are gratified. So they rush on board *Cricket* steamers, to be carried a couple of miles for a halfpenny, or rather for the chance of being carried it. They make the fortune of any trader who can persuade them that his goods are going at a "awful sacrifice." What less sheer cheating in the world than might be expected, there is an enormous deal of delusion not far removed from it. Mere cheating is somehow discovered, and don't pay for any length of time; but delusion spreads and lives, one kind serving to keep up another. Conscience is equally wanting to them all. Another large chapter might be added to this subject from that class of misfortunes, and even crimes, caused by the want of conscience displayed in regulating the amount of wages of labour. The question is never what is the worth of the work, but how many can be got to do it for the minimum? The Post-office is perpetually robbed in consequence of the operation of this system; there is no counterbalance in the amount of wages to the force of temptation and opportunity. It is the same in private undertakings. In trades and governments alike the virtues and talents of humanity are expected for what will barely support life; and, of course, the virtues and talents are always assumed, the singularity being that people are satisfied with the assumption, hugging themselves with the idea of what a deal they are getting for their money. In a police case, the other day, it appeared that a London tradesman has been robbed of £300 a year, for two years, by a youth to whom he paid six shillings and sixpence a week. Six shillings a week wages—six pounds a week, on an average, stolen. How could honesty be expected in the midst of money circulating around him, from a boy retained on such a wretched pittance? But plenty of others could have stolen, too, unless the employer had lighted on a rare exception. It is always forgotten that such exceptions are not to be attracted by the prospect of six shillings a week. Here again is a "conscience of what they do" desirable in the trading world.

POPULAR DEMONSTRATION AT FLORENCE.

THE scene engraved upon the preceding page presents a strange contrast with the recently perturbed aspect of Italian affairs. The proceedings are thus described in the *Journal des Débats*:

"The great popular demonstration, which took place at Florence on the 12th, passed off admirably. It commenced at twelve o'clock, in front of the Palace Pitti, the customary residence of the Grand Duke of Tuscany. The object of it was to thank that Prince once again for the institution of the National Guard. Numerous deputations, sent from the principal towns and localities of Tuscany, took part in the proceedings. A summer sun shone on the meeting, which was composed of at least 50,000 persons, of all ranks, divided into brigades, and marching in the most perfect order, preceded by music and banners, on which were inscribed 'Long live Leopold I.'—'Long live Pius IX.!'—'The Customs' Association for ever!' &c. The Tuscan colours, generally speaking, were in the majority; but the Italian tricolore were borne in preference by the deputations of Leghorn and Pisa. These colours are those of the constant Chaplain Republican red white, and green. To avoid all dissension, it had been agreed that the yellow colour, in honour of the Pope, should be added to all the flags, and serve as a sign of union between the different banners. On the arrival of the first flag on the Place of the Palace Pitti, the Grand Duke, surrounded by all his family, including the reigning Grand Duchess, advanced on the grand balcony, wearing the uniform of St. Stephen. The Princes were attired in the Tuscan colours. The assembled multitude then commenced to file off before the Grand Ducal party; and there passed in succession the municipal body of Florence, the officers of the troops on foot and on horseback; deputations of all the religious orders of Tuscany Capuchins, Augustins, Franciscans—all in costume, and preceded by different flags. There came afterwards the representatives of all the great towns of the Grand Duchy, of all the provinces, of all the foreign nations residing at Florence, with their respective flags. An immense shout, in honour of the Grand Duke, was given by these thousands of persons, and it lasted several minutes. It was, we are told, a magnificent and touching spectacle to see this crowd obeying one impression and expressing one sentiment; to which the Grand Duke and his family replied by waving pocket-handkerchiefs, and affectionately saluting the people, which redoubled the enthusiasm. The gigantic *cortège* did not take less than three hours in passing before the Grand Duke Everything went off with admirable order. Notwithstanding the immense crowd and the general enthusiasm, not a dissension took place between the numerous deputations, not a theft was committed, not a drunken man was seen! Nor was a cry hostile to any Power uttered. In the evening, all Florence was illuminated; the Pitti Palace shining with a thousand lights."

On the day after the festivities, the Grand Duke issued a decree, indicating "paternal satisfaction and gratitude"

THE "GREAT BRITAIN" STEAMER.—This vessel has been towed out of the Prince's Dock Basin, Liverpool, and conveyed to the Coburg Dock, on the south side of which she is now floating. The repairs she has undergone have proved thoroughly effectual in preventing leakage, the quantity of water made up to this time being scarcely perceptible. No orders have yet been given as to when and in what she is to be taken for the alteration or restoration of the machinery and fittings. The agents have not yet received any directions as to the sale of the vessel.

ELECTION EXPENSES.—The publicans' bills of charges sent in to the Newcastle Conservatives since the late contested elections, are said to amount to £3000. On the polling day alone, 6000 persons are said to have breakfasted at Mr. Hodgson's (the Tory candidate) expense, being nearly four times the number of persons that voted in his favour. The total number charged for as having breakfasted, dined, and supped, during the day of the poll, is 14,000, or nine meals per vote!

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

PARISIANA.

PARIS, September 28.

(From our own Correspondent.)

During the last few days, all the Royal Family have been away from Paris; on the 24th, the Marquise and Marchioness of Normanby set out for Chantilly, where they will remain until after the races; everything, in short, seems to betray a temporary respite in the diplomatic activity of our metropolis; and there is, meanwhile, such a dearth of the events of last week has been a pastoral letter of the Archbishop of Paris, ordering prayers to be put up for Pius IX. In the absence of events of more stirring interest, we have accounts of the military festivities at Compiègne. On Wednesday last, the King and Royal Family drove out to witness a sham attack upon the farm of Corbeaulieu, where they partook of a collation when the skirmish was over. On Thursday, the Persian Ambassador was formally presented to the Majesty, which ceremony is said to have given way to a rather absurd circumstance. According to the Persian fashion, his Excellency is not in the habit of wearing stockings, and his bare legs being considered an inadmissible breach of etiquette, the Civil List sent him a present of red-striped cotton hose, to qualify him for appearing in the Royal presence. He is what it may, he pronounced a most poetic address to the King, setting forth, "How his Sovereign, whose power was that of the constellation of Saturn, and whose empire reaches to heaven, had charged him with the signal mission of laying the homage of his Imperial friendship before the King of the French, the sublime image of the sun, in the august threshold of his Imperial grandeur." His Excellency next delivered into the King's hands an autograph letter of his Sovereign, with a miniature portrait of the Schah, richly set, and the Insignia of the Persian Orders of the Sun and the Lion, conferred by Si e Asiatic Monarch upon his Majesty Louis Philippe. He then retired, and was conducted to the apartments of the Queen, where all the Princesses were assembled, with the Count of Paris among them. After presenting his homage to her Majesty, he tendered her rich presents of jewels, Cashmeres, and the finest Persian stuffs; and to the Count of Paris he offered some Persian guns, enclosed in splendid cases. We are assured that the King has conferred the Grand Order of the Lion of Honour upon the Schah of Persia, and that the Ambassador himself has been made a member of the same Order.

A grand reviewing of all the troops on the 24th, was the last episode of the Royal visit to Compiègne; his Majesty having left for St. Cloud on the 26th, in company of the Princes and Princesses, and the equipages alone of the Duke and Duchess of Nemours. It was observed that, during the whole holidays of the Court at Compiègne, the Duchess of Orleans did not attend any of the theatrical representations, nor, indeed, appear in public, unless on the rare occasions when her presence was strictly necessary.

It has been equally remarked that General Fox was the object of the most officious attentions on the part of M. Guizot and the Russian General, Baron Medem, was treated by him with a designed coldness. Now the Camp of Compiègne is broken up; but it does not appear that the Duke of Nemours is to accompany to Algeria the new Governor-General, which will, no doubt, create some sensation, as it confers a dignity which did not legally exist in our military hierarchy. By this ordonnance, dated St Cloud, the 26th, the Duke of Dalmatia is nominated *Marshal-General of France*. To have done with all the rumours and reports bearing upon politics, I will add that several European and American States are said to have accredited residents at the Court of Queen Pomare, at Tahiti; and that Admiral Deciès, it is affirmed, has been commissioned, on his return from China, to visit the Queen of Madagascar, and use his personal influence with her, in order to bring about a friendly solution to the differences between her Majesty and our Government. General Prim left Paris on Friday, for Madrid. His friend, Brigadier Amedée, at present in our metropolis, has equally obtained a passport to return to Spain. In a previous letter, I had told you of 12,000 muskets, which were stated to have been offered to Pius IX. Now the *Union Monarchique* informs us that this was not a generosity of our Government; but merely a private speculation, under the patronage of our Cabinet—a smart invention to turn to good profit 12,000 superfluous guns, which have been declined, of course, by his Holiness, thanks to their European renown.

New accounts have reached us of the late fire at Rochefort, and one cannot help perceiving in this unfortunate occurrence a curious resemblance with the conflagration at Toulon two years ago. It is in the offices of the Control Department that the fire broke out, and all the records and registers of the Administration were the first prey to the flames

Prince Napoleon Bonaparte, the son of the ex-King of Westphalia, arrived in Paris on Thursday. Prince Jerome himself is shortly expected to join him; but both of them are only authorised to make a temporary sojourn in our metropolis.

Frederic Soulié, the author of the "Mémoires du Diable," and one of the most popular novel-writers of the present school, died on the 23rd, in his forty-eighth year, after a long illness, at Bievres, near Paris. A funeral service was performed for him yesterday, at the church of St. Elizabeth, which was crowded with the friends of the deceased and all the literary characters of the day. After the pall was held by MM. Victor Hugo, Baron Taylor, Saintine, and Balzac. After the ceremony the remains were removed for interment to the Pere Lachaise, where Victor Hugo pronounced a funeral oration over the tomb

If we are to believe in the assertions of the *Constitutionnel* Mdlle. Delmay has, for some days past, been relieved from her secret confinement, and is even shortly to be set at liberty. Her long-expected trial, which is to take place in the Assize Court, is, however, still delayed, in consequence of the non-arrival of the witnesses from Algeria, to which she is indebted, it is said, for the change in her position. It was rumoured that certain speculators had proposed to her a considerable sum to allow the whole of her correspondence with the late Duke to be published. This offer she at first absolutely rejected; but, the desire to explain her conduct must be exceedingly strong in her mind, and it is far from unlikely that she may alter her decision. It is also affirmed that two persons have sent in an offer of marriage to the prisoner.

The Lyons papers have given intelligence that a suspension bridge of a new species has been recently invented by a speculator, who is now planning a still more wondrous achievement. In the neighbourhood of the Wood of La Fête d'Or, there is a pavilion erected on the banks of the Rhone, from which rope extends to a distance of about a hundred yards, where its extremity is fixed in the ground, and small waggons are made to rush down this aërial path, by means of pulleys rolling on the ropes. The success of this pleasure contrivance was so complete as to suggest the idea of connecting by a similar bridge the hill of La Croix Rousse and the Brotteaux, a new suburb on the opposite bank of the Rhone. The difference between the levels of these two points is upwards of 200 feet, and they are some 18,000 feet distant from one another. According to our Lyons contemporaries, the project is as serious as possible. The sites of the two stations are already specified, and the contemplated bridge is spoken of as though it were already constructed. It is to be strong enough to carry goods, as well as passengers. An omnibus, with eight seats, will run over the distance; and, at the station on the Croix Rousse, there will be established a steam-engine for the purpose of bringing into play a windlass, with a rope, to draw up the waggons in their ascent.

Let me pay off now the arrears of my debt to the fine arts. I have already alluded to the competitions annually instituted at the Ecole des Beaux Arts for the Prix de Rome, that is, for several prizes entitling the pupils on whom they are conferred to spend three years at Rome at the expense of the Government. These competitions are now over; the prizes have been awarded; and the bas-reliefs, pictures, and architectural drawings of the laureates, are in the course of exhibition at the Ecole des Beaux Arts—where the public is, moreover, admitted to visit the more important works sent in for 1847, by the present pensioners of the French Academy in Rome. Of the three competitions for the Roman prizes, that of the class of painting is certainly the most interesting. For the first time, the pupils of the Royal School were bold enough to abandon the cold and formal style of the old classics; and, however unwillingly, the Academy did actually confer the first and second prizes on two pictures essentially in the pseudo-romantic feverish manner of the *Jeune France*. The "Death of Vitellius" was the subject to be treated.

The class of architecture, on the contrary, is as common-place as possible, with the ordinary display of the bastard Gallo-Greek columns and pediments, so much in favour under Napoleon. As to the sculptures, they are clever compositions, no doubt, like everything produced by the Academy; but the subject—"Presenting to Philoctetes the Remains of his Brother Lipplas," but they certainly show more handicraft than striking artistic qualities.

The works sent in from Rome consist of eight important paintings, one marble statue, three large basso-relievi, and several busts and medals. With more experience, all these attempts exhibit the same tendency to pay more attention to the materialities of art than to the spiritual which planks the French school. However, the marble figure of "Sappho," by M. Diebolt, is remarkable for its grandeur and amplitness; and in his basso relievo, "Socrates and his Demon," M. Guillaume has imitated, with great neatness, the severe elegance of the Greek artists of Greece. Among the painters, M. Blennoury contributed a splendid copy of Titian's "Sacred Love and Profane Love;" and M. Dauncey's "Othryades" is a masterly, skilful production of the Lamartinian school, whose chief, whilst writing with his blood on a rock—"Sparta has conquered."

On Thursday night the Odéon will open again with "Isabelle de Castille," a play in five acts. Two days after, it will be the turn of the Hallées; and the Français will not be long in following their example—meanwhile, it is undergoing a complete restoration, actively carried on by MM. Cicerl, Rubé, and Dosse—the latter artist is charged to paint the cupola, which is to represent the "Rising of Aurora."

SPAIN.

One of our letters from Madrid alludes to the probability of another change in the Ministry, as disputes have already arisen between General Serrano and M. [illegible].

M. Gurrea, General Espartero's Aide de-Camp, who arrived at Madrid on the 2nd inst., has been received with the greatest cordiality and kindness. He has come to desire to be of service to the interests of her Majesty. General Espartero, in this letter, gives expression in the warmest manner to his feelings of gratitude for the decree which restores him to his country, and which recognises the rank and the other distinctions he won in battling for the Throne and the liberty of the nation. He declares that all that has passed for the last four years has been obliterated from his heart by this mark of her Majesty's kindness. He proclaims himself ready, whenever he may be called on, to fly to the defence of his Queen, and that in any capacity that she may think his services of most value; and says that he did not require this proof of the Royal bounty to be convinced of her Majesty's natural goodness of heart and nobleness of disposition. He professes himself persuaded that the amnesty—which forms, as it were, the basis of his communication—will be carried out both in spirit and in letter.

Mr. Bulwer was at La Granja, where he was to spend a few days.

The Infante Don Francisco de Paula had arrived, with his daughter, the Infanta Josefa, at Burgos, where due honours had been paid to their Royal Highnesses.

ITALY.

By our last advices from Italy we find that public attention is chiefly directed towards Naples. A letter from that city dated the 21st ult., anticipates a general rising in Sicily.

In Calabria the insurrection has extended to Catanzaro, and the insurgents are said to have fortified themselves in Gerace.

The *Augsburg Gazette* asserts that the Pope has written an autograph letter to the Emperor of Austria, with a view to procure a friendly arrangement of the differences at Ferrara. That paper also contains a letter dated Vienna, the 21st ult., which announces that the affair of Ferrara had assumed a favourite turn at Vienna. The Prussian Ambassador at the Court of Rome, who accompanied the King during his journey in Italy, had arrived at Vienna, bringing with him an autograph letter from the King of Prussia. He proposed to return to Rome in a few days.

The Italian and French journals continue to give accounts of the insurrection in Calabria, but a good deal of exaggeration appears to prevail in both channels. It is said that almost every district has declared in favour of the movement, and reinforce the bands of the insurgents. The greater part of the coast connected with the principal towns which are in insurrection has also declared in their favour. A sanguinary conflict has taken place between the bands of Romeo and the Royal troops commanded by General Nunziante, who has five battalions under his orders. Upwards of three hundred of the King's soldiers were either killed or taken prisoners; amongst the dead were found a colonel and a captain. On their side, the insurgents had also a good number killed or taken prisoners. After this affair, Romeo sent to propose to General Nunziante an exchange of prisoners, but in reply to this proposal, of late, all the prisoners who had fallen into his power had been at once shot. Romeo, in reprisal, had the prisoners taken by his men also put to death. The tactics of Romeo appear to be to advance constantly, organising the insurrection in all the districts he passes through, respecting in all cases the property and persons of the inhabitants.

The Republic of San Marino has just experienced a change. This little country, honourable in an old age by the States of Europe, has always preserved its independence. It contains about 7000 inhabitants, all engaged in agriculture. Its Government is composed of two Captain-Regents, charged with the executive power, a Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, another for Home Matters, and a Council of State. The latter body has just been converted into a Chamber of Representatives, named by all the inhabitants, and it has declared that its deliberations are to be public.

GREECE.

Our correspondence from Athens last week, enabled us to announce the death of M. Colettí. The *Moniteur* contains the official despatch from M. Piscatory, the French Minister at Athens, to M. Guizot, dated Sept. 10, giving an account of M. Colettí's last moments:—"After a struggle of fourteen days—the most unexpected, but a very strong constitution, and a very firm soul, can sustain against a desperate disease—M. Colettí is expiring. The end of this day will probably be that of his sufferings and life. By such as shall have beheld him in his last moments, his death will be deemed a perfect model of a good and great citizen He has lost nothing of his mental strength and calmness. From the first moments he discovered about his disease, and pronounced it incurable; but although convinced of the inefficacy of all remedies, he accepted them from his friends. Every day the King has come to see him. His Majesty would demand the last advice of a man whose loss he deeply feels. Yesterday, while striving to check his tears, the King attempted to converse with him once more. M. Colettí had me called for, in order to support him as he sat in his bed; but he had had his strength deserted him, and, taking the King's hand, he said, 'I had, Sire, a great deal to tell your Majesty, but I can no longer do it; God will perhaps permit that I may have strength enough to-morrow.' 'To you, also, my friend,' said M. Colettí, after the King's departure, 'I should have a great deal to say, but it is impossible. Thank your King and your Queen for the kindness with which they have always honoured me. Mention me to my friends at Paris. Convey my farewell to M. Guizot, M. de Broglie, and M. Eynard. Until the last moment I have followed their affairs so far as I have been able; they must be pleased with me. The King has just told me that everybody—my enemies as well as my friends—takes an interest in me. This is pleasing to me, but my work is not accomplished. If I could but be commenced it twelve years ago, I should now die in peace. I can speak no more; lay me down. I would fall asleep.' From this moment the fits of calmness and of suffocation have rapidly succeeded one another. In brief moments of delirium he is to be heard repeating the songs of his youth. Ten months ago you told me, Monsieur le Ministre, that it was not yet time for M. Colettí to join Plutarch's battalion. God has judged otherwise of it!"

TURKEY

We have accounts from Constantinople to the 14th ult. On the previous day a disastrous fire occurred at Pera, in the immediate neighbourhood of the Galata Seraglio. The wind, which was high at the time, increased to a hurricane, and in a few minutes the fire had extended itself over a considerable portion of Pera. At five o'clock it had gained the houses near the New British Palace on the one side, and Balnk Bazar on the other, a distance of 80 houses in a straight line. At six, the conflagration grew still more fierce, and had broken out in the very centre of Pera, in the direction of the small burying ground, a considerable distance from the original seat of the conflagration itself. Fortunately the wind turned to the south, and the flames were thrown upon an open space in the Piccio Campo. At half-past six it was announced that another fire had broke out in a Turkish quarter at Orta Kuey, and thus the surplus of the spectators, firemen, and water carriers, &c., was drawn towards that point. At half-past ten the fire was mastered on all sides, having consumed upwards of 250 large houses, inhabited by the most respectable Perote families. Sixteen of these were large stone mansions, which had consequently become the depôt of furniture and goods. The British chapel, and several outhouses appertaining to the new palace, were consumed. In all, it is calculated the loss of property must exceed a million sterling. Several persons perished in the conflagration, and among others, it is said a young Englishman, who had remained in a house with the hopes of saving some important papers belonging to a person who was himself absent in the country. It is known that the house was bought by Feris Ahmet Pacha profiting by the misfortune to rob the unfortunate sufferers whose houses were taking fire, were by his orders thrown into the fire and burnt.

It is feared that misfortunes will generally (in Constantinople; what the panic in the commercial world had begun, fires have come to consummate In 1830, when Pera was burned down, the plague was raging amongst its inhabitants; for a sickness wasting now, for an epidemic of a dangerous nature prevails at this moment.

The news received from Albania is favourable to the preservation of peace. The army of the Sultan, which was in vast force, had advanced into the mountains of Malacastro, and had defeated the insurgents in several engagements. There will be some very important changes in the Turkish high functionaries immediately after the return of the Bairam. It is definitively stated by some that Mehemet Ali Pacha and Hosref Pacha will again be brought forward.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

We have received Cape papers to the 28th of July. The Kaffir depredations on the frontier still continued with impunity. Not a day elapsed but they succeeded in carrying off cattle; and a few only were afterwards recovered, even with the most vigilant pursuit. In fact, resistance appears to have been almost abandoned. The settler, named Phillips, residing at the Great Fish River Mouth, [illegible]. "The Kaffirs paid me another visit last night, and stole off with 26 oxen and cows. Within these last four months I have lost cattle and horses to the value of more than £300, and I am now left without oxen to plough my land. Where this will end, no person can say, for the Kaffirs deliberately take them along the waggon road." The South African papers contain a long account of the fine derby sheep which they possess little interest for the English reader. They are all of the same character, but happily unattended with loss of life. Nor do matters appear more promising for the future, for at a meeting which had been convened by Mr. H. Young, and a deputation appointed for that purpose, Sir H. Young "regretted that he had it not in his power to assist them, and he could give them no better consolation than his first belief that matters would be worse before they were better."

The agitation for a "distinct and separate government" occupied some of the people of the eastern province.

The resolutions, which had been passed at the Fort Elizabeth meeting, had reached Cape Town, but they had not been received in the best spirit, as one of the papers, alluding to them, remarks, that "the agitation for a distinct and separate government occupied some of the people of the eastern province, though the precise meaning of these words had not been elicited" The same journal also observes, that the last frontier post communicated no news of interest. The latest letters from Natal were unimportant.

LABUAN AND BORNEO.

The papers by the last India Mail state that the steamer *Nemesis*, with Mr. Brooke on board, had a severe action on the 30th of May with a fleet of piratical prahus off Labuan. The pirates were completely routed, several of their prahus having been driven on shore and burned.

The pirate force consisted of eleven prahus—two of the largest size—four somewhat smaller, with crews of fully fifty men each, and five with a complement of from thirty-five to forty hands. The force of the pirates was reckoned at 500 men, exclusive of captives, and these, on the testimony of some rescued Chinese, were above a hundred persons.

It is difficult to form a correct estimate of the killed and wounded on the enemy's part; but, as forty to fifty men were dead on the deck—fifty men killed found in the captured prahus, and the like number in the prahus which escaped, besides those who may have died in the jungle, we may reckon the killed at 80 or 90 men, and the wounded at double that number. The loss on the British side was one man killed, and seven men wounded—two mortally and most severely. Ten brass guns, varying in size from nine-pounders to 1elas, and five iron guns, are the trophies of victory.

Five prahus were taken, and the escape of the rest is to be attributed to the small number of our boats, as at one time eight prahus were lying on the beach at once, and their crews and, had our boats been sufficient to secure them, the other three would have been overtaken by the *Nemesis*

The Sultan of Borneo, who secured the persons of the pirates, appointed the 4th of June for their slaughter. They were taken to the rear of Brunl town, and the whole of the re-captured captives, thirty in number, were assembled on the spot. The day was made a general holiday; hundreds of Dyaks were drawn to the spot. The Sultan directed the whole of the pirates to be secured, with their hands fastened behind their backs, their feet also bound, and a thick cord secured the knees to the neck—in this state they were utterly helpless. The Sultan then addressed the late captives, and, after expressing his dislike of piracy

and slavery, requested the captives to take their revenge by slaying the pirates. The captives declined cutting their enemies to pieces, saying, "God is great, and will punish the wicked." The Sultan then addressed himself to Pangeran Moormein (the Prime Minister selected by Admiral Cochrane), and said he agreed that the Sultan and his Minister should destroy the pirates between them. The Sultan set the example. One of the pirates was secured to a tree, and the Sultan hurled at him a spear, which pierced the heart. This was a signal for the work of carnage. The followers of the Sultan and Pangeran Moormein gave a shout of triumph, rushed on the pirates, and, with parangs, spears, and short swords, cut the helpless wretches to pieces—the slaying reduced at studding the blood of their enemies—most of the captives turned their heads from the scene! Such was the summary execution under the direction of our new ally, the Sultan of Borneo

Mr Brooke is on his way to England, bringing with him the treaty he had concluded with the Sultan.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

MR. GRANTLEY BERKELEY AND THE HOUSEKEEPER AT BERKELEY HOUSE.

At the Westminster County Court, on Tuesday, a plaintiff, Mr. Latham, sought to recover, on behalf of his wife, housekeeper at Berkeley House, Springgardens, the town residence of Earl Fitzhardinge, from the Hon. Grantley Charles Fitzhardinge Berkeley, M.P., the sum of £19 13s. 10d., for money, goods sold and delivered, and breakfasts and luncheons supplied to the defendant between April, 1842, and September, 1844, under the following circumstances:

Mr. Dod, in stating the case, said that from the year 1842 to the year 1844, during which period the present bill was incurred, the Countess of Berkeley was living; on the 3rd of October, 1844, the Countess died, and up to that period Mrs. Latham, the plaintiff, was housekeeper at Berkeley House. The Countess was in the habit of residing chiefly away from London at Cranford Lodge. During her absence from London she allowed her sons and daughters to occupy sleeping rooms in Berkeley House, the plaintiff, who was on board wages, receiving strict orders from the Countess that her sons and daughters were to pay for everything they had, wax-lights, the washing of the bed linen, and even for heating the carpets in their rooms. The plaintiff did, or got all this done, and the five sons and daughters paid her every year for what she did for them, except the defendant. He had, however, paid several previous bills, and the present was the last.

Mrs. Frances Latham was then sworn, and stated that she had been sixteen or seventeen years housekeeper in Berkeley House. The Countess Berkeley died in October, 1844, and the amount now claimed was for articles supplied to Mr. Berkeley during her lifetime. Her Ladyship paid her board wages every three months, and the sons and daughters paid for everything they had, with the exception of Mr. Henry Berkeley. They merely had the use of the rooms, and she kept their accounts in separate books, and gave them bills of what she had expended for them

The Judge: How many were occupying rooms in Berkeley House?—Mrs. Latham: Four. Lady Mary, the Hon. Grantley, the Hon. Craven, and Mr. Henry. Mr. Grantley and Mr. Craven only came to town during the session of Parliament.

By Mr. Dod: The letter produced is in the handwriting of the Countess. It is addressed to me, and the postscript says, "If you ever send carpets to be beat, or put me to any expense for my sons, I will discharge you."

By the Judge (D. C. Moylan, Esq.): I have settled bills of the same nature before with Mr. Grantley Berkeley, and he has paid me by check. The last payment was in 1842, in August of that year. From that check, which was £24, a balance remained due to him, for which I have given him credit in the present bill.

Mr. Dod: Was Mr. Grantley Berkeley in the habit of giving you orders to get his room ready for him. Mrs. Latham: He was.

Examination continued: Mr. Grantley would sometimes come and stay one night, and sometimes two, and I supplied him with candles. I entered every thing in his book. I paid the postage of a great number of letters, and railway parcels. I delivered bills to him from time to time, and repeatedly asked him for payment. I pressed him for money in 1844, and told him that I really must have it.

By the Judge: I swear most positively that I pressed him then for the money, and have not now proceeded against him in consequence of family differences having arisen.

Mr. Dod: I have a letter from Mr. Grantley Berkeley, bearing date October, 1845, in which he says, "I have applied to Lord Fitzhardinge for money, and until he pays me I can't pay your bill."

The Judge: I think the case has been satisfactorily proved.

An order was then made for the payment of the debt and costs on the 20th of October.

Outlawry of Mr. Maclean.—At the Bankruptcy-Court, on Wednesday, it was arranged that the adjourned examination of Mr. D. Maclean, late M.P. for Oxford, should take place. The bankrupt was described as a brick-maker, of Grosvenor street. The bankrupt, however, did not attend, and information was was intimated that he was abroad. In consequence of the non-appearance of the bankrupt, the usual proclamation of outlawry was made by the officer of the court.

IRELAND.

Death of the Archdeacon of Killala.—The Venerable Archdeacon Trotlock died on Sunday last, after a few hours' illness, at the rectory in Skreen, in the 51st year of his age. The deceased had taken an active part in alleviating the sufferings of the poor during the last calamitous winter, and wrote a letter to the public journals, descriptive of the frightful condition of the district where he resided attracted considerable attention at the time of their publication. His death is greatly lamented by all classes in his neighbourhood.

The Repeal Association The usual meeting was held on Monday, and was fully attended, Mr. Edward Maguire in the chair. Mr. Ray, the secretary (who has just recovered from very serious indisposition), congratulated the country on the progress Repeal was making, which, he said, was amply proved by the number of Repeal members returned at the late election. O'Connell then handed in £11 from Londonderry, and read a couple of fulsome letters addressed to him as "The Leader of the Irish People." In moving their insertion on the minutes, he animadverted upon the Morning Herald paragraph, and said that another preliminary meeting of Irish representatives would assemble, to fix the day for the general conference, which, he expected, would take place early in October, as the general opinion of the country was, that Parliament would assemble in November. (Hear, hear.) There were already forty pledged Repealers, who promised to attend the conference—they had got no rein-als—and many gentlemen, Conservatives and Whigs, he understood, would be present, when the day was fixed, to assist them in urging on Government the necessity of providing for the distress likely to be felt during the ensuing winter. (Hear, hear.) There was another subject to which he (Mr O'Connell) would allude, namely, the state of Italy, and the gross and violent attempts which were made to put down the authority of the sovereign Pontiff. (Hear.) The political horizon of Italy was even more clouded than it was on that day week, and clouds were daily lowering. Yet, owing to the accursed Union, they were deprived of the means of rendering assistance to resist the attempts made to put down morality and religion. (Hear, hear.) Several other speeches were made. The amount of the rent was £50

Execution for Murder at Clonmel.—Yesterday week, the extreme penalty of the law was carried into execution in front of the county gaol, Clonmel, on Michael Ryan (Goshby) and Thomas Ryan (Cody) who were convicted at the last assizes of the murder of sub-constable Crowdey. The ropes being adjusted in the press room, and the caps placed on their heads, they walked out on the drop, and in a moment were dead. Neither of the unfortunate men made a declaration as to their guilt or innocence.

More Barbarous Murders.—On Wednesday (last week), the house of a man named Kelly, at Knocksonny, county Limerick, was attacked by an armed party, who knocked at the door and demanded admittance. Kelly, who was sitting at the fire, eating his supper, rose, with one of his children in his arms, for the purpose of opening the door, when the persons outside fired, and shot him dead. The child's legs were broken, as well from the effects of the shot as from the father falling on them. The murderers, in their hasty escape through the bog, and have not since been taken. The cause of this terrible deed is said to be something about land. On Thursday, an inquest was held on the body of Kelly, and a verdict of "Wilful murder against persons unknown" returned. Two accomplices remained outside while this barbarous outrage was being perpetrated. Kelly died in a few minutes, and his nephew was removed to the hospital, where the ball was extracted. Kelly's brother was wounded by a pistol-shot the week before, by a fellow who came behind him and fired, on the public road, near Castle Connell. This miscreant was heard to express deadly vengeance against Kelly and his brother, and there is little doubt has thereby failed in the first attempt against the life of one brother, from a loose charge in the pistol, he was resolved to be doubly sure against the other, and in which the diabolical wretch unfortunately succeeded. This atrocious affair, Ryan (Pistol), has absconded.

A Family Burned to Death.—On the night of Monday, the 20th ult., a hut, which was erected by a man of the name of Leahy, at Ballyvercian, about two miles from Youghal, and which contained six human beings, viz., a woman, wife to Leahy, her mother-in-law, and four children of the former, two of whom, with the mother, were in fever, took fire, and every soul perished in the flames. What adds to the sad catastrophe is, that Leahy, who had been sent by his employer to the fair of Bartlemy, or Bartholomew's-well, and was on his return home at night, was the first person who discovered the conflagration, but did not arrive in time to render any assistance, as his whole family had perished, and the hut was all but consumed, before he reached the spot.

Extension of the South Western Railway to Hungerford-Bridge.—This great undertaking is rapidly progressing towards completion. The large arch that is to cross the Westminster-road has been commenced; the stone plinths are being laid, and the abutments already appear above the foundation. When completed, it will present a span of 80 feet, and an elevation of 17 feet. The arch crossing the Wandsworth-road is completed, and is 70 feet span. The arch at South Lambeth-road is a great curiosity; though it is 16 feet span on the square, and 33 feet square, and built over a sewer, it is constructed entirely of brick. The arch over Paradise-street, Lambeth, is to be a flat arch, and to consist of ten iron girders, of enormous size, being nearly 30 feet long, and of 3½ tons weight each.

Prorogation of Parliament.—At the Privy Council held by the Queen at Osborne, Isle of Wight, on Tuesday, Parliament was ordered to be further prorogued from Tuesday, the 19th of October, until Thursday, the 11th of November.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

We regret to hear by recent letters from Trebizond that the cholera morbus had reached that town. On board the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer *Sultan*, Captain Brooks, on her late voyage from Trebizond to Constantinople, several cases had broken out, in consequence of which she had been ordered by the health authorities at the latter port to Prince's Island to ride out her quarantine of ten days.

A very fatal disease, new to this country, has lately made its appearance among sheep. It is in the small pox of that animal, and in its first stages, more particularly, many fall victims to it. It was introduced by some Spanish sheep imported from Hamburg, and has already found its way into many flocks. Several sheep affected with it have also been exposed for sale in Smithfield-market. At the Royal Veterinary College experiments have been instituted, by which its infectious and contagious nature have been completely proved.

The last New York papers give accounts from New Orleans, from which it appears that the ravages of the yellow fever in the latter city exceed the fatal consequences of any such visitation during the memory of the oldest inhabitant. There were 1,000 deaths in August, and that out of a very thin population; while at La Fayette the mortality was still greater in proportion. The deaths in September, so far as reported, were from 60 to 70 every day.

On Wednesday a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when Lieutenant-General Sir George Henry Frederick Berkeley, K.C.B., was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Company's Forces on the Madras establishment.

A severe tornado struck the town of Cornwall (Canada) on the 5th of September. It lasted but a few minutes, but did an infinite deal of damage during that short time. It uncoofed about thirty houses, threw down many outhouses, killed some cattle, and drove a poor girl into the canal, where she was unfortunately drowned.

The Bombay papers mention the loss of the steamer *Cleopatra* with 300 persons on board, in consequence of having been sent to sea in an unfit state. Fifteen appear to be certain of the loss of the vessel, in addition to the rough weather in the middle of April last. She has not been heard of since that hurricane.

The Sydney papers of the 8th May state that the colony was in a flourishing condition. The shipping lists indicate an active trade with London, the South Seas, and New Zealand. Sir Charles Fitzroy opened the last Session of the first Legislative Council of New South Wales on the 4th May. His speech on the occasion is described as giving general satisfaction. It congratulated the members on the general condition of the colony—the abundance, cheapness, and excellent quality of all the necessaries of life, and the flourishing state of the revenue

Within the last few weeks locusts have been discovered in several parts of the kingdom. A few days since two very large ones were picked up on the Ipswich barrack ground. The largest measured more than four inches in length.

Affairs in Switzerland continue to be in a very excited state. At Berne, military preparations proceeding with considerable activity on the part of the Federal Government and the Sonderbund, and a collision is deemed imminent. The Canton of Zurich has demanded the speedy dissolution of the League, and, in imitation of Berne, has granted a considerable sum for the organization of the militia on a respectable footing. Lord Minto has arrived at Berne, and has assured the chief of the Vorort that Great Britain will not permit foreign intervention in the internal affairs of the Cantons

It appears from the official returns of the traffic on the Great Western Railway, that during the last 13 weeks the receipts have exceeded those of the corresponding 13 weeks of last year by no less a sum than £11,500, or nearly £1000 per week. A remarkable fact connected with this increase of receipt is, that, notwithstanding the depressed condition of the mercantile world, the Great Western Company have, during the last two weeks, carried more goods of a general description than they had ever previously conveyed in the same period. The goods' receipts for the week ending Sept. 25, amounted to £5260.

We have received Monte Video papers to the 23rd of June. They do not contain anything important Negotiations were still going on between the Government of Rosas and the English and French Ministers, and strong hopes were entertained by the latter of a favourable issue.

A letter from Dresden states that the Municipal Council of that city had decided to petition the Government against allowing capital executions to be public. The Municipal Council considers that, independently of such sights producing a bad effect on the spectators, they are in a manner connected with the course of criminal proceedings in Saxony, where all such matters are conducted with closed doors

A gentleman was robbed of £3800 on Sunday last, whilst listening to one of the local preachers, who, on each Sabbath, frequent the area in front of the Liverpool Custom-house. He has offered a reward, but no clue to the thief has been discovered.

We have received some West India papers to the 21st of August, but we find nothing of interest in them. On the 15th of that month two smart shocks of earthquake had been felt at San Lucia, of which the second, which came on after a momentary interval, was the more severe.

The accounts from the Highlands regarding the potato crop continue to be of such a character as to set at rest all fears as to a potato failure.

We learn from Normandy that for a long time past the crop of apples has not been so abundant as it is this season. The trees have borne the weight of the fruit, and in many cases the branches have broken from not being propped.

The *Augsburg Gazette* mentions that the Russian capital had recently undergone a general valuation of property. The statistical tables show immoveables to the amount of 8493, and valued at 88,509,555 s. r. Previous to that official valuation, the total amount was supposed not to exceed 53,900,000 s. r., thus showing an increase of more than 60 per cent.

The Russian Ambassadors to the Great Powers have been called to attend a diplomatic meeting at St. Petersburg, for what reason has not transpired. The Prince of Prussia will also be present. It is supposed that very important matters will be discussed.

The electric telegraph has during the week been brought into operation at Liverpool. At present it is only capable of being worked in communication with Manchester, and there is no connection along the London and Birmingham line beyond Rugby. The workmen, however, are actively employed in laying the wires for the remaining distance

The ship *Stalkart*, laden with 103 brass guns and other military trophies taken in the Mesnee War, was chartered by the Government for the purpose of conveying the guns from India to England. On the 28th of July, when off Middleton Point, near Sangor, she unfortunately missed stays and drove on to a reef, where she fell over on her broadside, and became a wreck. After considerable difficulty, and work of several days, nineteen guns were fished up.

The sister of Schiller, Madame Reinwald, died recently at Meiningen, in Germany, at the advanced age of 90.

The *Weser Zeitung*, of the 17th ult., states that a rich collection of Hebrew books, consisting of 5000 printed volumes and 800 MSS., forming the library of M. Michel, of Hamburg, has just been purchased by the British Museum

The Chinese American factory has received a severe loss in the death, on the 29th June, of their Commissioner, Mr. Everett. He had only arrived in Canton a few days with his family, to take possession of a new house in Canton.

Letters from Hamburg announce, that never since the revolution has the city been in such a state of agitation as at this moment. The arrival of every courier from England is looked forward to with evident alarm, for the disasters which befallen the Commerce of Great Britain, and those which are expected at Hamburg, cannot fail to produce a most fatal reaction on the principal cities of the Continent, and, above all, on such a place as Hamburg, where commercial interests are so nearly allied with those of England

A widow woman named Marshall, residing at Thornhill, near Glasgow, aged ninety-six, has this, as on former seasons, cut her corn and barley, binding and stooking it single-handed. She has also dug the potatoes on her ground, as she was afraid they would be stolen, and she is now engaged thrashing out the barley in her barn.

Mr. James Fisin, father of the Royal Society of Musicians, died last week, at his residence near Colchester, aged 85. He had been a member of the society for sixty-five years. The present senior member is Mr. Francis Cramer, who was elected in 1794.

At a Court of Common Council on Tuesday, Sir Peter Laurie stated that he did not at present intend to press his motion for a grant of money in aid of the fund for the erection of a Monument to Shakespeare. One reason which weighed strongly with him was, that the Committee for purchasing what was called "Shakespeare's House" at Stratford, had appealed to the public; and he was unwilling to interfere in any way with that body.

On Wednesday the American vessels in the port of Liverpool were decked out with flags and streamers, in honour of the victories gained by General Scott.

The number of passengers between England and Boulogne, during the week ending 26th of September, was 2305. The number of passengers during the same week between England and Calais, was 264, a number less by 144 than that of the corresponding week of last year.

Lord John Russell has kindly and considerately presented to Mrs. Thom, mother of the late Robert Thom, Esq., Consul at Ningpo, China, two hundred and fifty pounds out of the Queen's Bounty Fund.

The block printers of Lancashire and the adjoining counties have adopted a resolution of presenting to the Queen a beautiful specimen of their handiwork, in the hope that the use of it by her Majesty will infuse a larger and more generous spirit of competition into the trade with which they are connected. The present consists of a piece of cashmere, or mousselin-de-laine, 24 yards in length, which has been printed by blocks.

The vessel *Falcao*, of Portugal, has arrived at Blackwall, from Lisbon and Oporto, with 130 oxen. No previous arrival of the kind has taken place from Portugal at the port of London.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

THE RIGHT HON. SIR JOHN BERNARD BOSANQUET.

This learned Judge, who sat on the Bench of the Common Pleas for twelve years, from 1830 to 1842, received his education at Christ Church, Oxford; was called to the Bar in 1800: obtained the Coif in 1814; and became King's Sergeant in 1827. In 1835 and 1836, he was one of the Commissioners for executing the office of Lord Chancellor.

Sir John Bosanquet descended from an ancient family of Languedoc. His immediate ancestor, David de Bosanquet, sought refuge in England at the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes; and married, in 1697, an English lady, Elizabeth, daughter of Claude Hayes, Esq. By her, he left several children, the eldest of whom, David Bosanquet, Esq., a merchant of London, gained distinction as an antiquary, many of the most valuable of the Greek Medals in the Hunterian Museum were collected by him, during his travels.

This gentleman's next brother, Samuel, of the Forest House, Essex, was father of Samuel Bosanquet, Esq., Governor of the Bank, A.D. 1792, who, in that year, presided at the memorable meeting of the merchants, bankers, and traders of the City of London, held for the purpose of declaring their attachment to the British Constitution, as established in 1688, in opposition to the republican principles of the French Revolution. This eminent banker died in 1806, leaving, by Eleanor his wife, daughter of Henry Lanney Hunter, Esq., three sons: Samuel, of the Forest House, Essex, and of Dingestow, co. Monmouth; Charles, of the Rock, Northumberland; and John-Bernard, the learned Judge whose death we record. His Lordship married, in 1804, Mary Anne, eldest daughter of Richard Lewis, Esq., of Llantilio Crossenny, and had one son, Lewis Bernard, who predeceased his father, without issue. Sir John Bernard Bosanquet died on the 25th ultimo, at his seat, The Firs, Hampstead.

MADAME ALBERTAZZI.

This favourite vocalist, whose maiden name was Howson, was born in 1814, and was placed by her father, a teacher of music, under Signor A. Costa, where she met with M. Albertazzi, to whom she was married at the early age of fifteen. After residing abroad for several years, she made her *début* at her Majesty's Theatre, the 19th April, 1837, in Rossini's "Cenerentola," and was highly successful. She sung frequently at the Ancient and Philharmonic Concerts, and in 1840, she was engaged at Drury Lane. She last year sung at the Princess' Theatre, but, in consequence of indisposition, her voice frequently failed her, and, at length, she was obliged to relinquish all her dramatic engagements. Madame Albertazzi's voice was a mezzo-soprano, inclining to the contralto, of a very extensive compass; and her style of singing, when in her zenith, was of the florid school. The manner of her execution of "Non più mesta," on her appearance at the Italian Opera, created a perfect sensation; audiences were in raptures, and the press was loud in her praise. Madame Albertazzi died on the 30th ultimo, at her residence in St. John's Wood, aged thirty-three, after a lingering illness, which ended in rapid consumption. She leaves a husband and family to lament her loss.

RIOTING AT MILAN.

Letters from Milan of the 10th ult. state that after the festivities which took place on Sunday the 5th, on the occasion of the solemn entry of M. Romilli, it was proposed to renew the rejoicings and illumination on the 8th, the festival of the Virgin. A grand illumination in gas was prepared on the Fontana-square, under the windows of the Archbishop's palace. The new pastor was greeted by reiterated acclamation in the commencement of the afternoon. Towards ten o'clock some young men began to cry, *Viva Pio IX!* and wished to chant the Pope's Hymn, which the Austrian police had forbidden. The police guards having been excited by a commissary named Count Bolza, a Milanese generally disliked at Milan, rushed in a brutal manner on the persons who were singing, and struck them with the flat side of their sabres. The people, exasperated by such conduct, attacked the police, and much confusion ensued. The guards withdrew into the court of Bishop's palace, and that prelate having exhorted the people to remain tranquil, the disturbance ceased.

On the 9th, the police having been informed that a crowd was to proceed that afternoon to Fontana-square, and that a species of conspiracy was arranged to attack and take revenge on the guard wherever they could be found, determined to put a stop to the disturbance. Milan was consequently, occupied by a large military force. Strong detatchments of infantry and cavalry were posted in the principal streets. Several arrests were made, and many civilians were ill-treated by the soldiers. At the hour of the mail, much excitement prevailed amongst the population, and it was feared that serious disturbance would ensue; happily, however, these fears have not been verified by the subsequent accounts from Milan.

THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA.

The present excited state of Italy indicating—at least, as is the hope and belief of the British people—that the hour so long desired of the political regeneration of that fair land, is at hand; and the different attitudes assumed in so trying a crisis by her various rulers, invest those Royal personages with a passing interest, which renders a few observations respecting the *personnel* of the more conspicuous of them not untimely.

Foremost among the Italian dynasties, as well from the influence wielded, as from the extent of territory possessed by it, in the Peninsula, the reigning House of Austria presents itself. There are few of the Royal Families of Europe, after the *Bourbon*, that can boast a right Royal lineage of prouder *prestige*, or more ancient distinction than the Imperial House of Hapsburgh. Its founder, as far as Imperial Sovereignty is concerned, was Rudolph, Count of Hapsburgh, or Habsburgh, a domain on the banks of the Aar, in modern Switzerland, who was descended, on the male side, from the once powerful House of Alsatian Landgrave. He was born in the year 1218, and having, by the death of his uncle, in 1264, succeeded to the possession of a large tract of territory, including the greater portion of the modern cantons of Aargau, Berne, Lucerne, Zurich, Zug, &c., he displayed such administrative talents and wisdom in his extended sphere of Sovereignty, that he secured the friendship of the powerful Werner, Archbishop of Mainz, who saw in him qualities which he deemed worthy of the Imperial Throne of the West; and, accordingly, when the period of the election which was to elevate some one of the Princes of the Empire to the dignity of the Purple arrived, the Imperial diadem of the Cæsars was, through the influence of the potent Churchman, notwithstanding the opposition of Ottocar, King of Bohemia, conferred on Rudolph by the Electors at Frankfurt, anno Domini 1273. He was immediately afterwards crowned King of the Romans, at Aix-la-Chapelle, and his election to the Imperial dignity being acknowledged by the then Pope, Gregory X, he became at once firmly established in the power and authority of Emperor of the West. The successors of Rudolph improved on the good fortune of their great progenitor, and added not a little to his wide domains, as is evidenced in the style and title of the present representative of the Imperial House—viz., Ferdinand (I.)-Charles-Leopold-Joseph-Francis-Marcellin, Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary and of Bohemia, King of Lombardy and of Venice, of Dalmatia, Croatia, Sclavonia, Galicia, Lodomeria, and Illyria. He is son of the late Emperor Francis I., by his second Empress, Maria-Theresa-Caroline-Josephine, daughter of the late Ferdinand I., King of the Two Sicilies; and was born the 19th of April, 1793. He was crowned King of Hungary, Sept. 28, 1830; King of Bohemia, Sept. 7, 1836; King of Lombardy and Venice, Sept. 6, 1838; and succeeded his father on the Imperial Throne, March 2, 1835. Married, Feb. 27, 1831, Maria-Anna-Caroline-Pia (born Sept. 19, 1803), daughter of the late Victor-Emmanuel, King of Sardinia.

The present Emperor presents a wide contrast, in intellectual capacity and energy, to the illustrious founder of his race—Rudolph. He is, in fact, little better than a *faineant* Sovereign, of the true type of the old French Monarchs, being a mere

FERDINAND I., EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA.

CHARLES ALBERT I., KING OF SARDINIA.

puppet in the hands of the wily, narrow-minded Metternich, who, in our day, reproduces in perfection the character of the *maire du palais* of long past times.

THE KING OF SARDINIA.

The House of Savoy, to whom the sovereignty of the Sardinian States belongs, has been for ages remarkable for the able rulers it has furnished to North-Western Italy; and the present representative of that illustrious family, King Charles-Albert, forms no exception to the general character of the Princes of his Royal line. By their personal ability and exertions they have united into a consistent whole the various and heterogeneous parts which constitute the Sardinian Monarchy, and have infused into the different populations a degree of national spirit, which could be scarcely expected where no natural bond of common nationality existed.

Much obscurity hangs over the origin of the House of Savoy. By some it has been derived from Witikind, the great Saxon Chief, and opponent of Charlemagne; by others from Adelbert, son and colleague of Berengarius II., Marquis of Ivrea and King of Italy. The first historical member of the line, with respect to whom all authorities are agreed, is Humbert "of the White Hands," Count of Maurienne, son of a great feudal Lord in the kingdom of Burgundy, Berthold who lived about the commencement of the eleventh century. Humbert, in recompense for the valour and talents which he had displayed in the German armies, received from Conrad, Emperor of the West and King of Burgundy, the investiture of the territories of Chablais and Valais. He died about the year 1048, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Amadeus, who, dying shortly afterwards, left his father's inheritance, viz., Savoy, Maurienne, and Valais, to his brother Otho, who, by his marriage with Adelaide of Susa, the daughter and heiress of Manfred, Count of Turin and Marquis of Italy, acquired the territories of Susa, Turin, Pignerol, &c., as far as the Po, and became master of the principal passes of the Western Alps, including those of Mont Cenis and Mont Genevre; the Great and Little St. Bernard, with the valley of Aosta, being already within his Burgundian jurisdiction. Otho died about the year 1060, and was succeeded by his son Amadeus II. This is the trunk of the official genealogy adopted by the House of Savoy.

The present King, Charles-Albert-Amadeus, is of the younger branch of the House of Savoy, being descended from Thomas-Francis, Prince of Carignano, brother to Victor-Amadeus I., who succeeded his father, Charles-Emmanuel I., in the kingdom, on his decease in July, 1630. The late King, Charles-Felix, dying without issue, in April, 1831, the elder branch became extinct, and the Crown devolved upon the Prince of Carignano Charles-Albert the reigning King. He was born in October 1798, and succeeded, on the death of his father, in August, 1800, to the possessions of Savoy-Carignano; he married, in 1817, Maria-Theresa-Frances, daughter of Ferdinand, the late Grand Duke of Tuscany, and has issue, the Prince Royal Victor-Emmanuel, Duke of Savoy, and Prince Ferdinand-Mary-Albert, Duke of Genoa; the former, married in 1842, to the Archduchess Maria-Adelaide, daughter of Renier, Archduke of Austria, has several children.

Charles-Albert has shown himself, in many respects, a liberal and enlightened monarch, and a friend to progress. He has introduced several useful reforms in the administration of his kingdom, and in the municipal and judicial systems. He is a great promoter of historical studies, and has caused a collection to be formed of old chronicles, charters, diplomas, and other valuable documents of the middle ages, the first volume of which has been published in folio, under the title of "Monumenta Historiæ Patriæ Scriptorum."

If, as is generally expected, he will stand firm by the Pope, in opposing the schemes and encroachments of Austria in Italy, a death-blow will be struck, in that country at least, to the oppressive system of that despotic power.

The possessions of the King of Sardinia comprise—1. The Duchy of Savoy; 2. The Principality of Piedmont; 3. The Duchy of Genoa; 4. The County of Nizza; and 5. The Island of Sardinia.

EMEUTE IN THE CORSO DEI SERVI, AT MILAN.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

DEPARTURE OF SIR HARRY SMITH FOR THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

DEPARTURE OF SIR HARRY SMITH FOR THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Every incident connected with this gallant hero, since his arrival in England, has been so anxiously sought after, that we have thought the departure of the veteran for another sphere of action, a fit subject to commemorate by illustration.

Our Sketch of Sir Harry Smith embarking at Portsmouth, for the Cape of Good Hope, is taken at the time the hero is turning round in the barge which conveyed him to the *Lightning* steamer, to acknowledge the parting salutations of the thousands who crowded the Victoria Pier, and the walls and beaches adjacent, on the morning of Thursday week.

In the barge with the veteran were his lady, nephew, brother, and a few private friends of all, who were anxious to accompany him to the ship destined to convey him to the Cape.

On this occasion, the Victoria Pier, the Platform Battery, and the beach on either side the harbour, were crowded with military and civilians, anxious to testify their respect for the worth and renown of the great soldier.

At twelve o'clock, precisely, Sir Harry left the George Hotel, where he had been located during his stay in Portsmouth, in the carriage of Lord Frederick Fitzclarence; and, amidst the plaudits of the congregated inhabitants of the three towns of Portsmouth, Portsea, and Gosport, proceeded to the Victoria Pier, on which his old friends, comrades in arms, and a brilliant assemblage of ladies and gentry, were collected. Here, also, were the combined bands of the Royal Marines, the 32nd and 43rd Light Infantry: the former greeted Sir Harry as he passed by the most hearty cheers and waving of handkerchiefs, and the latter struck up "See the Conquering Hero Comes." The noble old soldier could only bow his thanks uncovered, his heart being evidently too full for utterance; but, the tear in the eye, and the firm squeeze of friendship, when the palm was held out, told what the lips failed to utter. On entering the barge, the bands played "Should Auld Acquaintance be Forgot." One combined tremendous cheer from the hundreds on the pier, conveyed the wishes of the throng for the safety and welfare of the brave Sir Harry, which cheer was quickly caught up by the men on Blockhouse Fort, on the Gosport shore, the Round Tower, the Platform, and beach, and the spectators who everywhere crowded the walls of the garrison; and, with this unanimous burst of heartfelt approbation, did he quit his native shores, and embark in the *Lightning* steamer, which immediately got under way, and put her illustrious freight on board the *Vernon* Indiaman, at Spithead, which fired a salute of 17 guns.

On Thursday, the ship sailed from Spithead, but did not finally lose sight of that anchorage till the following night.

Our Artist has sketched the scene from the Platform at Portsmouth, at the moment of the boat being pushed from the Victoria Pier. The large building on the left is Haslar Hospital; in the centre is Blockhouse Fort, with the new Round Tower, lately added to it; on the right of the Fort is the entrance to the Harbour, with the *York* convict hulk, and Gosport in the distance. The old Round Tower, and the Batteries connected with it, are also shown in the view

SHRIMPING.

The locality chosen by Mr. Duncan for his Illustration of this minor British Fishery, is on the sands at the mouth of the Thames, off "The Bligh," where he shows us several "Barleymen," busy shrimping in their hatch-boats—such as may often be seen off Southend, Gravesand, and Northfleet. The scene abounds with the characteristic spirit of the Artist's pencil, and forms by no means the least interesting of his illustrations of "The British Fisheries;" though we believe, strictly speaking, it is not usual to apply the term "fishery" to the taking of the Shrimp, delicious crustacean though it be.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, October 3.—Eighteenth Sunday after Trinity—Old St. Matthew.
MONDAY, 4.—The Sun is due East at 5h. 34m., but below the horizon; he rises nearly midway between the E. and the E. by S.; at 6h. 7m.
TUESDAY, 5.—The Moon is near Regulus. The Sun sets at 5h. 32m.
WEDNESDAY, 6. Fasth.—The length of the day is 11h. 17m., having decreased 5h. 17m. since the Longest Day.
THURSDAY, 7.—Mars rises E.N.E. at 6h. 30m. p.m., and Southis at 1h. 6m. after midnight.
FRIDAY, 8.—Saturn Southis at 9h. 31m. p.m., at 17 degrees high.
SATURDAY, 9. St. Denys.—New Moon at 9h. 7m. a.m.—A total and annular Eclipse of the Sun (see another part of this Paper.)

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 9

Sunday		Monday		Tuesday		Wednesday		Thursday		Friday		Saturday	
M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
5h 9	5h 36	6h 0	6h 29	6h 53	7h 20	7h 46	8h 13	8h 40	9h 7	9h 34	10h 1	10h 29	10h 57

* * There will be no high tide during the afternoon of Tuesday

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*A Regular Subscriber*" will find the Law respecting Giving Characters to Servants fully explained in No. 259 of our Journal, page 251.
"*A. M. S.*"—*Post-office, Malvern.*—We cannot assert the Parody.
"*A Constant Reader.*"—We cannot form any opinion of the position of the Company in question.
"*O. R.*" *is thanked*; but, we have not room for the Railway Signals.
"*G. T. N.*" *Liverpool.* The Engraving cannot appear. The first suggestion shall be considered of.
"*H. S.*" *Liverpool, and* "*Y. B. Y.*"—*The funnel of the Royal Steam Yacht was unfortunately omitted in the* Illustration *on the first page of our last No.*
"*Twamus.*"—*Helen.*
"*S. E.*" *Kennington.*—*We believe that the Picture Gallery at Buckingham Palace will shortly be opened for public inspection.*
"*R. P.*," *Trowbridge, is thanked for the Illustrations of Stonehenge, though they are not sufficiently picturesque for our purpose.*
"*C. H.*," *Ipswich, must reply to such questions, respecting his Income, as may be put to him by the Commissioners; or submit to the charge.*
"*A Clergyman.*"—*The Papers of the Archæological Association are published in York-street, Covent Garden.*
"*An Old Subscriber.*" *Apply to Mr. Farrar,* 105, *Wardour-street, Soho.*
"*T. P. S.*" *Austin and Sealey, New-road.*
"*R. P.*," *Atherstone, and* "*G. T. L.*"—*We cannot extend our Series of Illustrations of the Westminster Hall Exhibition.*
"*Geordie.*" *Edinburgh.*—*We cannot assist our Correspondent, or would do so.*
"*O. F. M.*" *may obtain admission to the Reading-Room of the British Museum, by application in writing to Sir Henry Ellis, at the Museum, with reference of two persons of public stations.*
"*A Subscriber,*" *Londonderry, should apply at the War Office: we cannot give the information in full.*
"*J. M. E.*" *should write to the daily paper in question: we believe the statement to be unauthorised.*
"*A. H.*," *Cross, Dunas, is thanked; but we have not room.*
"*Z.*" *will perhaps favour us with some account of the Sale of the Revolution House.*
"*H. E.*," *New Bond-street.*—*In the Library, at Hatfield House.*
"*Octavia H.*"—*On the first Royal Visit, in* 1843.
"*X. Z.*," *Dublin. We cannot solve the anonym.*
"*M. P.*," *Bath, is recommended to write to the Secretary of the Royal Academy of Music.*
"*A Constant Purchaser*" *is thanked; but the account of Russell College did not reach us in time.*
"*Philarpos.*"—*We regret that we cannot aid you.*
"*Quæstor.*"—*The music of* "*God save the King*" *was composed by Dr. John Bull; of* "*Rule Britannia*" *by Dr. Arne.*
"*A. M.*," *Southampton. Taylor's* "*Bee-keeper's Manual*" *is a practical work, which see for information as to Hives.*
"*St. P. C. F.*"—*The quotation is from Shakespeare's* "*Hamlet,*" *act* i., *sc.* i.

> "*The undiscover'd country, from whose bourn*
> *No traveller returns.*"

"*J. P. L.*" *A letter addressed to* "*Mr. Harrison, Bluemantle, Heralds' Office, Doctors' Commons,*" *will obtain the painting and sketch of arms and crest required.*
"*L.*," *Maidenhead. A marriage license is obtainable at Doctors' Commons. An application to a Proctor will procure all necessary information.*
"*Hortensius.*" *Mary, Queen of Scots, had one only child,* JAMES, *afterwards King of England. The Earl of Essex's wife was Frances, daughter and heiress of Sir Francis Walsingham, and the Earl of Leicester's, Amy Robsart, the ill-fated victim of Cumnor's fearful tragedy, and the heroine of Scott's* "*Kenilworth.*"
"*Old Dan Tucker.*" *The only means of ascertaining if any one else be entitled to the arms in question, is by instituting a search through the records of the Heralds' Office.*
"*J. L. W.*," *Kilcock.*—*Cossack, red and orange; Van Tromp, tartan and yellow stripes; Ernst, the stars.*
"*Matheu Walk.*"—*Yes—by the well-known Captain Barclay, of Ury.*
"*J. Ames W. B.*" *Messrs.* "*Sportsman's Directory*" *published by Simpkin and Marshall; and* "*Recreations in Shooting,*" *by Craven—published by Chapman and Hall, London.*
"*A Subscriber*" *will find the Friday's Corn Market reported in the Saturday's edition of our Journal.*
"*Behrravia.*"—*The error had been previously corrected.*
"*S. D.*," *Creeklade. The patentee of the Nonclose Carriage Wheels is Mr. R. W. Thompson, of the Adelphi.* (See No. IV. of the "*Patent Journal.*")
"*S. M.*," *Rugby, is thanked for the suggestion.*
"*Q.*" *Boston, will find* "*The Marseillaise Hymn*" *in most collections of French songs.*
"*A Constant Reader*" *Northampton, is recommended to write to the Secretary of the work in question.*
"*Pride*"—*Thanks. But we cannot take up the matter in the way he suggests.*
"*H. K. R.*" *Ryde, is thanked for the Sketch of the corvette, though we have not room to engrave it.*
"*An Old Subscriber.*" *Troubridge.*—*We do not assent to the force of the objection.*
"*Peter's Cloister.*" *Address L. Lyon, Theatre.*
"*A Constant Subscriber,*" *Cork. We can specially recommend the Daguerreotype Portraits, by Beard and Claudet.*
"*A. M. K.*" *The announcement will be duly made.*
"*F. M.*" *is thanked; but the Railway Sketch did not reach us in time.*
"*J. S.*," *Harmans. The Olla Podrida leaves are not here; but our Correspondent is thanked for his attention.*
"*D. E. P.*" *may purchase fine and large plaster figures at the shop (late Sarti's), Dean-street, Oxford-street.*
"*G. L. W.*" *Wan.*—*Mr. Harris, bookseller, of Box-street, can probably give the information.*
"*P. L. P.*" *Hastings.*
"*F. Y.*" *We have not room for the lines.*
"*B.*—*In Mammates the accent is on the second a. Presentiment is not a French word.*
"*A. M. H.*" *We cannot undertake to engrave either of the subjects suggested.*
"*A. L. C.*" *Liverpool. The address of Mr. G. Cruikshank is at his publisher's,* 86, *Fleet-street.*
"*A Novice*" *is thanked; but we have not room.*
"*J. F. R.*" *Westminster.*—*The profile of an is correct in all the cases named.*
"*H. F.*" *should provide himself with* "*The Emigrant's Guide,*" *by the Rev. D. Mackenzie, a cheap and sound little work, published by Orr and Co. The chapter on* "*Silence to Emigrants*" *will furnish all the information our Correspondent requires.*
"*W. H.*," *Newcastle, will find all the dimensions and other details of the Great Wellington Statue in No.* 219 *and* 234, *of our Journal. The entire height of the Arch and Statue scarcely exceeds* 121 *feet.*
"*W.*" *The engines of the Great Britain steam-ship are* 1000 *horse power; of the Great Western,* 450 *horse power.*
"*Rose*" *will find the information he requires in* "*The Handbook to the Rose.*"
"*E. S.*," *Rutland. The story of* "*The Four Thieves*" *is not strictly comprised in* "*The Arabian Nights' Entertainments,*" *but is usually printed with them.* (See *Lane's edition.*)
"*Delphine*" *see Jamieson's* "*Etymological Dictionary.*" *For Salmagundi, see Dr Johnson's* "*Dictionary,*" *original edition.*
"*A. D. B.*" *Ph. D. deputy Doctor of Physics; i.e., mixed mathematics, natural philosophy, chemistry, and natural history. The title of physician, or student of nature, has become to our languore synonymous with one who investigates the origin of diseases and the means of cure: but, in the Continental languages, it still retains its more general signification; thus, in French, physicien is a natural philosopher. M. Julien will commence his Promenade Concerts at Drury Lane Theatre on October* 9th.
"*E. T.*" *We cannot answer queries on the subject of cockades, that we think the following note addressed to us by an intelligent Correspondent will be interesting:* "*I am really surprised that you should condescend to answer the questions that have been put to you relative to servants' liveries; every coachman

POSTSCRIPT

THANKSGIVING FOR THE ABUNDANT HARVEST.—The *Gazette* of last night contains a Royal Proclamation, ordering Sunday, the 17th day of October, to be set apart as a Day of Thanksgiving for the abundant harvest.

STOPPAGE OF RAILWAY CALLS.—A public meeting of the merchants, bankers, and traders of Manchester took place on Thursday, at the Town Hall, at the instance of many of the leading firms in the town, "to consider whether any and what steps can be taken in order to limit the drain upon the floating capital of the nation, occasioned by continued railway calls, and to diminish the pressure which is now so injuriously affecting the trade of the district." This Chairman was Elkanah Armitage, Esq. Mr. Thomas Bazley, President of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, proposed a resolution, to the effect that, owing to the failure in the potato crop, and the general deficiency of the harvest of the year 1846, there was not sufficient available capital to meet the demands now made for railway purposes. The resolution was seconded by Mr. Alexander Ireland, and was unanimously agreed to. Another resolution, deprecating any attempt to carry out, at present, the large number of railway projects sanctioned by the Legislature because to do so would be to increase the derangement of our monetary affairs—was carried without any dissentient. A resolution was then proposed, recommending all railway Companies to defer commencing new works, and was also agreed to.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

ITALY.

Letters from Naples, of the 21st ult., give information calculated to allay the gloomy forebodings in regard to that city. It was stated on good authority that the King of Naples has resolved to grant a general amnesty to all insurgents who shall immediately lay down their arms; and, in order to establish the tranquility of the kingdom on a more sure and permanent basis, has determined to effect in the Government numerous administrative reforms. The Minister, Pietra Catella, is ordered to prepare a project in accordance with these designs.

Another gratifying circumstance is, that an agreement has been entered into between the Pope and the Austrian Government, respecting the occupation of Ferrara. The Pope stipulates that that town shall not have a National Guard, and that its garrison shall consist not of citizens of the Roman States, but Swiss.

The present at Leghorn has not subsided. The civic guard, instead of the police, who were hostile to reform, and probably instigated by Austrian influence, having, on the night of the 20th ult., attacked a group of young men whose liberal opinions were well known, the population of the city rose and compelled the police to leave the town. After being further excited, the people proceeded to arrest a number of persons charged with being opposed to reform and progress, to the number of about fifty. These disorders caused the local authorities to call out the National Guard, and to issue a proclamation, which had the effect of restoring tranquility.

NORWAY

A letter from Christiana (Norway) relates that on the 11th ult., between four and five in the afternoon, the immense rock which hung over the vast domain of Hielmigrund, and which for several days had been split in many places, came suddenly down and covered an immense space, crushing beneath its weight 34 dwelling-houses and their inhabitants, estimated at 230 in number. Attempts were immediately made for their release, but they were labouring for a week, when the latter was written, only two bodies had been reached—one of a woman, and the other of a child, seven years old, both lifeless. Only 13 of the inhabitants of the place have escaped this tremendous disaster, which has occasioned a loss of property estimated at £32,000.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

ELECTION OF LORD MAYOR.

Wednesday being Michaelmas Day, the election of Lord Mayor for the ensuing year took place at the Guildhall.

Shortly after seven o'clock the Lord Mayor arrived, accompanied by a large number of Aldermen, the Sheriffs, Under-Sheriffs, and other City functionaries, and immediately proceeded to attend divine service at St. Lawrence Jewry, where a sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Cobbold, chaplain to the Lord Mayor, from the 10th verse of the 4th chapter of the First Epistle of Peter, "As any man hath received the gift, even so minister the same to another, as good stewards of the manifold grace of God."

Shortly after one o'clock they returned to the Guildhall, when the Lord Mayor took the chair. There was a good deal of cheering for Mr. Alderman Wood, but with that exception there was no demonstration of feeling.

After the usual formalities and an address from the Recorder, the Common Sergeant proposed the names of the Aldermen in rotation, and subsequently announced that Sheriffs Graham and Carter had been elected, and Messrs. J. K. Hooper, Esq., Alderman and Vintner and Sir James Duke, Knt., Alderman and apostable maker.

The Mayor and Aldermen then withdrew to the Court of Aldermen, and after the absence of a few minutes they returned, and—

The Recorder announced that they had selected Mr. Alderman Hooper, citizen and vintner, to fill the office of Lord Mayor for the ensuing year.

The announcement was received with loud cheers.

Mr. Alderman Hooper then briefly addressed the livery, returning his sincere and heartfelt thanks for the honour which had been conferred on him in returning him to the high and distinguished position of Chief Magistrate of the City of London. It only remained for him to assure them that in accepting the office they had conferred upon him, he would endeavour to discharge its responsibilities, and that he should use his best abilities to enable him properly to discharge the duties. None of the rights and hospitalities pertaining to the office of Lord Mayor which he had been elected should suffer any diminution, and the rights and privileges of London should be respected and preserved in his hands.

Votes of thanks to the late Sheriffs, and also to the Lord Mayor, were agreed to.

SWEARING IN OF THE SHERIFFS OF LONDON AND MIDDLESEX.

A Common Hall was held on Tuesday, for the purpose of swearing William Cubitt, Esq., citizen and fishmonger, and Charles Hill, Esq., citizen and spectacle-maker, into the office of Sheriffs of London and Middlesex for the ensuing year. Sir Thomas Farebrother has been appointed Under-Sheriff to William Cubitt, Esq., and Mr. D. W. Wire, Under-Sheriff to Charles Hill, Esq. The Lord Mayor, the Sheriffs, the late Sheriffs, and several members of the Corporation, partook of a splendid breakfast at Fishmongers' Hall, and afterwards proceeded in state to Guildhall. On their arrival, shortly after one o'clock, the usual ceremony of administering the oaths and investing the new Sheriffs with gold chains and other insignia of office was performed. A vote of thanks was given to the late Sheriffs, Mr. Alderman Challis and Mr. Kennard, who briefly returned thanks. Headed by the Lord Mayor and the usual functionaries, the civic party returned to the Council-Chamber, where the assignment of the prisoners in custody in the City prison was made in due form by the late Sheriffs to their successors, and thus the proceedings terminated.

The newly elected Sheriffs were on Thursday, agreeably to ancient custom, presented to the Curator Baron (G. Bankes, Esq.,) in the Court of Exchequer, and received in the usual form her Majesty's approbation of the choice the Livery of London had made.

The Recorder introduced the new Sheriffs to the Curator Baron in a very complimentary speech; and also passed high encomiums on the late Sheriffs, Aldermen Challis and Mr. Kennard), for the satisfactory and courteous manner in which they had performed the arduous duties of their office.

The usual ceremony of counting six horse-shoes and sixty-one hob-nails, and chopping two bundles of sticks (in pursuance of which custom the Corporation of London hold certain estates in Shropshire), was then performed by the senior Aldermen who had not passed the chair.

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THE ANTI-GOLD LAW LEAGUE.—A meeting, having for object the formation of an association with the above title, to promote monetary reform, took place on Wednesday evening, at Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street. The chair was taken by Mr Bannes. Mr. Stoddart moved, and Mr. Cockburn seconded, a resolution to the effect that the currency of the realm should consist of Exchequer notes of the amount of £1 and upwards, such notes to be issued with the consent of Parliament, to the amount of the sum of the bullion now held in the country, or by the Government in liquidation of their current expenses, and thus to become a legal tender. The resolution also provided for the establishment of a bullion office where gold and silver should be received, and paid for in bullion notes, such notes to rise or fall in value according to the fluctuations of the Exchange. This resolution gave rise to a long but rather rambling discussion upon the currency question generally, and opposition being manifested to the resolution, it was withdrawn. Another resolution, however, proposing the formation of a league, but without pledging the meeting to any particular plan, was carried.

SANATORY IMPROVEMENTS IN THE METROPOLIS. At a Court of Common Council, held on Tuesday, Mr. R. L. Jones brought up a report from the Committee appointed to effect Sanatory Improvements in the City. The Committee detailed the steps which had been taken to remedy bad sewage, and to improve ventilation, and stated that the Commissioners had agreed to recommend the Court to apply to Parliament in the next session for an act to amend and extend their present powers, with such additional powers as are necessary to meet the public requirements, and had directed a bill to be prepared for these purposes, which bill, when ready, would be reported to the Court.—Mr. Anderton said, he had never heard any report read in that Court which had given to him anything like the gratification he felt at the document which had just been read, and he was convinced the public would entertain just the same opinion. It was calculated to show that, whatever the general opinion might be with respect to the ideas of the citizens of London, as to sanatory reform, the Corporation were determined to do everything in their power to accomplish so great an object. There were two detestable nuisances, which required their active and immediate exertions the interment of the dead within the City of London, and the execrable atmosphere of smoke. (Hear, hear.) Towards the latter the last attempt at abatement was abolished by Act of Parliament, had been long afflicted by it, and were now enjoying all the advantages of a salubrious atmosphere, while London seemed to be the arena in which it was deemed to flourish without check or restraint of any kind (Hear, hear.) The report was unanimously agreed to

DISCOVERY OF OLD COIN IN ST. GILES'S.—On Tuesday a number of gold and silver coins, of the reigns of Henry VII. and VIII., and several spade guineas and gold seven-shilling pieces, were found by some labourers removing the ruins of some old houses that recently fell down in Dudley-court, St. Giles's. The coins are in a fine state of preservation, particularly the guineas of George III., and were purchased for a mere trifle by a clothesman, who happened to come up whilst the labourers were examining them, and before they had had time to ascertain their actual value

BIRTHS AND DEATHS IN THE METROPOLIS.—The total number of births during the week ending September 25th, was 1260, of which 635 were males and 625 females. This number exceeds by 98 that of the preceding week. The number of deaths was 1023 (498 males, and 504 females); this number exceeds the weekly average by 119, and is less than the number of the preceding week by 177. Twenty-two deaths from small pox occurred. None of the persons who died had been vaccinated.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE BRIGHTON RAILWAY.—On Monday (last week) an inquest touching the death of J. W. Carter, at the Railway Tavern, New Cross, and to the death of James Griffiths, aged thirty-seven, a fireman on the Croydon line of railway. William Mitchell, also a fireman belonging to the company, stated that, on Thursday morning last, about seven o'clock, he was on the platform at the station at New Cross, Deptford, and the deceased was at his engine, which was going to Croydon, trimming his buffer lamps. He was quite well and sober. About ten minutes before the train crossed one of the lines, apparently to go to a shed on the other side, when at that instant the Brighton express train came down from London, and the engine struck the deceased and knocked him down on one of the side tables. The train was going at the rate of forty miles an hour, and did not stop. Upon going to the deceased, he was lying doubled up, and his face covered with blood. He was quite dead. He had been in the employ of the company about two years, and had taught to have known the Brighton express train would be down; but he must have forgotten it, as it arrived at its proper time, but no whistle was blown. Mr. Anderson, the station-master, said that the deceased had a fracture on the top of the skull, and another on the forehead, which no doubt caused his death. The line was quite clear at the time, and there was no occasion for the whistle to be sounded; and as the steam was blowing off the deceased's engine, he probably did not hear the train coming. Verdict, "Accidental Death."

SERIOUS COLLISION ON THE SOUTH WESTERN RAILWAY.—Last Saturday morning, about four o'clock, a serious collision occurred between the up-mail train and a portion of the goods train, which resulted in the destruction of three or four of the trucks of the goods train, and the loss of life of one of the guards of that train. The occurrence took place about three hundred yards on the London side of the Wimbledon station, at a spot which, from its low and marshy situation, is favourable to fogs, one of which prevailed at the time. The up goods train, an unusually long and heavy one, consisted of a Nine Elms ballast-box between three and four o'clock, but when it arrived at the above spot, the carriages came uncoupled, the engine proceeding on with about three-fourths of the train, and leaving nine or ten trucks or vans behind. In one of those left behind was one of the guards, named W. Sawyer, who is supposed to have been asleep. At nearly four o'clock the metropolitan police on duty near the railway heard a loud crash in the direction of the line, followed by shrieks and cries of human beings. Sergeant Golding, 30 V, and a body of constables, were soon on the spot, and having roused up the station agent, policeman, and porter, who were in bed, they hastened to the scene of the accident, when it was found that the up mail-train, which consisted of nine carriages, propelled by the Hornet, a very powerful engine, had run on upon the vans and trucks with such velocity and force as to almost double up and crush in the end and two following ones, and strew the line with fragments. Neither the Hornet engine, the driver, the fireman, nor the guards and passengers were injured; but the under guard, (William Sawyer) was found bent double against a chest, with a load of goods bearing him down. The poor fellow had evidently made desperate struggles to extricate himself, but was unable to do so, and was crushed to death. He deceased had been a guard about twelve months, and was twenty years of age. Fortunately he was unmarried. At the inquest, the Jury returned a verdict of "Accidental Death."

DEATH FROM READING IN BED.—On Saturday morning, at a quarter before three o'clock, loud cries of "Fire" were heard to proceed from the house of Mrs. A. J. Pochin, a lady of property, situate at No. 17, Lower Seymour-street. The police on duty soon entered the house, when the whole of the bedding and drapery in the second floor front were found in a blaze. The engines having arrived, the firemen set to work, and succeeded in getting the masses of the flames out, but unfortunately, not until Mrs Pochin was so frightfully burned that the flesh upon some portions of her body when touched peeled off. A medical gentleman was promptly in attendance, who did everything that the nature of the case required, but so seriously was she burned that she died on Monday morning. The premises and furniture were considerably damaged by fire and heat.

An inquest was held on Tuesday. The evidence was to the effect that the deceased had been in the constant habit of reading in bed by means of an unguarded candle placed on a table by her bedside. Her maid saw her safe in bed a little after eleven on Saturday night, and about the next succeeding hour was alarmed by the violent ringing of the bedroom bell. She hastened to answer it, and discovered the room to be on fire, but was unable to enter it, on account of the door being bolted on the inside. All the witnesses attributed the fire to the deceased. The Coroner (Mr. Wakley) commented on the danger of reading in bed, particularly on the part of aged and feeble persons, and said the practice was invariably attended, sooner or later, by fatal consequences. Verdict—"Accidental Death."

SUPPOSED MURDER OF A MARRIED WOMAN. An adjourned inquest was held on Monday night, at the Green Man, public-house, Poplar, before Mr. W. Baker, jun., respecting the death of Mrs. Eliza Rayment, aged 36 years, a married woman, who was found drowned in the River Thames on the 17th ult., with her throat cut. The case is at present involved in great mystery, and the police have been actively engaged in endeavouring to discover whom she was last seen, but without success. Mr Bain, a surgeon, said he had made a *post mortem* examination of the body, which was very much decomposed, and appeared to have been in the water some time. There was a large quantity of extraneous matter on various parts of the scalp on the right side of the head, which could only have been caused during her life-time. There was a wound under the chin, about four inches in length. The wound was about an inch in depth, and the important arteries were divided. The division of the arteries would cause an immediate and great loss of blood. It was possible that the deceased might have inflicted such an injury, but a person using the right hand would not naturally make the incision on the left hand side. He (Mr. Bain) attributed death to the loss of blood from the wound, coupled with concussion of the brain, which is likely to have taken place from the effusion of blood upon the brain. The Jury returned a verdict of "Found drowned with her throat cut, but by what means there was no evidence before the said Jury."

SUICIDE.—Mrs. Rayner, landlady of the Red Lion, Great Wild-street, Lincoln's Inn, on Thursday poisoned herself. She had had words with her husband, and was heard to make a remark about killing herself. Being missed, a search was made, when the unfortunate woman was discovered in her bedroom in a dreadful state, having taken essential oil of lemons. Medical assistance was sent for, but it was of no avail, as she shortly after expired.

DEATH OF A LADY FROM STARVATION. An inquest was held on Tuesday evening, at the Wheatsheaf public-house, Strand, before Mr. Higgs, on the body of Cecilia Maria Watkins, aged sixty-four. The body lay at No. 42, Holywell-street, in a room containing no more furniture than an old sofa and two broken chairs. The deceased, as appeared from the evidence, had been for some time only connected, and, for three years previous to July last, kept a lodging-house in Howard-street, Strand. The last year of her residence in Howard-street, she was in the deepest distress; all her furniture was seized for rent. She would often have been without food for days, if it had not been for the kindness of one of her friends, Mrs. Longmore, of No. 35, Arundel street. She was, besides, very reluctant to make her wants known. In July, she removed to No. 42, Holywell-street, and there continued to live upon the charity of her friends, and a little money which had been sent to her by her brother, a clergyman, and one of the minor canons at Chichester, and an allowance she received for rent. Her husband, Solomon. On Friday (last week) one of her friends found her at home without any food, and only 1½d. in money at her disposal. This, and more that was given her, was expended in food and fuel, but the deceased was then so ill that she could not leave her bed, and on Sunday morning last was found dead. Mr. Farquhar, surgeon, said that the cause of death was pulmonary consumption, accelerated by want of proper sustenance and attention. Had she been found some letters, showing that she had recently received post-office orders from her brother, who had also arranged to make her a regular allowance, but it was believed that she expended the money in pawning her clothes. Had she could not leave her bed, and on Sunday morning last was found dead. Mr. Farquhar, surgeon, said that the cause of death was pulmonary consumption, accelerated by want of proper sustenance and attention. Had she been found some letters, showing that she had recently received post-office orders from her brother, who had also arranged to make her a regular allowance, but it was believed that she expended the money in pawning her clothes. Verdict—"Died from disease of the lungs, accelerated by want of sufficient sustenance

ACCIDENTAL DEATH OF MR. WALTER, OF THE POPLAR.—An inquest was held on Wednesday, at the Red Lion, William Carter, Esq., at the Purley Oaks Station, Sandhurst, near Croydon, the residence of Mr. John Walker, as to the death of Mr. Richard Walter, aged fifty, for many years the landlord of the King's Head Tavern, in the Poultry.—W. Turner Lewis, a servant in the employ of Mr. John Walter, stated that on Friday evening (last week) the deceased left his master's, the Purley Oaks Farm, about ten o'clock, as witness supposed to return to town. The horse which he was riding was steady, and the deceased perfectly sober Witness went out afterwards near the Castle, when he saw a horse with a bridle and saddle on in a deep gravel pit. There was a road cut of which they had been drawing the gravel, and he went round by it to get the horse out. While he was in the act of getting the horse out he saw a gentleman lying by the side of a ditch in the road, with his head doubled up under his shoulder. The deceased, who seemed quite dead, was conveyed to his brother's house. Mr. Bincastle, of Croydon, surgeon, gave his opinion that the deceased had fallen from the horse, and that concussion of the brain had been caused, which produced death. A verdict of "Accidental Death" was returned.

ALARMING ACCIDENT ON THE EDINBURGH AND GLASGOW RAILWAY.—About half-past one o'clock last Tuesday morning an accident of a most serious nature occurred at the Queen-street terminus, Glasgow, of the above railway line. A luggage-train from Edinburgh, on coming down the incline from the Cowlairs Station, acquired such a velocity, while passing through the tunnel, that the men stationed at the breaks had not sufficient power to arrest its progress. The train, with the fearful momentum it had acquired, penetrated about fifty feet into one of the railway company's stores, situated above the Star Hotel, bringing down, in its headlong career, a thick stone gable and two stone partitions, and entering into two of the offices connected with the store. A scene of ruin here presented itself; three breaks, with a number of trucks, lying piled above one another, and covered with the stones of the gables and partitions, and the beams, rafters, and flooring of the storehouse, were lying together in one mingled mass. There were four or five men on the trucks at the time; three escaped with their lives, although two of them are severely injured, and two are still missing, one of whom, James Macarthur, a married man, was seen on the forenoon break immediately before the collision took place; and there can be little doubt that he has met his death among the rubbish. One of the guards leaped off the train as it emerged from the tunnel, and escaped with a slight cut on the head and a few bruises; the other two who have been found were lying among the ruins senseless, covered with large stones, but recovered in about twenty minutes after, so far as to be able to speak. They are both very severely bruised.

A WOMAN KILLED BY HER HUSBAND NEAR MANCHESTER.—On Saturday evening last, a woman named Eliza Crawley, living at No. 6, Swallow's-court, Davies-street, Ancoats, went home much intoxicated. Her husband, who was sitting by the fire getting his tea, reproached her with not having been at home to get tea ready for himself and their children. A quarrel ensued between them, in the course of which the husband desired his wife to hold her tongue; she refused and made faces at him. He then thrusted at her knock her off the chair if she made faces at him, to which she tauntingly replied, "Do then." He immediately jumped up as if with the intention of striking his wife. A neighbour who had been looking on during the quarrel, then interposed, and took hold of his arm, in order to prevent him hitting his wife; in this, however, she was only partially successful, as the hand of the husband in descending, grazed the temple of his wife. He then kicked his wife on the body; she screamed violently, and fell bleeding to the ground. The husband, who seemed struck with remorse at having ill-used his wife the moment he had done so, then took her up and laid her on a sofa, saying, "Oh, Eliza, how I hurt thee?" She replied, "Be off with thee; I don't want thee." As she was apparently in great pain, and crying out for a doctor, her husband set off for one, before doing which, however, he again went to look his wife and told her how sorry he was for what he had done. Some medical men were promptly in attendance, and did everything in their power for the unfortunate woman, who, however, sank gradually from the effect of the blow she had received, and consequent loss of blood, and died in about three-quarters of an hour after its infliction. A Coroner's Jury have since returned a verdict of "Manslaughter' against Crawley.

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BANK OF ENGLAND.—The Special Court of Proprietors convened for the purpose of electing three Directors in the room of Abel Gower and Sir J. R. Reid, disqualified, and of Mr. Prescott, who has been appointed Deputy-Governor, was held on Wednesday. At four o'clock the ballot terminated in favour of the gentlemen recommended in the "house list," viz., Mr. Alderman Thompson, Mr. Christopher Pearse, and Mr. John G. Hubbard.

FESTIVITIES AT KNOWSLEY.

THE fine old Hall and picturesque Park of Knowsley, about six miles distant from Liverpool, have just been the scene of "loud festivity," in celebration of a most important and gratifying event, connected with the Derby family, namely, the coming of age of the Earl of Derby's grandson the Hon. Edward Henry [illegible]. The young nobleman is the eldest son of Lord Stanley, and attained [illegible] entry on the 21st of July last.

"The invitations for the fête extended," says the *Liverpool Mercury*, "not only to the more immediate friends of the head of the House of Knowsley, but embraced within their range a numerous party of noblemen and gentlemen, of rank and influence, resident at a distance. Really to describe the splendid and costly dinner parties and balls, a variety of athletic games and old English sports, in which the village rustics might engage, were provided; and all, from the highest to the lowest, were thus enabled to take a part in the joyous proceedings, and render the event what it was intended to be—a general jubilee. The like sity displayed at the Hall was such as to bring forcibly to the mind the universal hospitalities of the olden times, in which the 'Lord of the Castle' and the 'Ladye faire' were wont to take so auspicious a part."

The Festivities commenced on Monday, with a sumptuous banquet in the grand dining-room of the Hall. There were about forty guests, the Earl of Derby presiding. On his Lordship's right and left, sat Lord and Lady Stanley, the Hon. Mr Stanley (eldest son of Lord Stanley), and Lord Skelmersdale, the maternal grandfather of the youthful hero. Amongst others present, were also Lord Clive, Lord Anson, Colonel Stanley, the Earl of Wilton, the Hon. Mrs. Wodehram, Lady Hopwood, Mr. Penrhyn and Lady Charlotte Penrhyn, Admiral Hornby, Colonel Hornby, &

Early on Tuesday morning, the bells of all the neighbouring churches commenced ringing merry peals, flags were also hoisted on the church towers, and displayed from the roadside inns; which rendered the scene one of great animation. Several of the noblemen and gentlemen at the Hall, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, passed the morning in shooting in the Park, but Lord Stanley and the Earl of Wilton were not of the party. The cricket match was postponed, owing to the unfavourable weather. In the evening, there was a grand dinner at the Hall, to about seventy guests; when the display of gold and silver plate, and the profusion of delicacies, was very great

On Wednesday, an excellent dinner was given to the labourers and dependants connected with the Knowsley estate, at which their wives and children were also invited. The place appropriated to this purpose was a spacious tent, or marquee, erected on the lawn in front of the Hall. It was covered with striped calico, and extended 320 feet by 40 in breadth. The dinner was served on three long tables, subdivided so as to admit of 32 dishes on each. The bill of fare consisted of 37 rounds of roast beef, 15 ditto boiled ditto, 15 legs of mutton, 30 ornamental pies, 15 pieces boiled beef, 70 plum puddings, 35 suet ditto, 15 suet puddings, 26 Yorkshire ditto, 78 dishes of potatoes, 26 ditto greens, 26 ditto turnips, 26 ditto carrots. About 758 individuals partook of this substantial repast. Mr. Hamilton Gell, steward, and the able direction of Mr. Newberry, the Earl of Derby's principal Steward. Lord Stanley was present, with his son, the Hon. E. H Stanley, and the Earl of Sefton; and the Rev. H. Hopwood, and the band of the latter regiment stationed outside the tent.

After dinner, the cups were filled with some of the Stanley ale, (seventeen years old,) brewed expressly to celebrate the important occasion, when Captain Hornby proposed the health of the host in the name of Stanley. The Honorable Edward Henry Stanley. It was received with three times three and one cheer more, and drunk with the greatest enthusiasm. The Hon. E. H. Stanley returned thanks in a few words, and proposed the health of the Earl of Sefton mounted the centre table, and proposed the healths of the Earl of Derby and Lord Stanley. The toast was drunk with tumultuous applause, the band, in the mean time, striking up the appropriate air of the "Old English Gentleman." After the excitement had in some measure subsided, Lord Stanley rose and returned thanks, and concluded by drinking the healths of all the company present in a bumper of the Stanley ale, which he completely drained, and inverted the cup in a very significant manner, to show that he had done ample justice to the toast. The Earl of Derby was then drawn through the tent in an easy chair, amid the most boisterous plaudits. His Lordship bowed repeatedly to the numerous party by which he was surrounded, and appeared to feel deeply the congratulations showered upon him.

The company now adjourned to the lawn in front of the hall, where they amused themselves with cricket, foot-ball, and rustic sports, in which Lord Stanley, and many of the distinguished guests who were with him, took a prominent part. The old English sports were of the usual character, including pig races, climbing, &c.; the most amusing of the latter feats was a stout competition for a shoulder of mutton, a joint of beef, and a purse containing 10s., placed on a greasy pole. Our Artist has engraved the scene of rustic joy on the lawn.

In the evening, the Earl of Derby entertained about eighty-six guests at dinner. He was the case of the banquet, Lord Sefton rose and proposed, in marked and appropriate terms, the health of the Hon. E. H. Stanley. The toast was responded to by the youthful scion, with much good feeling; after which the Earl of Wilton proposed the health of the Earl of Derby. Lord Stanley then proposed the health of the Lord Stanley, and his Lordship replied with heartfelt eloquence.

On Thursday, another grand dinner was given to the guests staying at the hall; and in the evening, a ball took place in the large ball-room, which was most gorgeously fitted up for the occasion. The apartment is 100 feet in length by 35 feet in breadth; and 33 feet in height. It is lined with pink and white drapery, and several large mirrors, and were lighted with gas, in three burnished gilt chandeliers. At one end of the room were emblazoned the arms of the Earl of Derby, and at the other those of Lord Stanley. On the same side was the orchestra, in which were stationed Horahm's excellent band. This gorgeous room was fitted up and decorated by Messrs. Rossall and Goodwel., of Bold-street Liverpool, with the able assistance of Mr. W. Rawford, of Colquitstreet.

The Hon. E. H. Stanley opened the ball, leading off with the Countess of Sefton. We have seldom seen a finer display of the beauty of the sex than on this occasion. The Earl of Derby entered the apartment while this quadrille was being danced The Noble Earl were his full uniform as Lord Lieutenant of the county of Lancaster, and looked remarkably well. The ball kept up without intermission until after twelve o'clock; when a supper of the most superb character was served in the banqueting room. The festivities were subsequently renewed with great spirit, and it was past six o'clock on Friday morning when the ball closed with the good old dance of "Sir Roger de Coverley," in which there was scarcely one of the house party who did not join.

We regret that we have not space for a list of the distinguished company present at this magnificent *réunion*.

The main feature of the hospitalities of Friday was the dinner to upwards of 400 of the tenantry, in the commodious tent on the grand ball had been given on the previous evening. At half-past three o'clock, an entertainment, comprising every delicacy, was served; the guests entered and took their seats, the district band of the Cheshire Rifle Militia playing "the beat Beef of Old England."

The Earl of Derby presided at the cross table, having Lord Stanley upon his right hand, and his grandson, the Hon. E. H. Stanley upon his left. The Earl of Sefton and the Earl of Wilton sat to the right of Lord Stanley, and Lord Skelmersdale and the Hon Colonel Wilbraham to the left of Mr. Stanley. Among the other noblemen, and gentlemen at the table were Viscount Clive, Viscount Anson, Hon. Colonel Stanley, Hon. Mr. Herbert, Hon. G. Herbert, Sir Watkin W. Wynn, Colonel Hornby, Captain Windham Hornby, R.N., Mr. Towneley Parker, M.P., Mr. Talbot Clifton, M.P., Mr. Towneley (of Town Head), Mr. Hopwood (of Hopwood), Mr. Wilson Patten, Mr. Penrhyn, Mr. Assheton (of Downham), Rev. J. G. Hopwood, Mr. Stanley (of Cross Hall), Mr. R. Ecrle, Rev. W. Hornby (of St. Michael's), Mr. H. Grenfell, Mr. C. Grenfell, Rev. Geoffrey Hornby (of Bury), Mr. J. Hornby, Mr. L. Penrhyn, Rev. R. Masters, Rev. R. Marsden, Rev. Mr. Hulton (of Hulton), Rev. J. E. Abraham (of Bickerst.-ft). &c.

The dinner having been concluded, Lady Stanley, accompanied by the Countess of Wilton, the Countess of Sefton, and the other ladies of the house party, entered the orchestra, which had been reserved for their accommodation. The presence was the signal for a burst of cheering from every part of the room. Prominent among the group were the youthful brother and sister of Mr. Stanley, and the beautiful young family of the Ear. and Countess of Sefton.

Grace having been pronounced, after a short pause, during which a very liberal supply of wine and several bowls of punch were placed on the table, Lord Stan-

FESTIVITIES AT KNOWSLEY.

RUSTIC SPORTS ON THE LAWN.

ley rose, and in an appropriate speech proposed the health of the Queen, "with a rattling three times three." The toast was drunk with the utmost enthusiasm

The next toast, proposed also by the Noble Lord, was that of the Queen Dowager, Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, and the rest of the Royal Family. The band having played the "Coburg March," the Earl of Sefton then, in an eloquent address, proposed the toast of the day, "Health, long life, and happiness to the Hon. Edward Henry Stanley," calling on the company to take the time from him, and remember his instructions. The Noble Earl's appeal was most enthusiastically responded to, and the toast was drunk amidst a perfect hurricane of applause, the ladies in the orchestra waving their handkerchiefs and joining in the general manifestation. The Hon. Mr. Stanley returned thanks, and resumed his seat amidst long and continued applause. Mr. Robert Neilson (of Halewood) then, in an enthusiastic address, proposed the healths of Lord Derby and Lord Stanley, and may God bless them.

This toast was drunk with a degree of enthusiasm almost equal to the last. The venerable host bowed his acknowledgments to all around, and appeared much gratified at the exhibition of feeling towards himself and his noble son. The band having played the air of "The Old English Gentleman," Lord Stanley thanked the company, and concluded an address of much fervour, thus emphatically:—"In the name of my father, as a landlord, I thank you as a body, for the manner in which you have come forward to second those efforts which, without presumption, I may say he has largely ventured, to encourage your industry and to promote your prosperity. The earnest wish of my heart—as I am sure it is that of the heart of him whom may God long preserve as your landlord—is, that as the fathers and the grandfathers of many whom I now see, have been, for generations past, the tenantry—the honest, industrious, I believe I may say, the attached, tenantry of the house of Stanley—so, for generations yet to come, may the same be still connected in the local history of this place with our family, and that the descendants of those whose predecessors made it their boast that they held under the house of Stanley and of whom the house of Stanley was justly proud, as standing to them in that relation—may, for generations yet to come, continue to be the trusty, the prosperous, and thriving tenantry of our house, even long after those three generations now before you—the youngest of whom you have this day so kindly received—have passed away from this earth, and have left nothing behind them—nothing but that which I hope they will ever leave—the memory of a good name, and the character of honest men." (Immense cheering.)

The Earl of Wilton then proposed the health of Lady Stanley; Lord Stanley gave the health of the Earl of Sefton; the Earl of Sefton briefly returned thanks; and Lord Stanley having again risen and given "The Lancashire Witches," the word was taken a signal to retire. The usual honour was payed to the county toast, and the room was cleared, preparatory to the ball.

Meanwhile, a large party of the wives and families of the tenantry had been entertained at tea.

Shortly after the dinner party broke up, there was a splendid display of fireworks on the lawn.

The ball-room was then thrown open, and the guests (chiefly consisting of the wives and daughters of the tenantry) admitted.

At half-past nine o'clock, Lord and Lady Stanley, and the Hon. Mr. Stanley, with the rest of the house party, entered the ball-room. After very pretty dancing by the Hon F. A. Stanley, the Hon. Miss Stanley, and other children of the party, a country dance was formed, in which the Hon. Mr. Stanley led off with Mrs. John Towneley. The festivities now commenced in right earnest, and were kept up with great zest and spirit until an advanced hour in the morning.

Refreshments *ad libitum* were served to the company during the evening. Some idea of the hospitality dispensed, may be gathered from the fact that no less than 40 dozen of wine was disposed of before the party broke up.

On Saturday, a dinner was given to between 200 and 300 children, mostly educated at Lord Derby's expense; the feast was served in the marquee on the lawn. In the afternoon was played the Cricket Match, postponed from Tuesday, between the Knowsley and Edge Hill Clubs; the game was sharply contested, there being but five wickets to go down at the close.

On Monday, the festivities were brought to a close by a ball, given to 700 of the servants, their friends, and the tradesmen employed by the family. Supper was served at twelve o'clock, and dancing was continued until half-past five on Tuesday morning, when the band played the National Anthem, and the company separated. The decorum which marked the whole entertainment was so obvious, that it must have left a pleasing impression on all who were present. Thus terminated the festivities at Knowsley Hall—festivities which, we venture to say, for their princely hospitality, have had no parallel in this part of the county for many years.

THE GRAND BALL.

THE WAR IN MEXICO.

PUBLIC-HOUSE AT THE VILLAGE OF ACAJETE, BETWEEN JALAPA AND PUEBLA.

THE *Caledonia*, which left Halifax on the 18th ult., brings an account of a sanguinary battle between the American and Mexican forces, in which the latter were completely defeated, with great loss. An armistice was agreed upon, the proposition for which, it is said, was made by General Scott, and is supposed to have been at the instance of the British Embassy. The following is the official account of this engagement:—

"Washington, September 14, P M.

"Despatches for the Government have this moment been received. The intelligence heretofore received is fully confirmed.

MEXICAN GENTLEMAN.

HEAD MULETEER AND MAN.

"On the 20th ult., the American forces, consisting of 7000 men, met the enemy at Charbusco, three or four miles from the capital. The Mexicans were 32,000 strong, and posted behind an immense battery of heavy artillery.

"After two hours' bloody conflict, our gallant troops swept everything before them, mainly at the point of the bayonet. The American loss was less than a thousand, while that of the Mexicans is estimated at five thousand, and amongst the killed are many distinguished men, both generals and civilians.

"The armistice was agreed upon, and five Commissioners appointed on the Mexican side, at the head of whom was Herrera. The Commissioners had two

ESCORT OF CAVALRY STOPPING AT A PULQUE SHOP, BETWEEN SAN MARTIN AND PUEBLA.

meetings, and were to hold a third on Monday, the 30th. Valencia escaped with two companies to Tafuca, and has since pronounced against Santa Anna and peace."

The American papers supply some interesting details of this engagement, from which it appears that, on the 14th of August, a reconnaissance made by Colonel Duncan having satisfied General Scott that a road for artillery could be cut from Chalcoa to San Augustine, General Worth's division moved in that direction on the 19th, followed by General Quitman, Pillow, and Twiggs. By this move a new line of operations was taken on the southern and western sides of the city of Mexico, and the strong works of Panon and Mexicalingo, on which Santa Anna had bestowed especial care, were turned and rendered useless.

On the 16th of August, General Worth marched as far as the hacienda of San Gregorio, when a halt was ordered by General Scott, as General Twiggs had met a large force of the enemy at Chalcoa. General Twiggs promptly ordered the heaviest guns to be unlimbered, and after a few discharges the enemy were dispersed, with a loss of six killed

On the 17th, General Worth resumed his march over a terribly bad road, but by eight o'clock in the morning he was in sight of the dome and spires of the capital, without any opposition, except that rocks had been rolled into the road and ditches dug, evidently showing that General Scott had stolen a march on Santa Anna. On reaching this point, however, a scattering fire was opened by a force stationed in an advantageous position, which was soon silenced by Colonel Smith's light battalion of 2nd Artillery, under Major Gale. Another attack was shortly after made, but again the enemy's pickets were driven in without loss.

At seven o'clock, on the 18th, General Scott arrived at San Augustine, and at ten o'clock General Worth was in full march for the city of Mexico by the main road. Majors Smith and Turnbull, Captain Mason, and other engineer officers, were sent in advance, supported by Captain Blake's squadron of dragoons, to reconnoitre, when a masked battery was opened on them, and the first ball from an eighteen-pounder killed Captain Thornton, of the 2d Dragoons, besides seriously wounding a guide. Colonel Garland's brigade was ordered to occupy a position in plain sight of the enemy's batteries at San Antonio, while Colonel Stark's brigade and Duncan's battery took another station in the rear, close by.

A party was then sent out to reconnoitre, to ascertain the practicability of finding a road by which the village of San Angel could be reached, and the stronghold of San Antonio thus turned. This party had a skirmish with the enemy, killing five or six, and taking as many prisoners, without losing a man.

The result of the reconnaissance was favourable, and it was ascertained that a road could be made. The Mexicans were plainly seen in force near Cronteras, and at a council held that night, it was determined to attack them in the morning. While this reconnaissance was going on, General Worth had established himself at the hacienda of Bureva, from the windows of which countless numbers of the enemy could be seen at work upon the batteries of San Antonio.

About noon they opened upon the hacienda with round shot and shell. Nearly every shot took effect, but did no damage except to the buildings. Late in the evening they were again opened, but were silent during the night. Had the fire been kept up the hacienda might have been torn to pieces, and the entire command compelled to retire.

At eight o'clock on the morning of the 19th the batteries again opened on General Worth's position. So hot was the fire, that the troops were compelled to gain shelter behind the buildings, but did not give up their position.

About nine o'clock, the division of Twiggs and Pillow ordered to march in the direction of Cronteras; and, by ten o'clock in the afternoon, were in plain sight of the enemy's batteries and within range of the heavier guns. The brigade of Colonel P. T. Smith was ordered to attack the works on the enemy's works, while that of Colonel Riley moved towards a small village at the right, and thus cut off reinforcements which might be sent to Valencia from the city. An incessant fire was opened on Colonel Smith's command, and soon the Rifles were engaged with the pickets of the enemy, driving them in.

The twelve-pounder batteries of Captain M'Gruder, and the mountain howitzer batteries, now commanded by Lieut. Callander, of the Ordnance department, were pressed forward and opened on the enemy, but were so much exposed to a fire from heavier guns that many were soon silenced. Lieutenants Johnson and Callender were seriously wounded.

At three o'clock General Cadwalader was ordered out to support Colonel Riley, heavy reinforcements having been seen on their way out from the city, whilst General Pierce was sent to sustain General Smith. The firing from the enemy's batteries was incessant

About four o'clock General Scott arrived, and, seeing the immense strength of the Mexicans, at once ordered General Shield's brigade to support Riley and Cadwalader, and prevent, if possible, a junction of the forces coming out of the city with those of Valencia. But few of the movements of our own troops could be seen, though every motion of the enemy was visible. The order of the battle of Valencia was most imposing. His infantry was drawn up to support the batteries, whilst long lines of the enemy's cavalry were stationed in the rear, as if awaiting the shock of the battle. The repeated charges of the latter were distinctly seen to be repulsed by Colonel Riley, until night had fairly closed in. The firing from the enemy's batteries had not slackened; it had been a continuous roar for nearly six hours.

General Scott retired to San Augustine about eight o'clock, in the midst of a hard rain, and General Twiggs and Pillow came in about eleven o'clock, completely exhausted, not anticipating the great strength of the works of the enemy. It was thought that the batteries could be taken at a dash, and that the troops would be comfortably quartered at San Angel for the night. Instead of this, a large portion of them were compelled to bivouac without blankets in the midst of a pitiless storm.

On the morning of the 20th General Worth was ordered to move a part of his division, Garland's brigade, to aid in the attack on Valencia, for to force this position was deemed indispensable.

At seven o'clock a few discharges of cannon were heard, and the rattling of musketry, and some even said that in the distance horses of the enemy could be seen flying towards the city, yet few deemed that the batteries had been stormed and carried. Yet it was so

General Scott, accompanied by General Worth, started for the scene of action, when they were met by Captain Mason with the joyful intelligence that Valencia had been completely routed, after a terrible struggle. The attack upon his works was planned by General Smith, and resulted in the capture of 15 pieces of artillery, and some 1500 prisoners—among them, Generals Blanco, Garcia, Mendoza, and the notorious Salas. He also captured all the ammunition and camp equipage, whilst the road of those who fled was strewed with muskets. No less than 700 of the enemy among them many officers—were left dead on the field; whilst the number wounded was far greater

The works of Cronteras were completely in the power of the American army.

General Scott at once ordered General Worth to fall back on San Antonio, to turn and capture that work, then push on towards the capital by the main road, whilst the main body of the army moved on towards San Angel and Coboycam. General Twiggs had scarcely moved half a mile beyond the latter village, when a rattling fire of musketry announced that it was actively engaged with the outposts of the enemy, and the heavy booming of cannon now gave token that the noted second division had fallen on another strong work.

A few minutes more, and a tremendous firing from the right made evident that General Worth's division was also actively engaged. He had completely turned the strong works of San Antonio, and, while doing so, the enemy had abandoned the place, with a loss of three heavy guns, and had fallen back on a second stronger line of works. It was now one o'clock in the afternoon, and about the commencement of the battle. Such a rattling of fire-arms had seldom or never been heard on the American continent. Accompanied with such booming of artillery, and this continued over two hours, when the enemy was completely routed from every point, and until those who were not killed or taken prisoners were in full flight for the capital.

The strength of the enemy at this battle is known to have been at least fifteen, and many say twenty thousand, all fresh troops, and in a position of uncommon strength. Opposed to them were about 6,000 Americans, jaded and broken down by marches and countermarches, and incessant toil at Charbesco. The Mexicans say that Santa Anna commanded in person, but that he retired early. The young men of the capital, from whom so much was expected, nearly all fled without firing a gun.

The loss on our side has fallen most heavily upon the South Carolina and New York Volunteers, the 6th Infantry and Smith's battalion, and the batteries of Captain M'Gruder and Taylor. The South Carolina regiment was nearly cut to pieces.

Thirteen Mexican Generals were killed and wounded.

More ammunition has been captured than General Scott has used since he has been in the country.

The *Caledonia* brought New York papers to the 16th ult., but they do not contain any domestic news of interest. There was much excitement in commercial matters, owing to the announcement of the failure of Messrs. Prime, Ward, and King, of New York

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We have engraved Four characteristic Scenes of Mexican Life, from Mr. Mayer's clever Sketches. They show an Escort of Cavalry, a specimen of the equipment of the national troops; a party of ladies halting between San Martin and Puebla, at a shop where is sold pulque, the fermented juice of the aloe, and the common drink of the country. The Mexican gentleman has been sketched from the capital; the Real Mulero and his Man, from the mountains; and the fourth scene—at a village public-house shows us the ordinary mode of travelling; the locality, between Jalapa and Puebla. The four illustrations are faithful and spirited portraitures of Mexican character—in short, the every-day life of the people

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RUGBY SCHOOL.—In consequence of a request from the School, her Majesty has graciously passed to give the boys a whole holiday, in honour of her passing through Rugby, which was fixed for Wednesday (Michaelmas Day.)

MR. COBDEN AT MOSCOW.—Mr. Cobden is still at Moscow. He came from Nishni Novgorod, where he had been attending the Fair. On the road between Novgorod Mr. Cobden visited several manufacturing districts. "Here we have manufactures in full perfection," he exclaimed at Wochna, where it was well known that silk goods to the value of several hundred thousand pounds are annually manufactured. At Moscow, also, several manufactures have excited his astonishment and admiration. Mr. Cobden assured M. Gutsahkow, the proprietor of calico printing-mills, that he had nowhere seen so completely organized a manufactory of this kind. In the cloth-factory of M. Kotow he was especially pleased with the order which prevailed, and the admirable combination of the isolated divisions of the manufactory Mr. Cobden said, "You need not be afraid of any competition; cloth-weaving is in the most favourable state in Russia, and all circumstances combine to bring this branch of industry to the highest perfection." He expressed his satisfaction, and his desire to become better acquainted with the state of the manufactures and of the labouring classes.

THE THEATRES.

SADLER'S WELLS.

On Monday evening "Macbeth" was revived at this theatre, with all the usual care bestowed upon the plays brought out here: indeed some of the effects and stage arrangements have never been surpassed even in the Italian Operas, for the first time for many years—we had almost written centuries—the interpolated musical pieces are omitted; and the poetical portions of this tragedy, not latterly acted such as the soliloquy of the Porter, the scene at Macduff's castle, and that in which the old man discourses of the prodigies—restored to the stage. Possibly the omission of the music tends to increase the effect produced on the imagination by the witch scenes The strange rude rhymes, distinctly spoken, have more of the supernatural than elaborately-concerted music occurring in the midst of dialogue; and the introduction of the Shakspearian intentionally knitted the Weird Sisters to the mystic number of three. Of the new effects we must not omit to mention the vanishing of the witches in the opening scene, which was most excellently managed, by a clever continuance of different layers of gauze. The vision of Kings in the Witches' cave, and the battle in the last act, were also worthy of notice. There was, as usual, an attentive, although a crowded Monday night audience, who took the warm and judicious Mr. Phillips to their hearts. Macready has not been played at Sadler's Wells, if we remember aright, since Mrs. Warner's secession from the company. On this occasion the character of *Lady Macbeth* was sustained by Miss Laura Addison

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MARYLEBONE.

The management at this little theatre has no reason to complain of lack of patronage, and, on the other hand, the audience show by their attendance that they consider the entertainment provided for them by Mrs Warner deserving of support. "The Winter's Tale" and "The School for Scandal" have proved the most attractive plays. The first we fully noticed when the season commenced; the second has been brought out with the same care, and played with equal success. We think, however, the company is likely to succeed best in tragedy; and we would also suggest the occasional representation of a new farce, instead of pieces with which the public is already familiar. The audiences are exceedingly respectable; and the Marylebone Theatre is evidently looked upon as an agreeable resort for the inhabitants of Paddington and St. John's Wood.

SURREY.

On Monday night Mr. Bunn commenced his operatic campaign with signal success. The house was crowded to excess, and some pugnacious episodes took place in the course of the evening, as an obligato to the "sweet sounds" on the stage. Balfe's "Bohemian Girl" was played by an orchestra of about twenty-four players, the *élite* of the late Drury-Lane band, was conducted by Mr. Tully. The chorus was gleaned also from the defunct *troupe*, but, numerically, neither band nor chorus were sufficient for the size of the house. The cast included Miss Romer, Miss Rebecca Isaacs, Messrs. Harrison, Rafter, Borrani, and H. Horncastle. The lady vocalists had not appeared before in London in their respective parts, and Mr Rafter sustained that exacted formerly by Mr. Diddear, and afterwards by Mr. Harley. The characteristics of the singers we have named are now well known. Miss Romer is as energetic and enthusiastic as ever; at one moment the most exquisite tones are heard from her powerful organ, and at the next one is annoyed by some slovenly piece of execution, Mr. Harrison's nasal defects do not mend, nor will they so long as audiences are found to encourage him in vulgar clap-traps, and pass over the better portions of his singing without notice. Borrani's intonation does not improve, nor is his angular action less grotesque. Mr. H. Horncastle's burlesque vocalisation is beyond a joke. Mr. Rafter has a gentlemanlike method, but he must live in England.

We wish Mr. Bunn every success, and, with the attractions he has promised in his programme, at the present tariff, he must command it; but it would be idle affectation to conceal our opinion that the actual condition of our English operatic market for singers, is one to be proud of. Unless some of our concert artists come to the field and take to the stage, the prospects will be most gloomy.

ASTLEY'S closes this week. A little elephant introduced to the sawdust on Monday, did not exhibit the usual docility and intelligence of his race. We believe he is the smallest ever seen alive in England.

VAUXHALL shut up its doors on Tuesday; and CREMORNE, and the SURREY ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS do the same this week. M. Laurent takes his band to the Casino, which has been entirely re-decorated. He has engaged M. Tolin, the leading cornet à-pistons player at the famous Jardin Mabille, in Paris.

The HAYMARKET opens this evening with the "School for Scandal," as we announced, strongly cast; the new appearances being those of Mr. F. Wigan, as *Sir Benjamin Backbite*; Mr. Henry Farren, as *Charles Surface*; and Mr. Cresswick, as *Joseph*. The old favourite burlesque of "The Invisible Prince" will also be performed

George Cruikshank's admirable series of pictures—"The Bottle"—has furnished the playwrights of the minor theatres and saloons with a subject, upon which they are engaged in half a dozen quarters.

DRURY LANE opens with Promenade Concerts on the 8th The appearance of the house will be very elegant. The decorations are all in white and gold, and the ceiling has been admirably painted to look like a dome. The Concerts will only continue a month, as the stage will be wanted by that time for the rehearsals of the opera and pantomime.

The ADELPHI must bring something forward without loss of time, to cope with the opposition in all quarters. It is the only theatre the bills of which, at present, do not announce any striking novelties.

The OLYMPIC looks exceedingly forlorn; and we do not hear of anything likely to be done there with much prospect of success. In fact, it would be difficult to find a company at present.

MUSIC.

GLOUCESTER MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

(From our own Correspondent.)

The artistical and financial triumphs of this meeting have exceeded the most sanguine expectations. The collection at the Cathedral doors, on Friday morning, when the "Messiah" was performed, amounted to £92 2s. 9d. Thus, in four days, the total has been £630 6s. 9d., for the exclusive benefit of the Charity

About £150 more than at the gathering of 1844. The Fancy Ball at the Shire Hall, on Friday night, which terminated the celebration, was well attended, and the dancing, to Mr. T. Adams's quadrille band, was kept up with spirit until a late hour. Complaints were made as to the refreshments, both as to quantity and quality. The third and last concert, on Thursday night, was rendered remarkable by the enormous success of Mdlle. Alboni

On the whole, this meeting was full of interest. It was judicious to have introduced Mendelssohn's "Elijah," and his exquisite pieces. "The Walpurgis Night" and "The Midsummer Night's Dream." The selections generally were unexceptionable. The only objection we can make is to the miscellaneous nature and immoderate length of Thursday's programme at the Cathedral. Mr. Amott, the organist and conductor, was zealous and painstaking; but we should strongly recommend the managers of these celebrations to engage the services of a trained conductor, and let the organist exercise the functions of "musical director." It is too much to expect that a provincial performer can assume the *bâton* once in three years, to the satisfaction of all parties. We are glad to find that the "Choral Society" in the town is making way. With proper practice, and due direction, their services may be turned to account, at the Festivals for the future, to strengthen London choirs, which, by the way, ought to have been more numerous in the orchestra. We hope the residents of Gloucester will assist the Festival, and not suffer the gentlemen who undertake the office of stewards to stand the entire risk. At present, the townspeople seemed more disposed to extort as much as possible from the visitors, than to encourage their future advent by moderate charges. Open house was kept by the Rev. Sir John Seymour and Dr. Evans, of College Gardens, both active in their exertions on behalf of the Festival.

MADEMOISELLE ALBONI.—Mr. M. Carroll, a professor in Brighton, gave a Morning Concert at Town Hall on Saturday, which was crowded to suffocation, the attraction being Mdlle. Alboni, who sang "Una voce," and the Tyrolean air from "Betly," and was encored in both, giving the "Il Segreto" the second time for "Una voce." Mdlle. Alboni has received the palaces from "Linda" and John Parry, in both his comic songs. Mr. Lindsay Sloper was the accompanyist. Mdlle. Alboni quitted London yesterday (Friday), for Paris. She has refused engagements offered to her, at Vienna, Berlin, and the Palaces from the Royale; but it is not improbable the Parisian amateurs will have the opportunity of hearing her, at a concert at the Académie, M. Escudier, of the France Musicale, having been despatched to Brighton by M. Duponchel and Gerbeau, to offer her a lucrative engagement for three concerts. From Paris, Mdlle. Alboni departs for Pesth, in Hungary.

M. JULLIEN.—The new lessee of Drury Lane Theatre arrived in London, from Italy, on Wednesday, and has already put forward his programme for the Promenade Concerts. His operatic season will begin in December. He was unable to secure Miss Birch for the Surrey Gardens. The concerts took place, we understand, such terms to Madame Pauline Garcia Viardot (sister of Malibran), that it is not improbable she may yet appear first at Drury Lane Theatre, to sing in English, after the manner of the Italian, Spanish, French, and German lyrical stages, in the different languages

JENNY LIND.—Mdlle. Jenny Lind sang at three concerts in Norwich, last week, and was received with the utmost enthusiasm. On her passage to and from St. Andrew's Hall, in which the concerts were held, and on Friday, when she visited several of the charitable institutions of the city, her carriage was followed by crowds of persons, who cheered her heartily. The concerts took place on Wednesday and Thursday evenings, and Saturday morning. The musical arrangements were under the direction of Mr. C. F. Hall, late one of the leaders of the Drury Lane band. Mr. Balfe was the conductor, and Mdme. and Signor F. Lablache, and Signor Gardoni, were the vocalists in addition to Mdlle Lind. About £300 were attributed to the three concerts; the receipts amounted to about £3500, out of which Messrs. C. F. Hall and Gerrans, the gentlemen who got up the concerts, will net £1400. After her brilliant reception at Norwich, the Swedish Nightingale sang on Monday at Bristol, and on Tuesday at Bath, with her customary triumphs. She received £600 for these two concerts, and refused £1000 for two concerts in Dublin. She sings to-night at Exeter

Concerts have been given this week at Weymouth, Southampton, Ryde, &c., by Madame Dulcken, the pianiste, at which John Parry was engaged.

MR. COSTA.—The conductor of the Royal Italian Opera, and of the Philharmonic Society, left town on Tuesday, for Paris, on his way to Germany and Italy.

FOREIGN MUSICAL NEWS.—The Italian Opera in Paris will commence its season this evening (Saturday), with MOZART'S "Don Juan," thus cast:—*Donna Anna*, Grisi; *Donna Elvira*, Mdlle. Corbari; *Zerlina*, Madame Persiani; *Don Ottavio*, Signor Mario; *Marotto*, Signor Tagliafico (these artists all belong to the Royal Italian Opera Company in London); *Don Juan*, Coletti; and *Leporello*, Labische (from her Majesty's Theatre). Madame Castellan, Mdlle. Brambilla, the contralto, Gardoni, and Ronconi, are also engaged by M. Vatel, the Director. At the Académie Royale, Bordas, the tenor, has appeared in Halévy's "Reine de Chypre." Mdlle. Masson has not confirmed the favourable opinion of her *début* in the *Favorite*. Madame Hébert-Massy has failed in *Lucie*. Poultier, the cooper tenor, has reappeared in *Mosaniello*. Miss Birch is to make her *début* in *Matilda*, in "Guillaume Tell" Barbot, a new tenor, is to appear in Rossini's *Barbiere*, and St. Leon are in the *débuts* in a new ballet, the music by Pugni, early in October. Verdi's "Jerusalem" ("I Lombardi") altered in active rehearsal. Auber's new opera is in active rehearsal, at the Opera Comique; Roger and Mdlle. Lavoye have the principal parts. The preparations for the opening of the National Opera are active An occasional piece has been written by MM A. Royer and Gustave Vaez; for which Adolphe Adam has composed an overture, a quatuor, and a duo; Mdlle. Lauters, an air for soprano; Caraffa, an air for a baritone; and Halevy, a quatuor, and a romance for a tenor. Donizetti is on his way to Italy, but his state of mind is not improving. Wagner's "Rienzi" and Verdi's "Macdaff" are preparing in Berlin for Jenny Lind. Verdi's "Macbeth" has been at last successful at the Argentina, in Rome, sung by Mdme. Boccabadati, the soprano, and Gnone (*Macbeth*); Bernabei is the tenor. Mdme. Gazzaniga, Frankini (the Basilio), and Parri (bass), are stars in Lucca. Massol, the French tenor, is at Cremona.

THANKSGIVING FOR THE HARVEST.

[Her Majesty held a Privy Council on Tuesday, at Osborne House. A form of Thanksgiving for the late abundant harvest was ordered.]

Songs from the Nation's lips impart
Their joy to the Most High!
And Peans from the People's heart
Soar upward to the sky!
As gold is garner'd from the field,
Where late the harvest trod,
Loud let the grateful millions yield
The glory unto God!

HARVEST HYMN.

Lord! Thou hast blessed the people,
And made the tree of bread
To spring where'er beneath Thine eye,
Fair Nature's seed was spread.
Earth's thirst drank Thy dew, Thy fresh'ning rain,
Earth's bosom wooed Thy sun,
Beautiful grew the golden grain,
Like prize of labour won!

Lord! Thou hast been the watcher
Of those who reaped the store,
Till Plenty, as Thy Angel, glides
Within the poor man's door—
To wake the pious praising hymn
Where rang the voice of strife,
And prop the weak and weary limb
With holy Staff of Life!

Lord! Thou hast sent Thy Harvest forth,
Bright harbinger of good;
With Love, that shines from south to north,
O'er all the human flood.
From south to north, from west to east,
So, at this solemn hour,
Glad millions bless Thee for the feast,
And glorify Thy power.

The little children praise Thee, Lord!
With prattle of the glad;
And Crime, that counts its want of food,
Half ceaseth to be bad!
The two extremes of good and ill
Are bowed before Thy shrine;
And gratitude flows, like a rill,
For mercy so divine!

Lord! *all* the people hail Thee,
Their Hallelujah sing,
As with a voice that sings to Heav'n,
And praises while it sings.
The old and weak—the young and strong—
Sound full the blessing tone;
The music of their Harvest Hymn
Is thrilling round Thy throne.

FASHIONS FOR OCTOBER.

(From "Berger's Ladies' Gazette of Fashion.")

CHAPEAUX.—The forms of chapeaux and capotes have not yet varied, nor do we think that there will be any very great change in them. We have heard that this year the crowns will be raised, and the brims deepened, but we know that as yet nothing is decided. Satin is in great request for chapeaux. We may cite also chapeaux of paille d'Italie, the interior trimmed with coques of velvet in full colours, and the exterior with velvet ribbon to correspond, and straw coloured feathers, tipped or shaded in the colour of the velvet. Chapeaux of paille de riz are still adopted. their garnitures are either velvet flowers, or ribbons of full colours. Several are trimmed with ribbons of the richest kind, striped, shaded, or figured in full colours. Fruit de soie chapeaux of green, pink, and blue, trimmed with black lace and velvet flowers, are much in vogue. Black lace will be more than ever in favour for trimmings.

PARDESSUS EN.—In plain walking-dress, visites, and mantelet-écharpes, of black moire or pouit de soie, will be very extensively seen, trimmed with passementeries or rich lace. China crape shawls of gaudy colours will also be worn in morning dress. Others, of the most magnificent kind, will be in vogue for the promenade. Cashmeres will also be justly in favour. Visites, trimmed with swan's-down, will be introduced. The new materials—the cashmir satin and satin de chine—will also appear The greatest novelties of the season are the manteau-pliver, intended for walking-dress or travelling. It is a large comfortable cloak, composed of satin, and trimmed with passementerie: the manteau Reine Marguerite, destined for the carriage or promenade. It is of velvet, of a small size, and may either be trimmed with black lace or swan's-down The mantel Malmoret is quite of a different style, and is really of a noble appearance; it is made entirely without a seam, both the mantle and its hood, so that it has the advantage of being quite novel, and is really also both comfortable and becoming

ROBES will soon be made entirely of silks, cashmeres, and some new materials, composed of silk and wool. The pelisse form is still in favour. Corsages are in general quite high; those open in front are more numerous as the time for the close ones. Dresses are shorter in front, but their length behind is the same, or rather increased. If the dress is made as a robe, it is trimmed with flounces, or it has no garnitures at the bottom: at present, those with flounces are rather in a majority. A new material has just appeared for travelling dresses and robes de chambre, it is called the Chatoyante; it is grey woollen chine; the pattern is a large square of red or orange silk, or else deep blue satin. The pelisse-robe is also in vogue in morning home dress; the form is that of the the redingote amazone, but the waste not quite so long. India muslin, and mousseline de soie, are still in equal vogue with taffeta and pouit de soie in dinner dress. Silk robes have corsages, half high, right to the shape, and decorated with lace or berthes, in corresponds: the sleeves are always short, and the trimming, if any, is composed of flounces. The materials for half-dress are taffeta, organdy, and taffeta, the latter always of light colours, as blue, pale pink, and that brilliant shade of green called Vert lumiere.

HEAD DRESSES are either caps, or, as they are termed, demi-coiffures, composed of lace lappets and flowers. Ball head-dresses are always of hair, ornamented sometimes with ribbons, but more generally with flowers.

COLOURS. We cannot yet announce any decided change, but autumnal tints are creeping in; the colour of the dead leaf is added to the other shades of green; dark blue, ruby, brown, lavender, and various shades of orange have also appeared.

Next month we shall have truly startling novelties to announce in every department of costume. Our artistes are busy preparing designs of the most elegant description.

OVERSEERS FINED FOR NEGLECT OF DUTY. A great number of cases of disfranchisement have occurred during the present registration for the City of London, entirely in consequence of the remissness or neglect of the functions of the overseers. On the hearing of these cases, Mr. S. Smith took occasion to submit to the revising barrister, and to the gentleman on the overseers, and Mr. M'Christie reserved giving his decision upon that point till he had duly considered the matter. On Monday morning, Mr. M'Christie called the attention of the agents to this subject, and said, that he was prepared to dispose of the question with respect to fines to be imposed on those overseers who had been guilty of neglect of duty He considered it absolutely necessary that some defined rule of proceeding should be laid down in reference to fines on overseers, as had been done in the case of costs for groundless objections taken by the agents or those whom they employed. The learned gentleman then adverted to the cases; and, after minutely noticing the facts, fined the overseers of several parishes in sums varying from £2 to £4, for their neglect of duty.

OUR MAGAZINE COLUMN FOR OCTOBER.

THE POLESEMANNE.

(An Omitted Character in Chaucer's Canterbury Pilgrims.)

And neste of the Polesemannes wol I speke,
Ful blue weren hys cote and trewyrres eke,
Hys bootes were ypolyshed ful bryghte,
And atte hys wyste was hee bare a bolins eye lyghte.
Hys lefte wryste was yatrypen wonder fayre,
Aboute hys cheekes hadde maidel nayre,
Hys hairie yglasen was al wydes and rymme,
That drocken yemen shoulde nat bounette hym.
Wyth servarunt maydes wel lyked hym to be,
And eke for coldé mate grete love hadde hee,
Hee lokéd grym, men shulde nat atte hym laughe,
And yn hys hondé hee hadde a sturdye staffe.

The Man in the Moon.

DOMBEY AND HIS WIFE.

It was not in the nature of things that a man of Mr. Dombey's mood, opposed to such a spirit as he had raised against himself, should be softened in the imperious asperity of his temper; or that the cold hard armour of pride in which he lived encased, should be made more flexible by constant collision with the mighty heart of darkness. It is the curse of such a nature—it is a main part of the heavy retribution on itself it bears within itself—that while deference and concession swell its evil qualities, and are the food it grows upon, resistance, and a question swell its exacting claims, foster it, too, no less. The evil that is in it finds equally its means of growth and propagation in opposites. It draws support and life from sweets and bitters; bowed down before, or unacknowledged, port and life from sweets and bitters; bowed down before, or unacknowledged, it still enslaves the breast in which it has its throne; and, worshipped or rejected, is as hard a master as the devil in dark fables.—*Dombey and Son.*

CHARACTER OF CHARLES I.

In a commercial country, likewise, the swindling propensities will always tell against him, and his insatiable desire to obtain money, under false pretences, was quite unworthy of his exalted station, or, indeed, of any station that that where the police are paramount. It is true, that his subjects would have kept him rather hard up for cash; and he often declared that the Long Parliament reduced him repeatedly to very short commons. Hume has endeavoured to give Charles the reputation of being a man of "probity and honour:" but it must have been the sort of honour said to prevail among thieves, for when he could not get money by honest means—which he seldom could—he never scrupled to rob for it. In person, Charles had a sweet but melancholy expression, a sort of *agro dolce*, which made his portrait not quite a *Carlo Dolce* to look upon. His features were regular, but he was not vain; and he would often say or think "that he would not care about a regular nose or chin, so that he could make both ends meet by having a regular salary." He was an excellent horseman; but it is one thing to be skilful in the management of the bridle, and another to be adroit in holding the reins of power. His equestrian accomplishments would have been useful to him had fate thrown him into another circle, where his favourite Buckingham, as clown to the ring, would also have been in his proper position.—*Comic History of England.*

A WELSH IRON VALLEY.

There, then, it lies beneath our feet. We can see into the very streets and house-row spaces that straggle through the bottom of it: some portion of a true picture of Wales, and life in Wales, surely we shall attain to. There it lies, in the splendour of an autumnal sun. How beautifully small it is! How miniature-like, somehow! A gently-curving sweep it is between these two low mountain-ridges, which, leaving the skirts of the high bleak common on the verges of it, which we stand, approach to form it. The roots of the two ridges seem to dip into each other, down there, at the far end; but their tops remain apart, giving sight to a remote mountain with the white dot of a cottage far away, and no other object visible. For mere is a crystal clearness in the air, to-day, that makes the distant present; bringing localities, usually considered out and beyond our own, somehow, for the nonce, unto the very midst of us—associating the whole family of hills around into one peaceful brotherhood of neighbours.—*Douglas Jerrold's Shilling Magazine.*

MRS THIMBLEBEE'S "CHESTERFIELD HOUSE."

Mrs Thimbleb'e's, at Turnham Green, was no ordinary establishment. It was the boast of both ladies that no vulgar tradesman's daughter had ever polluted the exquisitely refined atmosphere of "CHESTERFIELD HOUSE" even though they had had several advantageous offers upon the "mutual advantage" system. Indeed, they referred with great pride to their heroic refusal to allow the eldest girl of a highly fashionable butcher at the west end to mingle in their select circle notwithstanding her fond parent had generously consented to estimate the blessings and graces of French and Italian, Music and Dancing, and Berlin-the blessings and graces of French and Italian, Music and Dancing, and Berlin-wool work, at several hundred pounds—of beef and mutton per quarter. No! the Misses Thimbleboe were in no way anxious to devote their energies to the rearing of young plebeian "mushrooms," though nothing on earth would have given them greater pleasure than to have bestowed their talents upon the training of budding floral "strawberry-leaves." At Chesterfield House, young ladies rehearsed the parts they were intended to *act* at Almack's. There the rough block of the child of nature received its finishing touches, and was converted into the highly polished statue of fashionable society—fit for an ornament to any the highly polished statue of fashionable society—fit for an ornament to any drawing room. There the grave of departed nature was adorned with all kinds of artificial flowers; and there, Woman—tutored in all the fascinations of the art—was taught to shine at night like the glow-worm; in order to attract her mate by the display of a brilliance that had no warmth in it.—From *Whom to Marry, and How to Get Married*; a new work by the Editors of *The Greatest Plague of Life.*

THE MOVEMENT IN ITALY.

Certainly the advent of the new stalwart Pope marks a new era in the history of modern Rome. There is all to hope, and much to fear. The abuses to be reformed, and the improvements necessary to be made, are multitudinous; and the materials his Holiness has to work with are of the worst description. The only part of the old iron men of Romels quite rotten; nothing remains in the Eternal City but the *turba Rem* at all times the vilest and most villainous mob in the world. The nobility are brutally ignorant and brutally debauched; the clergy are church-The nobility are brutally ignorant and brutally debauched; the clergy are church-men sans are, for the most part, ignorant, bigoted, superstitious, and sold to Foreign Powers, who abhor the notion of liberty at Rome. Still, Ferretti's is a tremendously high office, and the appointment of such a man to it at such a period, consecrates an augury of better days for Italy. The appointment was by an unanimous vote; and it was contrary to all precedents peradventure, except one; and it seemed as though it were auspicated and ushered in by no vulgar augury and it seemed as though it were auspicated and ushered in by no vulgar augury and service subservicency to antiquated superstitions—the blast of the last trumpet.—*Dublin University Magazine.*

FAMILY WINE.

At the Rectory, when the bottle of port wine was opened after dinner, the young ladies had each a glass from a bottle of currant wine. Mrs. Rute took one glass of port—honest James had a couple—unanimity but as the father grew very sulky if he made further inroads on the bottle, the good lad generally refrained from trying for more, and subsided either into the currant wine, or to some private gin-and-water in the stables, which he enjoyed in the company of the coachman and his pipe. At Oxford, the quantity of wine was unlimited, but the quality was inferior; but when quantity and quality united, as at his aunt's house, James showed that he could carry his head then indeed; and hardly needed any of his cousin's encouragement in draining off the second bottle.—*Vanity Fair.*

AN OLD WAITER.

The waiter was an ancient man best nearly double; with a few hairs, of a pepper and salt tint, scattered about his head. His cuffs hung over his hands, and no one could see into what obscurity the ends of his dingy white neckcloth retreated after their mission of forming a knot had been accomplished. The soles of his shoes and the oil-cloth of the coffee-room had worn out one another for thirty or forty years; so that he was old in the service when Gudge and Ford met him; for he was the same Bob. And since then he had never but once had a holiday, which he had passed in the coffee-room of an adjacent hotel, going to see a brother waiter, and folding the napkins and filling the cruets for him, against a large dinner which was coming off next day; the pleasantest few hours, as he afterwards asserted, that ever he remembered to have passed. *Christopher Tadpole.*

ODD LOCALITIES.

There is, in Leicester-square, a remarkable establishment, appropriated to many purposes in its different compartments. It was once the repository of Miss Linwood's needlework—a popular exhibition which, however, we never saw ourselves, nor, remarkably enough, did we ever know anybody, who being driven to the point, could say he had either; but which is believed to have been immensely popular with well-regulated country families visiting London once a year as a compulsory pleasure. At that time a little Turk upon horseback used to trot across large panes of glass in one of the windows every half minute to the delight of the passengers, especially the boys, who always enter heavily into everything exhibited for nothing. But when the needlework went, the Turk went with it, and then the establishment became so divided by different interests, that few could tell whether it was a theatre, a wine vaults, a billard room, a coffee-shop, a gunsmith's, or a Royal Academy; or, if they could, they never knew how to find the ascending and descending steps and doors and passages, which one must take to get anywhere. The Egyptian Hall is as mystic in this respect as is the interior of the Pyramids. Nobody ever went to see Tom Thumb without finding himself amongst the Ojibbeways by a wrong door; and the visitor to the Model of Venice, having been so confused as to pay separately for the Speaking Machine, or the Fat, or Mysterious Lady, ultimately, never got there at all.—*Bentley's Miscellany.*

THE PRASLIN TRAGEDY.

There always have been, and now are, many such wives in France, as the murdered Madame de Praslin; but we believe it were difficult to find in any country, however barbarous, another such husband. Since the beginning of the world, we have no account of any man, whether husband or lover, *hacking, hewing*, and cutting the mother of his ten children in pieces. This unparalleled crime had never taken place had the demand of the Duchess for that separation which she was entitled to by law been acceded to, and they who interfered by pandering to the passions of their proper sentiments, must now feel pangs of bitter anguish. The French people have been stigmatised by a writer in a daily paper, who evidently knows nothing of France, for being suspicious of the intentions of the French Government, and unjust to men in power, in reference to the Duke de Praslin. But French men and French women well know that, in the case of the President d'Entrecasteaux, a young man of a distinguished family of the robe, a president of the Parliament of Aix, and who murdered his wife with circumstances of peculiar atrocity, that the Government *ostensibly* demanded the delivery of the criminal wherever he might be found. He was detected and secured at Lisbon, when a private letter to the French Minister disarmed his release, and permitted his escape from further punishment. *Fraser's Magazine.*

NATIONAL SPORTS.

During the current week there were three days' racing at Newmarket; and, as yachting is at an end, and cricket somewhat on the wane, there were people with nothing to do who went down to Suffolk to accomplish it. But it would not require much trouble to follow them on their visit; so we take the liberty to try another tack. In face of all manner of foul usage in the Money Market, and evil doing at the hands of legs and hunters, the age of autumnal handicaps are setting in a-pace. Transfer books of considerable substance (as regards the material of their construction) have, since Doncast r, been opened on the Cesarewitch and Cambridgeshire Stakes; and, for the former, a terrific field has been almost ready backed with astonishing spirit—and "pluck." We shall have occasion presently to speak of those horses; in the present instance, it will be convenient to deal with the Derby for next year "in form and pressure." The "odds" for that event for 1847 consist of Day's Scott's, Dawson's, Stebbing's, and Kent's at Newton, Swiss Boy, Sylvan, The Pet of the Fancy, Wood-Nymph, Hurricane, and Athelstone.

Dawson's.—Eveling colt, The Spaniard, Margery colt, Emigrant's dam colt, Darlington, Otterburn, Glvendale, and Emilius colt.

Kent's.—Surplice, Loadstone, Mastiff, Fallow-Deer, Propeller, Blackthorn, Chippeway, and Procrastinator.

Among these are included the majority of those nominations which have found favour with the public—but not all. Beverley does not rate, for example, as one of Stebbing's team; nor is the name of his trainer given in Dorling's list of the great stakes for the forthcoming year. Of the 217 colts and fillies named, with a very few exceptions, the force is in winter quarters favourable to its taking the field with éclat in the spring. The training grounds are in the four divisions of the kingdom—and the science and skill occupied in the process, are furnished by the most eminent artists in the line to be found in the world. The raw material is derived from the peerless studs of this land of the wood: vast capital is lavished on its production and adaptation to the course—and, with what result? A handful of individuals who make the Turf a business, and to whom it has not even been a source of honest betterment, with the Dunsbury Hero as an advance-guard, an animal bought for the price of a donkey. This year, Mr. Pedley—a professional turfite, won the Derby and Mr. Drinkald, the Chester Cup, with an old screw, repudiated by Mr. Crockford as one on *dit* went. Now, these very modern instances are adduced to show the folly and purpose of the very modern Turf. Success upon it, as aforeshown, forms and purpose of the very modern Turf. Success upon it, as aforeshown, must have arisen from either good luck or good guidance. None of the race-horse—quoted as great winners in the last two years are breeders of the race-horse—upon any scale to merit the name. They managed *well*; this by means or an accomplished trainer—that by means of a lucky handicap.

For this reason policy should be the watchword of the speculator. Mankind just now are crazed upon two matters, racing and railroads. They will have their lotteries and their lines. In their Turf investments, then, they will do well to weigh *when* they wager upon, and not *what*. In some sort or other, so it affects the public, every popular racing issue is now made a job. The St. Leger is always a job generally a bad one—for the miscellaneous Ring. Ditto, the Chester Cup; ditto, almost always, the Derby; and the Oaks, if less obnoxious to suspicion, is only so because it is not an event over which speculation ranges for any length of time. Give your adversary fifty private racing stables, and take yourself five public ones; so shall your book at least furnish negotiable names. It is well at the beginning of hostilities to counsel those likely to be assailed. Of all forlorn hopes, the most desperate is that volunteered by the backer of a horse who selects him on his merits. Let him shut his eyes to pedigree and performance, and be wide awake to men and measures.

> In other days—when men and things were "slow —
> Money, they say, would "make the 3 fly go;
> With power augmented now, it makes the colt
> Or fast or slow, run fleet, or fall—"both."

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY. A dull market, and no material change, except in War Eagle, who was in more favour for the Cambridgeshire than for the Cesarewitch; and Rob Roy, who sprung several points, and, at the close, was as good a favourite as anything, bar War Eagle.

	HOPEFUL STAKE		
Even on Blaze	3 to 1 agst Long Ashton (t)	3 to 1 agst Tectotum	
	GRAND DUKE MICHAEL		
5 to 4 agst Coryngham	2 to 1 agst Red Hart	5 to 2 agst Coriagreby	
	CESAREWITCH.		
9 to 1 agst War Eagle	25 to 1 agst Gnidia (t)	25 to 1 agst Anaxadela (1)	
12 to 1 — Wee Pigeon	30 to 1 — Marquis of Conyngham (1)	33 to 1 — Lazarlic	
12 to 1 — Rob Roy (t)		33 to 1 — Tarela (t)	
20 to 1 — Reminiscence	35 to 1 — Brighton	33 to 1 — Deraidea (1)	
20 to 1 — Lady Waldair	25 to 1 — Inheritress		
20 to 1 — Miss Whip (t)	25 to 1 — Vanity		
	CAMBRIDGESHIRE		
12 to 1 agst War Eagle	20 to 1 agst George Rodsen (t)	20 to 1 agst Queen Mary (t)	
	DERBY		
11 to 1 agst Surplice (t)	28 to 1 agst Baradelice (t)	40 to 1 agst Edia Ochiltree (t)	
11 to 1 — Spring Jack (c)	33 to 1 — Beverley (t)		

NEWMARKET FIRST OCTOBER MEETING.—TUESDAY.

Sweepstakes of 10 sovs each; for two-yr-olds. 6st 7lb; three, 8st 7lb: four and upwards, 8st. T.Y.C. The winner to be sold for £250. (3 Subs.)

Lord Albemarle's Radulphus, 4 yrs	(Robinson)	1
Mr. Rose's Odd Ireland, 3 yrs	(E. Edwards)	2

Sweepstakes of 100 sovs each, h ft; 8st 7lb each. T.Y.C. (3 Subs.)

Colonel Anson's Contesa	(Nat)	1
Sir J. Hawley's Cavalina	(Butler)	2

Handicap Sweepstakes of 20 sovs each, 5 ft, &c. T.Y.C. (7 Subs, one of whom declared)

Lord Exeter's Cocoa-nut, 5 yrs, 8st	(Mann)	1
Colonel Peel's Vert-Vert, 3 yrs, 7st 2lb	(Chapple)	2

The Hopeful Stakes of 40 sovs each, h ft; for two yr-old colts, 8st 7lb; and fillies, 8st 5lb; winners extra, &c. Last half of Ab. M. The second to receive £30. (28 Subs.)

Mr. John Moore's Blaze	(F. Butler)	1
Colonel Peel's Tectotum (5lbs extra)	(Nat)	2
Sir J. Gerard's Long Ashton	(E. Edwards)	3

The Grand Duke Michael Stakes of 50 sovs; for three-yr-old colts, 8st 7lbs and fillies, 8st 5lbs. A.F. (17 Subs.)

Duke of Richmond's Red Hart	(Nat)	1
Sir R Pigot's Coryngham	(A. Day)	2

The Buckenham Stakes of 300 sovs each, &c. T.Y.C. (3 Subs.)

Mr. Mcsiyn's Surplice	Received forfeit.	

WEDNESDAY.

The St. Leger Stakes of 25 sovs each, for three-yr-olds; colts, 8st 7lb; fillies, 8st 4lb. D.I. (8 Subs.)

Mr. Pedley's Foreclosure	(A. Day)	1
Mr. Stephenson's Zizka	(Butler)	2

Handicap Sweepstakes of 25 sovs, each, and only 5 ft if declared, for three-yrs (old, &c. M. (5 Subs, two of whom pald.)

Colonel Peel's Palma, 3 yrs, 6st 9lb	(J. Sharpe)	1
Duke of Rutland's Faulfens, 5 yrs, 8st 9lb	(Robinson)	2

THURSDAY.

Sweepstakes of 5 sovs each. Winner to be sold for £70.

Mr. Stephenson's Keeley	..	1
Mr. Cheshire's Eilen Horne	..	2

Seven ran.

The Rutland Stakes of 30 sovs each, &c.

The Duke of Rutland's b c by St. Francis out of Cowslip ..		1
Lord Exeter's Tippet		2

The Town Plate of £30.

Mr Barree's Tuft Hunter	..	1
Lord E. Cassell's Nottingham	..	2

Match. Craftsman beat Spider.

Match —Sable beat Eagle.

The Queen's Plate of 100 Guineas.

Lord Lonsdale's Jericho	..	1
Mr. J. Scott's Tim Whiffler	..	2

THE CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE THAMES.—THE MATCH BETWEEN COOMBES AND NEWELL.

This four-and-a-half mile match, from Putney to the Ship at Mortlake, for £100 aside, and for the title of champion of the Thames, came off on Wednesday, under most favourable circumstances, and in the presence of a very large assemblage of aquatic amateurs and the public. For two or three hours previous to the time (half-past four) named for starting, every conveyance by land and water from London to Putney was crowded by persons repairing to witness the contest. One steamer, the *Childe Harold*, carried the umpires and referees and partisans of Coombes, and another, the *Lalla Rookh*, bore the friends of Newell. Between them continuous volleys of what is called "chaff" were kept up, which were allayed by the tasting defiance of bets, 5 to 4 being offered on Coombes, and in many instances being accepted by the friends of Newell. Lager odds, however, were required to make the betting general. The boats of each weighed under 40lb., and were 30 feet 6 inches long; the men have been for the last month in active training, and latterly such speed had been attained by them that it was found necessary (in order fully to test their qualities) to bring well-manned four-oared cutters against them. The condition of each seemed excellent the weight of Coombes was 9st., that of Newell 9st. 13lb.; the age of the former, 38; of the latter, 36. Newell had the advantage in weight, strength, and youth; but up to the day of the match had been regularly engaged in his occupation, as corn porter; this, added to the severe exercise required in training, may in some measure explain the result of the contest. Coombes, who is a hawker of coals, could afford leisure and such a system of training as would reserve his strength for gaining the important prize of £100.

Precisely at ten minutes to five the men started themselves from Putney-bridge, Coombes taking the Middlesex side, and Newell the Surrey. They acted very evenly, the sculls dashing simultaneously through the water, and for the first fifty strokes wapped through like lightning, neither seeming to have gained any advantage. Coombes, off Batchelor's, had forced his boat a foot in advance. Newell, at Searle's, had, by dashing rowing, spurted up to his opponent's sculls, and presently shewed slightly in front. Both men now settled well to their work, and off Fiselder's a splendid scull-and-scull race ensued—both men too much on the Surrey side—when Coombes cleverly altered his course, and by superior steerage succeeded at the Point in drawing his best clear of Newell. The cheers for both men were now perfectly deafening, and, stimulated to fresh exertions, Newell put on a terrific spurt, and at the Crab Tree nearly ran into Coombes, but was obliged to alter his course, and by so doing lost ground; and Coombes, inspired by a dawning hope of victory, rallied again, and fairly had his boat a clear length ahead The pace up to this point had been so tremendous, that many thought the stamina and constitution of Newell would carry him through successfully. But Coombes, much ahead, husbanded his powers, increasing his lead almost imperceptibly, and at Hammersmith-bridge was three lengths ahead; and though Newell never appeared to relax efforts that were almost painful to witness, Coombes shot by the flag-boat at Mortlake seven or eight boats' lengths ahead. The match, which was rowed in a strong spring tide, and with a leading wind, south-east, was accomplished in the very short time of twenty-three minutes and thirty seconds.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*A Young Chess-Player.*"—*Stalemate makes a drawn game.*

"*C. E. R.*"—*Thanks for the Problems. The solution you require shall be given in our next, if there is no time in the interim.*

"*A. Z. B. C.*"—*Address to the Editor of the Chess department.*

"*S. B.*"—*Hall.—Always acceptable.*

"*Brother Jonathan*"—*If mate can be effected in less than the stipulated number of moves, the Problem is defective.*

"*F. R. S.*"—*The price of the "Chess-Player's Handbook" is 5s. You can obtain both that and the back Numbers of the "Chess-Player's Chronicle," of Ensuage, the Publisher, in Carey-street.*

"*M. H.*"*Pulteney.—The defence alluded to is now under consideration; and our opinion of it shall be given in an early number.*

"*C. W. F.*"—*It will soon be time to look for it, when you desire a solution, you will write out the position. We have no opportunity of referring to back numbers.*

"*A Would-be Philidor.*" *Your solutions are correct. With respect to the position cited, Black must of course guard against the major evil of being checkmated, as well as against the lesser one of a drawn game.*

Solutions by "*A Templar.*" "*G. A. E.*" "*S. W.*" "*A. R.*" "*Sopractta.*" "*F. R. S.*" "*B. S.*" "*G. P.*" "*M. P.*" "*Miranda.*" *are correct.*

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM NO. 192.

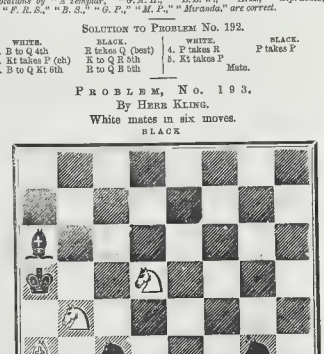
WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. B to Q 4th	R takes Q (best)	4. P takes R	P takes P
2. Kt takes P (ch)	K to Q 5th	5. Kt takes P	
3. B to Q R 6th	R to Q B 5th	Mate.	

PROBLEM, NO. 193,

By HERR KLING.

White mates in six moves.

BLACK



WHITE.

CHESS IN THE METROPOLIS.

CAPITAL GAME PLAYED A FEW MONTHS BACK, BETWEEN MESSRS HARRWITZ AND W. P——G.

WHITE (Mr. H.)	BLACK (Mr. P—g.)	WHITE (Mr. H.)	BLACK (Mr. P—g.)
1. K P two	K P two	27. Q to K 4th	K R to Q 4th
2. K Kt to B 3d	Q Kt to B 3d	28. Q R to K 3rd	K to B 2d
3. Q P two	P takes P	29. K R to K sq	R to Q 8th
4. K B to Q B 4th	K B to Q B 4th	30. Q takes P (ch)	Q takes Q
5. Q B P one	P to Q 6th (c)	31. R takes Q	R takes R (ch)
6. Q Kt P two	B to Q b 3d	32. R takes R	R to Q 7th
7. Q Kt P one (b)	Q to K 2d	33. Q R P two	R to Q B 7th
8. Castles	Kt to K 4th	34. R to K 3rd	R to Q R 7th
9. Kt takes Kt	Q takes Kt	35. R to K 4th	R to Q R 6th
10. Q to Q Kt 3d	Q to K 2d	36. R to Q B 4th	Q Kt P one
11. K P one	Q P one	37. K to K 2nd	R to K 3rd
12. P takes P	P takes P	38. R to K 4th, ch (c)	K to Q 4th
13. Q B to R 3d	Q B to K 3d	39. R to K 7th	R takes Q R P
14. Q Kt to Q 2d (c)	K Kt to B 3d	40. R takes h R P	R takes K B P
15. Q B to K 2d	Q R to K B	41 R takes Q R P	K to K 4th
16. Q R to K sq	K to B 2d	42. R to Q Kt 7th	Kt to K B 3d
17. Kt to Q B 4th	K R to Q sq	43. R to K 3d	K to Q 4th
18. K to Q B 2d	B to Q B 4th	44. R to Q B 7th	R to Q 3d.
19. B takes B	P takes B	45. K to K 3rd	K to B 5th (f)
20. K B P one	K R P one	46. R to Q B 6th	R checks
21. Q R to Q sq	R to Q 4th	47. K to B 3rd	K takes Kt P
22. R takes P	Q R to Q sq	48. K takes K Kt P	R checks
23. Q R to B 3d	R to K B 3d	49. K to K 4th	R takes P
24. K R P one	Kt to K 5th	50. K R P one	Q B P one
25. Q to Q B 2d	Kt to Q 7th	51. K R P one	R to K R 6th
26. Kt takes Kt	K R takes Kt	52. R to Kt 8th (ch)	K to Kt 6th

And White won the Game.

(c) The new Hand-book shows this move is not a good one.

(b) The mode of continuing the attack was adopted for the first time by Mr. Staunton, in his match with Mr. Harrwitz.

(c) R to K sq would have been very strong.

(d) Kt to K 8th (ch), and then K to Kt 6th would have escaped if the Black King advanced one square forwarder.

(f) This difficult and Game is played remarkably well on both sides.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 208.—By C. STANLEY, Esq.

BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
K at K Kt 2d	B at K R sq	P at K 3d
Q at Q 7th	Kt at K 8th	
R at Q 6th	B at Q Kt sq	

White playing first, Mates in three moves.

No. 210.—By MR. S. BODEN.

WHITE.	BLACK.	BLACK.
K at Q Kt 4th	K at Q 7th	Ps at K Kt 3d, and Q B 3d
R at K R sq		
Kts at Q 4th and 5th		White to play, and Mate in three moves

A CONVERT TO POPERY.—The eldest son of the Hon. Mrs. Norton, who is heir presumptive to the title of Baron Grantley, became a convert to Popery, while an "Eton boy," during his short stay in Paris, at Easter last. A French priest, with whom the youth became acquainted during his visit to France with his mother, is the party by whose means his renunciation of Protestantism was effected

THE EXPLOSION OF THE "CRICKET" STEAMER.—On Monday, Mr. Bedford, the Coroner for Westminster, issued his warrant for the apprehension of Henry Hasman, late engineer of the *Cricket* steamboat, against whom a verdict of manslaughter was returned by the Coroner's Jury. It was placed in the hands of Inspector Brydges, of the Thames police, who, on proceeding to execute it, found that Haisman had absconded.

H. R. H. PRINCE ALBERT LANDING AT THE ALBERT PIER.

THE PORTSMOUTH, PORTSEA, AND GOSPORT HOSPITAL.

MONDAY last was the day appointed by his Royal Highness Prince Albert for the interesting ceremony of laying the Foundation Stone of the above Institution. The weather was beautiful throughout, and the event drew vast crowds of spectators.

The arrangements for the ceremony were admirable. At half-past three o'clock, a guard of honour from the 52nd Regiment, accompanied by its band, arrived at the Albert Pier, Portsea, where the Prince was expected to land, for the first time. There were also present, to receive his Royal Highness, Admiral Sir Charles Ogle, Lord George Lennox; Mr. Grant, Chairman of the Committee of Management of the Hospital; Colonel Lewis, who, as senior officer, attended for Lord Frederick Fitzclarence; Captain Chads, Major White, and the Deputy-Chairman (Dr. Scott), the Secretary (Mr. Ford), and the Directors of the Pier Company. Within two or three minutes of the appointed time, the *Fire Queen* arrived alongside, commanded by Lieutenant Johnson, and his Royal Highness was received with salutes from the battery and the *Victory*, whose yards were manned, the band playing the National Anthem. The Prince having entered his barge, was received by the gentlemen already mentioned, and conducted to Sir Charles Ogle's carriage, which awaited him at the gate. Upon his arrival at the Common Hard, the immense multitude welcomed his Royal Highness with the most hearty cheers as he entered the Admiral's carriage, accompanied by his two gentlemen in waiting. He proceeded through St. George's-square, St. James-street, Lion-gates, Union-road, and Commercial-road, to the site of the Hospital, near All Saints' Church. On arriving on the ground, his Royal Highness was received by the Mayor of Portsmouth, Benjamin Bramble, Esq., the Aldermen and Councillmen, the Warden of Winchester College, the Dean of Winchester, the Vicar of Portsmouth, the Rev. J. P. M'Glue, a large body of the local Clergy, Lord George Lennox, Mr. Grant, and the heads of departments. On ascending the platform, the Prince was greeted with three hearty cheers, after which the Mayor read a congratulatory address from the Mayor and Corporation of Portsmouth, to which the Prince replied as follows:

"I have received with much pleasure your address. I very willingly consented to lay the first stone of the hospital in your borough, for nothing can be more gratifying to my feelings than to be able to promote and encourage the useful and charitable institutions of the country; and no undertakings can be more deserving of such a description than those that provide refuge, assistance, and medical skill for sufferers under the combined misfortunes of poverty and sickness."

The Warden of Winchester College, (the Rev. R. S. Barter, D.C.L.) then offered an appropriate prayer. At its conclusion, Mr. Grant handed to the Prince an elegant silver gilt trowel; the other requisites being handed to the Prince by Mr. Absalom, the contractor, in the absence of the architects, Messrs. Owen and Livesay. The Prince then proceeded with his work; and the stone having been laid with the usual formalities, the following prayer was pronounced by the Warden of Winchester:—

"We thank Thee, O Heavenly Father, that Thou hast enabled us to lay the foundation-stone of this building, sacred to Thee, and to the wants and sufferings of Thy people. Be pleased to watch over its progress, to protect those who shall be engaged in it, from all accidents, and to bring it to a happy end; and, as Thou hast put into the hearts of Thy servants this good desire for the relief of the sick and needy, so of Thy free mercy bless and reward them for that which Thou hast Thyself inspired. Bless, O Lord our Gracious Queen, grant her a long life, and a peaceful and happy reign. Bless the illustrious Prince, her Royal Consort, who has given himself to this good work, remember him concerning this, and be to him a strong tower of defence, against every enemy. Bless Adelaide, the Queen Dowager, Albert, Prince of Wales, and all the Royal Family. Counsel and defend this Church. Most gracious nation, O God, fearing Thee, adorning the profession of Thy Son, and spreading it over all the world. Bless our fleets and armies, and defend us from all dangers. Let Thy special blessing rest upon these towns, that their inhabitants may be happy and prosperous, agreeing in the truth of Thy Holy Word, and living in unity and Godly love. O God, save Thy people and bless Thine inheritance through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen."

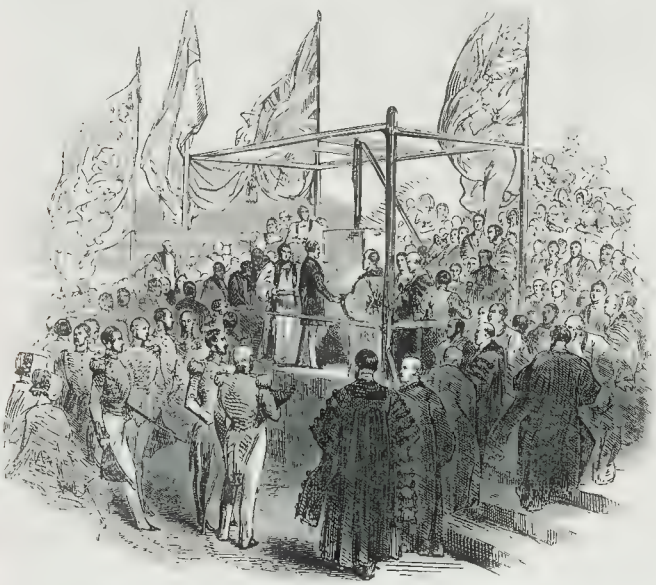
His Royal Highness, with his *cortege*, then left the ground, and embarked for Osborne on board the *Fire Queen*, which left the pier under similar salutes with which she approached it.

The whole of the arrangements were very satisfactory, and the amount taken for tickets must have been considerable, as the various platforms and sittings were capable of accommodating about a thousand persons, and all appeared crowded. The excellent band of the Royal Marines was on the ground, and played several airs.

MONUMENT TO THE POET, CRABBE.

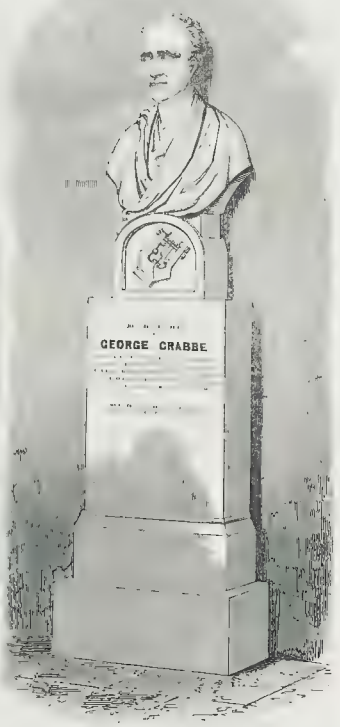
THIS artistic Memorial to the Rev. George Crabbe, "the Poet of the Poor," has just been placed in the church of Aldborough, in Suffolk, his birthplace. The Monument consists of a marble bust from the chisel of Mr. Thurlow, jun., of Saxmundham. It stands upon a stone plinth, bearing a sculptured unstrung lyre of antique model, and the following inscription, from the pen of the Rev. J. Mitford:—

To the Memory of
GEORGE CRABBE,
The Poet of Nature and Truth, this Monument is erected,
By those who are desirous to record their admiration of his Genius,
In the place of his Birth.
Born, December 24th, 1754. Died, January 29th, 1832.



H. R. H. PRINCE ALBERT LAYING THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF THE PORTSMOUTH, PORTSEA, AND GOSPORT HOSPITAL.

The bust is admirably executed, the heavy eyebrows being strongly characteristic of the physiognomy of the Poet. The cost of the Memorial has been defrayed by public subscription—a tribute highly creditable to Crabbe's fellow townsmen.



MONUMENT TO THE POET CRABBE, IN ALDBOROUGH CHURCH.

The name of the sculptor, by the way, reminds one of Lord Thurlow's profane coarseness, when he presented Crabbe with two small livings in Dorsetshire; the Chancellor telling him, as he gave them that, "by God, he was as like Parson Adams as twelve to the dozen."

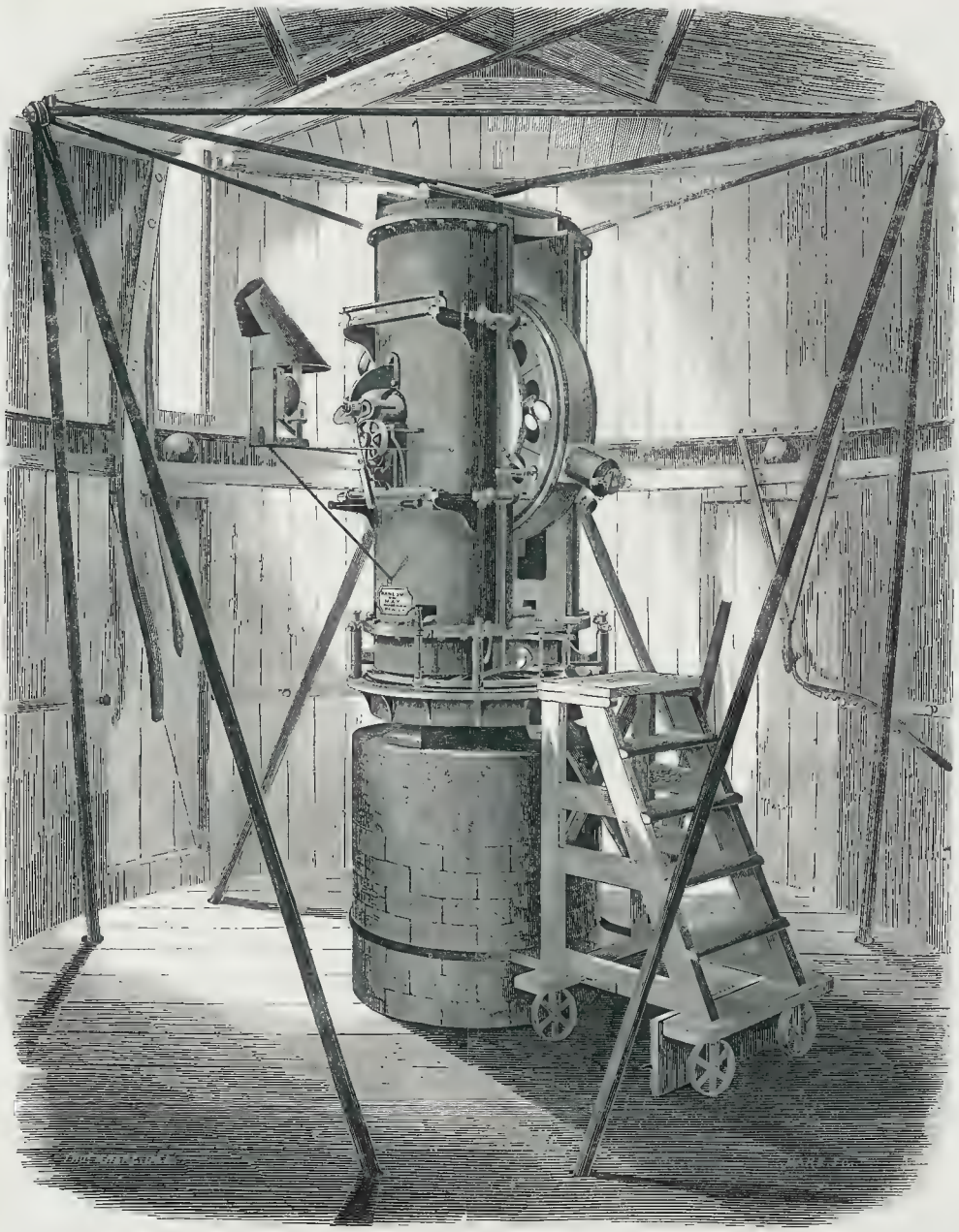
FONT IN THE CHURCH OF ST. JOHN, WESTMINSTER.

THE elegant Font of which the annexed is a representation, has lately been presented to the Church of St. John, Westminster, and is erected at the western end of the centre aisle. The outline of the bowl of the Font is peculiarly elegant; its graceful form being enriched and varied by the introduction of winged angels, in devotional attitudes, at the four sides, one of them bearing a cross symbolical of faith.

NEW FONT AT ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, WESTMINSTER.

The ornamentation of the bowl is simple, but elegant; and round the rim a leaf moulding is introduced with good effect. The top of the Font is three feet two inches in diameter. The shaft supporting the bowl is fluted, and rises from a plinth of Sicilian marble; the Font itself is of statuary marble. Including the plinth, the Font is three feet ten inches high, and, standing on a step of Anster stone, is protected by a brass railing of very nice design and character.

To Charles Barry, Esq., jun., the merit of the design is due; whilst to Mr. J. Thomas, of Lambeth, great praise must be awarded for his



PERSPECTIVE VIEW OF THE ALTITUDE AND AZIMUTH INSTRUMENT, RECENTLY ERECTED AT THE ROYAL OBSERVATORY, GREENWICH.

skilful realization of the architect's design, especially for the exquisite delicacy of style in which the demi-angels are chiselled. The gift is a most beautiful one to the Church, and does honour to the taste and devotion of the donor.

THE ALTITUDE AND AZIMUTH INSTRUMENT.

The Royal Observatory, at Greenwich, was founded for the special purpose of making lunar observations, as aids to navigation, to enable persons at sea the better to determine the longitude. This object has been steadily kept in view from that time to the present, and the whole of the existing theories and tables of the moon are based entirely upon the observations which have been taken at Greenwich Observatory. Till the Astronomer Royal devised his Altitude and Azimuth Instrument these observations could be taken only whilst the moon was passing the meridian, so that she might be shining brightly for many hours, yet, if she were obscured by clouds during the few minutes she would be visible in the field of Telescopes fixed in the meridian, no observations could be taken: and thus, very many observations were lost. This was felt by the Astronomer Royal as a matter of so serious a nature that he has devised the above Instrument, which is found to have such a degree of solidity and steadiness that the moon can be observed in any part of the sky, and thus rendering this important series of observations more complete. We understand the Instrument is considered as a triumph in astronomy.

The following explanation of the different parts of the instrument has been received from the Astronomer Royal:—

The instrument is supported on a three-rayed pier of brickwork, built on a separate foundation from the walls of the Dome, and having no connection with it from the ground. This pier is raised to within a small distance of the floor of the Dome, so as not to be touched by the joists of the floor, which are supported entirely by the wall of the Dome. The internal diameter of the Dome is about 12 feet, and the sides of the triangle formed by joining the extremities of the rays of the piers are each about 8 feet. Upon the top of the three-rayed pier is planted an iron framework, consisting of three rays, connected at their extremities by three sides, welded in the same piece: this iron work thus forms a triangle, whose sides are about 8 feet, and which has pieces radiating from the centre in the same piece of metal. Upon each side of this triangle is erected an iron triangle, attached by screw-bolts to its angles, and rising above its plane about 11 feet. The points forming the vertices of these three triangles correspond to the three angles of another horizontal triangle, attached to them, but lying in such a position that its angles correspond to the sides of the lower triangle. The sides of this upper triangle are in one piece. In another piece are the three rays drawn from the centre to the angles of the triangle: they rest in forks at its angles, the ends of the rays being cut with screw threads, so that they can, by means of nuts, be drawn endways. At the centre, and welded in the same piece of metal, is the Y for the upper pivot of the azimuthal motion, into which Y the pivot is forced sideways by a piece of steel screwed upon it, whose spring insures perfect bearing.

On the centre of the rayed brick pier is planted a circular stone pier, three feet in diameter. In the top of this are inserted three solid metallic forks (one of which is seen in the drawing), which receive the ribs of the lower fixed circle. This circle is a strongly-ribbed frame of bell-metal, cast in one piece, 3 feet in diameter, and 6 inches deep, with a conical hole for the bearing of the lower azimuthal pivot, a racked ring for pinion-action, and a graduated ring at its circumference.

The lower part of the azimuthal frame consists of a strongly-ribbed flat of cast iron (the ribs being on its lower side, and 3 inches in depth), with a vertical pivot, having a hemispherical end to work in the conical hollow of the lower circle. The upper surface is planed. This basis carries the clamp-screw and the slow-motion pinion, and the four micrometer microscopes for reading the lower circle. These microscopes are cast in the same piece with the basis: they were bored out after being cast. The part of each microscope which sustains the pressure of the micrometer-screw is included in the same cast.

The two uprights consist of two semi-cylindrical pieces, with their upper and lower ends planed, each about 4ft. 6in. in height, its breadth about 2½ inches, and its depth 10½ inches. The semi-circular part is solid and strong: the flat side of the semi-cylinder is much weaker. One of these uprights carries four microscopes for reading the vertical circle, and blocks for supporting the levels transverse to the horizontal axis. Each also carries a bracket, on which the Y for the horizontal axis is fixed by one powerful screw, and blocks for the levels parallel to the axis. Each vertical, with the parts which have been mentioned, is cast in one piece. The vertical which does not carry the four microscopes, carries the circles in which the clamp-screw and slow-motion pinion act. The upper connection of the uprights is by a flat piece, 9 inches broad in the middle, ribbed, and carrying the upper pivot.

Upon the upper connecting piece are two levels parallel to the horizontal axis resting on blocks which are near to the outside extremities of the vertical pieces. Two additional levels, parallel to those just mentioned, are placed at the bottom of the vertical pieces.

Two levels transversal to these, and to the horizontal axis, are placed on the outside of the vertical which carries the four microscopes, resting on blocks attached as near as possible to these microscopes.

The part moveable in altitude may be described as a transit-circle of great solidity. It consists of a double cone, (each cone being widened to a flat at its base) a dated circle, its pivot, and the two ends of the telescope), is cast in one piece, and the rest in another piece. The axis of this part is horizontal: its pivots rest upon the two Y's carried by the brackets which are cast on the two upright sides. On the side opposite the graduated circle, and near to the eye-end of the telescope, are the clamp-screw and the head of the pinion for slow motion. The dia-

meter of the graduated circle is 3 feet. The length of the Telescope is about 4 feet.

The Telescope has in its field six horizontal and six vertical wires.

Friction wheels are placed beneath the ends of the horizontal axis. The circular form of these pivots has been most severely examined by micrometer microscopes, which are placed opposite to their ends, and are made to observe two rectangular co-ordinates of the motion of a dot on the pivot, at small angular intervals, during a revolution of the vertical circle. The pier (screwed to the uprights) which carries one of these microscopes is constituted in the same case of stone.

By means of combinations of plane reflectors, the light of a large Argand lamp, supported by one of the uprights, is made to illuminate the fields of all the micrometers, and the two circles, while it directly illuminates the field of the telescope. A light-moderating apparatus is used for diminishing the intensity of the light in the field of the telescope, when it is found to be necessary.

The principal points which have been aimed at in the contraction of this instrument are the following:—First, to construct it in as few pieces as possible; all the important parts being united as far as possible in the same case of metal: in this respect it is remarkably different from the instruments made in late years by English artists. Secondly, to make no union of important parts by small screws. Thirdly, to have adjustments to be made by the observer; all the adjustments being effected as nearly as possible by fixing, and the observations being so arranged that the remaining errors can be determined from the observations themselves. In a word, *firmness* is the object to which nearly every part of the construction is directed

An instrument thus constructed is necessarily ponderous. The weight of the moving parts of this instrument exceeds three-fourths of a ton. But its motion is perfectly easy.

It is impossible for us here to enter upon all the technicalities of the astronomical use of such an instrument. It will be sufficient to state that if the azimuths both of a high star and of a low star be observed in both positions of the instrument (that is, with the graduated face of the vertical circle Right and Left), and if the altitude of each star also observed in both positions (the sidereal time being always observed), then every error of adjustment can be determined, and every observation of the moon or a planet can be made perfectly available.

In the drawing are also the steps useful for ascending to the upper part of the instrument. These steps run on wheels freely around the pier, being attached to it by a ring of iron fastened to them, and which encircles the pier. They are stopped in any required position by a bracket, of which the handle is seen in the drawing.

The upper or rotating part of the dome is drum-shaped, and moves on cannonballs. It turns with so great facility that it has been found necessary to attach to the bar used for giving it motion, a racked bar, which can be fastened to studs placed at intervals round the interior of the Dome

The levers are also exhibited, by which the vertical and horizontal shutters to the Dome are opened and closed.

The instrument has now been in use for some time, and seems fully to answer the design of its erection, having observed places of the moon or other bodies when at a distance from the meridian, comparable in accuracy with those deduced from observations made with meridian instruments of the best class.

FLYING SHEETS FROM A TRAVELLING CONTRIBUTOR.

MUNICH, September 24th.

If you ask an inhabitant of Munich, he will tell you that this city is, at the present moment, particularly dull; by which he means that every one of note in the fashionable and artistical world is spending the remnant of the autumn in the country, and that of this number there will be the usual quantity of absentees from the streets, for the customary stir in the gay world, for the full Munich quota of balls, public concerts, and private musical meetings, and all the other agreeable amusements wherewith the Bavarian capitalists contrive while away the time. So far he is right; because the King and Court are not here; even Lola Montez is rusticating at some bathing place or country seat; and, except that the National Theatre (for which operas and dramas are given alternately) has not yet opened, and that you hear from every house at night sweet sounds that indicate the extent to which music is cultivated here, there is nothing ostensibly going forward, to rouse me from that drowsy state of mind which I have myself so often censured in the people of Munich, and which I am afraid I shall myself be guilty of before I have done with them. Should it happen to be on opera night, he is in great luck, because for a florin (a. 8d. English) he can procure a stall, and hear the best music of the German, Italian, or French composers, admirably executed by a first-rate band, conducted by that Napoleon of Bandsmen, Lachner, and by a chorus of which we have not the superior in England: if the singers are not always quite so excellent as those to which we may have been accustomed at either of our Italian Operas. But if it be a night when the national drama only is performed, (and in Germany, they *do* perform the national drama), heaven help our unfortunate traveller! He has come here to "*dig*" Munich; until he has taken a *coup d'œil* of everything identified in it by his Murray, he remains spellbound in the place, be he ever so tortured by ennui. The Bavarians are a *Bahlfleisch*-eating and beer-drinking people; they dine at twelve or one, and sup at seven or eight, retiring to bed just at 10 o'clock: and our Anglishman wants to begin the night. He cannot go to the beer-houses as "late" men of all classes do here, because the thin beer disorders his well-disciplined English stomach, and the dense clouds of smoke suffocate him, so he sits at the public table of his hotel, and drinks brandy and water and smokes his cigar, till, although not wanting to sleep, he takes to his bed at about nine, as a mere alternation against positive inanition.

But to a man who loves art, and is interested in character, there is a mine of amusement, even in this "dull" season. Of course, it is quite out of the question to crowd into a single letter a description of the treasures this capital contains; let us go as far as we can at present, and leave the rest for another communication. First, for the external aspect of the place. There is enough of the ancient, with its quaint buildings, ruins of fortifications, and fine ancient city gates, to interest a lover of the antique, although Munich will not compare, in this respect, with other continental cities, and more especially with Nuremburg and Augsburg, in Bavaria itself. But the new city which surrounds, and to a certain extent interpenetrates a part of the old town, is really a congregation of massive and beautiful edifices, which has outgrown any thing I ever saw in point of architecture. The present King is the architect who has conjured up all this magnificence. He is a man with the grandest ideas, which he has realised in stone and marble. He has stamped the character of his mind upon his capital in indelible characters. There is no instance of the kind on record in modern history, if we except, perhaps, Napoleon's architectural embellishments of Paris; but, when we come to consider the means of the two men, we must yield the palm to Louis of Bavaria, who has thus, by the mere force of his will, raised a grand temple to the Arts—and especially to Architecture—in the midst of a country which may be called the Scotia of Modern Europe. Napoleon had the wealth of kingdoms at his command; he was supported and encouraged in all he has done by the enthusiasm of a great and highly civilised nation; but Louis of Bavaria has achieved these wonders out of his own private revenues, and in spite of the apathy of his surrounding subjects. Not that we would praise without discrimination. From the massiveness and uniformity of the houses which form the great streets of the new city (compared with which Regent street must almost be called small), there is an air of coldness on all this magnificence, and the streets want that busy life of life which renders London so interesting, as well as that perpetual and ever-varying elegance which makes Paris so beautiful. At first, from the enormous magnificence, by the yet uncompleted scheme, many of the finest streets and grandest buildings appear as if scattered without plan: they look like temples in a desert. If you take only a superficial view of them from a height, they have the air of a city of palaces only, which diminishes; but, contemplate them well, and they grow on the mind till they develop into a Belgravia of palaces, churches, and temples, but brightened and rendered gay and more elegant by the introduction of trees and the near proximity of that beautiful park-like congregation of all the beauties of the artificial landscape, called here the English garden. Rightly to judge Munich, you must remember that it is an embellished city—a garden in which some of the greatest objects only are realised, leaving the rest to the gradual work of time, and the necessities of the population. It is a city built for posterity: a new-created, not dug from the bowels of the earth. Of the magnificent street is there, or can there be, in the world, than the view of the Ludwigstrasse with its Palace, when the triumphal arch at the extreme end shall have been finished: a grand array of churches, of houses like palaces, of public buildings of nations, importance, and finished at the other end with that beautiful facade, by Gartner, in the Byzantine style, the erection of which, as an ornament also by Gartner, in the Byzantine style, the erection of which, as an ornament also by his city, is proof enough of the public spirit of the King. Breast all into detail, and there is food for untiring admiration. The Ludwigskirche, built in the Byzantine style, and with the interior exquisitely gilded and painted, in accordance with the custom of the age: remarkable for its architecture; the Theatinerkirche, a fine specimen, without and within, of the Italian style of church architecture: the chapel of All Saints, also Byzantine; the church of Maria Hilf Parche (in a suburb, and one of the most exquisitely perfect specimens of church architecture, and with internal decorations beyond criticism; the Glyptothek, or sculpture gallery, and the Pynacothek, or picture gallery (both rich with the finest productions of the respective arts); the theatre, the palaces, and numberless other great buildings too numerous to mention, but all which go to complete the rich grandeur of the whole. The only thing wanting to any one man could in his lifetime find the King is yet but sixty, having been on the throne 25 years) have found the time and the perseverance to carry through so many great designs. But he has his reward. Posterity will speak of Louis of Bavaria, not among the monarchs who have been the scourges of mankind, but as among the few who have been their benefactors. It will be enough to say of him—he built Munich, and made it the metropolis of German art.

As I said, my space in the present letter is not enough to dispose of half the subjects I had intended to write upon. The two great galleries, the Pinacothek and the Glyptothek, alone would occupy a letter of the arts as seen before its walls: the cartoons of the numberless beauties they develop to his view. In modern art, the treasures of Munich are mainly confined to the magnificent frescos, which adorn the public buildings, without and within; and the various works of sculpture which the munificence and nationality of the King have induced him to scatter freely over the city. For the best works in the other branches of art Munich is not the repository. The greatest pictures of Aachach, Hess, Flueggen, and others, are painted for private or public purchasers in other parts of Germany. But Munich, from the celebrity conferred on it by the King, has become a sort of University where, as it were, of modern art, where the professors receive those credentials which make their works in demand. But, at the same time, the seekers of those artists contain works on which they are engaged, or which are already finished, quite sufficient to give one the highest opinion of their talents. I speak more especially of Kaulbach, Hess, and Flueggen, in painting, and of Schwanthaler in sculpture. I shall devote a letter especially to the present state of Modern German art as exhibited in the works of those artists who study and paint at Munich. At present it is enough to say that each of the foregoing artists has produced works of the highest order, that would create much astonishment in England. There is also here a weekly exhibition of works by the Ritter Kunst-Verein, of the principal of our Art Union. Among them are one or two pictures of first-rate excellence. Perhaps the most wonderful thing in Munich at the present time is the gigantic national statue called the "Bavaria," modelled by Schwanthaler, and now being cast in bronze—half of the figure is complete. The whole will be 44 feet high! It is not more remarkable for its enormous size than for the elegance of the design, and the consistently beautiful expression on the face.

To night they produce at the great theatre a new five act German play, written [illegible]. All the world are going to see it. The only drawback is the temporary absence of the King; but he will be back in a few days, to preside at the annual exhibition called the Volks-fest—a thoroughly Bavarian exhibition, highly amusing, and characteristic of the people.

MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—A full average quantity of English wheat, or upwards of 4000 quarters, has come to hand for our market this week, and the show of samples to day was of considerable extent. Owing to some increase in the large quantities of foreign on hand, during sale, the demands for a limited number of wheat of home produce was heavy, [illegible]. Monday's quantities of flour is 7s per quarter. *Foreign wheat*.—The supply of which on offer was extensive—not a very slow inquiry, at is to 2s per quarter less money. Malting barley supported late rates, but grinding sorts continued quite as were very dull, and the turn lower. The trade for malt was steadily in retail, at late currencies. At the supply of foreign oats was great, viz., 40,600 quarters, the trade was very dull, at 6d per quarter decline—a Monday's prices. Beans, peas, Indian corn, small, and flour were very heavy, but not [illegible].

OATS, MALT.—English: Wheat, 4340; barley, 2730; malt, 2200; oats, 950. Irish: Wheat, [illegible]; barley, —; malt, —; oats, —. Foreign: Wheat, 25,760; barley, 6910; malt, —; oats, 50. Flour: 2910 sacks, 3640 barrels.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent red, 48s to 55s; ditto white, 52s to 59s; Norfolk and Suffolk, ditto, 48s to 56s; ditto white, 50s to 56s; rye, 32s to 34s; grinding barley, 22s to 24s; malting ditto, 32s to 35s; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 60s to 66s; brown do., 60s to 64s; ingoes and yorks, 62s to 64s. Chevalier, 67s to 68s. Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 17s to 21s; potato ditto, 22s to 23s. Yorkshire and Cork, black, 19s to 22s; ditto white 23s to 24s; Limerick, ditto, 20s to 23s; ditto, old, 26s to 28s; grey peas, 42s to 44s; maple 42s to 46s; white, 46s to 48s; beans, 46s to 50s, per quarter. Town-made flour, 47s; mashi 42s to 46s; Suffolk, 37s to 42s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 38s to 40s per 280lbs. *Foreign.*—Dantzig [illegible] to 46s; white, —s to —s; barley, —s to —s; beans, —s to —s; oats, 24s to 28s per barrel; Baltic, 24s to 26s.

The Seed Market.—Owing to the high prices demanded by the holders, the demand for [illegible] has been very limited, and the turn lower. The trade for all kinds, rape excepted, was dull, at late quotations.

Linseed, English, sowing, 50s to 53s. Baltic, crushing, 46s to 49s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 45s to 48s. Hempseed, 32s to 33s per quarter. Coriander, 18s to 21s per cwt. Brown Mustard seed, 6s to 10s; ditto white, 8s to 9s; tares, 3s to 4s 6d per bushel. English Rapeseed (new) £31 to £33 per last of 10 quarters. Linseed cakes, English, £13 to £13 10s ditto, foreign, £9 10s to £10 per 1000; Rapeseed cakes, £7 to £8 5s per ton. Carraway seed, 24s to 26s per cwt. Coriander, 18s to 21s per cwt. Canary seed, 44s per quarter. English Clover-seed, red, —s to —l cwts., —s to —s; white, —s to —s; extra, up to —s. Foreign, red, —s to —s cwts., —s; white, —s to —s; extra, —s per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the Metropolis are from 7½d to 8½d of household ditto, 5½d to 7½ per 4lbs loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 55s 8d; barley, 31s 10d; oats, 23s 0d; rye, 35s 9d; beans 42s 5d, peas, 44s 4d.

Six Weeks' Average.—Wheat, 55s 8d; barley, 32s 0d; oats, 23s 3d, rye, 34s 0d; beans, 45s 6d, peas, 41s 10d.

Teas.—At several public sales are appointed to take place on the 5th inst., the private contract demand is in a very inactive state, and, to effect sales, lower prices must be accepted. The quantity on offer is large.

Sugar.—In raw sugars a full average amount of business has been transacted since our last report, at very full prices. Refined goods are flat, at 54s to 56s 6d, for brown, and 58s to 59s per cwt for standard lumps. The stock in warehouse is not very large; but the future arrivals are expected to be extensive.

Coffee.—For most kinds, the demand is rather heavy, and, in some instances, the quotations have a downward tendency.

Rice.—Owing to the lightness in the corn trad, rice is very dull, and decidedly cheaper to [illegible].

Provisions.—During the whole of the present week, the inquiry for Irish butter has been in a very dull state owing chiefly to the large arrivals, and prices are not supported. Carlow, Cromwell, and Kilkenny, 86s to 88s; Cork, 84s to 86s; Limerick, 82s to 82s; Waterford, 80s and 82s, 60s to 82s. And Tralee, 80s to 83s per cwt. On board, next to nothing is doing, at 2s per cwt less money. Slugs may be quoted at 82s to 84s; and Barlow and Clonmel, 76s to 78s per cwt. Dutch butter is in good supply and 4s to 4s per cwt lower. Fine Friesland, 98s to 102s; and other sorts, 78s to 96s per cwt. Bacon is in good supply, and 5s to 7s per cwt cheaper. Fine Dorset, 102s to 104s; middling and good, 92s to 98s; fine Devon, 96s to 100s per cwt; and fresh, 10s to 10s per dozen pounds. Beef is in a dull state, at 4s decline for the curtail. Mess, 70s to 75s per tierce. Hams are very dull, at almost nominal currencies. Prime bladebrand 70s to 80s per cwt. Pork is in moderate request, at late rates. Lard is very dull, at 2s per cwt decline. Prime leaf, and the best qualities of English cheese, are quite as dear.

Tallow is very heavy, and quotations are lower.

Tallow.—On the whole, the market is firmer, and a few parcels of very superior new fat have produced 46s 6d per cwt. Town tallow, on the spot, is 46s 6d to 46s 9d; and, for forward delivery, 46s 3d to 46s per cwt.

Oils.—There is a moderate business doing in most kinds of oil, at fully last week's quotations.

Spirits.—Jamaica Rum moves off slowly, at 3s 8d to 4s for low and middling, and 4s 2d to 4s for good and fine. East India is in 11d per proof gallon. Corn spirits dull, at 10s 6d nett.

Hops.—Friday.—For all the leading descriptions of Kent and Sussex hops, a fair amount of business has been done, and the turn in favour of the buyers. The few prime Sorts, &c., on offer moved off steadily, at full last week's quotations. Sussex hops were rather heavy sale, 2ls 6d to 3ls per cwt. Weald of Kent, ditto, 42s to 45s; Mid and East Kent, ditto, [illegible] to 4ls; Farnham, [illegible] to 4ls; Bavarians, [illegible] to 4ls; Sussex, [illegible] to 4ls;

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.—M. JULLIEN'S [illegible] which, possessing a more permanent interest, must be reserved for [illegible] and Theatre Royal, Covent Garden, he will have the power of carrying out these [illegible] arrangements which he conceives to be desirable for the proper accommodation of the public, and, at the same time, to secure to himself a suitable fund for his future [illegible]. M. Jullien is fully aware of the arduous task upon which he has entered, and of the very serious responsibilities he has incurred in becoming the permanent Lessee of an English National Theatre; but, by providing during the season a variety of Entertainments, and by producing each with the same excellences and completeness which he trusts has characterised his former works, he hopes to secure that approbation and consequent success with which he will compensate him for all his labours and anxieties.

M. Jullien leaves for future advertisements a detailed exposition of his general plans, and in this page merely to announce that his ANNUAL SERIES of CONCERTS, for 1847, will commence on FRIDAY, October 8, and continue for One Month.

The Orchestra will, as heretofore, be complete, and include the most distinguished members of the Orchestras of the Ancient Concerts, the Philharmonic Society, the Royal Italian Opera, and her Majesty's Theatre.

The selections of Music, in addition to that of a lighter character, will embrace the Grand Compositions of the Classical Composers, the gradual introduction of which at these Concerts, and the unanimity manner of their performance, have, it is generally admitted, contributed in some measure, to raise the genius, standard of musical taste in the metropolis.

During the recess M. Jullien has spent some months in Switzerland, and has there composed a NEW DESCRIPTIVE QUADRILLE, to be entitled the SWISS QUADRILLE.

In this will be introduced several purely National Swiss Melodies (many quite new to this country), and also the celebrated RANZ DES VACHES, Sung by those wild Mountaineers on the Alpen Horn, and other rustic instruments of the mountains, collected by M. Jullien during his tour. His SERENTADE of MUSIC for DANCE contains various other novelties, which will be produced during the series.

Many important alterations have been effected in the building, with a view to afford in greater accommodation to the visitors: the Dress Circle has been considerably enlarged by the addition of an open Amphitheatre at the back, and the Private Boxes and Saloons have been rendered more convenient. A new and substantial flooring has been laid down, and the panelled and ornamental [illegible] former counties Chancellor replaced by one more suitable to the Theatre. These arrangements, and the entirely NEW DECORATION of the whole of the interior, have been made in so [illegible] the Superintendence of Mr. GRIEVE and Mr. TELBIN.

THE PRICES OF ADMISSION WILL BE AS USUAL, VIZ.:—

Promenade and Boxes	.. ..	7s. 0d.
Dress Circle	.. ..	5s. 0d.
Private Boxes, 10s 6d; 21s; and 31s. 6d.		

The BOX-OFFICE is under the superintendence of Mr. O'REILLY. The REFRESHMENT ROOMS under the management of Mr. Payne. The ILLUMINATION of the House under the care of Messrs. Fairbrain and Co.

The Mouldings and Ornaments employed in the DECORATION are executed by Mr. C. Blakelock, of Wellington-street, by his new patent machine.

FULL PARTICULARS WILL BE DULY ANNOUNCED.

M. Jullien begs respectfully to state that the CONCERTS will continue but for ONE MONTH ONLY, the Theatre being required for the Rehearsals of the GRAND OPERA, the first representation of which will take place on October 30.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—First week of the [illegible] season, and first appearance of the new Dramatic, Equestrian, and Ballet Company Mr. HATTY has also entered into an engagement with the most daring and fascinating Equestrian Artiste, Mademoiselle [illegible] Valentine, who will perform her wonderful Act of Leaping Horses. Second week of the Gorgeous Spectacle, THE CATARACT OF THE GANGES, with all its original effects. Splendid and daring Feats of Horsemanship by Mr. [illegible] Daisy, la GALLOWAY'S APPARATUS for Ascending and Descending INCLINE PLANES on RAILWAYS. Principal Dancers by Mdlle. Theodore and Her Double.—Box-office open from Eleven till Five.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.

A LECTURE on the PHYSICAL PROPERTIES of a JET of STEAM, in reference to VENTILATION, &c., with Novel and Interesting Experiments, by Dr. BACHHOFFNER, daily at Half-past Three. LECTURES on CHARACTER, WILL HOGARTH, MACBETH, &c., by Mr. J. M. SCHOLL, accompanied by Dr. Wallis on the Pianoforte, every Evening, at Eight o'Clock, except Saturdays. CHEMICAL LECTURES. THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS worked. Among the NEW MECHANICAL MODELS, exhibited Daily, is GALLOWAY'S APPARATUS for Ascending and Descending INCLINE PLANES on RAILWAYS. Also the beautiful OPTICAL EFFECT produced at the Adelphi Theatre, by means of DISSOLVING VIEWS. DIVING BELL and DIVER, with EXPERIMENTS, &c., &c.

Admission, 1s.; Schools, Half-price.

GEOLOGICAL MINERALOGY.—MR. J. TENNANT, F.G.S., will Commence a COURSE of LECTURES on MINERALOGY, with a view to facilitate the study of GEOLOGY, and of the application of Mineralogical Science to the Arts. The Course will be illustrated by an extensive Collection of Specimens, and will begin next WEDNESDAY MORNING, the 6th of October, at Nine o'Clock. King's College, London, September 30, 1847. By W. HOSKING, Professor.

MODEL DRAWING, EXETER HALL, STRAND.—MR. GANDEE begs to announce that EVENING CLASSES, for the Study of Perspective Practical Architecture, Landscape, and Figure Drawing, will be OPENED on TUESDAY, OCTOBER 5TH, and will meet every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

A CLASS for LADIES ONLY, will meet every MORNING.

MR. GANDEE gives Lessons in Schools and Private Families. Terms and further particulars may be obtained at the Hall, or of Mr. PARKES, Bookseller, 445, Wych-street, Strand.

EASTERN COUNTIES RAILWAY.—ALTERATION of TRAINS, COMMENCING OCTOBER 1st.

For particulars of the Alterations on the Railway, as to the Mail and Express Trains, see Time Bills; to be had at the Stations and Coach Offices on and after the 23rd instant.

By Order,

C. P. RONEY, Secretary.

Bishopsgate Station, 20th September, 1847.

ART-UNION OF LONDON.—NOTICE.—Subscribers are requested to send [illegible] to be delivered to WM. PUDDLE, 69, Fleet-street, when will insure early impression of the Plates, on receipt of which Express Designs for Framing "The Last Embrace," "The Neapolitan Wedding," and "The Convalescent Parent Visited" will be forwarded free [illegible] Published [illegible] Proof and Prospectus May be seen at Fleet-street [illegible]

CHANGEMENT DE DOMICILE.—J. T. SHENCH begs to [illegible] and Gentry he has REMOVED to 12, [illegible] Lady's French [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

ANNULAR ECLIPSE OF THE SUN, ON SATURDAY NEXT.

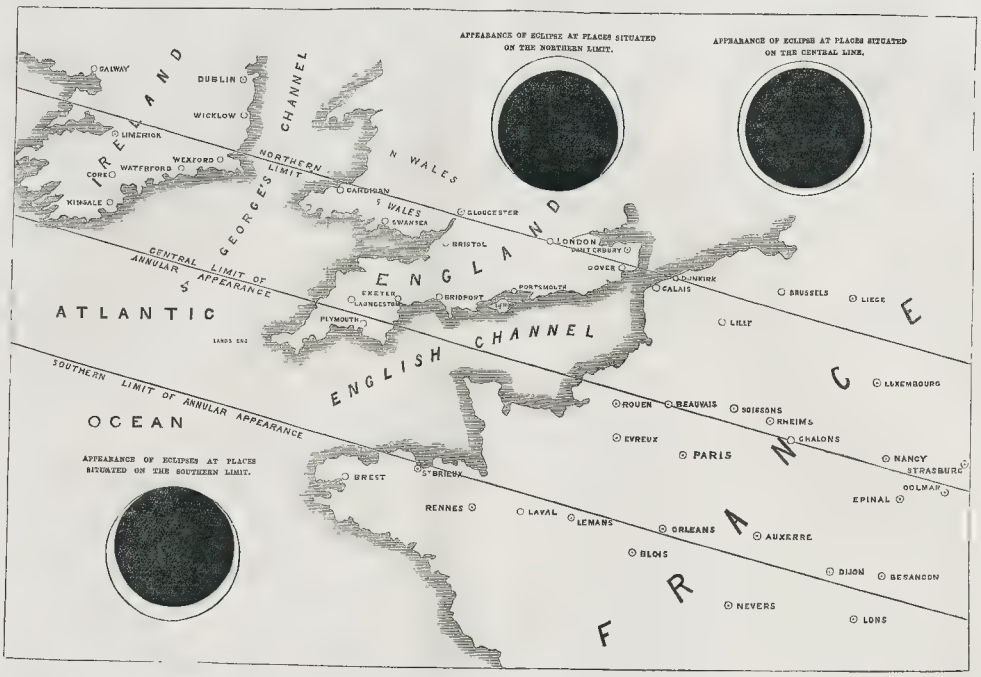


CHART OF THAT PORTION OF IRELAND, WALES, ENGLAND, AND FRANCE, TO WHICH THE SOLAR ECLIPSE OF OCTOBER 9, 1847, WILL BE ANNULAR.—(FROM THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK FOR 1847.)

On Saturday, October 9, a total and annular Eclipse of the Sun will take place, and which will be visible in London and in the south of England.

By reference to the above Chart, the limits within which the Eclipse can be seen annular in Ireland, Wales, England, and France, are shown. It will be seen that the northern limit at which the Eclipse ceases to be annular, passes through Dundalk, London, a little south of Gloucester, a little north of Cardigan, Wexford, and Limerick.

The Eclipse will be both central and annular at all places situated on the line marked "Central Limit of Annular Appearance," and which line passes through Chalons and Rouen, in France, and extends across the Channel from Havre, passing across Cornwall, and just below Cape Clear on the southern coast of Ireland; and will exhibit, at all those places, a beautiful ring of light round the Sun's circumference.

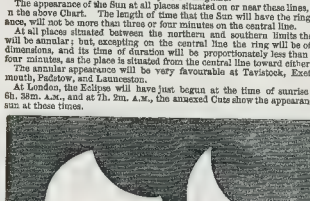
The line of southern limit of annular appearance passes through or near Orleans, &c., in France, and lies wholly below England.

The appearance of the Sun at all places situated on or near these lines, is shown in the above Chart. The length of time that the Sun will have the ring-appearance, will not be more than three or four minutes on the central line.

At all places situated between the northern and southern limits the Eclipse will be annular; but, excepting on the central line the ring will be of uneven dimensions, and its time of duration will be proportionately less than three or four minutes, at the place situated from the central line toward either limit.

The annular appearance will be very favourable at Tavistock, Exeter, Plymouth, Padstow, and Launceston.

At London, the Eclipse will have just begun at the time of sunrise; and at 8h. 38m. A.M., and at 7h. 2m. A.M., the annexed Cuts show the appearance of the sun at these times.

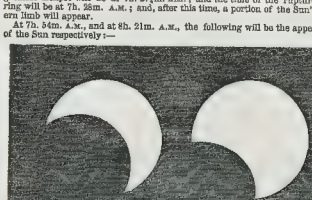


At 8h. 38m. A.M. At 7h. 2m. A.M.

APPEARANCE OF THE SUN BEFORE THE MIDDLE OF THE ECLIPSE.

It is doubtful whether, at some places in the vicinity of London, the Sun may or may not have the appearance of a ring of very uneven dimensions. As the errors of the Lunar Tables may be such at the time, as to cause the limit of annular phase to be several miles in error, and, therefore, the predictive limits generally may be erroneous to this amount. Should the tables be nearly correct, then a ring will appear around the Sun at the southern parts of London, but not at the northern parts. If a ring should be formed, the time of the beginning of this appearance would be a few seconds before 7h. 37m. A.M.; the time of the greatest Eclipse will be at 7h. 27½m. A.M.; and the time of the rupture of the ring will be at 7h. 28m. A.M.; and, after this time, a portion of the Sun's northern limb will appear.

At 7h. 54m. A.M., and at 8h. 21m. A.M., the following will be the appearances of the Sun respectively:—



At 7h. 52m. A.M. At 8h. 21m. A.M.

APPEARANCE OF THE SUN AFTER THE MIDDLE OF THE ECLIPSE.

And at 8h. 48m. A.M., the Eclipse will end.

At all places beyond the limits in the above Chart, a partial Eclipse will only take place. At all places north of them, as in England and Scotland, a large partial Eclipse will also take place. A portion of the upper part of the Sun will be visible, forming a fine crescent with very sharp cusps; and, at all places south of them, a portion of the lower part of the Sun will be visible.

The times at which the several successive steps in the phenomena happen are mentioned below for different places.

Phases of the Eclipse on Oct. 9, 1847.	London.	Cambridge.	Edinburgh.	Dublin.	Havre.	Paris.	Colmar.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
The Sun rises at	6 15	6 14	6 19	6 16	6 12	6 12	6 12½
The Eclipse begins at	6 14	6 15¼	6 7	6 51	6 12	6 21	6 41½
Formation of the ring	7 26½	Noring	Noring	Noring	7 22½	7 32	7 54½
Greatest Eclipse	7 27½	7 28½	7 18½	7 1	7 25	7 34½	7 58
Rupture of the ring	7 28	Noring	Noring	Noring	7 29	7 38½	8 1½
End of the Eclipse	8 48½	8 49½	8 36	8 20	8 47	8 55	9 24½
Duration of the ring	1½	A partial eclipse	A partial eclipse	A partial eclipse	6½	6½	6½
Duration of the Eclipse	2 34½	2 33½	2 29	2 29	2 35	2 37	2 43
Proportion of the Sun's diameter eclipsed at places where no ring is formed		9-10ths of the lower limb	3-4ths of the lower limb	9-10ths of the lower limb			

The following are the times of the Sun rising, the beginning, the middle, and the ending of the Eclipse, at several places where it will be annular:—

	Sun Rises.	THE ECLIPSE. Begins.	Greatest.	Ends.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Bath	6 14	6 4	7 16	8 36
Brighton	6 14	6 13	7 26	8 47
Bristol	6 14	6 4	7 16	8 36
Canterbury	6 14	6 19	7 32	8 54
Dover	6 14	6 19	7 32	8 54
Exeter	6 14	5 59	7 11	8 31
Exmouth	6 14	5 59	7 11	8 31
Falmouth	6 13	5 52	7 4	8 23
Lewes	6 14	6 13	7 26	8 47
Oxford	6 15	6 9	7 21	8 42
Portsmouth	6 15	6 9	7 21	8 42
Plymouth	6 13	5 58	7 8	8 28
Southampton	6 14	6 8	7 21	8 41
Tavistock	6 13	5 56	7 8	8 28
Winchester	6 14	6 8	7 21	8 41

And the following are the times of the Sun rising, the beginning, the middle, and the ending of the Eclipse, at places where a partial Eclipse will only take place:—

	Time of Sunrise.	THE ECLIPSE Begins	Middle	Ends
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Bedford	6 15	6 13	7 26	8 46
Chester	6 17	6 5	7 16	8 35
Chelmsford	6 14	6 17	7 31	8 52
Durham	6 19	6 12	7 23	8 43
Glasgow	6 20	6 1	7 11	8 28
Hull	6 18	6 16	7 28	8 48
Liverpool	6 17	6 5	7 16	8 35
Margate	6 14	6 20	7 33	8 55
Newcastle	6 19	6 13	7 23	8 43
Norwich	6 16	6 23	7 36	8 57
Ramsgate	6 14	6 20	7 33	8 55
Shields	6 19	6 13	7 23	8 43
Sunderland	6 19	6 12	7 23	8 43
Sheerness	6 14	6 17	7 31	8 52
Whitehaven	6 18	6 4	7 16	8 33
Whitby	6 18	6 16	7 28	8 48
York	6 18	6 13	7 24	8 44
Yarmouth	6 16	6 22	7 36	8 57

The beginning of the Eclipse can only be observed near the eastern extremity of the country—as at Canterbury, Dover, Margate, Norwich, Ramsgate, Sheerness, &c.

A total and annular Eclipse of the Sun, at any particular place, is an event of very rare occurrence. The accounts of those which have been seen are discordant in several particulars; probably owing to the sudden and unexpected appearances that have presented themselves. The difficulty arising from this circumstance, with respect to the phenomena that may be expected in future eclipses, is much increased from the want of drawings to represent the exact appearances that have been seen. As much, however, are much more readily understood than any written description, we refer to the "Illustrated London Almanack" of this year, where all those that have been hitherto made have been collected and described.

For the purpose of observing the Eclipse with a telescope, one of a very moderate power is best. If, in addition, the observer possess a common wa ch, showing seconds, the time of beginning of annularity and end of annularity should be observed, to determine its duration. Particular points of physical interest, to which attention may be directed, would be the fact of the appearance of what Mr. Baily has called "beads" and "threads."—(*See* "Illustrated London Almanack.") Whether such beads appear steady or waving, disappearing and reappearing, and the number of them. Whether, before and after the formation of the threads, the Moon's dark disc is elongated towards the point of contact What mountains exist at that part of the Moon's limb. The exact *intervals* of time elapsed between the first and last complete contact; the time of first and last formation of beads, or other irregularities, may be noticed.

For the purpose of observing the Eclipse without a telescope, dark glasses should be used to defend the eye from the intensity of the Sun's light. A piece of smoked common window glass prepared as follows will do:—First let it be wiped dry, and warmed by the fire, as it may crack when applied to the flame of a candle; secondly, draw it gently through the flame, and repeat the same operation, leaving a small portion at one end untouched, and darken the other end the most, and then gradually less and less towards the untouched end. The tings at one end should be the slightest possible; and, at the other, so dark that the flame of the candle cannot be seen through it. Then a darker or lighter part of this piece of glass can be brought before the eye, according as the brightness of the Sun may need it.

Should any person observe, by means of the telescope, any of the preceding, or other phenomena, we should be glad if he would give a description of such.

Blackheath, Sept. 11, 1847. JAMES GLAISHER.

FINE ARTS.

ELEGY WRITTEN IN A COUNTRY CHURCHYARD. By T. GRAY. Illustrated by the ETCHING CLUB. Published for the Club, by J. Cundall, Old Bond-street.

Gray's "eminently tasteful" Elegy, the top-beam of his poetical reputation, has been, doubtless, chosen by the Etching Club, for the natural scenery, and the exquisitely descriptive passages, which it presents for illustration. Thus, they have found in it ample scope for the genius of landscape-painting, and the portraiture of scenes of ordinary existence, such as readily reach the heart by their touching truth and simplicity. The subjects are twenty-eight in number; and are by Creswick, Stonhouse, Redgrave, Townsend, Cope, F. Taylor, Bell, and Horsley. The Plates present varied excellence of design, as well as skill in transference by etching. The landscape will maintain the superiority of the English school, in this class of composition: the illustration of the first stanza, by Creswick, is full of the characteristics of the poem: the distant church-tower, the lowing herd winding slowly o'er the lea, and the darkening sky, are alike eloquent of parting day: in short, a more poetic picture it would be difficult to conceive. The glimmering landscape, and solemn stillness, of the second stanza, are finely rendered by Stonhouse; and there is a Rembrandtish effect in Creswick's ivy-mantled tower, and moon. The Churchyard is another fine scene, by Creswick, the "rugged elms that yew-trees shade," and the mouldering heaps of the "rude forefath.ers," with the moon glimmering on the church tower and roof, and lighting the distant landscape, are very beautiful. Redgrave has depicted the blazing hearth and the watching housewife—a charming little scene: the children and returning sire, by Townsend, lack distinctness. The Harvest Field, by Cope, is pleasing; as is, also, the felled woods, "beneath their sturdy stroke," by Creswick.

The paths of glory lead but to the grave,

is a clever episode of war, by Frederic Taylor: in the foreground, the dying warrior is being borne from the sad scene, while, in the distance, the combat and the pursuit are raging. The "village Hampden" is personified by Cope as a sturdy farmer, with his man, blocking out "the little tyrant" whose game has run into the farmer's fields. The wading "through slaughter to a throne," is rendered by Townsend as the placing of the body of Charles I. in his coffin: the weeping aged shows, by Bell, is poetical. The "longing lingering look," and "the parting soul," are portrayed by Horsley, with much pathos, as a dying son reclining on his mother's breast: on her knees lies the opened book of life. The "peep of dawn," and the nodding beech and bubbling brook, are two exquisite scenes by Creswick and Stonhouse. The "sad array," "in the church-way path," is by Horsley: "the stone beneath you aged thorn" is by Redgrave.

It may be as well to mention that a large number of impressions of these etchings having been lately destroyed by an accidental fire at a bookbinder's, collectors will do well to secure copies early.

PRESENT TO THE PRINCE OF WALES.—During her Majesty's late visit to Scotland the Countess of Erroll had the honour of presenting to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, in the name of her son, the Hereditary Great Constable of Scotland, a Highland sword, denominated a claymore. In virtue of the distinguished office held by the Earl of Erroll, which was granted by Robert Bruce in the year 1315 to his ancestor, his Lordship is, by birth, the first subject in Scotland; and, in right of this privilege, on all State occasions where the Sovereign is present, appears at the right hand, and takes precedence of the entire Peerage of Scotland.

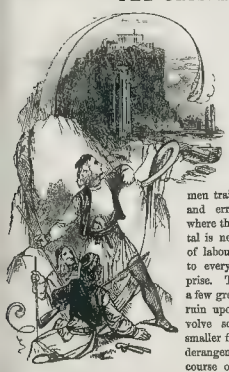
INTENDED ASSASSINATION OF LORD HOWDEN AT MONTE VIDEO.—As Lord Howden, on the 16th of July, was leaving her Majesty's ship *Raleigh*, to proceed to Monte Video, in order to take official leave of the Provisional Government, a signal was made by Mr. Consul Hood, from the barracks to the ship, in these words:—"The French Minister and the Monte Videan Ministers earnestly entreat the English Envoy not to come on shore, as his life is threatened by the foreigners." Amongst the most barbarous tribes the character of an Ambassador is held sacred; but this universally recognised principle seems unknown to the armed banditti of Monte Video, in whose hands, as indisputably proved by the above signal, is the complete command of the town.

London: Printed and published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLE, 198, Strand, aforesaid. SATURDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1847.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 284.—Vol. XI.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1847. [Sixpence.

THE CRISIS.



GOING from one system to another is always a process of some peril. Between the abrogation of one and the settlement of the other, there cannot but be a period of embarrassment and uncertainty. The new order of things has to be administered by men trained in another school, and errors are unavoidable where the competition of capital is nearly as keen as that of labour; it rushes in masses to every new field of enterprise. The miscalculations of a few great houses bring down ruin upon them, and they involve scores of other and smaller firms in their fall. The derangement of the usual course of commercial affairs increases, till it becomes what is known as a crisis, a panic, and there is a "pressure," and "tightness" in the money market, one half of it being the effect of opinion, not the absolute absence of means; which continues till the City article of the morning papers becomes only the preface of the next day's *Gazette*.

It is unfortunate that this period of embarrassment should be coincident with the first developments of the relaxation of commercial restrictions; among those who are hostile to the policy, and with that far greater portion of the public that will not take the trouble to trace things to their real causes, our present difficulties will all be ascribed to the abolition of the Sliding Scale, and the suspension of that moderate duty on corn left after that first and greater abolition. But we have only to recal similar, and even greater crises, which occurred during the time the Protective policy was in all its vigour, to be convinced that a free importation of corn cannot be the sole cause of it, though the necessity for that importation must be admitted as being one of them. The fact is that, whenever a nation spends in a certain period more than it can in that period create by its labour, it must suffer for the excess by embarrassment. What form or direction the expenditure or speculation may take varies with the age and time. Under Sir Robert Walpole, England and France believed that the El Dorado of the Earth was the trade of the South Seas, which now, a century after that madness, is merely a coasting, uncertain, half-buccaneering traffic, carried on by adventurers, not merchants. Yet, visionary as was that old dream of wealth, it sufficed to shake the commercial credit of the two greatest nations of Europe, to demoralise society, and spread a ruin so wide and deep, that two generations scarcely brought a recovery from it. From the middle of the last century, the growth of our manufacturing system seems to have engrossed that energy that must have employment. From the beginning of the Revolutionary War we had no time or money for anything but fighting, or paying for fighting; and armies, expeditions, and foreign subsidies, drained us of our profits; an eternally borrowing Government swallowed all that could be brought to it. When that demand ceased, capital which accumulated found fewer outlets for employment, and then came the rage for foreign loans, which bled England of an incredible amount of millions, poured into the hands of falling Monarchies, or Republics at once rising and rotten—given to any State, in fact, that could pay a loan agent, and put out a prospectus. Of this epoch of madness the traces yet remain—in hundreds of families reduced from comfort to poverty; though these social wrecks are now almost covered by other and more recent, but very similar, instances of destruction. Another hurricane swept over the monied world in the mining mania. All these, periods produced "panics" and "crises," of equal, if not greater, severity than the present, when the general course of business is on the whole, sound, and the public revenue elastic. The departure from the restrictive system in the Corn Trade cannot, then, be the sole cause of our embarrassments.

We have, as of old, been spending too much; though it is with this redeeming circumstance, that we have spent most of it among ourselves. We have not filled foreign treasuries with our gold, or sunk it in the shafts of Mexican mines; it is built into railroads and earthworks, and tunnels. It will, at some future time, create profits; but, at present, it is taken out of the field of commercial transactions; everybody wants money, almost everybody having entered into engagements beyond what they can meet from their ordinary profits. And, in addition, we have had to buy food to the amount—according to Mr. Baring—of eight millions sterling. As neither nations nor individuals can have and spend at the same time, all are in the same difficulty, and all ask how they are to get out of it?

The natural process is to retrench, to work hard, produce and sell, in order to bring back by the course of trade the gold we have parted with. But this is a work of time, and involves a painful sacrifice: some think it better, then, to change our monetary system, and by making rags do the work of metal, and the paper-mill that of the mine, endeavour to solve the problem whether it is not possible to have and to spend both at once. At least, to make the same amount of gold enough for the ordinary business of the country, and added to that, sufficient for a universe of railways, and the occasional drain of a famine, would amount nearly to such a solution. An increase of paper is the only intelligible means of effecting this; the more moderate of the monetary reformers content themselves with claiming a release of the Banking interest from the restrictions of the law, leaving the issue of paper

RUSSIAN COURIER.—DRAWN BY MANUEL.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

to the judgment of the Bank and the solvency of the traders, but preserving the principle of convertibility; the more extreme theorists soar into regions where we cannot follow them.

Of these two currency doctrines this may be stated; it may be conceded to the first that the law which fixes the proportion of paper issued to bullion and securities in the possession of the banks, has, perhaps, erred on the side of timidity; the Bank of England, for instance, has not, under all the difficulties, used anything like all its resources; it looked with suspicion on all securities, even the most unlimited; it positively refused to furnish one house with notes for silver bullion—an excess of caution that borders on the absurd. And it is exceedingly difficult to distinguish, in the proceedings of the Bank, what it is compelled to do by law, and what it does as a large banking firm, judging the applications for discount by the same rules as other houses. From its constitution, the short term of office of its Chairman, and the fact that so many of them in the last twenty years have been insolvents, we question if, in those things in which it is left free, its policy is marked with absolute wisdom. Certain it is that the observers of our present condition are neither discouraged nor greatly alarmed. The reaction towards improvement has begun, and, as the exchanges increase in our favour, will become confirmed. The Bank itself is relaxing, and opening its hand—one finger at a time. Beyond the over-speculations in corn, and the drain of railway calls, which alone explain most of the recent failures, it is asked—what is the cause of so much embarrassment, when there is neither social nor political alarm? "Is the Constitution of the country in peril? Are we in hourly expectation of a hostile invasion? Is the whole social economy of the State threatened with violent disruption? In common, we believe, with the rest of the world, we are quite unconscious of the imminence of any of these great misfortunes. Descending then to a lower order of evils—Has some desperate suspicion of the resources and solvency of the Bank of England taken possession of the public mind? Has a foreign demand for gold reduced the metallic treasure of the country to the brink of exhaustion? Does an inveterately adverse Foreign Exchange compel the Bank Directors to guard the integrity of the legal standard by most severe restraints on their business of discount? Decidedly not. There is no discredit attaching to the Bank; there is no foreign drain; and, so far from their being an adverse exchange, the quotations have already turned the stream of the precious metals in our favour." Such are the questions asked by the Correspondent of a contemporary. Greater freedom of action for the Bank, it is said, is all that is needed; but is it consistent that great body with more liberty would have been more bold or liberal? That is the point, and brings us, as in many other things, from institutions to men, in whose ability and wisdom the true value of institutions mostly resides. If it can be proved that the law ties the hands of the Bank from a wise course of action within the limitsof prudence, the establishment ought to have fair play, by being released from its fetters. No theory of the currency is involved in such a course as this; and, therefore, the paper doctors despise it, and can see safety only in a total change of our system, in which we can by no means agree with them.

RUSSIAN COURIER.

INTELLIGENCE has just been received, by private letters (in the *Times*) of the 24th of September, stating that the cholera continued to advance, and nearly by the same route by which it appeared in 1831. It had reached within the environs of Toula, distant forty miles from Moscow. Its intensity differed according to the localities. As formerly, the greater number of victims belonged to the poorer classes—above all, those addicted to the use of spirituous liquors; but it also attacked persons in easy circumstances. It was believed in St. Petersburg that none of the persons who might be condemned for the insurrection in Galicia would be executed; but the reserve of the Emperor to exterminate the Polish nation by indirect means was fixed.

The Portrait Illustration upon the preceding page is from the characteristic pencil of M. Manuel. It represents one of the Imperial Russian Cabinet of the Emperor of Russia. They wear a military uniform, with official epaulettes, according to their grade. There are constantly a certain number of these Couriers in attendance at the chamber of the Imperial Palace, to be dispatched as occasion may require. These are confidential persons, and they receive their orders direct from the Emperor; and at any hour of the day or night they are ready to receive instructions for departure, or for delivery of their despatches. At each post, there are relays of horses specially kept for these Couriers, whose approach is announced by a bell, suspended from a circle above the head of the conductor.

They travel with suprising rapidity, and they often receive large sums of money for their services.

The Illustration shows the Courier seated, and the mode by which he carries the despatches—in a leather bag: the car, driver, and horses, are alike characteristic portraitures.

IRELAND.

THE REPEAL ASSOCIATION.—At the meeting of the Repeal Association, on Monday, Mr. John O'Connell remarked upon the state of the country. He said the Lord-Lieutenant, in his replies to public addresses, had thrown out something like a challenge to the Repeal Association to argue the question with him. He (John) did not see why they should not have an address to his Excellency, setting forth the state of the country, and showing that nothing but the Repeal of the Union could permanently serve it. (Cheers.) Let them show that there was nothing for the salvation of Ireland to say, and England too—but the restoration of the Irish Parliament. (Cheers.) Let his Excellency look to the present state of England—the most extensive merchants breaking every day—insolvency and bankruptcy overtaking her manufacturers and traders—her railways likely to be stopped for want of means to carry them on in short, a panic such as had never been witnessed there before. (Hear, hear.) There were other signs of the times which by England should not be disregarded It was their duty to place all these facts before the Lord-Lieutenant, and show him the advantages that would accrue to both countries from the Repeal of the Union. (Hear, hear.) He had respect for the private character of Lord Clarendon, but he did believe he was profoundly ignorant of Ireland. He was surrounded at the Castle by what was called the Irish Whig party—men who knew no other course than to bark in with every ignorant prejudice, in order the better to pay their court to him and the Ministry with which he was connected. The Association rent was £66.

MID-DAY MURDER NEAR CAHUEL.—On Saturday last, Mr. William Roe, J.P., barrister, was murdered at mid-day, near his place at Rockwell, adjoining Boyounagh, three miles from Cahuel. He was an excellent country gentleman. His father-in-law, Mr. Clarke, of Nenagh, was murdered about two years ago. The cause assigned for this murder is, that Mr. Roe had ejected a man named Lonergan, who had refused to pay him any rent for a considerable period. Lonergan has absconded. Four men have been arrested on suspicion of being concerned in the murder, and committed to gaol. An inquest was held on the body of the deceased, on Monday, when a verdict was returned of "Wilful Murder against person or persons at present unknown." The body presented an awful spectacle. There were eleven slug wounds upon it, two of which penetrated the heart, two the back of the ear, which came out through the cheeks, and the rest in various parts of the body.

MURDER IN FRANCE BY THE COUNT DE GOMER.—The French papers state that Count Gustave de Gomer, who resides at the château of Wolphus, Ardres, near St. Omer, has murdered a child under the most atrocious circumstances. He was out shooting in his wood of La Montoire, when he perceived a poor child in an oak tree, occupied in breaking off and collecting the branches of dead wood. He went to him, crying, "Wilte cqui tout fait on a *ramé de ratou*," and a long time ago I promised to fire at you, and now I will do it!" The child wept, begged for pardon, and promised that he would ascend the tree no more. But without applying any attention to his prayers, the Count withdrew some steps in order to take a better aim, and pulled the trigger of his gun, as if he were simply shooting at a head of game. The child fell riddled with shot, and bathed in blood. Some persons who were at work in the vicinity, attracted by his cries, and the report of the gun, hastened to give him the assistance which his state called for.

LOSS OF A FRENCH AERONAUT.—A letter from St. Petersburg, of the 21st ult., says—"On the 12th instant, at five in the afternoon, M. Ledet, a young Frenchman, ascended from this city in a balloon, and from that hour to this (nine days) no news of him or his balloon has been received, except that on the following morning, some men, who were fishing in the lake of Ladog, saw a balloon floating in the air above the lake." A St. Petersburg letter, of the 23rd ult., states that no news had, up to that time, been received of the young aeronaut, but his balloon had been found on the Lake of Ladoga by some fishermen. The men, seeing it moving a little above the lake, put off in their boats to the place where it seemed likely to fall. They succeeded in dragging the balloon and car into a boat. The car was found to contain its ballast, but there was neither the parachute, nor the great knife, nor the pistols, which M. Ledet had taken with him. It is probable that the aeronaut had tried to descend with the parachute, on finding himself near the lake, but from nothing having been heard of him, it is feared that he has perished.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL INTELLIGENCE.

PARISIANA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, October 5

Notice is given in the *Moniteur* of this morning that "the King's Government has just exchanged with the Government of his Sicilian Majesty the ratifications of a treaty destined to complete the clauses of the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, concluded at Naples, on the 14th June, 1845." By virtue of the additional conventions, each of the two countries confers upon the other the national treatment as regards the rights of navigation, and the amount of the duties of importation and exportation on the produce of both kingdoms. Apart from this notification, and the appointment of M. R. Deffosses to the rank of Rear-Admiral, the only official document of last week is a Royal ordinance, dated the 26th ult., which decrees that the centres of population in Algeria may be erected into *Communes* when they have acquired the requisite importance. But, in this instance, the word *Communes* is far from having its ordinary meaning, as is proved by a previous ordinance, according to the provisions of which the Mayor and Municipal Council of the Algerine Communes are to be appointed by the King or the Governor-General of the colony. As regards Algeria, it is stated, moreover, that on the 30th ult. a diplomatic communication was addressed, by M. Guizot, to the Marquis of Normanby, in answer to a note of Lord Palmerston, demanding explanations relatively to the nomination of the Duke of Aumale as Governor-General. In this note, our Minister is said to set forth that the appointment of the young Prince implies no change of principles towards England in the question of our African possessions. Meanwhile, the new Governor-General is now on the eve of taking in hand the reins of his Government; for, on the 2nd inst., he was to leave Toulon for Algiers, on board the *Labrador*. His journey to Lyons has been marked by an unfortunate occurrence. As soon as the passengers of the steam-boat became aware of his arrival, they rose in a body, and the Duke's carriage, in coming rapidly up, struck one of them, named Méplain, and, knocking him down, drove over his body. The Prince at once alighted and paid every attention to the wounded man, whom he saw taken to a cottage by the roadside. He next left 300 francs for the use of the patient, 40 for the woman to whom the cottage belonged; and, upon arriving at Roanne, despatched a medical man to the spot. Although severely hurt, M. Méplain does not appear to be in danger of his life. Like the Duke of Aumale, almost all the members of the Royal Family had left St. Cloud in the beginning of last week; but, after a short visit to La Ferté Vidame, their Majesties, with the Duke and Duchess of Orleans and of Nemours, and their children, came back yesterday to their usual residence, where the King and Queen of the Belgians are expected to-day. As to the Duke of Nemours, he has proceeded to Compiègne there to command the manœuvres of a second camp, consisting of four cavalry regiments. Concerning other personages of high standing, it has been announced that Count Flahaut, the French Ambassador at the Court of Altenburg, had set out for Vienna, after being detained, for several days, in Paris, by the bad state of his health. On another hand, Count Walewski arrived at Brest, on board the *Cassini*, coming from La Plata.

One of the letters which were brought by the same ship, contains the following important intelligence: "Two days after his reaching Monte Video, Count Walewski was visited by M. Saint-Georges, the Paraguay, who was invested with a mission to him on the part of M. Lopez, the present Director of the Republic. M. Sandoz told him that the object of his journey was to demand for Paraguay the recognition and good offices of France, and he delivered up to him a letter from M. Lopez to the French Government. Count Walewski answered him, it is said, that he would forward to Paris the despatches of M. Lopez: and that, upon the purification of La Plata being over, France would be eager in opening, by a treaty, a course of friendly and regular intercourse with the Republic of Paraguay."

We read in the *Phare de la Manche* that Captain Page, who is appointed chief of the Bourbon station, and will shortly sail for the Indian seas with the frigate *La Reine Blanche*, has received instructions for the renewal of our relations with Madagascar, with Admiral Gloide seems to have been successful in knitting again. Captain Page will carry out an official letter with presents for Queen Ranavalo, which he is to deliver if circumstances admit.

I have but two or three unofficial reports to add touching foreign affairs. The Minister of the Navy is said to have addressed a circular letter to the commanders of our naval forces in the Mediterranean, enjoining them to keep a careful watch over their crews, and look to their remaining completely strangers to the events of Italy. To the same motives which have seemed to dictate this step of the Navy is to be referred a new measure of the Prefect of Police. The famous hymn to Pius IX., which was to be sung at the Château des Fleurs (a public place of entertainment) has been interdicted, on the pretext that France wished to remain neutral in the Italian question.

Turning to home affairs, I will mention, in the first place, a recent decision of the Minister of Public Instruction, whereby he awakes at last to the necessity of morally educating the people, as well as of instructing them. A resolution has been instituted by M. de Salvandy for the composition of a book of elementary reading and grammatical exercises, to be used in the primary schools; and, according to the programme, this book must contain such simple notions as may be best calculated to dissipate prejudices, impress young minds with the good order and the respect of the laws, &c., &c., from the up to the practice of all the duties of an honest man and a good citizen. The competitors are to close on the 1st of January, 1849, and a gold medal, worth 6000 francs, will be awarded to the author of the best work.

It is given out that an ordinance will shortly be issued to call together the Chambers on the 6th of December. Several papers are stating that, by a circular communication of the Keeper of the Seals, the Procureurs-General were lately instructed to transmit to them a report on the new association that is being formed against the payment of taxes. The French Society for the abolition of slavery is now at work: it awaits establishing abolitionist committees in the principal cities of the kingdom.

On Wednesday last, the interment of the remains of the ex-King of Holland, and of his son Prince Napoleon Louis Bonaparte, took place, with great pomp, in the Church of St. Leu-la-Forêt (Seine-et-Oise). In the middle of the choir was raised a magnificent platform, on which were placed the two coffins. A violet pall, with a border of ermine and a gold embroidered cross, surrounded by bees, marked the remains of the King; and upon this coffin was placed, besides, a cushion, with the emblems of sovereignty. Four great dignitaries were seated near the platform, one at each corner, holding the cords of the palls. Among the persons present at the ceremony, there were Prince Napoleon, son of Jerome; Princess Mathilde Demidoff Mdme. Wyse; General Artigli; Duke of Padova; Dr. Conneau, the friend of Louis Bonaparte who was confined at Ham; General Secrasky; a Duke; General Oliva, an Italian; and a female who served as a common soldier in the imperial Army, and obtained the decoration of the Legion of Honour in the battle of the Queatre Bras, at Fleurus, where she had received a shot which necessitated the amputation of one of her legs. When the Prince of Montfort quitted St Leu he was the object of the warmest acclamations: his carriage had to work its passage through the crowd which the National Guards and the veterans of the Imperial Army, drawn up in line, endeavoured in vain to keep back. At the sight of the Prince, whose resemblance to the Emperor is striking, all persons spontaneously raised their hats and cried out "*Vive l'Empereur! Vive la liberté!*"

The Bishop of Nismes has forwarded to the Irish Committee a sum of 7420 francs, the amount of collections made in the churches of his diocese. A further sum will quickly be sent. In the meantime, the names of the subscribers have been registered by our papers. The trial of M. Devrasse, responsible editor of the *Courrier Français*, upon the prosecution by M. Dumon, the Minister of Finance, and his colleague M. Cunier, for libel upon them, respectively, from the *Independant* of Brussels, was brought on yesterday before the Court of Assizes. The Advocate for M. Devrasse made an application for a postponement of the hearing for three days, on account of the indisposition of his client; but the Court refused to grant the delay, and the libel was read to the following effect:—"Much at this moment is being said about a certain inscription of 1000 francs ever given and ever withdrawn. Public opinion has, on the day of his marriage with the daughter of the Minister D. This present was made in acknowledgment for the concession of the Northern Railroad." M. Devrasse having made default, the Court proceeded to the hearing of the case, when the Advocate delivered its judgment, condemning the editor of the *Courrier Français* to twelve months' imprisonment, to pay a fine of 6000 francs, and all the costs of the prosecution.

The activity of our theatres is still on the increase. At the Grand Opera, Poullier, the ex-cooper, has made his re-appearance in the "Muette de Portici, after a long visit to Italy, where his voice seems to have acquired a little more power, without losing its former mellowness of intonation. In the divertissement of the same opera, Mlle Plunkett was greeted with much applause; and a new Spanish dancer, Mdlle. Josefa Soto, performed the "Jaleo de Xeres" with a genuine Andalusian fire. A new ballet ("La Fille de Marbre") is now being rehearsed for Certio. On the 2d inst., the Italiens reopened, as was announced, with "Don Giovanni." Mdme. Persiani, Mdme. Grisi, Persiani, Corbari, Mario, Coletti, Lablache, Tagliafico, all of whom received an enthusiastic welcome. Not quite so successful was the reopening of the Odéon, which commenced the winter campaign with a new drama, by upcoming students, and two new pieces, the more important of which, "Isabelle de Castille," is a tragedy by a dawning poet—M. Jules Baget.

FRANCE.

The Paris papers of Wednesday mention that the King and Queen of the Belgians arrived at St. Cloud on Tuesday, on a visit to Louis Philippe. The *Presse* says, it appears certain that two of the present members of the French Cabinet are to retire before the next session of parliament, but it does not mention their names. The same journal states, that the post of Governor of Invalides—one of the best in the gift of the Crown—has been offered to Marshal Soult and Marshal Sebastiani, and declined by both. General Petit will, it is said, be appointed.

The Duke d'Aumale arrived at Toulon on the 1st, and was to embark for Algiers on the 3rd. At Marseilles, where he received the members of the Chamber of Commerce, he entered very freely into conversation on the subject of Algeria, and expressed himself strongly in favour of reforms. He announced that the Government had resolved to grant no more mining or other privileges without the sanction of the Council of State. It will be remembered that gross abuse has been hitherto made of the Government patronage in this respect. The Prince also announced that important judicial reforms were preparing for the colony, and expressed a hope that all customs and other duties between the mother country and the colony would be soon abolished.

SPAIN.

The impression that the last Ministry would be of short duration turns out to have been well grounded. The Queen has appointed another Cabinet, at the head of which is General Narvaez. The new Ministry is thus composed:—

President of the Council and Minister for Foreign Affairs, General Narvaez.
Minister of the Interior, M. Sartorius.
Minister of Finance, M. Orlando.
Minister of Public Instruction, M. Roe de Olano.
Minister of War, M. Cordova.

The ordinance which constitutes the new Ministry was published in the *Gazette* of the 4th.

ITALY.

The news from Italy this week is of an important and gratifying character. There seems very prospect of a favourable arrangement of the chief point in dispute, as the Austrians gave up Ferrara on the 29th ult. to the Pontifical troops. The Grand Duke of Tuscany has changed his Ministers, substituting statesmen of well-known liberality for reactionaries, and has abolished the arbitrary power of the police. The leaders of the Calabrian insurgents have made a proposition to General Straniello to lay down their arms and to return to their allegiance, on condition of an amnesty and the assurance of political reform. In the meantime, however, a good deal of excitement prevails in some of the Italian cities.

On the 24th, and succeeding evening, large assemblages of people took place in Naples, on the Piazza Reale, the Largo della Carita, and the Piazza Santa Croce. Tri-coloured banners appeared, and cries of "Viva Pio IX.," "Italian independence," and "The Constitution," were heard. After these had been dispersed, the town exhibited all the appearances of a place in a state of siege the streets being constantly patrolled by squadrons of cavalry and detachments of infantry, and overrun by the agents of the police. The guards were everywhere doubled, and extraordinary measures of precaution adopted.

It was reported at Naples that Lord Palmerston had addressed a note to the Neapolitan Government, demanding the execution of the guarantees stipulated in 1815 by Great Britain in favour of Sicily. The King was said to have expressed much dissatisfaction at that communication.

Accounts from Florence of the 27th ult., mention the appointment of Count Serristori to be Minister for Foreign Affairs, and the Marquis Ridolfi Minister of the Interior. These measures enjoy the confidence of the people. Their elevation to office had produced the greatest satisfaction.

From Rome accounts are not less satisfactory. They prove the continued determination of His Holiness to assert and defend the independence of his States.

The *Journal des Débats* in speaking the affairs of Italy, says, "The minds of the people of the peninsula have become more tranquil, and the cause of pacific reform is every day making further progress. The accounts from Naples show that the Neapolitan Government has published very circumstantial reports, from which it appears that tranquillity is re-established in Sicily, as well as in the provinces of Naples; and that the chiefs of the insurrection have surrendered themselves."

The Prince of Canino was put under arrest in Rome on the 23rd ult. The Prince had arrived in Rome a few days previously from Venice, having been conducted to the pontifical frontier by an escort of Austrian Dragoons. His present arrest has been caused by a discovery of the proceedings of the 7th and 8th September. He had just returned from Vienna, from which he had been expelled for his speech in the Scientific Congress, and escorted to the frontier of the Papal States by Austrian Dragoons.

PORTUGAL.

Lisbon letters to the 29th ult., have reached us, but they bring very little news of interest. It seems that the difference between the Duke of Saldanha and the Conde de Tremar has been arranged, and the Electoral Committee of the former coalesces with that of Costa Cabral.

In consequence of the memorial addressed on the 14th ult., by the Liberal Electoral Committee, and the support given to it by the British Minister, the Queen's Government issued, on the 24th, a decree, instituting courts for the registration. This decree has not satisfied either the memorialists or Sir H. Seymour, and a new Ministerial crisis appears to be at hand, created, in a great measure, by the outcry of the Liberals and the remonstrances of our diplomacy.

The British fleet, after a short cruise, had returned to the Tagus, but Sir Chas. Napier was in the habit of making another brief excursion in the course of a few days.

The vintage of the year has commenced at Oporto, and it is pronounced all over the country to be the largest and best that has been known for years. The accounts of the maize harvest are likewise favourable. It is fast progressing, but the quantity will be only about one-half the last year's produce.

SWITZERLAND.

Our advices from Switzerland warrant the belief that a crisis is at hand.

Letters from Berne of the 28th ult. state that a great meeting was held on the plain of Rothenthurm, in the canton of Schwyze, on the 26th ult., which was attended by 8000 men capable of bearing arms, at which it was resolved that the canton of Schwyz would resist the decrees of the Confederation, were it even necessary to take up arms in its defence. It was expected that similar demonstrations would be made in the cantons of Uri, Unterwalden, and Zug. On the other hand, the cantons of Berne, Zurich, and Vaud, are equally determined to force the Sonderbund to submit

A serious affair has already occurred, which threatens to create a collision between the contending parties. It took place before the 18th inst. Some of the national militia of Friburg, returning in a large body from the capital of the canton, had crossed the frontier, and fired a volley of ball cartridge against the people of Albigan. This breach of the peace, had created an immense sensation throughout the country, and the Vorort had in consequence written to the authorities of Friburg that if a prompt satisfaction was not afforded, measures would be adopted to enforce it.

Lord Minto had recently a conference at Lucerne with the representatives of Switzerland, France, Austria, and Prussia. The English diplomatist wished to view with his own eyes the state of affairs, which had been represented to his Government by Mr. Monier and by Mr. Peel in diametrically opposite lights. It is said that he did not long remain in doubt, and that his judgment is entirely favourable to the cause of the cantons. In his official despatch from the English Minister of Foreign Affairs has made the Directory acquainted with the mission of Lord Minto. In this document Lord Palmerston uses terms expressive of great good will towards the Sonderbund cantons, and speaks in a manner most honourable to its President, M. Ochsenbein. His language bears no resemblance to that of M. Rois le Comte. England, it is said, will oppose every species of foreign intervention in the affairs of Switzerland and Italy.

GREECE.

The Malta papers state that the funeral of Colletti took place on the 12th of September, at the Church of Saint Trône His remains were accompanied by the whole diplomatic and consular body, the civil and military authorities, and the deputies and senators.

From the moment of Colletti's decease until his funeral took place, guns were fired every hour.

The funeral was conducted with great ceremony, in the presence of 50,000 people. The journals say that the whole population of Attica came to Athens to witness the solemnity. A Royal proclamation, issued on the 12th of September, prescribed a national mourning of five days.

The news previously received of the appointment of General Travellas, Minister of War, to the office of President of the Council of Ministers, M. Glarakis, Minister of Public Instruction, holds the portfolio of Foreign Affairs. Thus, it appears that no new name had been as yet introduced into the Cabinet.

THE WEST INDIES AND MEXICO

The *Teviot* steam-ship arrived at Southampton on Thursday, with the West India mail. She brings but little intelligence from Mexico to that received by the *Caledonia*. The *Teviot* left Vera Cruz 1st September. The American army were still about three miles from Mexico, awaiting the result of an armistice between Mr. General Scott. Several skirmishes were sent from the city to stipulate for peace, and it was generally supposed matters would be amicably settled. There is no further account of the battles, as the courier arrived at Vera Cruz, from the city, with the news just before the *Teviot* sailed; it was an English courier, and the Americans at Vera Cruz consequently rely upon the truth of the statement. The *Teviot* brings only 407,650 dollars, and an average cargo.

THE OVERLAND INDIA MAIL.

The Overland Bombay Mail arrived on Monday morning, with papers from Lahore to the 19th, from Delhi and Meerut to the 18th, Calcutta to the 20th, Madras to the 24th, and Bombay to the 21st of August.

The news is scanty; but it is of a pacific and gratifying character, generally. The country continues tranquil, with the exception of some slight encounters with the marauders on the frontier.

A portion of the Scinde Horse under Major Jacob, and of the Scinde Police under Lieutenant Younghusband, were appointed to watch the northern boundaries. The latter officer, at the head of a body of armed police, attacked a body of marauders about twenty miles from Kussoore. They were bravely received and soundly resisted, but the police specially carried every thing before them. Several of the enemy were left dead on the field, and a few number were taken prisoners. The police lost five horses; eleven were severely wounded. Four men were slightly hurt; no one on our side fell.

Sickness and mortality among the troops at Kurrachee. Hyderabad and Sukkur have been abandoned as European stations altogether. The most profound tranquillity reigns throughout the Punjaub, and the Durbar has just proclaimed the abolition of suttee and infanticide throughout their dominions.

Another most important measure has been resolved upon by the Durbar. Until within the last two years the Sikh army consisted of 60,000 men, with a park of some 300 pieces of artillery. They are now reduced to 34,000 men, 10,000 of whom are irregulars, with fifty guns.

An explanatory minute is just about to proceed into Chinese Thibet. Colonel Lawrence, being too sick to proceed to Lahore, has proceeded to Sanlah for his health; here he will have a parting interview with the Governor-General, who bids adieu to India in January, 1848. A large force is out in quest of the robber Dhoon-gur Singh—a number of whose confederates have been overtaken by Lieut Showers, and captured or shot. He gave much annoyance, but his career seems near its close. Throughout the rest of India profound tranquility prevails. Nearly the whole of the journals have been employed in discussing some recent practices in the Indian navy, the administration of which seems as imperfect as can well be imagined. Treats, cantonment dull. The monsoon was, apparently, almost over. The profuse fall of rain in June and July had not reached expectation, and the supply on the whole was short.

News from Bokhara is said to have reached India in various directions, to the effect that the King had put to death with his own hands the infamous Abdool Samud, by striking him on the head with a small axe, upbraiding him with having instigated him (the King) to take the lives of Stoddart and Conolly.

Sir C. Napier was to quit Scinde about the 12th or 15th of September, so as to join, as was supposed, the Oriental Steam Navigation Company's ship, with the mid-monthly mail, at Alexandria. He was to proceed from Kurrachee direct to Aden, without taking Bombay in his way; the principal portion of his staff were, it is said, to accompany him.

Some troubles have taken place in Nepaul. The ex-King sought to recover his crown, but has been defeated and taken prisoner. The disturbances in the Gumsur districts have been for the present quelled; but the unsatisfactory state of the province scarcely promises a continuance of tranquillity.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Queen's College, Birmingham.—The annual meeting for the distribution of the prizes gained by the students in this institution took place on Monday in the theatre of the college. Lord Lyttelton, the principal, presided, assisted by Mr. Spooner, M.P., the Hon. and Rev. Baptist Noel, and Mr. Law, Esq. Among the prizes were two gold medals arising out of the interest of the sum of £1000 placed at the disposal of the institution by the Rev. Dr. Warneford for religious or scientific compositions. The first of these prizes was awarded to Mr. P. H. Bird, of London; the second to Mr. Whittal, of Leamington; to the former was also awarded the sum of £20 by Dr. Jephson, of Leamington, for the essay. The meeting was addressed by Lord Lyttelton, Mr. Spooner, M.P., the Rev. Vaughan Thomas, &c., and at the conclusion of the ceremonial of presenting the prizes, the Vice-Principal, Chancellor J. T. Law, divided the munificent sum of one hundred pounds from his private purse amongst the students who had gained the greatest number

Currency Meeting at Birmingham.—On Monday evening, a meeting of bankers, merchants, and manufacturers of Birmingham, took place at Dee's Royal Hotel, in that town. Mr. Alderman Weston in the chair—upon the subject of the currency. Several long resolutions were unanimously agreed to. The purport of them was to condemn Sir R. Peel's Bank Restriction Acts, to which they attribute the present depression of trade and commerce. The resolutions also express the opinion at the meeting that the Executive Government will incur a serious responsibility, unless they at once propose and carry into effect some temporary measure calculated to restore the monetary means and the credit of the country to a sufficient state, and thus to relieve the commercial and trading classes. C. N. Newdegate, Esq., M.P., spoke in support of the resolutions. His sad conviction was that, unless some inquiry was instituted, there could be no prosperity, and a total destruction for property, and he trusted that, when the meetings at which these gave expression to their opinions, and entrusted the Government to save them and their families from ruin, the Minister would grant them at least the common justice of a hearing. (Cheers.)—Mr. Muntz, M.P., said he considered that the people had not been punished half enough as yet, or there would have been more of them present. Great as had been the calamity in the country, it was really the question of bread or no bread on which all their prosperity or adversity depended. Mr. John Taylor, of Bakewell, Derbyshire, then addressed the meeting.—Mr. Spooner, M.P., spoke in support of the resolutions. He sketched at great length the history of the present monetary system, stating, that all his experience since 1810 had confirmed him in the opinion that it was wrong. He asked them to look to the matter—a matter on which depended the happiness of their fellow-creatures, the safety of the nation—nay, he would tell them more, that the crown on the Queen's head was not safe, unless the Ministers took some steps to remedy the evil. (Hear, hear.)—Not more than three hundred persons were present at any time during the meeting, which was got up by the Currency Reform Association.

State of Trade in Lancashire.—The greater part of the cotton mills in Oldham and the neighborhood are working short time, and several manufactories are entirely stopped. The number of hands totally destitute of work is greater than it had been for several years, and the hatting business is equally, if not more severely depressed, than the cotton trade. The manufactures of flax and wool were scarcely ever at so low an ebb. The number of cotton manufactories which are in operation full time is extremely small, and almost daily on the decrease

Fatal Boiler Explosion at Leeds.—On Monday, a boiler explosion, attended with serious injury and loss of life, occurred at a machine-manufactory, formerly occupied by Messrs. Fenton, Murray, and Jackson, situate in Water-lane, near Victoria-bridge, Leeds. The occurrence took place about one o'clock just at the time when the workpeople were returning from dinner. The boiler house, a low brick building, contained two wagon-shaped boilers, one of which exploded, carrying away the roof of the building, and also demolishing the roof of another building, a few yards distant from the boiler-house. The whole of the larger of the boiler was torn from the bottom portion, and carried a distance of between twenty and thirty yards, knocking down the two roofs in its course. Two persons were killed, and three others more or less severely injured. One of the persons killed is the engineman, named Newton; the other is a girl, named Harris, who was going up an entry adjoining the boiler-house, when the explosion occurred. The present occupiers of the manufactory are Messrs. Beacock and Tannett, who have not had it more than four or five months. It is known as the "Round Foundry," and is said to be the oldest foundry in Leeds. An inquest was held on Wednesday, when a great deal of evidence was taken. The Jury found a verdict that "The deceased were accidentally killed by the explosion of a steam boiler, which explosion arose from a deficient supply of water." The Jury added to their verdict a recommendation that in future the boiler should be supplied with water by a common feed-pipe, and not by a force-pump.

An Artful Swindler at Manchester.—On Tuesday (last week), a person calling himself the Honourable Charles Walter Fitzclarence, arrived at the Albion Hotel, Manchester, and remained there until Saturday last. On Saturday morning he went to the Hulme Cavalry Barracks, and having stated that he was a Lieutenant in the 1st Royal Dragoons, then quartered there, and that his servant having deserted from that regiment, and entered either the 11th Hussars or the 69th Foot, he had come to Manchester in search of them, and applied for assistance in apprehending the deserter. He looked at several recruits who had newly joined the 11th Hussars, but not identifying any of them as his servant, he returned to the Albion Hotel, and Lieutenant Dallas, of the 11th Hussars, sent a mounted constable with him in searching for his servant. When the sergeant arrived at the Albion, the Honourable Lieutenant ordered him into the coffee room, gave him a glass of wine, and went out for the purpose of search of the servant of whom he was in search The pretended Lieutenant then went out to make some purchases, taking the sergeant with him. He first called at Mr. Syddall's, haberdasher, Market-street, where he stated that he was Lieutenant Fitzclarence, of the 11th Hussars, son of Lord Auckland, 41, Whitehall-gardens, London, and purchased several stocks, a dozen of shirts, which were to cost nine guineas, and a purse. The stocks and the shirts were to be sent to him at the Albion Hotel; the purse he took with him, as he said that he should want it, being about to get a cheque for £1000 cashed at one of the Manchester banks. The sergeant, seeing him accompanied by a sergeant of Hussars, ordered his representations, and allowed him to take the purse, and he also put the shirts in hand for making. Mr. Fitzclarence next went to the shop of Mr. Hamilton, saddler, Market-street, where he stated that he was Lieutenant as to who he was, and by the corroboration that was afforded to his statements by his being accompanied by the sergeant, he obtained a gold mounted whip, worth £4, and a pair of spurs. He also ordered a trunk to be sent to Mr. Syddall, in which the shirts and other purchases might be packed. In the course of the day, he told the sergeant that he was the nephew of Lord Cardigan, and desired the man to go to Sir Thomas Arbuthnot's and tell Lord Cardigan that Lord Fitzgerald wished to see him at the Albion. The man accordingly went to Sir Thomas Arbuthnot's, but did not find Lord Cardigan there. Mr. Hamilton, during the course of the day, conceived some suspicion as to the gentlemanly character of the pretended Lieutenant; and so, on looking at the Army List, he could find no such person as Lieutenant Fitzclarence in the 11th Hussars, he went to the Hulme Barracks to inquire if anything was known of him there. Not receiving a satisfactory answer, he went to the Albion Hotel, where he saw the Lieutenant, and under pretence of being about to put a five-guinea guard to the fore-carriage, for which Mr. Fitzclarence had ordered a pair of spurs, Mr. Hamilton got possession, and retained possession of his whip. The impostor, however, still kept the spurs. In the course of the evening Mr. Syddall, having also ascertained suspicions, sent one of his young men, named Burns, to the Albion, to tell Mr. Fitzclarence that he could not have his goods unless he previously paid for them. Fitzclarence said that he would pay for them, if Burns would find change for a £1000 note. Burns went upstairs, and having got the required change, returned to the Albion, when the swindler desired him to walk up into his bedroom, and he should be paid. The two then went up into the bedroom, and then Fitzclarence told Burns that he could hire a cab, and convey him (Fitzclarence) and some trunks, which, in fact, were not his, but those of a commercial traveller occupying the next bedroom, to the Hulme Barracks, he should be paid. Burns declined to do this, but went to the Town-Hall, and gave information, in consequence of which the impostor was apprehended by Inspector Mayburry. On being searched at the Town-Hall, a pawn-ticket was found upon him, which he contrived to obtain possession of and tear up before the officer had seen the name upon it. He had a German silver watch-guard round his neck, the end of which was inserted in his waistcoat-pocket, as if a watch were suspended to it; there was, in reality, however, only two brass seals upon it. He was examined by the magistrates on Thursday, when it was stated that he was not, as he had represented, an officer in the Hussars, but had formerly been a private in the Marines on board her Majesty's ship *Victoria*, whence he had deserted, and enlisted into another regiment, from which he had again become a deserter. The magistrates committed him for trial at the next borough sessions, for obtaining the whip and spurs from Mr. Hamilton.

Incendiary Fire.—The Cambridge papers mention the burning of a stack of straw belonging to Mr. Edward Boothe, at March. The act is supposed to have been done by an incendiary.—An incendiary fire, which did considerable damage, has also occurred at Papworth, the property of Mr. Allpress.—Some wheat stacks have been burned at Coleby Heath, Lincolnshire, the farmstead of Mr. Charles Lister.

A New Reading of an Old Quotation.—A correspondent of the *Wexford Independent*, describing the execution of Michael and Thomas Ryan, for murder, at Connel, thus concludes:—"Arrived at the fatal spot, with all the emblems of death in their view, the hangman quickly adjusted the fatal nooses with all the dexterity and skilfulness of an old practitioner, when the fatal bolt was drawn, and the wretched men passed into eternity. "*Sic gloria transit mundi.*" has absconded.

FLYING SHEETS FROM OUR TRAVELLING CONTRIBTUOR.

Munich, Oct. 1.

Rain, rain, unrelenting rain, and a biting pitiless cold air—these have barred for many a day past all hope of pleasure here, covering with moving masses of inky cloud short deep blue sky, so beautiful that even one of the greatest Italian landscape painters is said to have preferred to draw from it his inspiration [illegible] except in brief and tantalizing intervals, it has been almost impossible to have an hour's walk, and all the dancing and out-of-door amusements with which the people of Munich are wont to pass away their time, are utterly put a stop to. The magnificent treasures of art which the capital contains, afford foreigners and travellers enough opportunity to spend their mornings; but, for the inhabitants, on whom such things seem to be thrown away, there is nothing but their business, which is little, and their beer, which is made, flowing copiously as it does, in innumerable breweries and gast-houses, from ten in the morning, about which time the people begin to drink, till eleven or twelve at night, when, excepting in brief intervals devoted to kalbsbraten, sausages, and sour kraut, they cease to do so. At night, fortunate are those who can obtain places in the crowded theatres, where congregate all classes, from the Princes of the blood down to the peasantry and the servants, either to hear and see the new opera by the music of Weber, Rossini, or Auber; or, at the more national Volks-theater, to laugh, as I never saw human beings laugh before, at the drolleries of Bavarian Keeleys and Buckstones.

Making the best of the bad weather, I have profited by the [illegible] case to see all the many objects which are here to be seen under shelter; not merely the great public collections of works of art, the Pinacothek and the Glyptothek, and the magnificent frescoes, about all which books might be written, but also the *ateliers* of the different living artists here. The results of my observation may not prove uninteresting to your readers.

I have already explained that it is not so much in Munich itself that the artists receive their patronage, as that their position stamps their character elsewhere, and they receive commissions from wealthy persons in the provinces. Of course, the King has purchased innumerable pictures in his time, which he still retains, and he still gives occasional orders; but the chief demand has been for frescoes and other works, forming the most magnificent embellishments of the city are of an historical and religious character; for which, when on a grand scale, those branches of art are the best fitted.

A great and brilliant exception, however, to the general rule is presented in the person of Wilhelm Kaulbach, the historical painter, whose name I have already mentioned as being decidedly the greatest artist, for poetry of conception, grandeur of design, drawing, colour, and execution, now in Germany. But that one fears to hazard that praise which anticipates the decision of Time, the only critic and consecrator of true genius, I would say that I know not of any artist, of any age, with whom, as an historical painter, Kaulbach might not be named in company. His grandest picture, the "Capture of Jerusalem," by Titus, is now in his *atelier*. It was painted for the King by desire, but the artist so clings to that labour of years, the most magnificent which of his works the city are of an historical and religious character; for which, when on a grand scale, those branches of art are the best fitted.

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NATIONAL SPORTS.

Take away this man, and bring me a goose
Sir, I've been all round the house and can't find one.—*Mathews "At Home."*

"Such a day as yesterday," began the City article in the *Times* of Tuesday last, "was never known on the Stock Exchange." To compare small things with great, such times as these were probably never before known on the Turf. Not that Tim O'Meara, indeed, or his contemporaries, were personages of a very fastidious honour; but it was not their luck to live in an era when the public had some took upon itself as the natural prey of the sharks of the Ring. In a classification of the national chronology of this island, the present might very appropriately be designated as the conventional age. Just now, certain of our institutions enjoy *carte blanche* as regards their social relations—for instance, railways and horse-racing. Speaking of the system of military confinement practised on some of our fleas, the late Sidney Smith predicted that it would undergo an alleviation until a Bishop or two had been burnt to death. Presently a very distinguished prelate was considerably scratched on the Great Western, but without producing the desired effect. When, some half a-dozen seasons ago, levanting, accompanied by very aggravating circumstances, obtained among the profession, you heard of reform being at hand—but in lieu of it there was only a change of the system—and where one big rogue used to run away with ten thousand pounds in a "dollop," the same amount, or double as much, is now divided on every great meeting by a shoal of petty larceny snakes. In the face of these facts it is all the rage to be shot from one end of the kingdom to another in express trains; and free-booting on race courses is carried on by virtue of letters of license issued by the public for its own especial pillage. What must be the consequence of this latter conventionalism? That, at some not distant day, the request with which this article is headed, being urged in the Grand Stands of Epsom, Ascot, or Doncaster, it shall receive a similar reply—*nous verrons*

This is our prologue to a word upon the great betting race of next week. On Tuesday will be run for, on Newmarket Heath, the Cesarewitch Stakes, a handicap which began up the spirits of the ring when the hopes and fears of the northern tryst are lost or won in certainty. The entries this year amounted to 157, and a very large field may be reckoned on at the post. Since its appearance in the calendar at least thirty animals of one sort or other have found customers—the best at 7 to 1—War Eagle's price a fortnight ago; the worst at 33 to 1 taken about Derisden, a three-year-old, with bat. 12lb to carry. War Eagle, as originally weighted at 7st 7lb, was favourably in; but the 6th scale for winning the Doncaster Cup will not take two stones. Nevertheless, race-horses should always be carefully dealt with, at Newmarket particularly. And this caution leads to a glance at Haricotbean, a three-year-old filly, handicapped at 7st. She was much fancied during the late three days in Suffolk, but she gives weight to animals of her own year, and also to some a twelvemonth older than herself, which should make her backers very cautious. The latest horses, indeed, are by no means a formidable lot; though we are sure to have a great creature on the day, if not sooner. The right policy is always to go against the stream as relates to a great handicap favourite. In the present case, though the weighting is not a perfect performance, it is good enough to bring the field together on very fair [illegible], and to leave a good average chance on the cards for all the starters—presuming, as we are entitled to do, that they come to the post in their forms. This is, however, only meant for the observance of such as go to the racing metropolis next week for their recreation. The betting-ring—always a mart for emptiness—is at present supplied with customers about whom, as well as their merchandise, there is no mistake. It is the last place on earth—not excepting the Stock Exchange—where any man in his senses would be seen with cash or credit. Every one knows that the commercial panic will do good, by putting people on their guard. Nothing will ever put betting people on the shy, unless associating them, like the Kilkenny cats in the story, with a similar catastrophe. To put those whom it interests at their ease, it may be as well to state that the match for Monday, between Weatherbit and The Libertator, is off by consent.

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RETURN OF THE COURT TO WINDSOR CASTLE.

WINDSOR CASTLE.—THE NORTH WEST VIEW.

The return of the Court to "majestic Windsor" will be found detailed in page 230. We avail ourselves of this occasion to resume the series of Original Illustrations of the Castle commenced in this Journal in the autumn of last year.

NORTH-WEST VIEW.

In this picturesque scene the great extent of the Castle is seen to great advantage; the Round Tower, with the Royal Standard floating from the watch-tower, appears nearly in the centre of the plan; although this noble structure is the main feature of the west front. This Keep is not a perfect circle; it is 102 feet in greatest diameter, 93 in smallest; its height is 80 feet from the top of the mound; watch-tower 25 more; and its entire height from the level of the Quadrangle is 148 feet.

The great North Terrace is next shown in its full extent, commencing with King John's Tower and Queen Elizabeth's Gallery. The long line is broken by George the Fourth's Tower, by the doorway of which a view is obtained through a long vestibule to the State Entrance, across the Quadrangle, through George the Fourth's Gateway, to the Long Walk. This was an after-thought of George the Fourth's, and it is a most magnificent effect. The next break in the Terrace line is the Cornwall Tower, in which is the superb ball-room, or Presence Chamber, 90 by 32 feet. And next is the Brunswick Tower, an octagon, 88 feet diameter externally, and 100 feet in height.

In this view, the architectural massiveness may be somewhat lost in the distance; but, it conveys an idea of the rich clothing of "the slopes," which mark the elevated site of the Castle. The character of the scenery by which the Castle is fronted—

> expanse below
> Of grove, of lawn, of mead;
> Whose turf, whose shade, whose flowers among
> Wanders the hoary Thames along
> His silver-winding way.

STATE APARTMENTS.—THE VANDYCK ROOM.

W I N D S O R C A S T L E.

THE VANDYCK ROOM,

or Old Ball Room, is next illustrated. The walls are hung with crimson silk damask; the cornice and ceiling are white and gold. But, the glory of the apartment is the Twenty-two Pictures which it contains; the whole by that illustrious master of his art, Vandyck. They are Portraits, and very fine; though Walpole considers Vandyck to be upon his throne at Wilton House.

One of the most celebrated of the Vandycks at Windsor is the five children of Charles I.: this fine picture hung in King Charles's breakfast-room at Whitehall; it was purchased by George III. from the Earl of Portmore. This hangs over the chimney-piece, and immediately beneath it is the full face and profile, and three-quarter face of King Charles I. This was painted in 1637; and from it Bernini made the bust of Charles I., destroyed in the fire at old Whitehall. George IV. paid 1000 guineas for this picture. When it was sent to Bernini, at Rome, on seeing it, he was struck with the melancholy expression of the King's countenance, and uttered a prediction of his untimely fate. Another fine picture at Windsor is "Three of King Charles I.'s Children;" there are duplicates of it at Wilton House, at Turin, and at Dresden. The large picture shown at the end of the room, in the Illustration, is King Charles I. on a grey horse, advancing from under an archway, attended by his Equerry, who holds the King's helmet. This is the original of the fine copy by old Stone, at Hampton Court. At the sale of Charles's effects by the Rebels, the price put upon Vandyck's picture was £200, for which sum it was purchased by Van Lemput. After the Restoration, he demanded 1500 guineas for his bargain; but the picture was eventually obtained from him by a suit at law, after 1000 guineas had been offered.

THE GUARD CHAMBER,

of which a portion is shown in the next Illustration, is very attractive to visitors. The fittings are oak; the three doors, filled with plate glass, open into the Grand Vestibule; and the door on the right communicates with St. George's Hall.

The Guard Chamber is 78 feet long, 21 wide at one end, 26 at the other, and 31 feet high. Our Engraving shows the north end of the room, which, however, by no means, contains the richest treasures; though, that shown on the left, possesses great contemporaneous interest for visitors: it is a bust, by Chantrey, of the Duke of Wellington, with the last annual banner (the tricolor) presented by the Illustrious Duke on the anniversary of the Battle of Waterloo, by way of quit-rent for the domain of Strathfieldsaye, in Hampshire. The walls of the Chamber are covered with arms, but, we agree with Mr. Jesse, that though arranged with taste, they are of a very common description.

Among the treasures in this room are Chantrey's colossal bust of Nelson, and part of the foremast of the *Victory*; the Blenheim White Banner, and a bust of the great Duke of Marlborough; and Cellini's Silver Shield, inlaid with gold, presented by Francis I., of France, to King Henry VIII.

THE GUARD CHAMBER.—NORTH END.

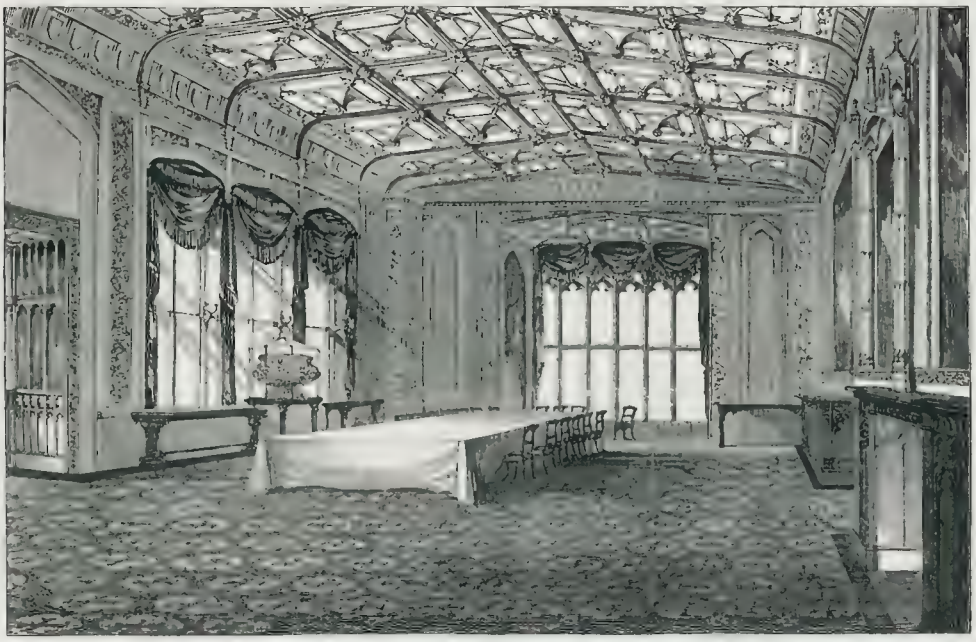
THE PRIVATE DINING-ROOM

The fourth Illustration shows Her Majesty's Private Dining-Room, in the East Front of the Castle. It is a large and superbly-decorated apartment; the walls and roof profusely gilt and enriched; the draperies, crimson; and the carpet, blue and gold colour.

Fleetwood.—Of this new port, at which her Majesty was so splendidly received, on her return from Scotland, we find the following details in the *Manchester Examiner*:—"Fleetwood, last years ago, was a rabbit warren; it has been created almost solely by the energy and expenditure of one man—Sir Peter Hesketh Fleetwood; it now contains about 3500 inhabitants, several well-built streets of shops and houses, and a number of fine hotels—one of which, the North Euston, would be esteemed a large and magnificent building in any town in the kingdom; it has about 860 linear yards of wharfing; nine steamers sail regularly from the port for Glasgow, Ardrossan, Belfast, the Isle of Man, Furness Abbey, and Bardsey; and its advantages as a port and harbour are such as to ensure its ultimate, and possibly speedy advancement to a sea-port of great magnitude and importance. The wharves, which were erected by Mr. S. P. Bidder, under the direction of Mr. R. Stephenson, are so constructed as to admit of the easy landing of passengers at all times. At low water there is a depth of ten feet of water alongside the wharf for a length of 1000 feet. At high water, there is a depth of twenty-one feet in neap tides, and of thirty-one feet in spring tides, being nearly ten feet more than at Liverpool. The railway is carried along the whole wharf, and when trains arrive at night they go under the covered portion of it, so as to enable passengers proceeding to Glasgow, &c., to step at once from the carriage into the steam boat. The place offers good accommodation for those who are fond of the sea-air and sea-bathing."

The Command of the Madras Army.—Lieutenant-General Sir George Henry Frederick Berkeley, K.C.B., has been appointed to the command of the Madras army. He is a highly-distinguished soldier of the Peninsula, adding Waterloo to the long list of battles in which he was engaged.

Shakespeare's House.—On Wednesday a report was made by the united committees of the Stratford Shakesperian Club, and that of London, formed in conjunction therewith, that having purchased Shakespere's house and the adjoining property for £3833, the public subscriptions received are deficient of that amount by £1400, leaving the committee liable for that amount. Surely there can be no difficulty in raising so trifling a sum, with such a noble object in view.



HER MAJESTY'S PRIVATE DINING ROOM.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, October 10.—Nineteenth Sunday after Trinity.—Cambridge Michaelmas Term begins.

MONDAY, 11.—Old Michaelmas Day.—Oxford Michaelmas Term begins.—The Sun rises at 6h. 12m.

TUESDAY, 12.—Mars rises at 5h. 9m. p.m., near the E.N.E., and souths at 1h. 22m. after midnight: he is a very conspicuous object at present.

WEDNESDAY, 13.—Trans. King Edward Confessor.—The Sun rises at 6h. 22m., and sets at 5h. 10m.

THURSDAY, 14.—Fomalhaut souths at 9h. 17m. p.m.—The length of the day is 10h. 44m., and it has decreased 5h. 50m since the Longest Day.

FRIDAY, 15.—Jupiter rises at 9h. 43m. p.m., and souths at 5h. 49m. next morning.

SATURDAY, 16.—Saturn souths at 8h. 58m. p.m., and sets 2h. 29m. after midnight.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 16

Sunday		Monday		Tuesday		Wednesday		Thursday		Friday		Saturday	
m.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
3 33	3 52	4 5	4 23	4 36	4 53	5 6	5 23	5 36	5 53	6 6	6 23	6 36	6 52

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*S. K.*," *Mullingar.*—See "Peclaton on Gas-lighting."

"*A Constant Reader*," *Bradford.*—*The Great Western Railway extends from London to Bristol. The Bristol and Exeter, and the South Devon (from Exeter to Plymouth), are entitled distinct lines. The Great Western Railway Company obtained their Act for a line from Kennet Green to Paddington in* 1835. *We have not room to specify the extensions and diversions of this line; but, our Correspondent may find them explained in the splendid folio "History and Description of the Great Western Railway," published by Mr. Chaffins, Southampton-buildings.*

"*T. Z.*"—*We cannot supply the information.*

"*C. C.*"—*is recommended to consult London's "Encyclopædia of Cottage Architecture."*

"*Musca.*"—*We do not understand the question.*

"*L'Espoir*," *Thame.* *See Lord Nugent's "Memorials of John Hampden."*

"*Mitchel.*"—*The Daguerreotype is named after M. Daguerre, the inventor.*

"*Ozonience.*" *Dearest God*—*Mr. Wyld's "Map of England and Wales."*

"*J. B.*" *Nuttall.*—*We cannot undertake the search. The request should be addressed to the Office.*

"*G. W. A.*," *Dublin.*—"*The German Language in One Volume,*" *by Falck-Lebahn, is the work in question.*

"*Ten Lancaxander.*"—*Next week.*

"*W. S.*," *Bandon.*—*Black's "Imperial Dictionary" appears to be a sound work, as far as we have examined it.* The ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS *was commenced in May,* 1842.

"*Lewias*," *Manchester.*—*An epitaph is an inscription upon a tomb.*

"*W. B. S.*"—*The postage stamps will be received in payment. The "Aerostatic Magazine" may be had, by order, of any bookseller.*

"*W. S.*," *Dublin, is thanked.*

"*A Subscriber*," *Warrington, inquires whether unstamped cards may not be sold, if the corners be cut off. By an order of the Commissioners of Stamps and Taxes, a penalty of £10 is imposed upon the vendor for every pack of cards sold by him not containing an ace of spades duly stamped, without regard to the corners being cut or not, and for every pack of such cards found in the possession of any person whatever, a penalty of £5 is imposed.*

"*H. D. A.*," *Norwich.*—*The solution of the French Enigma in our Journal of Feb.* 20, 1847, *containing the invitation to a meal and the state of the waiter's appetite, is—*

A G a *A long seat p. G grand a pelit. (Allons souper, j'ai grand appetit.)*

"*Rugby Medal.*"—*When the design has been executed, we will engrave it.*

"*Equus.*"—*It is now too late.*

"*J. H. B.*," *Belfast.*—*The full annual pay of a Midshipman in the British Navy is £31 ls. 8d. The patronage of the Royal Navy is lodged solely with the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and personally with the First Lord.*

"*A Constant Reader.*"—*The lines ("Dear Kate") will not suit.*

"*H. L. M.*," *Yarmouth.*—*See the latter part of the reply to J. H. B.," above.*

"*Studiosus*," *Kingsland-road.*—*" Taylor's Shorthand, improved by Harding."*

"*R. H. B.*," *Vauxhall, is thanked; but we have not room.*

"*Pronus*" *should consult "Walker's Manly Exercises." A few years since a popular actor cured himself of a stoop by wearing a tightly-fitting coat of very fine material, which would have been torn by his stooping.*

"*W. E. S.*"—*We do not see where the dispute is to end.*

"*A Constant Reader*" *should obtain an introduction to the Bishop of the diocese.*

"*G. C. H.*"—"*The Guide to Happiness*" *shall be duly noticed.*

"*J. W.*"—*We regret that we cannot entertain the suggestion.*

"*Captain Smyth, Calcutta, is thanked for the offer of the drawings of the South Guns. The principal of them have, however, already been engraved in our Journal.*

"*Justitia.*"—*We cannot advise you*

"*G. S. H.*," *Deal, is thanked. We have not received the drawing.*

"*A Subscriber.*" *The "Alphabetical balloon agency to the purposes of war," is too problematical a subject for us to advise*

"*A Constant Reader*," *Wellington, and "Inquirer," Liverpool.*—*The age is about* 42.

"*A Correspondent*" *should consult some picture-dealer as to the value of his "Paul Potter."*

"*P. C. Y.*"—*The song is left at the office for return.*

"*T.*" *Scarborough.* *Mille. Anna Bishop is a Roman Catholic, born in the Papal States, and was a pupil of Rossini, at the Conservatorio of Bologna*

"*J. P. H.*"—*"Hamilton's Catechisms" will suffice to begin with.*

"*A. M.*," *Clapton.*—*Get Bullah.*—*" Book for the Singing Classes, and "Hamilton's Catechisms." Study afterwards Weber.*

"*Altrechaberger*," *&c.*—*Play Czerny's Exercises, several hours a day.*

"*E. F. T.*" *Neither players are to blame. Accuracy both are not game.*

"*A Reader.*"—*The last syllable in one, as in the words Barmecide, Jebusite. The g in Hengst would in German be hard. The surname of the House of Hanover is Guelph*

"*C. A. S. H.*"—*Marriage between the sects named are not prohibited by the Protestant Church; but a marriage with a Christian is not legal among the Mahometans. The ceremony would, of course, be that of the Established Church.*

"*F G.*" *Apply to the Education Committee, Privy Council Office.*

"*Gertrude.*"—*As a monosyllable, the g, soft.*

"*C. A. G.*" *We are not in possession of the name of the ass.*

"*H. W. S.*" *At 5 per Cent.*—*The formula is only comprehensible to those acquainted with arithmetical progression.* "*Jones's Tables*" *furnish the best solutions to the tyro in decimals.*

"*A Friend to the Cause.* —*Thanks; but we have not space*

"*Adelaide*," *Peckham, will find a good account of South Australia in* "*Angas's Savage Life and Scenes*," *or in* "*Mackenzie's Emigrant's Guide.*"

"*J. H.*" *A School of Art has not been opened by the Society of British Artists, in Suffolk-street, Pall Mall East.*

"*H. C. T.*" *St. John's Wood.*—See "*Knight's Guide to Service*"—*the Banker's Book*

"*L. T. P.*" *The Panorama will be forwarded by post, on receipt of* 1s.

"*A. B. C.*" *Hertford.*—*We cannot.*

"*G. E. T. L.*"—*No*

"*W. F.*," *Falmouth.*—*Bread, both in the country and the metropolis, may legally be made of any weight or size, but must be sold by weight only. French rolls and fancy bread excepted*

"*Chrysolite.*"—*Mr. Ferdinand Brand is Clerk Comptroller of the Bridge House.*

"*G. G.*"—*Address Messrs. Cooper and Phillips, No.* 6, *and* 7, *Shoe-lane.*

"*J. B.*" *Colchester, is thanked; but, we have not room*

"*An Old Friend*," *Buxton.*—*Apply for a Licence, to Mr. Beard,* 83, *King William-street, City.* *The Alderman in question is a Liveryman of the Spectacle Makers' Company*

"*W. K. T.*" *is not likely to obtain the situation he refers to, by a douceur: indeed, it would be illegal, were he to succeed.*

"*G. T.*," *Oranioun, should consult the "London Directory."*

"*S. D.*" *The best advice we can give here is—read the article, "Dramatic Art and Literature," in the "Penny Cyclopædia."*

ILLEGIBLE. *Lines by "J."*

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1847.

THE solution of the unseemly quarrel between the Swiss Cantons would appear, in the present aspect of the matter, to be reserved for the violent and sanguinary agency of the sword, rather than for the more satisfactory and efficacious operation of rational negociation. Active preparations are being made by both parties successfully to accomplish or repel aggression; and the spirit of violence has so exasperated men's minds, that even already, though the final decision of the Diet as to the mode of procedure it will adopt for enforcing its decree against the minor Cantons has been postponed to the close of this month, armed attacks of a petty nature are mentioned as having taken place between bodies of the antagonist parties.

This augurs badly for the peaceful expectations that have been all along entertained in this country—at least, relative to the ultimate adjustment of this unfortunate affair; and, as much apprehension on the subject would seem to exist, from the erroneous views which have been from time to time put forward respecting the principles at issue in the matter, in several of our contemporaries, some of whom advocate liberal politics, we would endeavour, in a momentary glance at the origin and history of the contest, to throw such a light upon the question as may suffice to indicate who are the true friends of freedom among the belligerents, and which of them should be held responsible for the ultimate consequences of this civil strife, whatever they may be, whether favourable or detrimental to the progress of popular liberty, which both parties profess to have at heart.

Switzerland, as every body knows, is a confederation of several small territories, or Cantons, as they are called, united together by a bond or compact of Federal Government, for the purposes of mutual aid and protection. Each Canton constitutes a separate and distinct Sovereign State, possessed of all its rights, privileges, and powers, in complete independence, except whatever portion of them it has expressly accorded to the General or Federal Government of the Union, for the purposes of the Confederation; and in the Federal Constitution of Switzerland the power thus delegated (which is clearly defined) is even more limited than in those of other similar confederations. Each Canton, therefore, exercises within its own limits sovereign control and sway over the management of such questions and measures of Cantonal Government as are strictly domestic to itself, and any attempt to obstruct the exercise of that right is an invasion of the Sovereign power of the Canton, and a violation of its Federal Constitution. This is well understood throughout the entire Confederation, for in 1815, on the establishment of the States of Europe upon their present footing, the minor or primitive Swiss Cantons had, on their express stipulation, their sovereign rights guaranteed to them respectively. Nevertheless, in violation of this arrangement, the party who regard themselves as the especial champions of democracy, and who are misnomered Radicals, but whose Radicalism is very different from what is considered Liberalism throughout Europe, having the majority in the Diet, decreed the expulsion of the Jesuits from some of the Primitive Cantons who chose to have establishments of that religious order within their territories. The latter, in a matter which fell so entirely within their own sovereign control, refused to submit to the arbitrary dictation of the dominant party, and the Radicals, who seem to have adopted the physical-force notions of propagandism, in which the Chartists of our own country so implicitly put their faith during their brief convulsive existence, set immediately about organising the *corps Francs*, or Free Bands, to force the recusant Cantons to submit, the Diet meanwhile looking on with folded arms. The invaded Cantons, obliged to arm in self-defence, formed what they call the *Sonderbund* or Separate League, to repel force by force; this League the Democratic party in the Diet, decreed by a majority of four, should be suppressed, and to this latter edict do the League Cantons refuse obedience so long as their sovereign rights are interfered with by the intolerant and arbitrary assumption of authority which has been displayed on the part of the Radical Cantons. The latter end of the present month, as we have mentioned, has been fixed by the Diet for definitively settling the *modus operandi*, by which it will carry its measures of coercion against the *Sonderbund* into execution; and the interim is employed by the two parties in preparing for a sanguinary and internecine civil war.

This is the true state of the case. The aversion entertained in many countries of Europe to the Order of the Jesuits, has been the cause of much misconception as to the real merits of the question at issue, which is neither more nor less than the subversion of the sovereignty and independence of certain free States, which have an origin more ancient than many of the thrones of Europe, by their most closely allied and kindred neighbours, under the pretence of disseminating the principles of popular liberty. This is Swiss Radicalism, and is just as consistent with justice as would be an attempt on the part of a majority of the States composing the Germanic Confederation to compel, by force of arms, the King of Bavaria to degrade Lola Montes from her newly-acquired rank of nobility, and expel the impecunious *danseuse* from his dominions.

But the fact is, the cry of "the Jesuits" is but a cloak to conceal the real designs of the Greater Cantons, or rather the agitators in those Cantons, who cannot resist the temptation to domineer over the Little Cantons, which their superior numbers presents. It is the offspring of the same arbitrary spirit of inordinate ambition, which, in the United States of America, calls into existence the doctrine of "Annexation."

This illiberal policy, however, there is some hope, will not succeed in the very heart of Europe. Public opinion, which is usually right in the main, is beginning to manifest itself in Geneva, and others of the Cantons governed by the Radicals, hostile to the cause of the aggressors; and in many instances the soldiers, particularly the cavalry, have declared they will not fight in defence of that cause which they consider criminal and iniquitous.

THE frequency of accidents, many of them of a fatal nature, which have occurred on Railways, from the inability of communicating to the engine-driver of a train notice of anything having gone wrong with a carriage requiring the immediate stoppage of the train, has at last awakened one, and one only, of the Railway Companies—the Great Western—to the absolute necessity that there is of attempting a remedy; and accordingly they have appointed an officer, called a "travelling carriage porter," whose business is, from a seat which he occupies on the tender, to keep a sharp look-out along the top and both sides of the train, so that, in case of an accident to any of the carriages, or an intimation of one from the guard, or any other sufficient cause, he may at once communicate with the engine-man, and stop the train. For all purposes of security to the railway traveller, this regulation is scarcely of any value whatever. At night, or during foggy or very dark weather, it is quite useless; and under the most favourable circumstances its utility depends solely upon the construction which a porter, at twenty-five shillings a week wages, may put upon the word vigilance; and even then, the security, such as it is, is accorded only to passengers by express trains. Persons who seek to travel more cheaply, have their lives held cheaply; and the carriages in which they journey may oscillate, and jump off the rails, and be smashed to atoms, together with their inmates, without any other notice being taken of the circumstance except that of the "Crowner's quest."

This is not the light in which a Railway Company should view the onerous responsibility it has assumed; and the sooner its Directors exhibit a more correct sense of it the better. The only commendable feature in the new regulation is, its recognition of the evil, and of the necessity of a remedy.

That with which alone the public will rest satisfied is, a mechanical apparatus, by which passengers can at once communicate with the engine-man.

OPENING OF THE GIPSY SCHOOL AT FARNHAM (DORSETSHIRE).—A substantial, chaste, and commodious building, the foundation-stone of which was laid in this parish in 1845, is now complete, and was opened on Tuesday last, for the education of Orphan Gipsy children, and for the younger branches of those Gipsies who have large families. All will here be taught to read and write. The girls will be trained to the various household duties, and fitted to go out to service. The boys will be carefully instructed, and, when arrived at a proper age, apprenticed to some useful trade. The building is capable of accommodating twenty-four children, but as yet rooms are only fitted up for half that number. The meeting was most numerously and respectably attended, there being present between four and five hundred persons, comprising many of the principal residents of that part of the country. After appropriate addresses from several clergymen, about twenty Gipsies and Gipsy children were regaled with tea, bread and butter, and cheese.

POSTSCRIPT.

BANQUET TO MR. COBDEN AT HAMBURG.

The great Free-Trade Banquet given in honour of Mr. Cobden took place at Hamburg on Monday evening, and it was in all respects a demonstration of a most gratifying character. The building known as Kraetter's Riding School, in the Drehbahn, was used upon the occasion. It was tastefully decorated with festoons and garlands of leaves and flowers, and a vast number of flags of all nations; and the saloon was lighted up by the aid of upwards of 2000 tapers, placed in candelabra of different heights and sizes, so as to produce a very imposing general effect.

At half-past five o'clock Mr. Cobden was ushered into the saloon by the Chairman of the day, M. Ruperti, President for this year of the Chamber of Commerce. He was seated at his entry by all the Members of the Committee, twenty-four in number, and followed by the whole company, the band striking up an appropriate air of welcome. The saloon contained twelve tables, each with covers laid for sixty-two persons; at the head and foot of each two members of the Committee presided. After the discussion of the first course (the practice in Germany being to speak between courses), M. Ruperti ascended the tribune to welcome the assembled guests, and to say a few words upon the subject of Free Trade of the great principle which had brought them all together. He was succeeded by M. Hoss, to whom the honour of proposing the health of the great guest of the evening had been assigned. During the short speech of this gentleman, every allusion he made to Mr. Cobden, and to the services he had rendered to the great cause of Free Trade throughout the world, was responded to by immense applause, which was redoubled at its close, when he proposed "The Health of Richard Cobden." The band immediately struck up a most appropriate air out of the opera of "Richard Löwenherz" (Richard Cœur de Lion), the words being—

Da stehen Engländer fest und stark,
Dein Knelg, Richard, held dich noch, &c.
Then proud England rejoice,
Thy wreathers, though still brave thee.)

The company caught up the allusion amid rapturous expressions of delight, a vast number of them singing the words as an accompaniment to the splendid music of the orchestral band. Mr. Cobden then ascended the tribune amid the vociferous exclamations of the assembled company, every one rising. He entered upon a graphical history of his recent travels, and of the observations he had made in the different countries which he had recently visited. He drew a comparison between Leghorn and Barcelona—between a city raised to magnificence on an open port plan in Italy, under the fostering principles of freedom of trade, and another city enjoying every possible advantage naturally, but cramped in its energies by the withering principles of Protection and Prohibition, and thereby held in its progress. He referred to the efforts of Augsburg, and Munich, and Carlsruhe to instruct Hamburg as to the commercial principles they ought to adopt—their desire to see a city bearing the great fruits of Free-Trade principles established in Germany, and being enabled thereby to spread her commerce through all parts of the world, closing her ports to the flag of any particular nation. Why (said the honourable gentleman), the inhabitants of Augsburg and Munich never tasted a single luxury in their lives; and can they be instructed, whose prosperity depends upon the activity of your ports, which flag you shall admit, and which you are to reject? Mr. Cobden concluded by proposing as a toast, "Continued prosperity to the town and trade of this city."

The other toasts which were then given in succession were, "Free Navigation to every Port of the World;" which, as having reference to the absurd Navigation Laws of England, France, and other countries, was very warmly welcomed. "Das Vaterland" was then drunk, preceded by the song of "Was ist des Deutschen Vaterland?" which was sung by the whole of the company present, and with a feeling of enthusiasm which this great *Vaterlandische* song never fails to elicit in any part of Germany. Other toasts succeeded, and at about ten the cordial reception he had met with at Hamburg, and the meeting broke up.

ACCIDENT TO THE ARCHBISHOP OF YORK.—A few days since, an accident of a singular character occurred to the Venerable Archbishop of York, who is now in his 92nd year. His Grace, accompanied by the Rev. Mr. Dixon, one of the canons of the Minster, and the Archbishop's chaplain, was walking on the grounds attached to the Episcopal Palace at Bishopthorpe, when they had occasion to cross a wooden bridge thrown over some ornamental water. On reaching the middle of the bridge, the latter felt some apprehension that it was giving way, but before they had an opportunity of taking any precautionary measures for securing themselves, the bridge fell in, and the Most Reverend Prelate, with his friend, found themselves up to their necks in the water. The accident, however, was not attended with any unpleasant result, and the Archbishop was well enough to preside over a dinner party in the evening.

PICTURE OF HENRY HOWARD, R.A.—Mr. Howard, the Royal Academician, the Secretary to the Academy, and the Professor of Painting in that Institution, died on Tuesday last, at Oxford, in the 78th year of his age. Mr. Howard began to exhibit for the first time at the Royal Academy in the year 1794.

ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—The Emperor of Russia has presented to the Collection in the Regent's Park a pair of Aurochs, or European bisons, to which extraordinary interest is attached, not only because their existence is limited to a single district of the Imperial forests in Lithuania, where they are preserved with great care, and under the severest laws, but because, of all the great mammalia which inhabited Europe in the fossil periods, this species is the only survivor. We shall be enabled, by the courtesy of the Council, to give a full illustration in our impression of next week.

INFANT SCHOOLS FOR THE MIDDLE CLASSES.—On Thursday evening a large and highly respectable meeting was held in the Parochial School Rooms in Church-street, Islington, to witness an examination of the scholars of the Infant School for the Middle Classes, in Cross Keys Factory-street. At six o'clock the chair was taken by the Rev. Daniel Wilson, M.A., Vicar of the parish, who was surrounded by several clergymen, ministers, and gentlemen interested in popular education. The first lesson, the object of the meeting, the examination of the pupils, between seventy and eighty in number, by Mr. S. P. Newcombe, the Principal of the School, was commenced. The spontaneous and natural answers of the children showed the effective manner in which they had been trained. The great success which has attended the experiment has led to the formation of an influential Committee, for the purpose of establishing a proprietary Infant School on an extended scale, with suitable playground, for the middle classes in Islington.

SUICIDE OF A CORONER.—J. J. Bond, Esq., Coroner for Folkestone, committed suicide on Wednesday morning, nearly severing his head from his body with a razor. It appears that the unfortunate gentleman had been labouring under temporary fits of insanity for some time.

FALL OF THE FACIA OF AN ARCH.—On Thursday a general reduction in the price of the 4lb. loaf of wheaten bread took place in all parts of the metropolis, the charge now being 9½d. and 6d. the quartern loaf. In some of the poorer districts a description of rye bread is retailed at 4½d.

EXECUTION AT MAIDSTONE.—Hutchins, the man convicted at the last sessions of the Central Criminal Court for the murder of his wife, at Deptford, was executed on Thursday, at Maidstone.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

The funeral of the late Marshal Duke de Reggio, Governor of the Invalides, took place on Tuesday with all the pomp due to his rank. The service was performed in the Church of the Invalides, which was hung with black, relieved with escutcheons on which were inscribed the names of the great battles in which the deceased had distinguished himself. Among them were marked Friedland, Zurich, Ebersberg, Genoa, Wagram, the Alnco, Polotsk, Amstetten, the Bérésina, Vienna, Bautzen, Hollabrun, Arcis-sur-Aube, Neufchatel, Madrid, and Golymin. At twelve o'clock, the troops of the Invalides brought the body in solemn procession from the chapelle ardente on the left side of the entrance, where it was placed in the morning, to a splendid catafalque in the middle of the nave. The corners of the pall were borne by the Duke Decazes, Marshal Molitor, the Duke de Mortemart, and the Marquis de Laurislon. The guard of honour was composed of the oldest non-commissioned officers of the Invalides on duty. The grand deputation from the Chamber of Peers was composed of 32 members, among whom were the Duke de Plaisance, Baron Athalin, the Prince de Wagram, Viscount Sebastiani, Admiral Rosamel, Count Schramm, the Duke d'Albuféra, the Duke d'Estissac, the Prince de la Moskowa, Marquis Gouvion Saint-Cyr, General Baron Gourgaud, the Duke de Treviso, Generals Moline de Saint-Yon, and Jacqueminot. On the left of the choir were the aides-de-camp and ordinary officers of the King, who came in six of the Royal carriages. In the nave on the right were the Ministers of War, the Marine, Finance, Commerce, and Public Works; behind them, the grand deputation of the Chamber of Peers, and many other members, the Council of State, the family of the deceased, and National Guards. With the Peers were several of the foreign Ambassadors and Ministers. On the left, in the nave, were a great number of Deputies, a great many officers of the Staff of the National Guards and of the garrison in Paris in full uniform. Among the spectators was Bou Maza, in his splendid national military costume. During the service detachments from Paris, infantry, cavalry, and artillery, were drawn up on the Esplanade, the guns of the Invalides firing minute salutes. The service done, the body was brought out and placed on a hearse, and carried in procession round the Esplanade, and then deposited in the vault of the Governors. The solemnity lasted two hours.

SWITZERLAND.

According to the latest news from Switzerland the Canton of Schaffhausen had decided, by a majority of 46 against 28 votes, to support, by force of arms if necessary, the decision of the Diet against the Sonderbund. The Canton of Zurich has contingent in military contingent to support the Diet. These forces consist of eight battalions of infantry, seven companies of artillery, four companies of carabineers, three companies of cavalry, two of sappers, and one of pontooniers. Besides, the Landwehr, consisting of like divisions, will be ready, amounting in all to 15,500 fighting men.

ITALY.

Accounts from Turin of the 2nd state that on the previous evening some slight disturbances occurred in that city. Great crowds of the inhabitants assembled on the great promenade, called the Ripari, shouting "Long live Pius IX.," "Long live Charles Albert," &c. The head of the police, seeing without orders in the event of such an emergency, repaired at once to the Palace, and had an interview with the King. His Majesty at once declared that if the demonstration was confined to shouting in honour of himself, of the Pope, and of Italy, the police were not to interfere, as such exclamations must be taken as symptoms rather of loyalty and good feeling than of disaffection to the State. In the meantime, however, the military had been called out, and before counter orders could be issued, dispersed the crowds of people wherever they were found. A young advocate was the only prisoner taken. No one was either killed or wounded, and at the last accounts tranquillity was completely re-established.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THE INSOLVENCY OF MR. HUDSON KIRBY, THE ACTOR.—At the BANKRUPTCY Court, on Wednesday, Mr. Hudson Kirby, the actor, appeared to undergo his examination. He was supported by Mr. Duncan, the barrister; and was opposed by Mr Hughes, the barrister, and Mr. Lewis, solicitor. Mr. Hughes stated that he appeared for the creditors numbered on the schedule 17 and 36. No. 17 was a tailor, and his claim amounted to £17 6s. for clothes and money lent, and the claim of No. 36 was for £3 and was also for money lent. The insolvent was a tragedian, with a salary of £7 7s. a week.—The Commissioner: But for how many weeks in the year? Mr. Hughes: During every week in the year; besides which, his wife, who is also on the stage, earns a salary of £3 or £4 a week. Although in the receipt of this salary, his debts, from 1844 up to the present time, amounted to £149 18s. 8d. All these debts were incurred in clothes, refreshments, and borrowed money. The creditors knew him on the ground that the debts had been fraudulently incurred, and that he had not accounted in his schedule for the moneys he had received. Mr. Duncan wished to say that the insolvent acknowledged that the special balance-sheet was not correct, and he hoped the Court would permit him to amend it. Mr. Lewis said that the insolvent had had sufficient time to amend his schedule. It was very easy to say, when an objection was raised to the correctness of the schedule, "Oh, we are ready to amend it."—The Commissioner: If the amendment is important, it must, of course, be allowed. Mr. Hughes: If the insolvent is to have time to amend, he must pay the costs of the day. I appears from the schedule that, from the 28th February to the 5th June, a period computed at ten weeks, only a sum of £88 10s. is put down as the earnings of the insolvent. The period is, in fact, sixteen weeks, and not ten; and the salary of the wife is not put down at all.—Mr. Duncan said that the insolvent was a fit signer, and unacquainted with the rules of the Court. (Laughter.) Mr. Hughes: He is an American.—Mr. Duncan: I observe in the petition that several residences are given; but others are, I understand, omitted; and I think, therefore, the best course I can pursue, seeing the nature of the opposition, is to request that the petition be dismissed.—After some conversation, the petition was dismissed accordingly.

AN UNFORTUNATE RAILWAY SPECULATOR.—Mr. H. W. Meleyard, an insolvent, who was described as a barrister, of Upper Bedford-place, who has been largely engaged in railway speculations, applied for his final order, with debts to the extent of £72,000. He was opposed by Mr. Duncan, on the ground that he was a trader within the meaning of the Act of Parliament, inasmuch as the insolvent had borne and sold railway shares, with a view to a profit; that he had been living most extravagantly, buying a carriage, and decorating his house, at a time when he was irretrievably insolvent; and that he had become liable, with many other persons, to the extent of £70,000, without any probable means of payment. Mr. Duncan appeared for the executors of Colonel Harvey, being creditors upon a bond for £800. The insolvent said that it was obtained from him by large sales of trash, and he was only liable for £480, upwards of £300 of which had been paid to Colonel Harvey. Mr. Duncan then applied for an adjournment, to contradict this statement, but was refused. After some discussion, the final order was granted.

POLICE.

A MAN CHARGED WITH THE MURDER OF HIS WIFE.

At CLERKENWELL Police Court, on Monday, *William Joseph Clifton* was charged with the wilful murder of Matilda Clifton, his wife.

William Henry Martin, a sergeant, No. 14 G, deposed that in the morning, about half-past one o'clock, he received information that a woman had been ill-used by her husband at a house, No. 6, Beacham-street, St. Andrew's, Holborn. He proceeded thither, and on making inquiries he heard that the woman was dead, and that prisoner had been there, and that the woman's name was Matilda Clifton. He kept a constable at the door of the house, and went to Mr. Pollock, surgeon, of Hatton-garden, and saw his assistant, who said the woman had received a blow and a kick. Witness returned to the house and found the prisoner. He went up stairs with him to the back attic, where he found the deceased lying on a bed. There was blood on the stairs and floor. When the last room with the prisoner, witness said, "I must take you into custody for this." The prisoner said, "Very well, I am sorry for it; she was drunk at the time, and she aggravated me." He repeated this statement at the station-house. He found 13s. 7d. and two penknives and a key in his possession. The body of the deceased was laid out. She was without her clothes.

Mr Tyrwhitt asked the prisoner if he wished to put any questions to the witness?—Prisoner (dejectedly): I have none, your Worship

Mr. Simeon Coolclough, surgeon and assistant to Mr. Pollock, deposed that he was called to attend the deceased at about half-past two o'clock on the morning, at No. 6, Beacham-street. Did not see the person who called, but thought it was the prisoner. He went to the house, and noticed on two of the upper stairs blood and vomit. Saw a woman lying on her right side on the floor, and another woman by her side. The face of the former was pallid, and she was almost insensible. Witness went into the adjoining room, and found the prisoner sitting on the side of the bed. Asked if he knew the cause of his wife's illness. He said the girl, his daughter, said her mother had been quarrelling with her father. She had been ill for two or three days. She said her father had kicked her. Witness then left the place, and sent medicine, with instructions how to be used. The prisoner inquired of witness if he thought it a serious case. Witness replied, "Indeed it is." The prisoner said "I am sorry for it, she was a fearful temper; she had quarrelled with him before, because he would not let her have more liquor. She threw a knife, a shovel, the poker, and tongs at him." The poker struck him on the nose and he kicked her. The woman died at four o'clock in the morning.

The prisoner declined putting any questions to this witness, saying: "It is quite right, I went for the surgeon."

Mr. Tyrwhitt said he should remand the prisoner, and he cautioned him that he was not bound to say anything.

The prisoner, who was much affected, said nothing, and he was remanded. The poor little daughter left the court crying bitterly.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

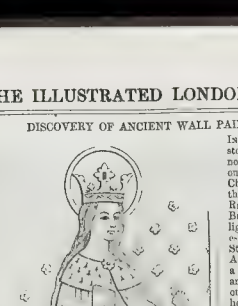
FATAL ACCIDENT TO A YOUNG LADY AT CLIFTON.—A fatal accident occurred on Wednesday, at Clifton, to a young lady named Welsh, who, while standing on the highest point of St. Vincent's Rock, for the purpose of viewing the scenery, was accidentally precipitated, by the falling in of the battlement, to the bottom, a depth of near 300 feet, and was dashed to atoms. Miss Welsh, who was about twenty years old, was in the habit of walking on the downs for air and exercise. On Tuesday she was seen at the point of the rock by several parties; and one gentleman, who thought she was in a dangerous situation, intimated his opinion to her. She thanked him, and, without leaving the spot, drew back for a short distance, and he left her. Shortly afterwards, two inhabitants of the precipice, on the opposite side, saw the grass there being, in dry weather, exceedingly slippery, must have missed her footing, and tumbled headlong over the cliff. A youth named Kynon, who was walking in the zig-zag walk, and a quarryman who was at work at the bottom part of the rocks, both saw her fall, and the former states, that while descending, he saw her stretch out her hands, and endeavour to grasp a mass of ivy which adhered to the face of the rock. She did not succeed, and was dashed from point to point of the rock until she fell to the bottom. Verdict, "Accidental death."

FEARFUL RETRIBUTION.—AN EXTRAORDINARY event happened at Bishop's Offley, Staffordshire, in the morning of Monday week, forming a signal instance of the punishment of death overtaking a thief whilst in the act of plunder. The man's name was Joseph Boulton: he was a cordwainer, a single man, aged 46, and lived at Bishop's Offley. His dead body was found by Mr. William Petcrill, the occupier of Bishop's Offley mill, between nine and ten o'clock, lying between the pit wheel of the mill and the bolster which supported it. His head was so firmly jammed between the wheel and the bolster, that it required the united strength of six men to disengage it. The collar-bone and top part of the right arm had been frightfully fractured. He had apparently been dead some hours when discovered. His coat pockets were filled with wheat, and a basket which lay near had barley in the bottom, and some wheat tied up in a pinafore; whilst some small pieces of wood lay at the top. It is presumed that this unfortunate man had entered the mill through a hole which had been made by workmen for the purpose of repairing the wheel; and that, after obtaining his booty, he was attempting to return the same way, when his foot, being probably subject to the circumstance of his having a "club-foot," and the force of his weight upon the wheel setting it in motion, he fell head-foremost between the wheel and bolster, when his head was at once dreadfully smashed and his death was instantaneous.

EXECUTION AT DUNDEE. On Tuesday morning, at Dundee, the extreme penalty of the law was inflicted on the convict Leith. Crowds flocked to the scene of the execution from an early hour. There were about 12,000 persons present. Immediately before the closing scene, a clergyman stepped forward and asked Leith, "Are you guilty or not guilty?" and the convict, in a firm tone answered, "I am not guilty." The parties then joined in prayer, and said, "I am not guilty." The parting of Leith with his children, on the previous evening, was very heart-rending. To them, too, he maintained his innocence.

A WOMAN MURDERED BY HER HUSBAND, NEAR CARLISLE.—Last Saturday a woman was murdered by her husband, near the road which leads from Carlisle to Blackwell. The unfortunate woman was about thirty-five years of age, the wife of Peter Handley, a besom and mat seller. Peter Handley, who travelled about the country with his wife and their two children, and another man, named Charles M'Minnis, a tinker by trade, with his wife and their four children, who had formed an acquaintance with the Handleys about eight days before, had encamped together near to the village of Durdar. On Saturday morning the men and their wives came to Carlisle, leaving the children with the exception of M'Minnie's infant, in the tents. In the course of the day all, except M'Minnie's wife, got intoxicated; and, after visiting several public-houses, they started for their tents about four o'clock in the afternoon; the deceased being so very drunk as not to be able to walk along with the rest. After considerable delay on their way home, M'Minnies and his wife left Handley and his wife soon after six o'clock, about three hundred yards on the Carlisle side of the Greystone Cottage, to get along the best way they could; but previous to their separating, the two men had a battle in Currock-lane, where they had been strolling for some time. From the evidence given by some of the witnesses upon the inquest, it appears that Handley immediately after commenced abusing his wife in a very brutal manner. The deceased was found by two men on the following morning at seven o'clock, in a field about two hundred yards from Greystone Cottage, in a state of insensibility, and almost dead; her clothes were bloody, her bonnet was upon the hedge on the opposite side of the road, and her shawl was lying upon the road. The Coroner's Jury, believing, from the evidence, that Handley committed the murder, returned a verdict of "Wilful murder" against him.

DISCOVERY OF ANCIENT WALL PAINTINGS.



ANCIENT WALL-PAINTING, DISCOVERED IN ST. MARTIN'S CHURCH, LEICESTER.

that are going on, that this interesting relic can be preserved, we hasten to give our readers an illustration of it.

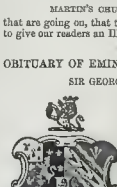
Is the course of restorations which are now being carried on in St. Martin's Church, Leicester, the architects, Messrs Raphael and Arthur Brandon, brought to light a very interesting Painting of St. Catherine of Alexandria, holding a book in one hand and a sword in the other; a wheel is by her side. As was always the practice formerly, she is represented in the costume of the period, which agrees very closely with the time of the erection of the chancel, mentioned in the "Rentals Norum" as having been built in the year 1409, at a cost of £34.

This chancel has just been almost entirely rebuilt, and covered by a noble carved roof of English oak, full of detail, at the cost of upwards of £1000, thus curiously illustrating, in the same work, the immense difference which has taken place in the value of our coinage in four centuries. A very beautiful east window, filled with Messrs. Ward and Nixon's glass, is the munificent gift of a parishioner.

As it is impossible, owing to the repairs

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

SIR GEORGE PHILIPS, BART., OF WESTON.

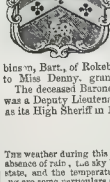


THIS gentleman, who died on the 3rd instant, aged eighty-one, was only son of the late Thomas Philips, Esq., of Sedgley, by Mary, his wife, daughter and heir of John Rider, Esq., of Manchester; and grandson of John Philips, Esq., of Heath House, Co. Stafford, the representative of a family, seated, for some centuries, in that county.

Sir George obtained his Baronetcy by creation, 21st February, 1828. He married, 16th October, 1783, Sarah Anne, eldest daughter of Nathaniel Philips, Esq., of Hollinghurst and by her, who died in 1844, has left an only son, the present Sir George Richard Philips, second Baronet of Weston and Sedgley, who has long had a seat in the House of Commons, as Member, successively, for Steyning, Kidderminster, and Poole. He married to the eldest daughter of the second Lord Waterpark, and has three daughters, the eldest of whom married, in 1839, Adam, Viscount Duncan.

Mr. Mark Philips, the late representative in Parliament for Manchester, is nearly related to the Baronet's family.

SIR RICHARD ROBINSON, BART., OF ROKEBY HALL, COUNTY LOUTH.



SIR RICHARD, whose decease is just announced, was eldest son of the late Sir John Robinson, Bart., of Rokeby Hall, who was created a Baronet in 1819, under that designation, having changed his patronymic of Reinel for the surname of his maternal ancestors, his mother, Grace, having been sister of Richard Robinson, Lord Rokeby, Archbishop of Armagh. Sir Richard was born 4th March, 1787, the eldest of eighteen children, and married, in 1813, the Lady Helena Eleanor Moor, daughter of Stephen, second Earl of Mount Cashel, by whom he has left, with other issue, a son and successor, the present Sir John Stephen Robinson, Bart., of Rokeby, an officer in the 60th Rifles, who is married to Miss Denny, granddaughter of the celebrated Lord Collingwood.

The deceased Baronet, who succeeded to his father's estate in 1832, was a Deputy Lieutenant of the county in which he resided, and served as its High Sheriff in 1844.

THE WEATHER.

THE weather during this week has been chiefly remarkable for the continued absence of rain. So dry has been nearly always cloudy, the air almost in a calm state, and the temperature somewhat above that of the season. The following are some particulars of each day:—

Friday, the day was overcast throughout the direction; the direction of the wind was at times N., and at other times it was N.N.E.; the average temperature of the day was 58°. Saturday, the sky was overcast throughout the day; the air was at times in a calm state, and at other times in gentle motion from the N.; the average temperature of the day was 56°. Sunday, the sky was by the most part overcast, but less densely so than it was during the two preceding days; the Sun's phase was occasionally visible, and the day was fine; there were slight showers during the day from the E.N.E.; and the average temperature of the day was 54°. Monday, the sky was for the most part covered by clouds, but in which at times were detached, more particularly about the zenith; the wind was light, and principally from the N.; the average temperature of the day was 53½. Tuesday, the sky was at times wholly covered by clouds, and at other times only partially so; the wind was light, and from the N.; the average temperature of the day was 52°. Wednesday, the sky was cloudless early in the morning; a fog prevailed about the time of sunrise; it was partially cloudy till evening, and after this time it was wholly overcast with very black clouds; lightning was frequently seen in the evening, in the direction of S., S.E., and S.S.E.; during the day the wind veered to the south; the average temperature of the day was 50°. Rain was falling heavily in the evening, and amounted to three-tenths of an inch. Thursday, the sky was for the most part cloudy, in the direction of the wind was south, the day was warm and close; its average temperature was 57½°, and that of the week was 54°.

The extreme thermometrical readings for each day were:—

Friday	Oct. 1	the highest during the day was 64; and, the lowest was 49 deg.		
Saturday,	Oct. 2	.....	60	 52
Sunday,	Oct. 3	.....	61½	 47
Monday,	Oct. 4	.....	61	 50
Tuesday,	Oct. 5	.....	60	 45
Wednesday,	Oct. 6	.....	64	 46
Thursday,	Oct. 7	.....	66	 49

Blackheath, Friday, October 8, 1847. J. G.

DEATH OF MAJOR REVELL.—The papers announce the death of Mr. Thomas Read Revell, better known in the political circles as Major Revell. He was in early life a Reformer, and continued consistent to his principles throughout the whole of his lengthened career.

ENTERTAINMENT BY THE LADY MAYORESS OF YORK.—On Friday evening (last week), the Lady Mayoress of York (Mrs Hudson), gave a most splendid entertainment to a distinguished party, at the Mansion House, in honour of Earl De Grey and the officers of the Yorkshire Hussars. The party comprised upwards of 600 of the principal nobility and gentry, with their families.

EPITOME OF NEWS.—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

A man named Smallwood, formerly a private in her Majesty's 16th Regiment, and who recently purchased his discharge from it, lately took passage at Malta, by her Majesty's ship *Ardent*, for Marseilles, whence he comes to England to take up the splendid annual income of £2000.

The Prince Primate of Hungary, and Archbishop of Gran, died on the 19th Sept., at the age of 77 years. The Primacy is the highest office in Hungary after that of Palatine, and will probably remain vacant for some years, for as long as the seat remains vacant, the revenues of the Archbishopric of Gran, which amount yearly to £70,000 or £80,000 sterling, will flow into the imperial treasury.

The last Bombay papers seem to confirm the reported loss of the war steamer *Cleopatra*, with nearly 300 persons on board. She steamed from Bombay on the 14th of April last, with orders for Singapore, and had on board nearly 200 convicts. Her crew comprised seventy persons, the chief portion of whom were Europeans. There was, also, a detachment of marines on board. A frightful storm occurred four days after her departure from Bombay, during which it is feared the *Cleopatra* foundered off the coast of Malabar.

It was decided the other day, by the Stockport magistrates, that the absence of the husband in America for a continuous period of four years, without any intimation of his being alive, would widow his wife and in every respect place her in the position of a single woman.

The Corporation of Trinity House have recently erected a new beacon on the southern extremity of the Goodwin Sands, and great hopes are entertained of its stability.

A letter, dated from Copenhagen, the 26th ult., mentions the destruction, the same morning, of the rich and valuable library of the Royal Society of Icelandic Literature in that capital. The loss is distressing, inasmuch as this library contained more than 2000 unpublished MSS., and a numerous collection of single copies of ancient Icelandic works.

On the 27th ult., an experimental train passed, for the first time, on the railway from Hanover to Minden.

On Monday, several vehicles, termed Victoria-Septibus cabs, made their appearance in the streets of the metropolis; they run on four wheels, are drawn by one horse, and have very much the look of an omnibus in miniature, the entrance being at the back of the vehicle, with seats running along the sides; they are made to carry seven persons, and run for the same fares as the other description of cabs.

A letter from Vienna states that a crime, having great analogy to the murder of the Duchess de Praslin, has been committed in the environs of Agram. In an excess of rage, caused by the jealousy of his wife, a Hungarian Baron murdered, under circumstances of great atrocity, his wife and his young son, and then committed suicide. It is supposed the unhappy woman, after having been murdered, was placed over a small stove, where she remained for some hours. It is conjectured that the fire was ignited to hide a murder by strangulation.

The Session of the States of Bavaria was opened at Munich on the 29th ult., with Prince Luitpold as President.

Mr. Cobden arrived on the 29th of September at Lubeck, on his way from Stockholm. The following day a grand dinner was given in his honour at the Hotel du Nord, by the merchants of Lubeck.

The celebrated banker, M. Maurice d'Ullman, of Pesth, has just died from apoplexy, at the age of 70; he leaves a fortune of four millions of florins, or nearly £450,000.

Jenny Lind left London on Tuesday night, by the General Steam Navigation Company's mail-packet *John Bull*, for Hamburg.

A private meeting of the friends of Mr. Craven Berkeley has been held at Cheltenham, and £1100 have been raised towards a fund for the prosecution of a petition against the return of the present Member for that town.

Grace Aguilar, the authoress of so many popular works in favour of the Jews, and urging their claims to free and equal civil and religious rights throughout the civilized world, died on the 19th ult., at Frankfort, in her 32nd year.

The works on the railway from St. Petersburg to Moscow are being carried forward with extraordinary activity. In addition to peasants and prisoners, 20,000 soldiers are employed upon the work, and it is the intention of the course of the autumn to employ [illegible] men. The [illegible] are to be taken by the railway in Moscow [illegible] commencement of the works without delay.

The Polish trials are drawing to an end. The two leaders, Wisniowski and Kapuscinski, have been condemned to death, and twenty of the principal actors condemned to ten or fifteen years' imprisonment. The remainder will probably be restored to liberty.

The pension of the South Staffordshire Line from Walsall to Birmingham is expected to be opened immediately.

The members of the Birmingham Stock Exchange have passed resolutions urging a suspension of railway calls, and the cessation of works on lines now in progress.

The last accounts from the Danube announce that there has been a sanguinary battle in Albania, the end of which was the occupation by the Turks, of the positions between Belsi and Argyrocastro, which cut off the insurgents. Aclona is also in the hands of the Turks; but the rest of the country in those of the rebels. Their chief, Djelaska, has retired with 3000 men into the mountains, where he can, at a moment's signal, collect 7000 men.

A Mr. Alexander Bannatyne, a grain merchant at Glasgow, has been sentenced to be imprisoned for four months, and to pay a fine of £300, for mixing bran and thirds with oatmeal, supplied by his firm, as oatmeal for the relief of the poor in the Highlands.

The German papers give some frightful particulars respecting the decease of the Countess Goerlitz, at Darmstadt. The noble lady is supposed to have been murdered, and suspicion attaches itself to her husband.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Judge of the Gloucester Small Debts Courts, has decided that attorneys cannot recover payment for letters written before process was issued.

The number of passengers between England and Boulogne during the week ending the 3rd of October, was 2274—a number exceeding by 136 that of the corresponding week of last year, and less than that of the preceding week this year by 41. The total number of passengers during the same week between England and Calais was 360—a number 4 less than that of the preceding week, and 39 less than that of the corresponding week of last year.

The household furniture of the Prince of Capua was seized at Malta on the 23rd of September, by a Maltese creditor. The Prince and Princess have lived in a degree of dignity and high and Royal bearing throughout, which moved every one. The house was stripped to the very window curtains. Even the Princess' toilette case was taken, and the Prince's plate. When the latter came to the forks and spoons, he could hardly credit that they were German silver. The Royal personages and their august children remained with bare walls.

At the Farnham County Court, on Tuesday, a case presenting some very unusual features was heard. It was Stephens v. Heathcote. The plaintiff, the incumbent of Frensham, summoned the defendant, the son of a clergyman, for £1, alleged to be the fee due to the plaintiff for marrying the defendant in April last. Judgment for 10s. 6d. was given in favour of the plaintiff.

The *Dublin Evening Herald* says, that "a Bill, whose outline is to repeal alike the Irish Poor Law and the Tithe Commutation statute, and to transfer from the land to a fund to be raised by an Irish Property or Income Tax, the entire charge of the Church and the pauperism of Ireland, has been prepared by the Government."

The East Indian and American Chambers of Commerce, of Liverpool, have held meetings, and appointed deputations to proceed forthwith to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, to urge him to agree to some relaxation in the currency laws.

Files of papers have reached us from South Australia to the 5th of May inclusive. The accounts from Adelaide continue to be in the highest degree satisfactory, both as respects their agricultural and mining operations, but more especially the latter. This colony is, in every respect, an exception to all others throughout the British Crown, as it is entirely self-supported, and on this ground the inhabitants continue to urge their claim of a separate Government.

The wife of the well-known ex-police agent, Vidocq, has just committed suicide at St. Mandé, near Paris, where her husband had some years ago attempted to establish a paper manufactory.

On Tuesday last the Earl of Leicester and the Hon. E. K. Coke, M.P., bagged, at Wickham, Suffolk, four hundred and sixty-one partridges from their own guns in the day. A great many birds were picked up the next day.

A very unpleasant and somewhat alarming accident occurred on the terrace of Windsor Castle, on Wednesday morning. One of her Majesty's horses, engaged in drawing one of the hay-carts, suddenly left its team, and becoming alarmed, suddenly started off, and galloping furiously along the eastern, or, as it is generally called, the Queen's terrace, actually leaped the rampart under the window of the Victoria-terrace, and the shafts are long with his weight, he fell into the park below, dislocating his neck, and died instantly.

A temporary respite has been received by the Sheriff of London for Mary Ann Hunt, convicted of murder.

The iron masters at their private preliminary meeting, held at Wolverhampton, have resolved to maintain the prices of last quarter.

The sales of grain in the provincial markets are increasing generally. Last week they amounted to 129,084 quarters of wheat, and 40,920 quarters of barley.

The *North of Scotland Gazette* of Tuesday, [illegible] as an instance of the extreme drought of the season, that the Ivy, which grows [illegible] on the sea than any other river in Scotland, is just now lower than it was ever known to be before.

F I N E A R T S.

"THE GIRL AND THE LAMB."—PAINTED BY JACOB BECKER.

THE GIRL AND THE LAMB.

Painted by JACOB BECKER.—Engraved under the direction of G. LUDERITZ.*

A picture of the world's fresh birth!
Its buddings—ere the Sun
Has warmed our summer life to fruit—
The earliest race we run!

The touch of Youth pervadeth all;
First minutes of life's hours!
Youth, in the early blooming Spring.
Young Girl! young Lamb! young Flow'rs!

Young Girl! coquetting with her Pet,
New blesting from its dam;
As frolicsome to-day—and yet,
As gentle as the Lamb.

Fond, trusting Lambs were crown'd with flowers
For sacrifice of old;
Fond, trusting girls, in modern time,
With bridal wreaths—for gold—

Here pictured Lamb and Child are both
Unconscious of their fate;
Both young—both fond—both innocent—
And both of heart elate!

And little Girl, and little Lamb,
Two buds from Beauty's bowers,
Are both delighted with their lover,
And glory in their flowers!

The Lamb is fair—the flowers are bright
And beautiful to see;
But—Oh! the little Child is still
The glory of the three!

May her young heart from Life's full cup
Quaff sweets without the sours;
And still be peaceful as the Lamb
And cheerful as the flowers!

* Published in Berlin, by C. G. Luederitz; in Paris, by Goupil, Vibert, and Co.; and in London, by Ackermann and Co.

THANKSGIVING FOR THE LATE ABUNDANT HARVEST.

The following is the form of prayer and thanksgiving to Almighty God to be used in all churches and chapels in England and Wales on Sunday, October 17:—

ORDER FOR THE MORNING SERVICE.

The service shall be the same with the usual office for the holidays, except where it is in this office otherwise appointed. Let him that ministereth begin with these sentences:—

"To the Lord our God belong mercies and forgiveness, though we have rebelled against Him, neither have we obeyed the voice of the Lord our God to walk in His laws, which he set before us.

"It is of the Lord's mercies that we are not consumed, because His compassions fail not. He hath not dealt with us after our sins, nor rewarded us according to our wickedness."

Instead of *Venite exultemus*,

"Oh, give thanks unto the Lord and call upon his name; tell the people what things He hath done.

"Oh, let your songs be of Him, and praise Him, and let your talking be of all His wondrous works."

This is to be followed by the following verses from Psalms civ. 2, 3, 4, 5, cxxxv. 13, 15, cvii. 8, 9, lxv. 7, 8, cvii. 1, 2, cxxxvii. 3, xiv. 1, lxxv. 1, 9, cxxxv. 26, 27 followed by the proper Psalms xxx., xxxiii., xxxv.

First lesson—Isaiah xl. *To whom shall ye liken God?*

Second lesson—Romans xii. *Judgment.*

Instead of the first collect at morning prayer, the two following prayers are to be used

"O Lord, who for our iniquities has smitten us with the rod of correction, and in compassion for our manifold infirmities has withdrawn Thy scourge from us: We humbly acknowledge Thy fatherly goodness in blessing the fruits of our fields and redeeming our souls from death. In the hour of distress and affliction, when our heart fainted within us, through fear of the evils to come, we cried unto Thee, and Thou, O Lord, in Thy mercy, has changed our dearth into plenty, and our apprehensions and sorrows into thankfulness and joy. To thy loving kindness alone we ascribe our preservation from the dreadful calamities which must have fallen upon us from the continuance of famine in the land. Vouchsafe, O Lord, we beseech Thee, to accept our humble and hearty thanksgivings, and so to enlighten our understandings and sanctify our affections by Thy good spirit, that, being warned by Thy chastisements of the danger of sin, and knowing that in Thy favour is life, we may dread Thy displeasure above all things, and evermore strive to please Thee by such use of Thy bounties as may tend to Thy honour and glory, and to the temporal and eternal good of mankind, through Jesu Christ, our Lord. Amen."

"O merciful God, at whose bidding the earth hath withholden her increase, and again hath rendered her fruits in their seasons, give us grace that we may learn from Thy judgment our entire dependence upon Thee for the supply of our daily bread, and that, being fully persuaded that whatever blessing we receive at Thy hands is designed for our trial as well as for our comforts, we may in part share of Thy bounty in dutiful accordance with Thy holy will, to the afflicted and indigent, the widow, the orphan, and the aged, and thus obtain for ourselves that mercy which Thou, in Thy Word, hast promised to the merciful, through our Lord and Saviour, Jesus Christ. Amen."

Then shall follow the collect for Quinquagesima Sunday, and the second and third collects at morning prayer, and the Litany.

After the collect, "We humbly beseech thee, O Father," &c.

THE COMMUNION SERVICE.

After the prayer for the Queen—"Almighty God, whose kingdom is everlasting," &c., instead of the collect for the day shall be read the two collects used in the morning prayer, "O Lord, for our iniquities," &c., and "O, merciful God, at whose bidding," &c.

After which the Epistle, Col. iii., 12.

The Gospel, St. Matthew xxii., 34.

Then shall follow the Nicene Creed, and after that the Sermon.

In the Offertory shall be used, Matthew vii., 12, and Psalm xli., 1.

After the prayer for the whole state of the Church, the following is to be used:—

"O Gracious God! who art kind to the unthankful and the evil, we humbly acknowledge that we have not manifested a due sense of the numberless blessings, both temporal and spiritual, which we and our fathers have received at Thy hands, and of the mighty deliverances which Thy power hath wrought for this church and kingdom. Through our neglect of our ordinances, and misuse of Thy bounties, offences have been multiplied in the land; and Thy holy name hath been profaned among the heathen by our transgressions. Yet forsake us not utterly, O Lord, our Redeemer, but continue Thy loving kindness to Thy servant, as in the days of old. Send Thy heavenly blessing on our Sovereign Lady the Queen, and all that are in authority under her, and direct all their proceedings to the advancement of true religion and piety, and to the peace and prosperity of the realm. Pour forth the gifts of Thy Spirit on all pastors and teachers of Thy flock, that they may be clothed with righteousness, and that Thy Word spoken by their mouth may never be spoken in vain. And to all orders and degrees of men amongst us, vouchsafe such a measure of Thy grace that righteousness may flourish in our times, with abundance of peace, and that, being reconciled to Thee, through Thy Son, Jesus Christ, and united with each other in charity, we may be an acceptable people in Thy sight, and make known to the ends of the earth the riches of Thy mercy in Christ; to Whom, with Thee and the Holy Ghost, be all honour and glory for ever. Amen."

The order for the evening service is the same as the morning, with a very slight alteration.

CHURCH UNIVERSITIES &c.

OXFORD Oct. 6.

On Monday next, being the first day of term, a Congregation will be held for the granting of graces and conferring of degrees. On the same day there will be Latin Litany and Sermon at St. Mary's. The sermon will be preached by the Rev. H. O. Coxe, M.A., of Christ Church College, Sub-Librarian of the Bodleian.

CONSECRATION OF ST. PHILIP'S CHURCH, LEEDS.—On Wednesday a new church, to be called St. Philip's, which has been erected at Sean Ing, in the district of St. George, in Leeds, was consecrated by the Lord Bishop of Ripon, in the presence of a numerous and very respectable concourse of persons.

CONSECRATION OF THE NEW CHURCH, AT PEMBURY, KENT.—On Tuesday last this beautiful structure was consecrated, by the Archbishop of Canterbury. The prayers of the Church were read by the Rev. G. Woodgate, and the lessons by the Rev. Bryuner Belcher, and an appropriate discourse was delivered by the Archbishop's Chaplain, who took his text from Ezekiel, ch. 37, v. 27 and 28. The church was completely thronged. The ceremony of consecration appeared to make a deep impression upon the congregation present, among whom were the Marquis Camden, Earl Delawarr, Viscount Cantilupe, Sir Charles Hardinge, Mrs. Alexander, and many other members of the aristocracy of the neighbourhood. A collection was made in aid of the church amounting to £170.

PRINCE GEORGE OF CAMBRIDGE.—His Royal Highness Prince George of Cambridge left St. James's Palace on Tuesday, to resume his duties as Major-General commanding the Dublin district. The Prince will pay a few visits *en route* to the Irish capital

THE NEW BRITISH POSSESSION IN THE EASTERN ARCHIPÆLAGO.

A FEW days since, Mr. Brooke, the Rajah of Sarawak, arrived by the mail steamer, the *Indus*, at Southampton, which port he left nine years back, in his yacht, the *Royalist*, to explore the Indian Archipelago. His researches and exploits in that quarter are familiar to the public through the book of his friend and fellow navigator, the Hon. Captain Keppel. "Mr. Brooke's history," says the *Singapore Free Press*, "affords us a remarkable union of romantic adventure and of usefulness such as has been the lot of few private individuals to work. It is impossible to read the personal history while in Borneo, and not be struck with the total absence of selfishness by which all his actions have been distinguished, and yet his is a degree of enterprise and of energy that would have secured to an ambitious man the gratification of no moderate longings after fame or power. As it is, Mr. Brooke goes home heralded by no trumpet of his own; his noble character, his upright and useful life, would have been unknown to fame, but for the spontaneous eulogy bestowed on them by Keppel."

It may, however, be briefly explained that several Englishmen, among whom by far the most distinguished is Mr. Brooke, of Sarawak, sharing the views and inheriting the enterprising spirit of Sir Stamford Raffles, have settled in the Indian Archipelago, and begun to instruct the natives in the means of developing the resources of their country. From 1842 to 1846, the question was incessantly kept before the British Government, until they despatched an order to Borneo for the emancipation of Insular Asia from piracy and barbarism; and, as a commencement, it was resolved to take possession of Pulo Labuan. The accomplishment of this object was detailed in our Journal of April 3; and, by aid of a beautifully illustrated work, just published,* we are enabled to present our readers with an accurate view of the ceremony of taking possession; two specimens of the natives of Borneo, as well as of their arms of defence. The following description of the scene is from the pen of Mr. J. A. St. John, who has very effectively written the letter-press to the Illustrations:—

* Views in the Eastern Archipelago; Borneo, Sarawak, Labuan, &c. From Drawings made on the spot, by Captain Drickwater Bethune, R.N., C.B.; Commander Heath, R.N.; and others.

JAMES BROOKE, ESQ., GOVERNOR OF LABUAN.

With the island of Labuan, of which possession has now been taken for the Crown, the English may be said to have formed their first connexion in 1775,

WEAPONS OF THE BORNESE.

when, having been driven out of Balambangan by the Sulus, they, with the permission of the Sultan of Brunî, took refuge there. Since the period above mentioned, the tables have been strangely turned in the Eastern Archipelago. Then, weak and few in number, we were too happy to receive the protection and countenance of the Sultan of Borneo, of whom the buccaneers of the Sulu group seemed to have stood in awe. Now the Sultan is our humble ally and dependant, and but for the British flag which waves in his neighbourhood, and the treaty he has concluded with us, might any hour in the twenty-four be seized in his capital by the Sulus, or any other piratical tribe, and sold like the humblest individual into slavery.

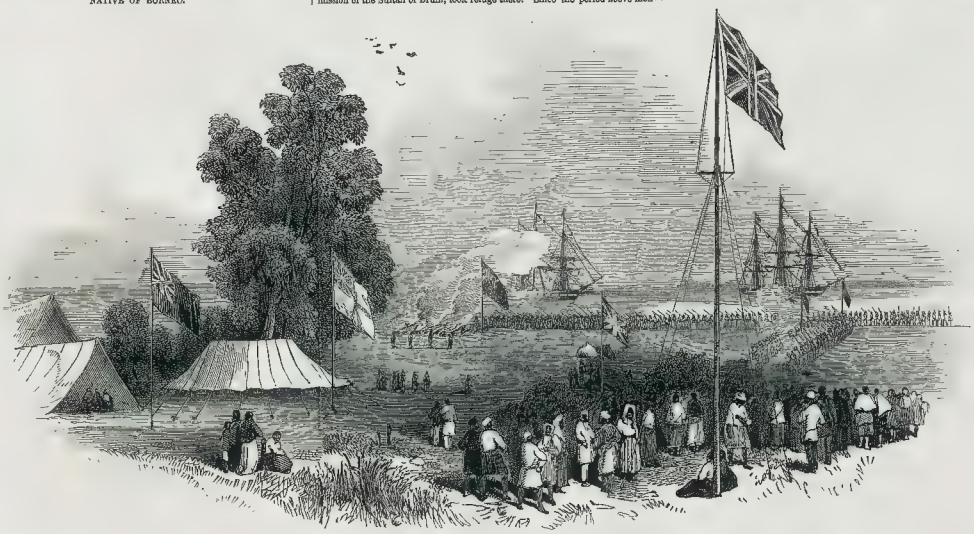
NATIVE OF BORNEO.

NATIVE OF BORNEO.

The island of Labuan, probably destined to rival Singapore in importance, is about twenty-five miles in circumference, and occupies a commanding position at the mouth of the Borneo river. It rises in places to the height of nearly seventy feet above the level of the sea, and is almost entirely covered with a dense forest. Of the different species of trees it possesses little is known, except that some of them attain to a great magnitude, and that on several points of the shore the species of laurel which produces camphor is found. The island is traversed by numerous streams, of which some are of considerable dimensions, though two only appear to flow at all seasons of the year. The rest are torrents, which become dry in the depth of the hot season. Water, however, is found everywhere, by digging, in great abundance, and of the most excellent quality. In several places the streams are found running over beds of coal; and in a ravine, or small valley, towards the north, there exists a fine waterfall. On this part of the coast the woods stretch down to the very edge of the sea, whose waves roll inward and break against the shore beneath their outstretched boughs. The "rattans," from which the natives make cordage for their boats, are very numerous and valuable.

The sea in the vicinity of the island abounds with fish of a superior quality, and between two and three hundred men, who subsist entirely by fishing, constituted before our arrival its only population. Their numbers are at present increasing rapidly, and when the coal mines begin to be worked, and the land is laid under cultivation, Labuan will swarm with inhabitants. For some years before our appearance in those seas, the natives had been deterred by fear of pirates from properly carrying on their fishing operations, and are loud in their expressions of gratitude for the protection we afford them. All the small craft engaged in the coasting trade already touch at Labuan, where merchants from every part of the East will settle, as soon as permission to do so can be obtained from the British Government.

The British flag was hoisted on the island of Labuan, December, 24, 1846, by Captain Rodney Mundy, of her Majesty's ship *Iris*, and commanding the squadron on the coast of Borneo. To witness the ceremony many Malay chiefs of distinction had come to the island from Borneo with numerous and showy retinues, and followed by a multitude of the natives, who, quite unconscious of its import, were sanctioning, by their presence, the first step towards their own



CEREMONY OF HOISTING THE BRITISH FLAG ON THE ISLAND OF LABUAN, N. W. COAST OF BORNEO

emancipation from barbarism. It was a cheerful, animating sight. Several flags were stuck up; tents were pitched on the clear spaces between the trees; the marines were drawn up in imposing array along the beach; the yards, masts, and rigging of the *Iris* and *Wolf* were decorated with small flags and streamers; and repeated discharges of musketry and artillery sent forth clouds of white smoke, which were lifted up and dispersed by the breeze. The natives, grouped together on a slightly rising ground, looked on with pleasure, not altogether, perhaps, unmixed with apprehension. Unused to the processes of civilization, they could not be aware that the strip of ground before them was destined soon to become the site of a great commercial emporium, inhabited by merchants and politicians from the West, thronged with population and riches, and encircled by those invisible ramparts of law and imperial power which afford her far more unfailing protection than whole mountains of masonry. That day will be a memorable one in the annals of Labuan. When all who beheld that enlivening ceremony shall have passed away, the flag of England will still be there, waving over the head of new generations, who will probably convert the whole of Labuan into a garden

We are much indebted to the officers engaged in that service, particularly to Captain Bethune and Commander He[illegible], for the light which has been thrown on the character and productions of the island, which has been much more carefully explored than in so short a time we had any reason to expect. If their example be followed by those who succeed them, Labuan will be as familiar to the British public as the island of Bombay, with the topography of which many untravelled Englishmen are as well acquainted as with Hampstead Heath.

Mr. Brooke contemplates a sojourn of six months in England. He is now residing at Mivart's Hotel, where he entertained a select party at dinner on Tuesday evening. On the same day, Mr. Brooke transacted business at the Colonial Office, the Admiralty, and the Board of Trade. Captain Munday has, we understand, laid before the Committee of the United Service Club the distinguished services of Mr. Brooke, who has been invited to become a visitor at the Club during his stay in England. It is expected that Mr. Brooke will return to a fully organised and established government in Labuan.

THE THEATRES.

PRINCESS'.

This theatre opened for the season on Monday evening, with Shakespere's tragedy of "Macbeth;" and some curiosity was excited amongst the playgoers to witness the performances of Miss Cushman and Mr. Macready, in the principal characters—this being, we believe, the first time that these two *artistes* have appeared together. The acting of Mr. Macready in *Macbeth* is well known. We have frequently had occasion to speak of it; but it struck us that on Monday night he did not put forward all his powers, except, indeed, in the last act, when he played with the same spirit and intensity as of old. His reception was very hearty, if not particularly enthusiastic; and he was from time to time loudly applauded. With Miss Cushman's *Lady Macbeth* we were less pleased than when we formerly witnessed the impersonation. There was too much melo-dramatic energy displayed; to our mind, it conveyed a correct picture of what *Meg Merrilies* would have been had she come to be *Lady Macbeth;* and it struck us more than once that the anxiety of both Mr. Macready and Miss Cushman to make points against each other, led them into several errors of reading. Mr. Cooper played *Macduff*, Mr. James Vining *Rosse*, and Mr. Bodda *Hecate*. We cannot say a great deal for the music, which was introduced, as usual, but required the infusion of a little more power than the operatic force of the theatre appears at present able to command. The *mise en scène* might also have been considerably improved We have been so accustomed to look for elegance of costume and decoration at the Princess' Theatre, that any shabbiness in the getting up of a piece is doubly apparent. But the house was crowded to the ceiling, and with a paying audience for all the usual privileges, beyond those of the press, were suspended so that the manager may say there was no occasion to incur any additional expenditure, when the public thronged, as it did, to be present at the representation, and appeared so satisfied.

HAYMARKET.

This popular house opened its doors on Saturday evening for the winter season, and Sheridan's glorious comedy of "The School for Scandal" was performed to a crowded audience; amongst whom the number of well-known playgoing faces showed the interest felt in the commencement of the new campaign. The comedy was, without doubt, chosen for the purpose of testing the strength of the company, as well as for best serving to introduce two performers altogether new to London—Mr. H. Farren and Mr R. Vandenhoff, in the characters of *Charles Surface* and *Careless*. *Sir Peter Teazle* was, of course, performed by Mr. Farren, *Joseph Surface* by Mr. Creswick; with Mrs. Glover, Mrs. Clifford, and Mrs Nesbitt, to lend their powerful aid in perfecting the cast, which, it will be seen, was no ordinary one. We should also mention the addition of Mr. A. Wigan to the company. Of the *débutants* we cannot speak in the highest terms. Mr H. Farren has evidently been well tutored, and possesses judgment and intelligence, together with education and gentlemanly bearing. His figure is slight, and his voice and action agreeable: in fact, he has all the capabilities for becoming a good actor. But at present he needs experience in stage bearing, and at times lacks the repose essential to the finished actor. We opine that he has ventured on the London boards a little too soon; but he has come to a capital school, and we look forward to seeing him eventually take a good position in the line so difficult, apparently, to be filled—that of the light comedy gentleman. Mr. R. Vandenhoff has also much to learn, and something to get rid of. Mr. A. Wigan was not at home in *Sir Benjamin Backbite*. We hope that this clever performer of "character parts," as they are termed, will not be lost in *rôles* where he has no other opportunity of bringing out his peculiarities. We trust soon to see him in one of his inimitable "foreign gentlemen." Mr. Creswick's *Joseph Surface* was clever, easy, and effective. Of the other characters, it is scarcely necessary to speak, more than to say that they were all warmly welcomed on their entrance, and loudly called for at the conclusion of the comedy; when they all appeared, together with the other members of the company, to sing "God Save the Queen;" Miss P. Horton, Miss Reynolds, and Mr. and Mrs Caulfield taking the principal parts.

On Tuesday, "The Lady of Lyons" served to bring Miss Helen Faucit again upon the Haymarket boards, in her original character of *Pauline des Chapelles*, in the delineation of which she has not as yet been equalled. She played with all the grace and energy of former times, and was ably seconded by Mr. Creswick, as *Claude Melnotte*, that gentleman acting with taste and power—never once overdoing his work. "The Lady of Lyons" is the best—perhaps the very best of modern plays, admirably constructed and written, and always interesting; and we have seldom seen it produced to greater advantage than at the Haymarket on Tuesday.

On the same evening, Mr. and Mrs. Keeley appeared in "Twice Killed," and were wonderfully received, playing in their best style, and keeping the house in a continuous roar of laughter during the performance of one of the funniest farces ever written.

"The Invisible Prince" wound up the entertainments of each evening very agreeably, the jokes being seized with all the avidity of an early representation.

SURREY.

The old and favourite divertissement from the ballet of "The Maid of Cashmere," was presented to a Surrey audience for the first time on Monday evening, and received with the loudest demonstrations of delight, by an audience, the last rows of which fairly rubbed their heads against the ceiling. A new male dancer, from Warsaw, with a somewhat difficult name, which we believe to have been Zavystowski made his first appearance with success; and the two sisters St Louin, whom our readers may remember at Drury-Lane, created a very favourable impression by their graceful and unobtrusive performance of the chief *pas* incidental to the ballet. Miss Annie Payne, in whom we were puzzled to recognise the clever little child with the long ringlets, who used to play in the openings of pantomimes, took a part in a *pas de deux* with great effect. She has evidently been well taught, and will become an accomplished *danseuse*, or we are much mistaken. The divertissement was capitally mounted, and a new scene, painted for the occasion by Mr. Grieve, exceedingly beautiful. We have said that the house was crowded. We heard on Saturday the receipts of the past week were above £720.

ASTLEY'S.

Mr. Batty's seasons are not very widely separated. The summer one finished on Saturday, and the winter one commenced on Monday, with "The Cataract of the Ganges," as before played. The little elephant also made another appearance, conducting himself with becoming propriety; and Mdlle. Valentine, the clever *ecuyère*, whom our readers may remember at Vauxhall, has been added to the attractions of the scenes in the circle.

The "National Drama" has been flourishing during the past week—a play of Shakespere's having been performed at three houses on Monday evening, as well as a five act piece at another; so that the legitimists have little to complain of on the score of want of support. The "Winter's Tale" has been acted over and over again, and with undiminished effect, at the Marylebone; and "Cymbeline" and "Macbeth" at Sadler's Wells, to full houses.

Miss Emmeline Montague, an actress who has acquired some reputation in the provinces, and who formerly played with effect at our minor theatres, was announced to appear this week at the Princess'. We shall notice her performance in our next, as the revivals at the theatres, the *débuts*, and re-appearances, have been so numerous, that it has been impossible to keep pace with them, without the power of becoming ubiquitous.

It is with far deeper regret than the usual conventional terms of a paragraph imply, that we announce the death of Mr. Richard Brinsley Peake, at his residence at Queen's Elm, at the age of fifty-five years. To the public Mr. Peake was well known as a successful comic dramatic author; indeed, we are sure his name is connected with some of their most pleasant associations: and by his literary brethren he was held in the highest esteem; for his cheerful, good heart the absence of all unkind sarcasm or bitterness from his writings and his estimable social and domestic qualities, were proverbial. We do not know if, according to the usual hapless destiny of those who labour hardest to amuse their fellow-creatures, he has died without being able to realise a provision for his family, with all his labour and he was most industrious; but we fear, from one or two particulars that have reached us, such may prove to be the case Should this be, we are convinced that an appeal to his brother authors will be responded to by all—even by those with the humblest means at their command—anxious to aid the family of a talented writer who has delighted thousands—an exemplary father—and one, indeed, of the best and kindest-spirited men that ever lived.

MUSIC.

M. JULLIEN'S CONCERTS

Drury Lane Theatre, last night, was crowded in every part, at the first rush—M. Jullien, the Promenade Potentate, commencing his campaign. The appearance of the house was brilliant, the general effect of the decorations being very [illegible] but we must reserve a notice of the alterations until our next publication. The chandelier, with the national flags in illuminated jets, commanded general admiration; and a circle of small gas burners, extending round the ceiling, broken only by the upper gallery aperture, was an excellent notion, displaying the painted sky, forming the roof, to the best advantage. The private boxes behind the dress circle have been removed, and the first tier has been changed entirely into private boxes. We need scarcely add, that every available spot found occupants. Attached to the refreshment rooms at the back of the stage, a novelty has been introduced in a reading room, the tables in which were covered with the journals of every nation. The colour of the hangings over the orchestra is amber and gold; in the interior of the house, red, white, and yellow, with trellis works, and gilded wreaths and garlands abound M. Jullien was received with general cheering as the pink of conductors. He has a very fine orchestra, which will require a more extended analysis than we can afford at present. Miss Dolby, who was the only vocalist, was cordially greeted, the pitites politely taking off their hats on her entrance. She sang a scena by Mercadante, and a pretty ballad by Linley, "The Swiss Girl;" the latter being better adapted for the moving amateurs than the elaborate Italian composition. Sainton played a fantasia on themes from Donizetti's "Lucrezia Borgia" in the most brilliant style. His tone was beautiful, and his execution quite marvellous. The solo was nicely scored. The principal subjects were the Prologue and Mario's air, but we were surprised that the theme of Alboni's drinking song was not intermingled. Herold's Overture to the "Pré aux Clercs," and Beethoven's Triumphal March, from the C Minor Symphony, were nobly rendered; but we shall have more to remark on the *ensemble* next week.

Mademoiselle Lind.—The Swedish Nightingale completed her provincial tour, on Saturday last, at Plymouth, and arrived in London on Sunday. On Tuesday night, she took her departure for Berlin by the Hamburg steamer. She will appear in the Prussian capital in "Vielka," the Viennese version of Meyerbeer's "Camp of Silesia." Verdi's "Masnadieri" (in German) is in preparation for her. After completing her engagement in Berlin, Mdlle. Lind will pay a visit to her native country, and sing at Stockholm. She returns to her Majesty's Theatre in the spring. She will be succeeded in Berlin by Madame Pauline Viardot Garcia, who is engaged both for the German and Italian Opera Houses.

Mr. Costa. This professor has been unanimously elected a member of the Royal Society of Musicians. He was present at the opening of the Italian Opera in Paris, on Saturday, and has since left for Turin and Milan.

Her Majesty's Theatre.—Mr. Balfe has been reappointed Musical Director and Conductor for the season 1848, and is now actively engaged in organising the orchestra.

Gloucester Musical Festival.—We annex a comparative result of the two meetings of 1844 and 1847:—

1844.	£	s.	d.	1847.	£	s.	d.
Cathedral Tickets	1420	0	0	Cathedral	1693	18	6
Concert Ditto	372	15	0	Concerts	686	4	0
Ball Ditto	182	17	0	Dress Ball	196	16	0
Total	£1975	12	0	Total	£2576	18	6

We are glad to find that the receipts have been so much larger this festival, and that the Stewards will be called upon to pay but a small balance. The performance of "Elijah" will account for the increase in the Cathedral sale of tickets; and for the concerts, Alboni's engagement proved a mine of attraction. With novelty and talent, these meetings must always prove successful. We learn that the Charity will benefit about £700, some additional benefactions having been received.

English Opera at the Surrey Theatre.—The "Bohemian Girl" attracted such immense houses during the past week, that Mr. Bunn has found no inducement to change the opera for the present week. Miss Romer, Mr. Borrani, and Mr. Harrison, secure nightly encores for the ballads, which may now be heard on every organ throughout Europe.

FOREIGN MUSICAL NEWS.

Theatre Italien in Paris The Italian opera season commenced on Saturday night at the Salle Ventadour (Rénaissance), which was well and fashionably attended. The opera was Mozart's masterpiece, "Il Don Giovanni," thus sustained:—*Donna Anna*, Madame Grisi; *Donna Elvira*, Mdlle. Corbari; *Zerlina*, Madame Persiani; *Don Juan*, Signor Coletti; *Leporello*, Signor Lablache; *Don Ottavio*, Signor Mario; and *Masetto*, Signor Tagliafico. Grisi was in excellent voice, and was much applauded in the scene in which *Donna Anna* describes the Commandant's murder. Madame Persiani was received with several rounds of applause on her entrance. Although the traces of her recent severe illness were visible, her vocalisation was as exquisite as ever. The beautiful organ of Mdlle Corbari was much admired by the connoisseurs. Coletti looked the seductive *Don* admirably, but the character, both musically and histrionically, is quite out of his line. The patriarch Lablache was cordially greeted. He sang and acted to perfection, convulsing the house with laughter. Mario was rapturously encored in "Il mio tesoro." Tagliafico's *Masetto* was capital. The opera went off extremely well the band led by M. Tilmant, and the choruses directed by Signor Bonconsiglio, of the London Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden. It was a judicious choice, as nearly all the leading artists were included in the cast. Madame Castellan, it is anticipated, will make her *debut* in "Beatrice di Tenda." The contralto Marietta Brambilla, Ronconi, and Signor Gardoni have arrived. There is no ballet at this theatre.

Academie Royale de Musique. The great event at this establishment has been the engagement of Alboni the contralto, who is styled an *étonnante cantatrice* by the "France Musicale," and who is described by Berlioz, in the *Débats*, as one of the greatest *artistes* in the world. She arrived in Paris on Saturday, from London, and was the "observed of all observers," at the opening of the Italian Opera; the Director of which, M. Vatel, will have reason to regret that MM. Duponchel and Roqueplan, of the Grand Opera, have thus stolen a march upon him. Rossini's "Il Barbiere" and Donizetti's "Favorite" are the operas spoken of for her *début*, and it is affirmed that the contralto part of "La Donna del Lago" will now be embodied in "Robert Bruce," for Alboni. Poultier, who was a cooper in Rouen, has appeared in "Masaniello," but his journey to Italy has not materially improved his style, his voice, in quiet and level passages, is still charming; and in the air, "Au Sommeil," he created a great sensation. Mdlle Nau was the *Elvira* Josefa Loto, an Andalusian beauty, danced in the divertissement a *pas de deux* with Mdlle. Fleury, called the *Jaleo* of Xeres, and Mdlle. Plunkett the *Manolo*; but the French *danseuse* beat the dark Spaniard, and was encored. Halevy's "Charles VI," with Bordas and Poultier as tenors, Alizard and Barroilhet as basses, and Mdlles Masson and Dameron as prime donne, was played on Monday last. Miss Birch's *début* in "William Tell" has been postponed for some days. The *début* of Madame Jullian Von Gelder will be on the 15th of November, in Verdi's "Jerusalem" ("Lombardi," with changes). The new ballet of "La Fille de Marbre," with Pugni's music for Cerito and St. Leon, will be produced on Monday next (the 11th). Bettini is shortly to appear in "Robert le Diable." At the Opéra Comique, a three-act opera, by Henri Reber, who has composed several symphonies for full orchestra, will be the first novelty, after which Auber's new opera will be brought out. Roger, the tenor, has determined to leave the Salle Favart for Italy, at the close of his present engagement. Berlioz has returned to Paris, which he will leave soon for London, to assume his functions as conductor of the Drury-Lane orchestra. M. Berlioz will retain his position as musical critic of the *Journal des Débats*.

Italy.—Donizetti's "Linda" has been given three times at the Scala, with Miss Hayes, whose voice was found too weak for such a large arena. Mdlle Geiger, a native of Vienna, only eleven years of age, is writing an opera, for one of the principal theatres in Italy.

Signor Rovere, the basso comico, is now at Barcelona, where he will remain until the spring, when he returns to London

Signor Tamburini, who was detained in Paris, owing to the illness of his eldest son, a baritone of great promise, is now on his way to the Russian capital, to take the management of the Italian Opera. Guasco will be the chief tenor, Mdme. Frezzolini the *prima donna*, and Lavia second tenor.

Marini, the *basso profondo*, and Mdlle. Steffanoni, are now singing at the Pergola, in Florence. Musich is the first tenor at the Scala, and Corsi is the chief baritone.

MUSICAL REVIEW.

The Standard Lyric Drama. Parts 2 and 3 Boosey and Co.

This work has reached its third part. Mozart's "Nozze di Figaro" is brought down to nearly the conclusion of the finale of the first act. We must again award praise for the integrity of the vocal score, the excellence of the pianoforte arrangement, and the interest of the explanatory notes. It is clearly and elegantly printed. Mr. Rockstro deserves every credit for his musical editorship; but, whilst we admit the fidelity of the English text, by Mr. Wrey Mould, we should like to see it rendered in more elegant phraseology It would have been, perhaps, preferable to have used Mr. Pocock's words, a close transcript of the Italian version, than to have ventured upon a common-place adherence to Beaumarchais' comedy. In Part 3 there are sixty pages of music, in small quarto, so that, for the half-crown charged, it is surprising what has been achieved. It is quite a novelty in this country, to have followed the example of Germany and France, to supply the public with cheap and complete editions of the great lyric works, and it is to be hoped that this spirited undertaking will meet with the liberal encouragement it deserves. We should mention that each opera is to be accompanied by a preface, libretto, biography, index, &c., to be issued with the last part.

Jenny Lind's Album. Jullien and Co.

Jullien is first in the field with an Annual. His Album is a most elegant volume, the decorative portion of which would grace the most *recherché* drawing-room. The title-page is printed on a transparent blue ground, studded with stars, with a gold border. A critical and biographical memoir of the Swedish Nightingale follows. Then come seven of Mdlle Lind's Swedish melodies, composed by Ahlstrom and Landblad, with the original Swedish words, and English translations, by J. W. Mould, Desmond Ryan, and G Linley Her three airs from Donizetti's "Figlia del Reggimento," and the celebrated "Quando lascia la Normandia," from Meyerbeer's "Roberto il Diavolo," with Italian and English words, complete the vocal gleanings. The volume is finished with two Fantasias for the Pianoforte, on the themes of the Swedish melodies, composed by Kuhe; Kœnig's Jenny Lind Waltz, and Jullien's Swedish Nightingale Waltz, and La Figlia del Reggimento Polka. Each Swedish melody is illustrated; and the frontispiece contains a coloured Lithograph of Jenny Lind's portrait, on a blue ground, in a gold frame. This Album will be a very beautiful *cadeau*.

Handel's Dettingen Te Deum.—Handel's Judas Maccabæus. J. A Novello.

Wood's Edition of the Songs of Scotland. Wood and Co., Edinburgh J. A. Novello, London.

Caldwell's Musical Journal. Caldwell, Brothers, Edinburgh; W. Orr and Co., London.

The Musical Treasury. G. H. Davidson.

The Musical Bouquet. G. J. O. Allman.

The plan and purport of the above musical serials have been before explained in our columns. Mr. J. A. Novello having completed his admirable editions of Handel's "Messiah," and Haydn's "Creation," has now commenced, in monthly parts, at sixpence each part, the celebrated "Te Deum," which will be finished in five numbers, and the Oratorio, "Judas Maccabæus," in twelve numbers Mr. J. A. Novello has done wisely to publish two of Handel's works simultaneously. The edition of the "Scottish Melodies" is to occupy twenty numbers, at sixpence each. The notices appended to each song, by Mr. Graham, are highly interesting, and the work will no doubt be popular. The pianoforte accompaniments are by Finlay, Dun, T. M. Mudie, J. T. Surenne, and H. E. Dibdin, some of which, especially those by Mr. Mudie, one of our best musicians, are very clever and beautiful. Caldwell's Third Part contains a glee, two songs, and a set of quadrilles, for ninepence, thus placing it within the reach of every class of amateurs. The "Musical Treasury" has reached its eighty-third Part, and the "Musical Bouquet" its thirty-eighth Part; both bear evidence of the Lind Mania.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

RETURN OF THE COURT TO WINDSOR.

Her Majesty, Prince Albert, their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, Princes Albert and Alfred, and their Royal Highnesses the Princess Royal and Princess Helena, with the Dowager Lady Lyttelton, the Ladies of the Bedchamber, the Equerries in Waiting, and attendants, left Osborne House on Tuesday, and embarked at half-past two o'clock in the *Fairy* yacht, from Meade jetty. The yacht arrived in the harbour at three o'clock, and the *Victory*, *Howe*, and other ships, manned yards and cheered as her Majesty passed them. Royal salutes were fired from the platform battery, and from the *Victory* and *Excellent*. The *Fairy* got up the Clarence-yard creek, as high as the tide would admit; and her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the Royal children and suite, then entered the Royal barge, which was steered to the jetty by Captain Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence.

Her Majesty and the Prince were received by Admiral Sir Charles Ogle, Major-General Lord Frederick Fitzclarence, Rear-Admiral Shireff, the captains and commanders of the *Howe*, *Excellent*, *Victory*, *Amphion*, and other vessels in the port, Captain-Superintendent Sir Edward Parry and the officers of the Clarence-yard, the commanding officers of the regiments in garrison, and a guard of honour furnished by the 60th Rifles. Her Majesty, the Prince and suite, immediately proceeded to the carriages which were in attendance, and left by a special train at a quarter after three o'clock. The *Fairy* yacht was navigated from Osborne by Commander Crispin, under the directions of his captain, Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence.

The train reached Farnborough about half-past four, when the Court alighted, and left in four carriages-and-four for Windsor, under an escort of cavalry.

The Royal party reached the Long Walk, Windsor, at a quarter past six. The cheering of the people as the Royal cavalcade passed through the gates was most hearty and universal. Her Majesty and the whole of the Royal Family alighted in the great quadrangle of the Castle in perfect health, Lord Byron and General Bowater being in waiting to receive them.

Windsor, Thursday.—The unfavourable state of the weather this morning prevented her Majesty or the Royal Family leaving the Castle. Prince Albert, attended by Mr. Anson, Colonel Phipps, and Major-General Bowles, left the Castle early this morning for town. The Prince visited the Queen Dowager at Marlborough House, and afterwards went to Somerset House to attend a meeting at the office of the Duchy of Cornwall. His Royal Highness returned to Windsor about two o'clock

The Queen at Ardverekie. While Prince Albert was present on his visit to Inverness the Queen planted two trees at Ardverekie—a larch and a Scotch fir—one for her Majesty and another for the Prince Consort, in commemoration of their happy sojourn by the side of Loch-Laggan. When her Majesty visited Cluny Castle, shortly before her departure, the worthy chief made his little son, Gordon Macpherson, present the Prince of Wales with a ring, containing a miniature of Prince Charles Edward. Some days afterwards the Duchess of Norfolk received her Majesty's commands to send from the Prince of Wales, for his playfellow, a magnificent breast-pin, and a carbuncle set in diamonds. This exchange of presents between the young Prince and the young chief may form a pleasing subject of recognition and remembrance in after life.

The Duke of Wellington The Duke of Wellington is expected to return to Apsley House the week after next, from Walmer Castle. The Earl and Countess of Wilton arrived in Grosvenor-square on Tuesday, from a visit to the noble and gallant Duke. The Marquis of Douro left town on Wednesday for Walmer Castle.

Lord Minto. Lord Minto arrived on the 26th ult., at Caluso, a beautiful villa about ten leagues from Turin, the present residence of the British Minister to the Court of Sardinia. His Lordship will, it is believed, remain there some time before he proceeds to Rome.

New Peers.—The Irish papers assert that Sir C. Coote, Bart., is immediately to be raised to the British Peerage, together with the Right Hon. Lord Chief Justice Doherty, and the Right Hon. Sir John Cam Hobhouse, Bart. Mountrath, it is said, is to give name to the first-mentioned of the three new Peers.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The Metropolitan Movement for Sanatory Reform.—On Monday night a meeting of delegates from the Metropolitan Anti-Mural Burial Society, the Westminster Sanatory Society, the Health of Towns Society, and other societies established to promote the public health, was held in the board-room of the Poor Man's Guardian Society, Leicester-square—Mr. G. A. Walker, surgeon, in the chair for the purpose of adopting measures to make a public demonstration, with the view of pressing upon Government the paramount necessity of adopting immediate steps to abolish burials in cities and towns, and to afford the people better sewerage, a more improved ventilation, and a more abundant supply of water. Messrs. George, Rogers, Davies, Dr. Barnett, and other gentlemen addressed the meeting, it was unanimously resolved to call a public meeting early next month for the above purpose.

Taking the Veil at the Convent of Mercy.—The ceremony of taking the veil was performed on Wednesday, in the Roman Catholic Church attached to the Convent of Mercy, Parker's-row, Bermondsey. The novice is Miss Fox, a niece of Dr. Fox, of New Broad-street, City. As the convent bell was tolling the hour of twelve, several distinguished members of the Catholic clergy entered the sanctuary Upon a given signal the choir struck up "*O Gloriosa Virginum*," when the sisters advanced two by two, preceded by a cross-bearer, next the postulants, after them the novice, in her secular dress. After the usual preliminaries, a very impressive sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Wiseman, at the close of which Miss Fox was conducted to the grate, where, kneeling, she was interrogated in the usual form. She then retired, and on her return wore the habit (without a cincture) the gauze veil, &c. Dr. Wiseman having made the sign of the cross over Miss Fox, said, "May the Lord put on thee the new man," &c. The assistant having taken the veil from Miss Fox, Dr. Wiseman holding it over her head placed it over her. Finally, Miss Fox was sprinkled with holy water, and, after another hymn, the procession retired in the same order it entered.

Births and Deaths in the Metropolis.—The number of births during the week ending Oct. 2, was 1454, of which 721 were males, and 733 were females. This number exceeds that of the preceding week by 194. The number of deaths was 1143, of which 589 were males, and 554 females. This number exceeds the weekly average of the last five autumns (1046) by 97, and is less than the number of births by 454.

Fatal Explosion of Fireworks.—On Monday evening, Mr. W. Payne, and a Jury, assembled at Guy's Hospital, for the purpose of inquiring into the deaths of Robert Mordey, aged 14, and Edward Vincent, aged 12, who died from the effects of injuries received at an explosion of fireworks in Little Surrey-street, Blackfriars-road, last week.—Mrs Amelia Howard said that she rented the house numbered 64, Little Surrey-street, Blackfriars-road. For about two months, one of the sufferers (George Mordey) had occupied the back room on the ground floor. When he took possession of it, he said he wanted the apartment for a cabinet-maker's workshop. She had, however, lately found out that he was making fireworks, and had repeatedly heard smart explosions in the yard. On the evening of Friday (last week), about half-past five o'clock, while she was sitting in her room at work, she was suddenly alarmed by hearing a loud noise, like the discharge of guns, proceeding from Mr. Mordey's room. Feeling convinced that an explosion had taken place, she immediately jumped out of the window, and ran away from the premises. Shortly afterwards, she saw the deceased Mordey come out of the door, with his clothes all on fire, and presently afterwards the deceased's brother ran out, terribly burned over the arms and body. The fire was extinguished on the deceased Mordey by some of the neighbours. Witness did not see the other deceased leave the premises.—After other evidence of a corroborative nature had been heard, W. Mordey, of 30, Joiner-street, said that his son, George Mordey, had followed the firework business for several years. He was at present very bad, and lying in the hospital. He told witness on Friday night that no one was to blame but himself; that he was drying something on the stove, when it exploded, and shot across the room, and fired the composition lying on the tables Mr. George Roper, house surgeon, proved that both deceased were very extensively burned, from the effects of which they died—Mordey at six o'clock on Saturday morning, and Vincent at four o'clock that morning (Monday). They never rallied in the least. The Jury returned a verdict of "Manslaughter against George Mordey."

THE SUEZ CANAL.

The subject of the Suez Canal, always historically interesting and commercially important in itself, has been latterly brought under the special notice of the public by repeated statements in the daily papers. A German pamphlet by Mr. C. J. Wurm, of Hamburg (affirmed to be under the sanction of Prince Metternich,) founded on an article in the *New Foreign Quarterly Review*, was published five years ago, and gave the first intimation of the just-concluded Survey of the Austrian Engineers—ample reports of which have appeared almost weekly in the *Times* and *Chronicle*. Those engineers have reported the project to be costly, but perfectly practicable. Dutch and Belgian Surveys are, it is said, to follow the Austrian; and it has been stated that an English Engineering Survey is to take place in January. Under these circumstances, the following statement of the Project of the French Engineers, under Napoleon, to cut a Canal across the Isthmus, cannot fail to be interesting to our readers:—

THE FRENCH ENGINEERING SURVEY.

It was on the 4th of Nivose, year 7 (February, 1799), that Napoleon, then General of the French Republic, accompanied by Generals Berthier and Caffarelli, and the *Savans*, Monge and Bertholet, proceeded from Cairo to Suez, with a view of discovering the vestiges of the ancient canal of Sesostris, and of ascertaining, by the most accurate calculations, the expense and the period of time that would be required for the restoration of the great work. He was the first to observe the undoubted traces of the Canal, which he followed from the northern point of the Gulf of Suez, for several leagues, on horseback, and found that they are lost in the dry basin of the Bitter Lakes. He urged the work forward with his usual ardent determination; and a commission of engineers, comprising some of the greatest which France has produced, were forthwith instructed to make a survey, and accelerate operations. The commission consisted of Napoleon himself, General Jacotin, Ingenieur-en-Chef of the French Board of Works, Le Pere, Fevre, Devilliers, Duchenoy, Chabrol, and St. Genis.

These engineers collected the records of its ancient existence and modern vestiges, and shortly ascertained its course. They entered into elaborate details as to the levels of the two seas; made a chain survey, which is extant (and appears to-day in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS) of the line to the north, which they propose, and laid down a plan for restoring the Western Branch

Neither English writers on the subject nor modern engineers have ever given the slightest intimation of their cognisance of this fact—*that a survey by unmatched engineers, with levels, plans, and sections, of the Canal's route in as regular a form as any railway plan of Cubitt, Stephenson, or other engineers, now before Parliament.* Indeed, their allusions to the advantage or necessity of obtaining fresh surveys demonstrate their ignorance of it. We believe it to be for the first time brought under the notice of the English public. *Two of the plans and sections first appear, in a connected state, in the annexed Illustration.*—(See Plan of Canal, Fig. 1.; and Section, Fig. 2.)

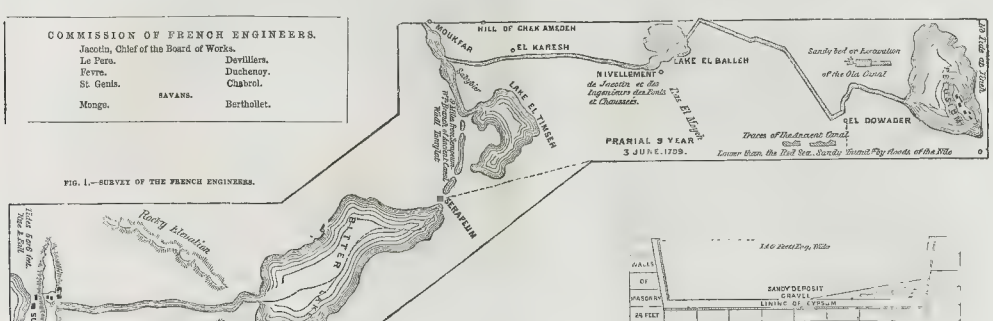


FIG. 1.—SURVEY OF THE FRENCH ENGINEERS.

FIG. 2.—SECTION OF THE ANCIENT CANAL.

n a direct line due north through the trough of the valley described, for 13½ English miles. The walls of the Canal are of solid masonry, from 6 feet to 18 feet deep; and the space between them is, as Strabo testifies, as nearly as can be, 100 feet. But the bed of the Canal has been raised by sand and earth, washed into it by the torrents; and a new and higher bed has been curiously consolidated by natural means, from the effects of calcareous filtrations. The French engineers dug through the fictitious bed, and found the real bed 4 feet or 5 feet beneath it. They then detected the artificial composition employed by the ancient engineers for retaining the waters of the Canal, which was found to consist of moist saline sand, earthy clay, and gypsum. (See Fig. 2.)

The appearance of the Bitter Lake is a series of depressions extending about twenty-seven miles in a northerly direction, with a depth of from twenty to fifty-four feet below high-water mark at Suez, and with a width of from five to seven miles. Deposits of water, its bottom consists a few shallow salt-pools; its sides, at the Red Sea high water mark, exhibit marine *debris*. The lake El Timsah occurs nearly in the centre of the chain of hollows above-mentioned, and forms the western elbow of the series.

The lake El Timsah is lower than the Red Sea, and is covered by the waters of the Nile during inundations.

The interval (El Kareh) between the Bitter Lakes and Lake El Timsah consists of sandy soil, and is at its greatest elevation not more than nineteen inches and a half above the level of the Red Sea.

The distance between this lake and the low marshy swamps of El Kareh, is, at the utmost, not more than 1000 feet, and the land is not more than three feet three inches higher than the Red Sea. The soil of this interval consists of sand resting here and there on compact gravel.

From Lake El Timsah, passing behind the hill of Chek Amadeh, where vestiges of the northerly canal of the Pharoahs appear, the ground is everywhere on a level with the Red Sea as far as El Kareh.

We follow the traces of the same canal from El Kareh to Das El Cassah, and thence, in a slanting direction, to Bir El Dowader, in a northerly line from sea to sea. Here the ground is all sandy, and *much lower* than the Red Sea.

A little to the north of El Dowader, the vestiges of the Canal reappear, exhibiting a prolonged line of excavation to the north of the Bitter Lakes, and intubated, during the floods of the Nile, by the waters of Lake Menzaleh.

Portions of the old great wall of Sesostris, which guarded the eastern frontiers of Egypt, and protected the Canal from the sands of the Desert, also reappear in this latter division of the line.

From the excavation to the entrance of Timsh, passing between Faramah and the ruins of Pelusium, the land is twenty-nine feet six inches lower than the Red Sea.

It will be obvious, from the topographical description (as the French engineers state in their report and exhibit in their survey), that very little cutting of ground will be requisite to put the above series of lagoons and declining sandy flats which intervene as far as the Mediterranean, in communication with the waters of the two seas. There is no natural barrier, whatever, interposed.

The line which we have followed in this topographical survey of the Isthmus, is the line followed by Jacotin and the French engineers of 1799, as laid down in the above Illustration; and that is the line which must be followed in opening the proposed communication between the Red Sea and the Mediterranean.

The French line, resulting from Jacotin's survey, passes through the bed of the Bitter Lakes, the Lake El Timseh, thence to the marshy grounds of El Kareh (nearly on a level with the Red Sea), thence to Das El Cassah, afterwards to El Dowader; thence the line follows the traces of the old Canal, and rulins of the wall of defence of Sesostris, in a direct line, the ground being sandy, and lower than the Red Sea; hence to the occasionally flooded strip of land, by Lake Menzaleh, where the excavation of the ancient Canal re-appears in a sandy valley; thence to the entrance of Timeh, passing between Faramah and Pelusium, where the land (having gradually declined, unobstructedly, the whole way from El Kareh) is 29 ft. 6 in. lower than the Red Sea.

The length of this line is 86 miles (being prolonged indirectly to save expense). The French engineers propose the erection of a breakwater at Timeh, and estimate the whole cost (even including the western branch) at no more than £600,000.

Linant, an engineer who surveyed the Isthmus in 1841—2, confirms the report and survey of Jacotin and the French engineers of 1799; and recommends the same line, both on account of its practicability and economy.

His survey is officially published in a Parliamentary Report, entitled "Commercial Tariffs," &c., Part 1., presented to both Houses of Parliament by command of her Majesty, the 14th July, 1843.

The following is a summary of the Canal's general advantages, from the pamphlet of Mr. Edward Clarkson, reprinted from an article on "Steam Navigation to India," in the "Foreign Quarterly Review," 1837, * and which refers to former papers on the same subject, by the same writer, in the "Monthly Magazine" and "Asiatic Journal" of 1835

"The distance from the Mediterranean to the Red Sea by the Suez Navigable Canal, would be from 80 to 90 miles. The time consumed by a steam-boat in this transit might be averaged at five hours. What is the time now consumed in the transit through Egypt by the voyager from England to Bombay? and what is the nature of the transit? Passengers, packages, and letters, after being landed at Alexandria, are now conveyed by the Mahmoudie Canal 40 miles to Atfe, on the Nile. This transit consumes twelve hours, and is performed by a track-boat, attended by numerous inconveniences. The passengers, goods, and letters, are landed at Atfeh; they are there re-shipped, and carried by steam-boat from Atfeh up the Nile to Boulac, a distance of 120 miles. This water transit consumes 18 hours. At Boulac, which is the port of Cairo, the passengers, goods, and letters, are again unshipped, and have a land transit of two miles before they arrive at Cairo. At that capital, a stoppage of 12 hours, which is considered indispensable to the travellers, occurs. A fourth transit then takes place to Suez from Cairo, across the Desert. This is performed by vans, with two and four horses, dromedary-chairs (two dromedays carrying a species of litter between them for ladies and children), and is often attended, owing to the scarcity of good horses, with great inconveniences. The distance of this land transit is 84 miles, and consumes 35 hours. The whole distance by the present line is thus 246 miles! By the proposed line it is 80! The transit by the present line consumes *four days!* The transit by the proposed line would not consume more than *four hours!*

"Instead of a land, and very fatiguing Desert transit, with all the obstructions and inconveniences of track-boats, native steamers, donkey-chairs, and vans, shipping and unshipping, unloading and reloading, there will be *land transit* and the whole passage may be made by sea from London to Bombay without change. Instead of four days being consumed in the Egyptian transit, five hours will only be requisite. Moreover, the £8 10s. expense caused by the present transit in Egypt, and charged to each person, will, in future, be saved by the passenger."

* "The Suez Navigable Canal," by E. Clarkson, Esq. Matchard, Hookham, Fisher, and Co., and other publishers, 1837.

LITERATURE.

THE ARCHÆOLOGICAL JOURNAL. No. XV. Published by the ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

This is, unquestionably, one of the most attractive numbers yet issued by the Institute. It is not a collection of abstracts of dry-as-dust documents, interesting only to some fifty or hundred persons, whose eccentric tastes are not worth consulting; but the Journal before us, is, indeed, rich in what it professes to be, "Contributions to the Arts and Manners of the Early and Middle Ages." The first paper is the conclusion of Mr. Hawkins's illustrated account of the coins and treasure found in Cuerdale; the author, regarding them, under strong evidence, as of colonial origin, and affording an interesting illustration of the commerce of the north during a period of which, perhaps, the commencement of the tenth century was the most active epoch. Other Archæologists are, however, of opinion, that the ornaments were of northern manufacture. By far the greater number of them have been formed by the hammer only, and ornamented by means of punches of very simple form, the patterns having been produced by repetitions of the same punch, or by combinations of two or more; so that the mode of construction is highly curious, as evidence of the state of art. The final has brought a communication from Mr. Pettigrew, of Copenhagen, who recommends British antiquaries to carefully ascertain the localities where Cufic coins and silver ornaments have been found in England and Ireland: "by such facts, we should be enabled to give a still clearer and more detailed account of the remarkable trade between the east and the north of Europe, which existed at so early a period, and of the influence which this connection with the Levant had upon the civilisation of the north of Europe."

The next paper is by the Rev. Mr. Hussey, on the site of "Anderids, or Andredescester," a much vexed question among antiquaries, but which the author of the present paper shows, upon unshaken authority, to have been at Pevensey —"the site of the long-lost Romano-British city." Supplementarily, Mr Hussey adduces a well-supported inference—"that no spot can possess any claim, independent of authentic records, to have been a Roman city, unless exhibiting clear evidence of walls, or vestiges of walls, such as the Romans would have erected for its defence."

The beautiful church of Iffley, near Oxford, with its almost matchless examples of rich Norman work, is admirably detailed and illustrated in the next paper, by Mr. J. H. Parker. Among the details engraved are the west doorway, perhaps one of the best specimens of its style; the moulding of the tower arch, is ornamented with some of the signs of the Zodiac, and with birds, winged lions, and a cherub; the two next orders are ornamented with beak-heads, the inner arch with zig-zag "—An important note to this passage is worthy of consideration.—"It was well shown by Professor Willis, in his lecture on Norwich Cathedral, that, whatever its origin may have been, the zig-zag ornament did not come into general use until late in the Norman style. The earlier parts of Norwich are without it, but in the later portions it begins to appear." The other striking illustrations are the impost of the south doorway, enriched with roses and sage square flowers, zig-zag and other patterns; the moulding of the lower arch, and a boss of the church vault, are also rare. By the way, on a recent visit to Iffley, we enquired of a ploughboy, stretched upon an altar-tomb in the churchyard, as to what could induce so many persons to visit Iffley church: "Why," replied the lad, "*there's so much zig-zag about it;*" and no archæologist could have given a sounder reason.

Mr. Albert Way has contributed the next paper—"Illustrations of Medieval Jousts, Tournaments, and Judicial Combats," from a valuable volume of collections now preserved at Melton Constable; presenting an assemblage of popular subjects which composed the hand-book of the English gentleman, in the reign of Henry VI. One of the illustrations shows "how a man schalle be armyd at his ese when he schal fighte on foote;" and another is the military axe, or *hache d'armes*, a very favourite weapon in single combats, during the fifteenth century. Mr. Way's paper is throughout marked by discrimination and the nicest taste.

Among the rarities of the number is a fac-simile of the sign-manual of William the Conqueror, believed to be the only instance known of his attestation of the charter of a subject.

In the New Publications noticed, the reader cannot fail to be highly interested in a "Chronicle of the Mayors and Sheriffs of London, from 1188 to 1274," just reprinted by the Camden Society. It is in Latin, but, we are happy to learn that it has been translated, and will shortly be published. Meanwhile, the Reviewer gives a slight sketch of its contents. It is the most valuable chronicle extant of English affairs, particularly those of the City of London, in the thirteenth century; it was consulted by Stow, and transcribed by Selden and Hargreave; and, although frequently cited for its chronological details, no real use has hitherto been made of the evidences it affords of the internal condition of the metropolis in the 13th century.

With respect to the government of the City, we can only quote the fact, that all the civic officers at the beginning of the thirteenth century were landowners; and, in all probability, elected owing to the influence commanded by their possessions. Before the close of the reign of Edward I., we discern new names among the chief office-bearers of the Corporation: the old Norman families of London gradually disappear from the calendar of Mayors and Sheriffs; men enriched by the increasing commerce of the country were the legitimate successors to their station and influence in civic affairs; and, by the accession of Edward III., the feudal divisions of the metropolis, with the exception, perhaps, of the possessions of the Church, had ceased to exist.

The material aspect of the City must have been wretched in early times. From the close of the 11th century, we read of fires sweeping away its wooden houses and church steeples: one of these great conflagrations, in King Stephen's reign, began at London-bridge, and raged to St. Clement Danes. The streets were unpaved; and, when the wooden steeple of Bow Church fell into Cheap, in the year 1170, the tallest beams sank out of sight into the earth and mud.

A CHART OF ANCIENT ARMOUR, FROM THE ELEVENTH TO THE SIXTEENTH CENTURIES. By JOHN HEWITT. Bell.

A few years since, comparatively with its age, one of our most popular collections of Armour was a heap of anachronisms; we refer to the Tower Gallery. It is now, however, in such order as has been chosen by the author of the Chart before us for the later or existing specimens of Armour. This is an important improvement, since it places the Tower Exhibition above a mere "sight," by instantly furnishing the spectator with a distinct idea of the several war-suits of our ancestors, in the varieties of scale, ring, mail, and plate. Such information illustrates history, by peopling the mind's-eye with the *vera effigies* of its prime movers. It aids, also, the understanding of numberless objects of public curiosity; as the sepulchral monuments of our Cathedrals; the brasses of our country Churches; the illuminations of middle-age lore; and the armour galleries, generally, of our own or of foreign countries.

The Chart exhibits the changes in the fashion of European armour from the time of the Norman Conquest till its final disuse under the Stuarts; three figures being given to each century. Each figure is about 7 inches in height, distinctly and effectively executed in lithotint, so that the characteristic details are distinctly shown. Thus, we commence with a Norman Knight, from the Bayeux tapestry, his helmet with nasal, worn over the capuchin or cowl; the body armour, a hauberk with its pectoral, formed of flat rings of metal sewed on a garment of stout cloth or skin; the legs are protected by bands, probably of leather or cloth round a garment of coloured cloth. The shield is kite-shaped, with a fanciful device on its front; heraldic bearings not being yet in use: the lance of the period had a little streamer attached to it, called the *gonfanon*. Such are the details of the earliest specimen. Thence we pass to the figure of an armed warrior of 1150, and one of the earliest effigies in which armorial bearings are found.

Thus will convey a general notion of the efficiency of the Chart, in chronologically illustrating the changes in armour, in which there appears to have been as much coxcombry as in civil costumes, though the fashions are somewhat disputed through the rough drawings and tapestries of a rude and inartificial age.

Around the figures is a *bordure* of helmets in curious variety. Mr. Hewitt has appended a Descriptive Key, in which he gives an epitome of the history of European Armour, from the 11th to the 17th centuries. The disappearance of armour is thus narrated. In the time of the Commonwealth, "the breast and back plates alone remained, and even they were soon afterwards generally discarded, so that, in the time of Charles II. all that was left of the massive panoply of ancient knighthood was a small gorget of steel, worn by the officers of troops over a buff coat. With the common soldiery, indeed, the breast-plate, back, and pot-helmet, still lingered a little while; but, at length, under William III., the last remnant of armour was thrown aside and all the old suits were called in by Royal order to the Tower."

To the painter, the sculptor, and the costumist, as well as to the classes we have glanced at, Mr. Hewitt's Chart will prove a very interesting instructor or refresher.

THE NAUTICAL GAZETTEER; OR, DICTIONARY OF MARITIME GEOGRAPHY. Part I. HUNT.

This promises to be so important a work, that the reader will, doubtless, thank us for directing his attention to its object—to furnish the Naval Service with a Book of Reference applicable to the localities of the Sea, embracing general accounts of the coasts of the continents and islands of the world, with the roadsteads, harbours, navigable rivers, shoals, bars, rocks, channels, currents, &c.; together with the towns and cities approachable by shipping; also, latitudes, longitudes, soundings, anchorages, and compass variations, with sailing directions to and from principal roads; the whole arranged alphabetically, in grand divisions of the oceanic surface, namely, the North Atlantic, the South Atlantic, the Indian Ocean, the Sea of Pacific, the South Pacific, and the Arctic and Antarctic Seas. Nor will the references in this work be confined wholly to nautical information: the topography of the ocean has its own inhabitants, localities, and diversified population, customs, and institutions, will be introduced. In short, the work will be to those educating for the naval service as necessary as the Geographical Dictionary is common education; and to the voyager what the common gazetteer is to the land traveller.

It will scarcely be credited that "the greatest naval empire in the world" has not produced such a work of reference as "The Nautical Gazetteer" but, the Government support appear to be atoning for their past apathy in the matter by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty taking the present work under their especial sanction. It is also explained that, under their auspices, the contributors to Maritime Geography have, of late years, been very important: these results will prove of the most essential service to the Editors of the work before us, which, we agree with the projectors, was "imperiously required to carry onward the march of improvement, and extend the limits of the useful." The publication will be in Parts—the present extending from A A to Brehat, North Atlantic division.

A NEW UNIVERSAL ETYMOLOGICAL AND PRONOUNCING DICTIONARY. Parts XI. to XXI. J. Gilbert.

With Part XXI., extending to the close of letter I, is completed the first Volume of this very useful and much-needed Dictionary. The abundance of technicalities explained in its columns go far towards fulfilling the promise in the title-page, that the work shall embrace "all the terms used in Art, Science, and Literature." The Dictionary will be completed in two volumes; and will, doubtless, prove acceptable to a very large class of inquirers after knowledge.

THE RAIL, ITS ORIGIN AND PROGRESS.—By PETER PROGRESS THE YOUNGER. Yorke, Clarke, and Co.

This is a popular description of the Railway, its origin, construction; accidents, traffic, expenses; signals, &c. The details are as attractive as could be expected; for the book-making activity of the age has already stripped the subject of novelty, and much must now be left to the taste of the writer, and his skill in simplifying the descriptive matter. Of course, much could not be expected in sixty pages—the extent of this little book; and to this extent the account of the Rail is very creditably executed.

TALES FOR THE YOUNG.—BOOK OF SACRED POETRY.—BOOK OF FABLE AND ALLEGORY. TALES FROM HERODOTUS. Burns.

Four unexceptionable books for young persons, each bearing ample evidence of the great improvement in the production of works of this class, in which it is, happily, no longer the fashion to write down to the capacities of the readers. The illustrations, too, are of the same intellectual character.

RABBIT NETTING IN EPPING FOREST.

RABBIT NETTING.

VAST numbers of Rabbits are *netted*, for the London Markets, in that portion of Epping Forest, known as the Warren, lying near "The Roebuck," at Chingford. Such is the locality of our Artist's spirited Illustration, sketched at this period of the year, and presenting a glimpse of the fine wooded scenery of the district.

The mode of Netting Rabbits, i.e. taking them in nets, is practically as follows:—On the night previous, a line of stakes is driven, usually about 200 yards in length, just facing the rabbit-holes. Next morning, when the Rabbits have left their holes to feed, netting is hung upon the stakes, and men and dogs then drive the Rabbits, who, taking towards the burrows, are caught in the netting, and thus easily captured. In this way, it is not uncommon to net twelve dozen Rabbits as one morning's work.

THE POLICE OFFICES OF LONDON.

BY ANGUS B. REACH.

MARLBOROUGH-STREET.

IF an afternoon's ounce up the sunny side of Regent-street, you turn aside at Argyle-place—thread, as it were, the narrow isthmus of houses which it presents, and which opens into the broad quiet street beyond—furthermore, if keeping to your left, you encounter a group of policemen, the invariable signs and symbols of police majesty being at hand—pass through them towards the doorway left invitingly open—mount the flight of stone stairs which you will see to your left, and push open the door at the top of it: you will find yourself in a room about the size of an ordinary parlour—a lightsome, cheerful apartment—with a long, low writing-desk stretched across it at the upper end, and littered with newspapers, police sheets, and so forth—light rail compartments mapping out the centre of the room into pens or witnesses, prosecutors, attorneys, and prisoners. You will probably furthermore remark easily lounging in the arm-chair placed behind the aforesaid desk, a pleasant, gentlemanly-looking, elderly man, somewhat bald, and with a strong resemblance to Sir James Graham. You are in the Marlborough-street Police-Court, listening to the decision of Mr. Hardwicke.

Marlborough-street is quite a fashionable and *distingué* police-office. You see at a glance that you are amongst quite a different set of witnesses, prosecutors, and even offenders, to those you have remarked haunting the purlieus of Clerkenwell or Worship-street. For Marlborough-street—with its two divisions of police, lettered C and D—presides over fashionable squares and gay West-end streets; regions of coroneted carriages and cold stately town residences, or else of glittering thoroughfares; gaudy shops, brilliant with every graceful luxury, every winning trifle, every fashionable bagatelle; a quartier of dashing men-milliners, and elaborate confectioners, and incomparable *modistes*, and trouser-makers from Berlin, and boot-makers from Paris, and music-sellers, and bouquet-sellers, and print-sellers, and lace-sellers—in fact, the whole commercial world of luxury and taste, good, bad, and indifferent, flashing their brilliant fancy-wares, their rich stuffs, and "ducks of bonnets," and "lores of frocks, and saucy caricatures, and all the hundred thousand and one toys and trifles of elegant gim-crackery, from Dresden china to papier-maché cigar-cases, from diamond necklaces to mosaic shirt-studs, flashing and sparkling, we say, through plate-glass and from gaudy shop-fronts—this shifting, changing kaleidoscope of the necessaries of fashionable life, until one feels as if all the *Passages* of Paris in general, and the Palais Royal in particular, had been emptied of every piece of fashionable nick-nackery they boasted for the delectation of the loitering Londoner, if he dawdles over them without his wife upon his arm, but for his especia horror, and the rapid lightening of his purse, should the lady jerk his coat as she stands entranced before a certain curious semi-transparent article of female costume, or speechless in her admiration of a huge thready web, apparently the production of a mammoth spider, but which the male listener will soon be informed is one of the wonders of the lace-workers of Mechlin.

Distinguished, then, by these features—a rich, fashionable, and elegant part of London—the Marlborough-street police district has, of course, its own peculiar class of offences to deal with. You there hear comparatively seldom of the murderous outrages, the brutal assaults, which some districts teem with. The robber and the burglar of the East-End are softened into the swindler and the pickpocket of the West. Crime takes a more dandified aspect. It assumes glazed boots, and achieves an unexceptionable tie to its cravat. The *habitués* of Marlborough-street comparatively seldom see great hulking animals, with broken noses, and dislocated jaw-bones, and hair still clotted with their blood, prefer charges for assaults, committed in night-cellars, and vagrant lodging-houses, where beds are let out at twopence a night. Instead of these, we shall, probably, have half a dozen easy-going, élanguish, men on town, introduced to the "worthy magistrate," as having been captured while solacing themselves over-night with dice or *rouge et noir* in some police-marked fashionable gaming house. The class of crime which Marlborough-street deals with has frequently a species of smartness, as to speak, slang polish about it. While the City magistrate is investigating a case of mercantile forgery, or clerkly embezzlement, he of Marlborough-street is unravelling the mysteries of a swindling bill transaction; while at Clerkenwell or Worship-street, a half-starved, sodden woman is pulled up for stealing a pound of rancid bacon or a mouldy crust of bread, the flaunting West-End "Lady Thief" rustles in satin at the more fashionable bar. Anon, we have an *exposé* of aristocratic family disputes—the raw materials to cook up into a month's supply of scandal; again, the edifying disclosure of the intellectual midsummer night's dream of some young sprig of nobility, afflicted with that unaccountable mania which develops itself in uncontrollable tendencies to wrench off knockers, and drive cabs upon the foot pavement. The epidemic, however, once so prevalent, is now happily on the decline.

POLICE OFFICE, No. 1, LOWER N.—MARLBOROUGH STREET.

Mr. Hardwicke is, as we have stated, a rather elderly and mild-looking personage. He conducts the business in an easy and conversational, yet by no means undignified, style, and is not above receiving a hint from any of the minor officials who surround him. Mr. Hardwicke was transferred from the Lambeth-street Office to Marlborough-street. He is one of the senior metropolitan magistrates, and we believe that his works upon police subjects had no inconsiderable share in contributing hints for the organisation and embodiment of the metropolitan force. Mr. Hardwicke, *dit on*, is a capital linguist—a qualification of great service in the police judge presiding over a locality so swarming with foreigners, as is the Marlborough-street district, and where applications for assistance from distressed Poles and other expatriated unfortunates are of so frequent occurrence.

PRINTERS' PENSION SOCIETY.—On Tuesday night, a meeting of this Society was held at the London Tavern. Mr. J. C. Bloomfield, in the chair. The Secretary, Mr. Hodgson, stated that, since the last meeting, no less than ten of the pensioners had died during the year. The next election of pensioners would take place in March, and several of the applicants had already been admitted as candidates. The number of pensioners at present on the books of the Society was only 43, the average number being 50. The object of the Society was to afford permanent relief to aged and infirm printers and their widows, by the granting of £12 12s. to the men, and £8 8s. to the widows. The subscriptions and donations were very favourable; and although the capital stock of the Society amounted to £5000, the Committee strongly urged upon the subscribers the necessity for further exertions in aid of the funds of the Society.

PREVENTION OF RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.—The Great Western Railway Company, with a view to the prevention of accidents as far as possible, have directed that a man, to be called the "travelling carriage porter," shall accompany every express train in each direction. The business of this man will be to ride on the seat placed for him on the tenders, and to keep a steady and vigilant look out on both sides and along the top of the trains, so that, in case of any accident to any of the carriages of the train, or of any signal from the guard, or any apparently sufficient cause that may come to his observation, he may at once communicate with the engine man, and, if necessary, stop the train. Further, it will be his business, generally, to have charge of the carriages forming the train, to see that in every respect they are in good condition

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

SWINSHEAD, LINCOLNSHIRE.

Seven miles from the seaport of Boston, in Lincolnshire, lies the rural town of Swinshead, once itself a port, the sea having flowed up to the market-place, where there was a harbour. The name of Swinshead is familiar to every reader of English history, from its having been the resting-place of King John, after he lost the whole of his baggage, and narrowly escaped with his life, when crossing the marshes from Lynn to Sleaford, the castle of which latter place was then in his possession. The King halted at the Abbey, close to the town of Swinshead, which place he left on horseback, but being taken ill, was moved in a litter to Sleaford, and thence to his castle at Newark, where he died on the following day. The King's death is, by Matthew Paris and other historians, ascribed to a fever; but, an author who lived about a century after the event, asserts that the King was poisoned by a monk of Swinshead.

Apart from this traditional interest, Swinshead has other antiquarian and historical associations. Near the town is a circular Danish encampment, sixty yards in diameter, surrounded by a double fosse; all remarkably perfect to the present day. This was, doubtless, a post of importance, when the Danes, or Northmen, carried their ravages through England, in the time of Ethelred I.; and the whole county passed permanently into the Danish hands about A.D. 877. The encampment is shown in our second Illustration; the inner fosse, almost encircled with willows, and the whole work, except in the eye of the antiquary, is scarcely associated with the strategies of war and siege.

Swinshead has a large church, containing some very beautiful examples of decorated and perpendicular Gothic architecture. A portion of the edifice having become dilapidated, and in a dangerous condition, the Master and Fellows of Trinity College, Cambridge, (in whose gift is the living, and who possess, in connexion therewith, a large estate in the neighbourhood,) determined to rebuild the chancel, at a cost of upwards of £1500, in the most substantial manner, according to its ancient proportions, which surpass many of the village churches in the kingdom.

The foundation stone of the chancel was laid in April last, by the Vicar, the Rev. E. L. Gulliband; the architect for the College being Mr. Stephen Lewin, and the builders, Messrs. John Baker, jun., and W. Morriss.

The church, as seen in our first Illustration, has a lofty stone tower, with buttresses and enriched pinnacles at the angles; and a stone tower rising from the centre.

In the old chancel was an enriched monument to Sir John Lockton, who died 1610. He demolished the old Abbey of Swinshead; and, with the materials, built the present structure known as Swinshead Abbey.

SWINSHEAD, LINCOLNSHIRE.

DANISH ENCAMPMENT AT SWINSHEAD.

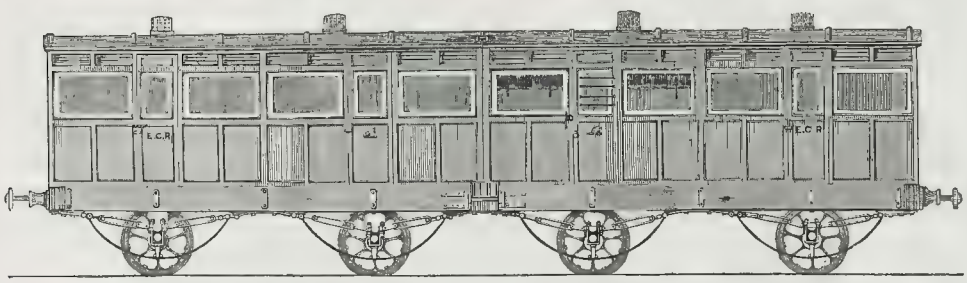
NEW RAILWAY CARRIAGE.

We give a sketch of one of the improved Railway Carriages, just constructed by Messrs. Adams, of Fair Field Works, Bow, for the North Woolwich Branch of the Eastern Counties Railway; and we consider the Directors to have shown judgment in their departure from the common standard to suit an increasing traffic without adding to the length of their trains. These Carriages are forty feet in length, and nine feet in width; the extra width being gained by building the Carriage frames to the width of the ordinary step-boards. The Directors have thus succeeded in accomplishing more on the narrow gauge than has yet been accomplished on the broad gauge, where the carriages are only eight feet six inches in width, by twenty-eight feet in length. The extreme axles are thirty feet apart, and being on eight wheels, these Carriages are obviously safer than those on six wheels or on four. Notwithstanding their length, they will pass a curve of two hundred feet radius by means of the flexibility and arrangement of the springs, which permit the wheels to traverse laterally. The buffer heads are also made to radiate with the springs or curves, so that they press firmly under all circumstances. The Carriages are fitted up in four compartments; one first class with couches all around, and a table in the centre; the other three, second class. They will carry about one hundred and ten passengers.

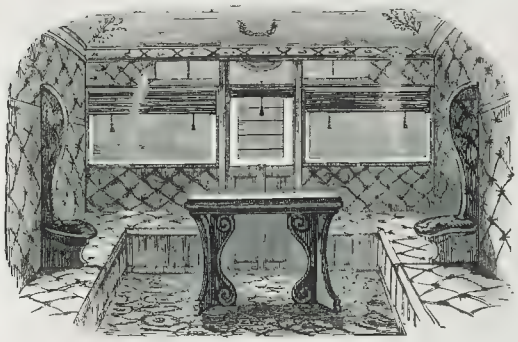
Among the advantages which these improved Carriages present over ordinary Carriages, are—

1. Greater steadiness at high velocities, the great length of the body maintaining its equilibrium independently of the wheels.
2. Diminution of friction, by the easy spring permitting free rolling movement of the wheels, without pressing the flanges against the rails, whether on curves or on nominally straight lines. Also, by diminution of the gross weight of the carriages, as compared with the passengers carried.
3. The proportional diminution of requisite engine-power, equal to fully one-third, as compared with the traction of six-wheeled carriages.
4. Reduction of the length of trains, by increasing the breadth of the carriages.
5. Greater safety; since one wheel breaking out of eight involves far less risk than one out of four or six. The almost impossibility of getting off the rails, on account of the perfect action of the springs, which will keep the wheels always turned to the plane and curves of the rails, whether regular or irregular, instead of confining them to the plane of the carriage.

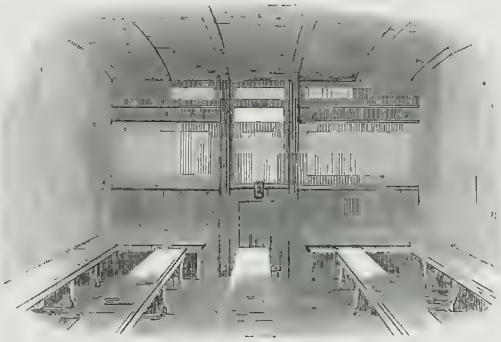
The allowance of a passage-way through the whole of the interior of the train for the guards, would be important, in case of the illness of a passenger, or a fire, or other accident. In second and third-class carriages, the arrangements for passing through would be as in the pit of a theatre—a passenger could move aside, so as not to lose space. In a first-class carriage, a passenger-way, 1 foot 6 inches wide, would be left, and passengers' cabins arranged on each side faci-



SIDE VIEW OF IMPROVED RAILWAY CARRIAGE.

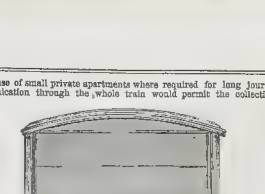


INTERIOR OF COMPARTMENT OF FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGE.



INTERIOR OF COMPARTMENT OF SECOND-CLASS CARRIAGE.

ltiating the use of small private apartments where required for long journeys. The communication through the whole train would permit the collection of



END OF CARRIAGE.

t ekets during the journey. At present, a journey of fifty miles is frequently performed in little more than an hour, with some additional risk from high speed; and, at the end of the journey, a quarter of an hour is wasted in taking tickets.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*A. G. M'G.*"—*The position is doubtless interesting, but a moment's reflection upon the hundreds of similar productions we are in receipt of must show you the necessity of our demanding the Solution to any Problem sent for examination.*

" *C. W. R.*"—*The Solution you ask for, and which a little industry on your part would have enabled you to discover, is as follows:*—1, Q to Q 7th (ch). 2. B to Q Kt 3d (ch). 3. Kt to K 4th. *Mating next move, either at Q B 3d or 5th, play as Black may.*

" *G. G.*," *Bagbean.*—*Assuredly the King may take whether he is in check or not, always provided the man to be captured is not guarded by another.*

" *A Tyro.*"—*We have not space to give you the six best moves of attack and defence in every opening; they would occupy half a page of our Journal. Get the "Chess Player's Handbook."*

" *Newman Noggs.*" *Your views of the question involved in the Enigma 205, is undoubtedly the right one. You may be right, too, theoretically, in your view of the second and more important point, concerning the power of the King to capture a pawn protected only by a "pinned" man; but, practically, in this latter case, you are indisputably wrong—a King never being allowed to take an enemy's piece, under such circumstances, any more than if the guarding piece had his widest scope of action.*

" *Subscriber.*"—*The latest book of Problems published in a small volume containing one hundred positions, by A. Lachtenstein, published by Veit and Co., of Berlin, and entitled, "Der Schachkönig." But, by far the most comprehensive work of this description is Mr. Alexandre's stupendous collection, which contains above two thousand. You latter can be obtained of any Foreign Bookseller.*

" *E. J. H.*" *Deeds call-an-hour's close attention to our Chess notations before attempting the solution of a Problem. At present it is impossible to make out your meaning, since every move is incorrectly described.*

" *J. N.*"—*The best of your Problems shall appear when we can find room for them.*

Solutions by "G. A. H." "T. P." "Y. T." "P. R. S." "Miles." "True Blue." "R. P. M." "W. J." "R. G. W. M." "Styk." "P. R. S." "Sopracuto." "Worcester Nogs." "A Z." "R. G." "E. G. W." "S. A." and "T. W. W." Chelsea, are correct. Those by "T. W." "L. J. M." and "H randa," are wrong.

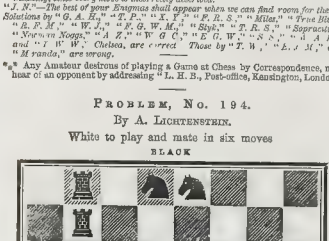
*** Any Amateur desirous of playing a Game at Chess by Correspondence, may hear of an opponent by addressing "L. H. B., Post-office, Kensington, London."

PROBLEM, NO. 194.

By A. LICHTENSTEIN.

White to play and mate in six moves

BLACK



WHITE.

CHESS IN THE METROPOLIS.

THE TWO FOLLOWING SHORT AND SPRIGHTLY EXAMPLES OF THE SCOTCH GAME WERE PLAYED NOT LONG SINCE BETWEEN MR. HARRWITZ AND MR. S——S, OF THE LONDON CHESS CLUB

WHITE (Mr. H.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)	WHITE (Mr. H.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)
1 K P two	K P two	14. Q B to K B 4th	Q B to Q 3d.
2. K Kt to B 3d	Q Kt to B 3d	15. B takes Kt	R takes B
3. Q P two	P takes P	16. Q to K 3d	Q to K B 3d
4. K Kt to Q B 4th	K B to Q B 4th	17. Q takes Q Kt P	Q B to Q sq
5. Q B P one	Q to K B 3d (c)	18. Q B to K Kt 5th	P to Q 4th
6. Castles	P to Q 6th	19. K Kt to K 5th	Q to K 3d
7. Q Kt P two	B to Q Kt 3d	20. Kt to Q 3d	Q to K Kt 3rd (d)
8. P to K 5th	Q to K Kt 3d	21. Q takes Q P (e)	Q B to K 3rd.
9. P to Q Kt 5th	Q to K 2d	22. Q takes B P	Castles R
10. B takes doubled P	K B P two	23. R takes B	R takes Kt
11. R to K sq	Q P two	24. Kt to Q R 3d	Kt to B 3d
12. P takes P in pass-ing	P takes P	25. Q to Q 4th	Q R to Q sq
13. K B to Q B 4th	K B to Q B 4th (b)	26. K R P two (f)	Black resigns.

(a) M'Donnell's favourite defence for the second player, but one which imposes great restraint upon the movements of his forces.

(b) Appearances of his opponent's playing Q B to Q R 3d next move.

(c) Q Kt 3d, in hopes of exchanging Queens, White might have taken the K B with his K Kt with equality.

(d) Compelling the Q to occupy some square where she can be attacked on the discovered check

BETWEEN THE SAME PLAYERS.

WHITE (Mr. H.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)	WHITE (Mr. H.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)
1. K P two	K P two	15. Kt takes P	Q B P one
2. K Kt to B 3rd	Q Kt to B 3d	16. Q B to Q Kt 2d (b)	K B to Q 5th
3. Q P two	P takes P	17. Q Kt to Q sq	P to Q Kt 4th
4. K Kt to Q B 4th	K B to Q B 4th	18. B takes Q Kt P	B takes Kt (c)
5. Q B P one	Q to K B 3d	19. B takes B	Q to K Kt 3d.
6. Castles	Kt to K Kt 4th (d)	20. Q to Q B 4th	Kt to K B 3d
7. Kt takes Kt	Q takes Kt	21. Q R to Q 6th	Q to K 4th
8. Q Kt P two	B to Q Kt 2d	22. Q to K 3d	Q to K 6th
9. Q Kt P two	P takes P (disc. ch)	23. K takes P	Castles
10. K to R sq	Q to Q 5th	24. R to K B 5th	Q to R 3d
11. Q to Q Kt 3d	Q to K B 3d	25. Q to K Kt 3d (ch)	Black resigns.

(a) This is not considered a good move.

(b) The young player should observe the facility with which the opening player is enabled to develop his new through the faulty defence adopted by his opponent.

(c) If he had taken the Bishop with the P, White would have replied with Kt to Q 5th, winning a piece in return, and having an overwhelming attack.

GAME JUST PLAYED AT THE BRIGHTON CHESS CLUB, BETWEEN CAPTAIN KENNEDY AND MR. DELAMAIN.

The former giving his K Kt, and "the move."

(Remove White's K Kt from the board.)

BLACK (Mr. D.)	WHITE (Capt. K.)	BLACK (Mr. D.)	WHITE (Capt. K.)
1. Q P two	K P one	20. K to K sq	K Kt P two
2. K P two	Q P two	21. Q to K Kt 4th	K to B sq
3. P takes P	P takes P	22. K Kt to K B 3d	Q B to K B 4th
4. K to B 3d	K B to Q 3d	23. Q to K B 5th	K to R 2d
5. Q B P two	Q B P one	24. Q takes K Kt P	R takes B (ch)
6. Q Kt to B 3d	Q B to K 3d	(a)	
7. P takes P	P takes P	25. K takes R	R takes R (ch)
8. K B checks	Kt to Q B 3d	26. K Kt takes R	Q takes B
9. Q to K 2d	Castles	27. Q takes K B P (ch	K to R sq
10. Castles	Q Kt to K Kt 5th	28. Q to K Kt 6th	K to R 3d
11. K B takes Kt	P takes B	29. Q takes Q B P (ch)	Q to Q B 8th
12. Q R P one	K R to K sq	30. Q to Q Kt 7th (ch	K to Kt 3d
13. Q to Q 3d	Q B to K B 4th	31. K to K B sq	B to Q 6th (ch)
14. K Kt to K Kt 5th	Q B to K Kt 3d	32. Q Kt to K 2d	Q to Q 8th
15. Q to K R 3d	K R P one	33. K P one	B takes Q Kt (ch)
16. K Kt to K B 3d	Q to K Kt 2d	34. K to Kt 2d	Q takes Kt
17. K Kt to K R 4th	Q B to K R 2d	35. K R P one	B to K B 6th (ch)
18. Q R to Q 3d	Q to K B 3d	36. K takes B	Q to K 5th
19. Q B to K 3d	Q R to K sq		Mate.

(a) The capture of this Pawn costs Black a piece.

(b) We believe that, after taking this Pawn, Black's game was irretrievable.

CONSULTATION GAME.

GAME PLAYED THIS SUMMER, BETWEEN MESSRS. JOHN RHODES AND CADMAN, CONSULTING, AGAINST M. ST. AMANT.

WHITE. (Th. Allies.)	BLACK. (M. St. A.)	WHITE. (The Allies.)	BLACK. (M. St. A.)
1. K P two	K P two	14. Castles (d)	K Kt to B 3d
2. K Kt to B 3d	K B P two	15. R to K sq (eh)	K to B sq
3. Q Kt to B 3d	K B to Q Kt 5th (a)	16. Q B to K 6th	Q Kt to K 3d
4. Q Kt to Q 5th	K B to Q 3d (b)	17. K B to Q 4th (f)	Q P two
5. P takes K P	Q B P one	18. B takes Q Kt	R takes B
6. Q Kt to K B	K B to Q B 2d	19. Kt to K 6th (ch)	B takes Kt
7. Q B P one	K P one	20. K takes B	B to Q sq
8. K Kt to Q 4th	Q to K B 3d (c)	21. Q Kt to K sq	K P one
9. K P one	P takes P	22. Kt to K 3d	R to K Kt sq
10. K takes P	K to K B sq	23. Kt to Q 4th	Q B P one
11. Q to K R 5th (ch)	Q to K B 2d	24. B takes Kt	B takes B
12. Q to K R 4th	K P two	25. Kt takes B	P takes Kt
13. Q Kt to Q B 2d (d)	K Kt to his sq	26. K R to K 8th (ch)	K to Kt 2nd
		27. K R to K 7th	Black resigns

(a) M. St. Amant very properly decries this move, which answers no purpose except to enable his adversaries in the development of their game.

(b) Black's previous error compels him to take up this disadvantageous station with the Bishop.

(c) Kt to B 3d seems much preferable

(d) This retreat, to open the range of the Q B on Black's badly posted Knight, is well conceived

(e) White have now an irresistible game.

(f) Some pretty moves for the finish. White's sacrificing their K Kt at this point, although we think the course actually adopted by them was safer. Let us suppose—

17. K to K 6th (ch) K takes P

(If q to K 2nd, White answers with Kt to Q 5th, and nothing can withstand their attack.)

18 B takes Kt P takes B

(If Q takes B, than Q takes Q, followed by R takes B, and White ought to win.)

19. K takes B Q to K 2nd

and it is easy to see that Black's game is no longer tenable

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 211.—By W. H. C.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
K at his 5th	K at his B 5th	P at K R 3d	Kt at Q R 4th
Q at Q Kt 7th	Q at Q 8th	K B 2d and Q B 3d	P at Q R 4th
R at Q B 6th	R at Q Kt 6th	White to play, and mate in three moves.	

No. 212.—By A. B. SNIFWORTH.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
K at Q sq	K at K B 8th	B at K 7th	P at K 6th
R at K 8th	P at K B 5th & 6th	White playing first, mates in four moves.	

No. 213.—This remarkable two-move position, by HERR LEOW, is from the Berlin *Schachzeitung*, for September.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
K at his Kt sq	K at Q B 4th.	B at Q K. 7th	4th
Q at K B 2d	Q at Q 4th	Kt at K B 7th	Kts at K R 7th,
R at K Kt 5th	R at K R sq	P at K R sq, Q Kt 2d,	and Q sq
R at K 3d	R at Q Kt 7th	and Q R 3d.	P at K B 5th,
B at Q Kt 8th	B at Q R 3d, and		and Q 3d
	White to play, and Mate in two moves.		

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—A very limited supply of English wheat having been received up to our market this week the shew of samples of the grain to-day was extremely small. As the quantity on offer was by no means equal to the wants of the buyers the business transacted was trifling, at prices fully equal to those obtained on Monday last. Sounded were a few country at rate rates. Most of barley was in short supply. The demand was firm, at very full prices. Grinding and distilling qualities came somewhat readily into a steady disposition sold, both old and new, was cleared off, at is per quarter more money, owing to the short quantity now coming forward. The sale for oats was by no means active, yet prices were supported. Beans, peas, Indian corn, meal, and flour sold at previous quotations ARRIVALS: English wheat 5080 quarters, barley 2520, oats 1680, beans 1120, peas 560, barley, 2240 oats, 3360. Foreign: wheat, 7560, barley, 4760, oats, 15,960. Flour, 1720 sacks and 1870 barrels; malt, 780 quarters.

English. Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 50s to 52s; ditto, white, 52s to 56s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 48s to 50s; ditto, white, 50s to 52s; rye, 30s to 32s; grinding barley, 25s to 26s; distilling barley, 28s to 30s; malting ditto, 32s to 34s; Lincolnshire and Yorkshire feed oats, 20s to 21s; Scotch and Irish, 19s to 20s; potato ditto, 21s to 22s; Kent and Essex beans, 36s to 38s; ditto, tick, 34s to 36s; Suffolk and Norfolk ditto, 34s to 36s; Lincoln and Yorkshire ditto, 32s to 34s; Kent and Essex grey peas, 36s to 38s; white, 35s to 37s; maple, 34s to 36s; Suffolk and Norfolk ditto, 32s to 34s; grey peas, 34s to 36s; maple, 32s to 34s; white, 31s to 33s; boilers, 40s to 42s, per quarter. Town-made flour, 45s to 46s per sack. Buckwheat, 26s to 28s, Yorkshire, 30s to 32s, per 280 lbs. *Foreign.* Baltic red wheat, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; barley, —s to —s; oats, —s to —s; beans, —s to —s; peas, —s per quarter. Flour, American, 24s to 26s, Baltic, —s to —s, per barrel.

The Seed Market.—A few samples of new canary seed have been disposed of at from 60s to 66s per quarter. Generally speaking, the seed trade is in a sluggish state, at but little variation in the quotations. Cakes move off steadily, at full prices.

Linseed, English, sowing, 60s to 62s Baltic, crushing, 48s to 50s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 47s to 50s. Hempseed, 36s to 38s per quarter. Canary, 58s to 60s. Rapeseed, 40s to 42s. Brown Mustard-seed, 8s to 9s; white ditto, 7s to 7s6d. Tares, 7s 6d to 7s 9d per bushel. English Rapeseed, £20 to £25, per last of 10 quarters. Linseed cakes, English, £13 5s to £15 10s; ditto, foreign, £9 5s to £10 5s per 1000. Rapeseed cakes, £6 0s to £6 10s per ton. Coriander, 6s to 6s6d, per quarter. English Clover-seed, red, —s to —s; ditto, white, —s to —s; ditto, —s to —s; extra, up to —s. Foreign, red, —s to —s; ditto, white, —s to —s; extra, —s per cwt.

Hops.—The prices of wheaten bread, in the metropolis, are from 7½d to 8d; of household ditto, 6d to 7d per 4lb loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 50s 9d; barley, 32s 0d; oats, 23s 0d; rye, 33s 3d; beans, 40s 7d; peas, 41s 2d.

The Sun World Average.—Wheat, 54s 6d; barley, 33s 10d; oats, 24s 3d; rye, 33s 9d; beans, 40s 11d; peas, 42s 6d.

Tea.—Fresh kinds of tea—the supply of which on offer is extensive—we have to report a very dull inquiry, at barely stationary prices. Common sound Congous is quoted at 8½d, and good common Twankay, 9½d to 10d. per lb.

Sugar.—On the whole, this market is steady, at fully the late decline in the quotations. Brown lumps are selling at 44s to 44s 6d; and grocery ditto, at 45s to 45s per cwt.

Coffee.—The business doing is comparatively small, but prices remain without particular alteration.

Rice.—Most kinds are in sluggish request, on somewhat easier terms.

Fruit.—Valencia Raisins are dull, at 46s per cwt. In fruit, generally, a moderate business is going.

Provisions.—The supplies of Irish butter being larger, and the dealers mostly well in stock, the demand is somewhat heavy, at 74s to 76s per cwt. The Hamburghs are selling at 68s to 69s; and inferior and samples, 78s to 84s per cwt. Irish butter is 2s per cwt. lower, with a heavy inquiry. Friesland, Limburgh, and Kelder, 72s to 76s; Cork, 70s to 82s; Limerick and Waterford, 68s to 80s; and Sligo and Tralee, 67s to 68s per cwt. On board, nothing is doing. English butter moves off slowly, at from 80s to 84s per cwt. Bacon, 52s to 56s; Waterford, 48s to 54s, middling ditto, 42s to 46s; fine Hams, 54s to 58s per cwt.; and fresh, 10s to 12s per dozen. Lard, Irish, steady, and 44s to 46s per cwt. Irish Pork, 60s to 62s. Limerick and Waterford, 68s to 69

2nd West India Regiment: Ensign H. Thwaytes to be Lieutenant, vice Dagg; W. T. J. Simmons to be Ensign, vice Thwaytes.
3rd West India Regiment: R. W. Harley to be Ensign, vice Martin.
Royal Newfoundland Companies: Ensign C. H. Martin to be Ensign, vice Oliphant.
Royal Canadian Rifle Regiment: Capt. W. T. Colman to be Captain, vice Black.
Staff: Lieut. R. A. Dagg to be Aid_camp to the Brevet Major, vice Dagg.
BREVET.—To be Majors in the Army: Capt. G. Hichler, Capt. W. F. Neale, to be Majors in the Army in the East Indies: Capt. G. Hall, Captain, 3d Regt.
HOSPITAL-STAFF: J. Waller to be Assistant-Surgeon to the Forces.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.
G. J. GALBRAITH, Bartholomew-close, print_r; T. CHRISTIAN, Park-r_w, merchant. J. MILSTEAD, High-street, Bloomsbury, builder. J. FEATHERSTONHAUGH, W. PUTTERILL, Martin's Stamford, Northamptonshire, tallow-chandler. J. ——, of —— son, Liverpool, flour dealer. H. HEYWOOD, Manchester, auctioneer. G. BAKER, Newport, Monmouth, grocer. J. RIPON, Bristol, baker. A. Whall, of St. Thomas the Apostle, Cornwall, banker.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.
A. GIBB, Glasgow, insurance-broker. W. ARTHUR, & SON, and W. STEWART, Glasgow, merchants. J. WHITLOCK, Thurlestone, ear_enger, coal-dealer. MACKENZIE, Beauly, merchant. W. BROCKIE, Gas-halls, printer. M. RITCHIE, Glasgow, merchant. WATSON, M'NIGHT and CO., Glasgow, merchants. A. FERGUSON and CO., Glasgow, cotton-brokers. M'INTOSH, SCOULLER, and DONALDSON, Glasgow, warehousemen.

BIRTHS.
At Lyndhurst, Hampshire, the Lady Margaret Lushington, of a son.—At Brighton, the lady of Robert Glutterbuck, Esq., of a daughter.—At East Sheen, Surrey, Lady Eardley Wilmot, of a son.—At Cromer, the wife of Anthony Hamond, Esq., of a son.—In Portman-square, the Hon. Mrs. Sanderson, of a son.—At Nassick, Bombay, Lady Ford, of a daughter.—At Shilton Kings, near Cheltenham, the lady of Charles Fitz tevald Esq., of a son.—On the 4th instant, the lady of Dr. Baddeley, of Guy Hastings, Cheltenham, of twin daughters

MARRIAGES
Tuesday, 28th September, at Wrotham, by the Rev. James Proctor, A.M., the Rev. Charles Turner, A.M., of Norwich, to Gertrude Mary Abbott, eldest daughter of E. Abbott, Esq.—At Thorpe House, Wrotham, Norfolk——At Whitbourne Rawleigh, Exmouth, Herbert Watson, Esq., second daughter of the late Admiral Sir Thomas Ussher, K.C.B.—At Hampton, the Rev. Charles J. Botham, B.A., to Charlotte, second daughter of the Rev. Charles Goddard D.D.—At Brighton, S. Bush Toller, Esq., to Mary Anne, second daughter of the late Colonel Shubrick, Esq.—At Streatham, John, eldest son of John Humphery, Esq., M.P., to Emma, fourth daughter of William Cubitt, Esq., M.P.

DEATHS
At Darmstadt, in the 77th year of his age, Sir Lewis Moeller, K.G.H.——At Stratton-on-the-Fosse, Somerset, Rosamond Sophia, the eldest daughter of Sir John and Lady Cave, Bart.—At No. 4, Upper George-street Bryanston-square, Charles T. O'Gorman, Esq., late Inspector-General of Military Hospitals.——At Kensington-gore, Kensington, Miss Saloman, aged 74.——At Lansdowne-villas, Notting-hill, H. Read Rowell, Esq., in his 86th year.——At Camden-town, Thomas Hoskyns, Esq., in the 86th year of his age.——At Southampton-row, Russell-square, Richard Rosser, Esq., in his 86th year.——On the 1st inst., Mr. Son, aged Brown, aged 84.——At Hamp, Mr. Son, in his 82nd year.——At Ashtead, Surrey, Essex, John Dowler, Esq., in his 85th year.——At Weston-house, Warwickshire, Sir George Phillips, Bart., in the 82nd year of his age.——At Cheltenham, Mrs. Hall, widow of the late John Phillips, in the 78th year of her age.——On the 4th inst., aged 81, Mr. Deboral, an Hadwen, wife of Mr. J. C. H. Hadwen, of Camberwell.——Suddenly, Hannah Wareing, for Majesty's late agent and Consul-General at Tripoli!——At St. Leonard-on-Sea, the Rev. George Percy, the Rev. Edmund Arthur Ommanney, B.D., Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, in the 78th year of his age. Henry Howard, Esq., Secretary and Professor of Painting to the Royal Academy.——In Hamilton-terrace, Leamington-square, in the 72nd year of his age, the Rev. John Stevens.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL DRURY LANE.—MR. JULLIEN HAS THE HONOUR TO ANNOUNCE THAT THE NEW SWISS QUADRILLE
M. JULLIEN has the honour to announce that his new Quadrille, entitled the SWISS QUADRILLE, will be performed, for the FIRST TIME, on MONDAY, October 11th
The Concert commences at Eight, and terminates before Eleven
Private Boxes may be secured at the Box Office of the Theatre; at Mr. Mitchell's, Old Bond-street; Mr. Sams', St. James' street; Mr. Ollivier's, and Mr. Allcroft's, New Bond-street; and at M. Jullien's Musical Establishment, 214, Regent-street.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—MONDAY, October 11th. First Appearance of M. NIEMECZEK, the Principal Rider from the Champs Elysées, and First Appearance of SIGNOR RINALDO, from the Grand Theatre Warsaw, and MADAME CHANDLER and BROTHER, just returned from the Continent, will also make their First Appearance in their Astonishing Performances. Engagement of Mdlle. VALENTINE, with her Beautiful and Highly trained Leaping Horses. Third Week of the Gorgeous Dramatic Spectacle, THE CATARACT OF THE GANGES, or, The Rajah a Daughter. Followed by Ballad, Pedestrianism, and Gymnastic Wonders, concluding with the Ballet of THE SCOTTISH LOVER, or, Peep at Pearl. Principal Dancers, Herr Deuble and Madlle. Thomas. Acting and Stage Manager, Mr. W. West, from the Theatre Royal Drury Lane. Box-Office open from 11 till 5.

COLOSSEUM.—NOTICE.
The Season of this Magnificent Establishment IS THROWN OPEN
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LOVE'S ENTERTAINMENTS AT BATH.—On MONDAY next, the 11th inst., Mr. LOVE will give an ENTERTAINMENT entitled [illegible] On TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY, the 12th, 13th, and 14th inst. On WEDNESDAY, November 3, at the Literary Institution, CHELTENHAM. On THURSDAY, November 4, at the ASSEMBLY ROOMS, STROUD. On FRIDAY, November 5, at the Beaumont Institution, MILE END. On WEDNESDAY, November 10, at the Literary Institution, GREENWICH. On THURSDAY, November 11, at the Literary Institution, CHESTER. On FRIDAY, November 12, at the Literary Institution, STRATFORD. And shortly afterwards at the Albert Rooms, HALIFAX. Begins at Eight. Tickets, 3s., Gallery, 1s. Books may be had at the doors, price 6d.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION
A LECTURE on the PHYSICAL PROPERTIES of a JET of STEAM, in reference to VENTILATION, &c., with Novel and Interesting Experiments, illustrative of the Subject, at Half-past Three. LECTURE on CHARACTER, with MUSICAL ILLUSTRATIONS by Mr. LANGLEY, at Four o'clock. Dissolving Views of Pantaloni, every Evening, at Eight o'Clock, except Saturdays. CHEMICAL LECTURES on the Metals are now being worked [illegible] OPTICAL EFFECTS include an ENTIRELY NEW [illegible] DIVER, with his Habit and Apparatus, WALKING FOR HIS OWN AMUSEMENT ON THE BOTTOM of the RESERVOIR, with the BOOKS under WATER, &c., &c.—Admission, 1s. Schools, Half-price.

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A BAZAAR for the Sale of Useful and Ornamental Needlework, Toys, Trinkets, and Miscellaneous Articles of every Description, will be held in the NEW LECTURE HALL, at the east of London, Walworth, on THURSDAY and WEDNESDAY the 14th and 15th of OCTOBER, 1847. The proceeds will be appropriated in aid of the expense of erecting the Electric Telegraph, a Model of Rembrandt's Baptistic Arched Bridge, a Model of Prince's Metallic Work, and other objects of interest will be exhibited. A Refreshment Stall will be provided, and an Organ will be played. The Bazaar will be open each day at One o'Clock, and will close on the evening. Admittance, One Shilling each person; Children Half-price; Tickets, Admittance, Four Shillings. Committee Room of LECTURE HALL, on TUESDAY the 5th OCTOBER, on which occasion T. ADAMS, Esq., will LECTURE on Music.

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PUBLICATIONS, &c.

ART-UNION ANNUAL, 3rd Vol., for 1848.—Engraved expressly for this New Annual will be Published in November next, on fine Paper Cloth gilt, with Device, 21 1is 6d Proofs, Large Paper, Gilt Half Morocco, £3 3s 6d. A Post-Office order for £1 11s. 6d. will secure early impressions of the Plates. Published by [illegible]

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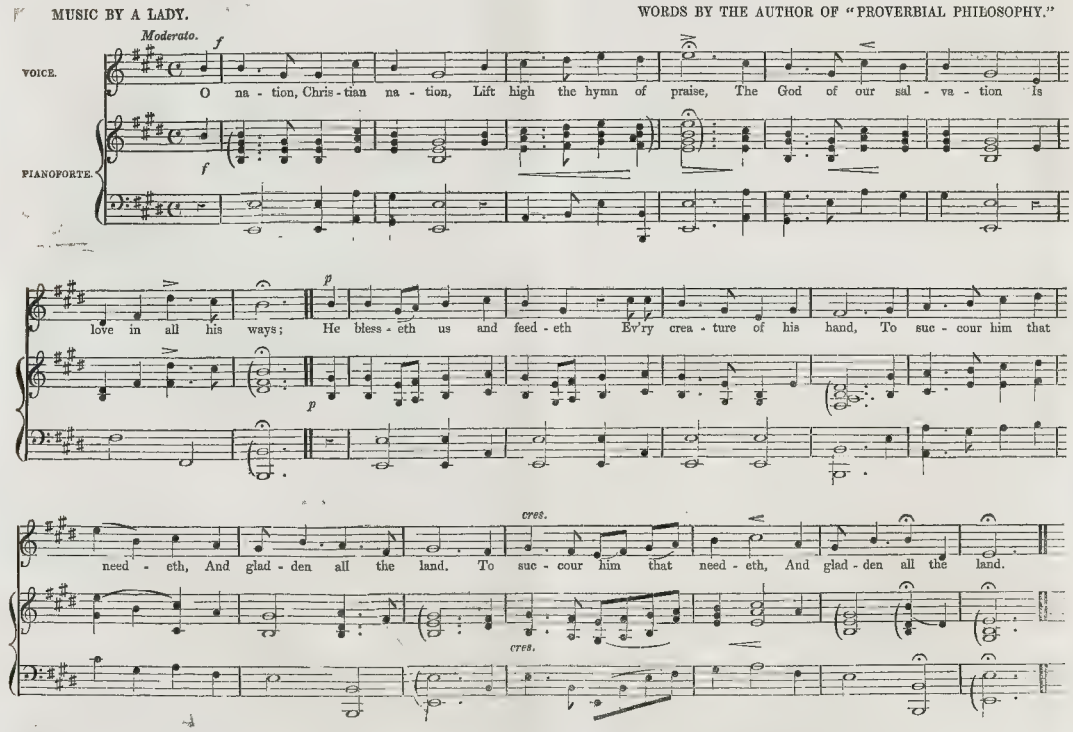
A HYMN FOR THE HARVEST of 1847.

(COMPOSED FOR THE THANKSGIVING-DAY.)

MUSIC BY A LADY. WORDS BY THE AUTHOR OF "PROVERBIAL PHILOSOPHY."


Moderato.
VOICE.
PIANOFORTE.
O na - tion, Chris - tian na - tion, Lift high the hymn of praise, The God of our sal - va - tion Is
love in all his ways; He bless - eth us and feed - eth Ev'ry crea - ture of his hand, To suc - cour him that
need - eth, And glad - den all the land. To suc - cour him that need - eth, And glad - den all the land.
cres.

II.

Rejoice, ye happy people!
And peal the changing chime,
From every belfried steeple
In symphony sublime;
Let cottage and let palace
Be thankful and rejoice;
And woods, and hills, and valleys
Re-echo the glad voice.

III

From glen, and plain, and city,
Let gracious incense rise,
The Lord of Life in pity
Hath heard His creatures' cries;
And where, in fierce oppressing,
Stalk'd fever, fear, and dearth,
He pours a triple blessing
To fill and fatten earth!

IV.

Gaze round in deep emotion,
The rich and ripened grain
Is like a golden ocean
Becalmed upon the plain;
And we, who late were weepers,
Lest judgment should destroy,
Now sing, because the reapers
Are come again with joy!

V

O praise the hand that giveth,—
And giveth evermore,—
To every soul that liveth
Abundance flowing o'er!
For every soul he filleth
With manna from above,
And over all distilleth
The unction of his love.

VI.

Then gather, Christians, gather,
To praise with heart and voice
The good Almighty Father,
Who bidden you rejoice.
For He hath turned the sadness
Of his children into mirth;
And we will sing with gladness
The harvest-home of earth!

London: Printed and published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by William Little, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—Saturday, October 9, 1847.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 285.—Vol. XI.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1847. [Sixpence.

PLENTY AND PERIL.

EVERY Church in the Kingdom, will to-morrow hear read a form of Thanksgiving for the late "Abundant Harvest." It is the most natural expression on the part of the State of a feeling that must exist in the breast of every individual. And we may believe that this, as it were the official expression on the part of our rulers of gratitude for what Jeremy Taylor calls a "miracle of the Divine mercy," has been anticipated by every member of the community. As summer deepened into autumn the fields and skies were watched with increasing anxiety; and, when it became pretty certain that the calamity of last year would not be repeated, and that abundance was restored to us, there was not one heart that did not feel a weight, to some extent, removed from it. From the Prime Minister to the day-labourer there was scarcely one man who, for different reasons, did not breathe freer as each week's agricultural report changed hopes into certainties.

And yet, as all human things are qualified and limited, even now there is much peril beneath all the abundance. The Thanksgiving for Plenty is accompanied by an appeal to the charity of the public for those whom this abundance will not reach. The fact is worth consideration. With the materials and means of physical happiness supplied in a profusion that calls for acknowledgment even from our cold, reasoning, rather than feeling, generation, we have yet to learn the mode of applying them. We have the materials, but, tied up by bad systems, old laws, precedents, and practices, we are at a loss when the question is that of distributing them. This creates a necessity for a farther call on the public benevolence, and it is impossible to deny that the union of the two things, the acknowledgment of the return of plenty, and the certainty felt that in the midst of it, thousands are on the verge of famine, creates a seeming anomaly. It says the abundance is not universal, that for whole masses of the people it does not exist. And the contradiction has been strongly urged as a reason why the public should refuse to contribute more to the large sums it raised for the destitution of Ireland—for it is in Ireland destitution continues to prevail.

In the present state of things, when money seems to be disappearing altogether, and the coin of the realm is fast becoming a thing of tradition and memory, and when every paper is filled with embarassment and difficulty, it is not likely that the most forcible appeal would be so successful as formerly; we fear the public needs no discouragement in the matter of giving, and, therefore, we cannot join in the exhortations to a non-observance of the injunctions of the Queen's Letter, or to the faintest enforcement of them. If it is clearly proved that our contributions are still needed, that the abundance though great is not universal, and that in certain localities famine is as inevitable now as last year, after the failure of the harvest, we do not see how we can coldly deny aid and rescue to the sufferers under the desperate state of things. The plenty is not plenty to them; the period of change from one system to another, consequent on the destruction of the potatoe, is not over. The evils and miseries of a century are not so soon remedied. With whole populations in so exceptional and peculiar condition as many districts in the west of Ireland are said to present, we must have patience and forbearance yet awhile. The real Poor Law is in Ireland scarcely a year old; for, before last session, the system was little more than a mockery. It has scarcely begun to operate beneficially; those who have to carry it out are terror-stricken, for, like all measures long resisted, it was passed under the pressure of a crisis that made its first operations most difficult.

The poor of England have had a lien on the property and soil of the country for nearly three centuries; they have been sheltered behind this bulwark against the ravages of utter starvation, and have had some chance of freedom of action. It is quite useless to expect the qualities and energies developed in the course of many ages, by such a system as ours, in a people who have, for the same period, been subjected, by laws framed with the coolest malignity, to every influence that can degrade mankind. In total ignorance and utter poverty, men are as helpless and powerless as a community of children. It is discouraging enough to have to deal with people reduced so far below the possibility of self-effort; but neglecting them, and leaving them to themselves will not raise them. In considering the present state of Ireland, Englishmen are too apt to forget the past; it is there we must look for the seeds of what now exists; far back in the stream of time we threw dark poisons into the waters, and now we wonder that they do not flow clear and healthfully. We forget for how many ages all the social and natural laws of men—that code that is above the written Statute-Book—were violated and perverted, in a long religious conflict, ending in conquest and oppression; the rational course of living side by side in peace, under an equality of civil rights, dates but from yesterday.

We tax the people with ignorance, forgetting that almost within living memory it was a penal offence to instruct them, just as it is a felony at the present hour to teach a Negro to read in the Southern States of America. Recklessness of bloodshed and contempt of the laws have been fostered by military government, and the impossibility of obtaining justice. We live under a better state of things; but the misery of all injustice long continued is, that its effects survive by tradition and memory after it has ceased to operate. It is the same with more physical matters: permanence, security, confidence between the tenants of land and the holders have not existed in Ireland. To squeeze the highest rent

THE AUROCHS PRESENTED TO THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY, BY THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.—SKETCHED AT THE GARDENS BY MR. WEIR.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

possible was the object of the majority of middlemen and the needy among the landlords. What energy or exertion could be expected from a man, when a patch of reed put on his roof or the opening a drain would have brought down a demand for an increase of rent. In no nation in the world will men work exclusively for the benefit of others. The Fellah of Egypt, like the cotter of Ireland, conceals his gain more carefully than he would a crime, certain that the slightest token of possessing it would bring down on him the bastinado, till he gave it up to the Pacha or his agents. English men under such a system would degenerate to the Fellah.

It is a helpless, hopeless population we have to bring over the difficulty, which will not be very soon terminated. They are drifted into wild districts along the west coast of Ireland, in the midst of imperfect cultivation, not among plenty, but the reverse. To bring them within the reach of the abundance vouchsafed to the other parts of the empire, funds will be needed; to raise them forms the necessity for this appeal. If the immense exertions of the past year, are immediately succeeded by total neglect, we might as well have suffered the famine to do its worst months ago. That our charity should be accompanied by more extensive measures for the future, bold and effectual, we admit; that the policy of the Government has not yet taken that vigorous form, we admit also; but as long as the work remains undone, we must deal with palliatives, of which the charity of the public is the readiest to resort to.

THE AUROCHS.

PRESENTED TO THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY BY THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.

THE existence of the Aurochs, Zubr, or European Bison, which once roamed over all the woodland districts of central Europe, and which in our own island was contemporary with the extinct races of Mastodon, Elephant, and Rhinoceros, is now confined to the forest of Bialowicza, in the Government of Grodno. In this last asylum it is carefully protected by the Imperial Government, whose strict enactments alone have saved it from extirpation. To our scientific readers it will be scarcely necessary to advert to the peculiar interest which attaches to this animal. To those who are desirous of information as to its former place in the Fauna of this country, we recommend a perusal of Professor Owen's "History of British Fossil Mammals," pp. 491-497. Its nearest ally in the existing animal kingdom is the American Bison, of which there are two fine adult examples in the collection of the Zoological Society; but from this it differs in several very marked peculiarities

When we consider the wide diffusion of this race of Natural History which originated among Englishmen in the works of Ray, and was fostered by Gilbert White and his successors, we are scarcely too sanguine in believing that this unique gift of his Imperial Majesty will not fail to be appreciated as generally as it deserves. We are informed on good authority, that, with the exception of two instances, which occurred about three hundred years ago, these are the first individuals of this species which have ever lived in captivity; and the experiment which has succeeded so admirably was only attempted by M. Dolmatoff, the Master of the Forests in Grodno, in consequence of his Imperial Majesty's desire to mark his approbation of what he saw in the establishment of the Zoological Society, during his brief visit to London, in 1845.

It only remains for us to add that the young male and female which are the subject of our Illustration were captured in the summer of 1846, and are now about eighteen months old. They were transmitted to Memel in charge of one of the Imperial under foresters, and delivered there to a keeper on the Society's establishment, who was dispatched to meet them in August last. On being liberated from their long confinement, they exhibited a degree of activity which astonished more than one of the spectators of the action of the Gnu, a singularly bovine form of antelope, of which an unique specimen once graced the Society's menagerie.

The Artist, Mr. Harrison Weir, has, in our Illustration, sketched in the distance of the picture a few specimens of the Aurochs, to show their peculiar mode of running.

In concluding this notice, we may mention the re-introduction of another European species which has ceased to be found in Britain within our own recollection; and which, although birds is rapidly increasing under the protection of the Game Laws, we hope will soon be followed by the Bustard, which is rapidly disappearing from our downs, and which, from its size and general appearance, is a very desirable addition to our fauna.

The extent of the Garden in which the Society's Collection is placed, presents the casual visitor from forming an accurate estimate of its riches. We were surprised to learn that, in the Parrot-house alone, there are upwards of sixty species of that exotic family, besides several rarities kept there for convenience which belong to other groups. The total number of animals considerably exceeds 1100, and affords the most complete aid to the study of General Mammology and Ornithology, which, perhaps, was ever collected together at one view.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE COMMAND AT MALTA. It is understood that the command of the troops at MALTA has been conferred on Lieut.-General Ellice.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN THE WEST INDIES AND AMERICA.—It is reported in naval circles that Vice-Admiral the Hon. F. P. Pelham, formerly Admiral-Superintendent of Portsmouth dockyard, is to succeed Vice-Admiral Sir F Austen, K.C.B., as Commander-in-Chief in the West Indies and North America. This officer's time expires in December.

THE SQUADRON IN THE TAGUS.—The Squadron of Evolution, consisting of the flag-ship *St Vincent*, 120 guns, Captain Herringham, flag of Rear-Admiral Sir Charles Napier, K.C.B.; the *Prince Regent*, 72, Captain Christie; the *Caledonia*, 120, Captain Manly Dixon; the *Queen*, 110, Captain Sir Henry Leeke, Bart.; the *Canopus*, 84, Captain Fairfax Moresby, C.B.; the *Vengeance*, 84, Captain S. Lushington, C.B.; the *Albemarle*, 26, Captain Rooney Keen; the *Termagant*, 26, Captain Warren; the *Odin*, steam-frigate, Captain the Hon. F. Pelham; the *Sidon*, steam-frigate, Captain H. Henderson, C.B.; the *Avenger*, steam-frigate, Captain Calmady Hamlyn; the *Firebrand*, steam-frigate, Captain (Viscount) Hall; the *Stromboli*, steam-sloop, Captain Fisher; and the iron steamer *Jackal*, were all in the TAGUS, off Lisbon, on the 4th instant, expecting to put to sea on the following day, until an counter orders arrive in the meantime.

DEATH OF CAPT. JAMES BOXER, R.N. Captain James Boxer died last week, at DOVER, aged sixty-nine. Captain Boxer was a genuine specimen of the true British sailor, and had seen much hard fighting in early life. He entered the navy about the year 1791, and retired from it on half-pay at the close of the late French war. His was made a post-captain in the year 1813, was one of the retired captains whose pay was lately increased to 20s. per diem, and we regret he was not longer spared to enjoy this increase. When a boy, Captain Boxer sailed with Sir Sydney Smith, and was taken prisoner by the French, along with that gallant officer.

SUDDEN DEATH OF CAPTAIN WILLIAM NUGENT GLASCOCK. Captain Glascock left Dublin, in perfect health and spirits, on Friday evening (last week), accompanied by his lady and daughters, to pay a visit to his relations at Ballytowan, near Baltinglass. In getting from the stage-coach into a carriage, he was attacked with apoplexy, for which, from his active and temperate habits and uniform flow of spirits, he appeared a most unlikely subject. Medical aid was immediately procured, and every possible exertion made; but, alas! to no purpose. Captain Glascock had left Newry the day before, on retiring from the office of inspector under the Poor Relief Act; and the fact of his having been presented with twenty-two public addresses from the district committees proves he was eminently calculated to command and to excite the co-operation of those who served with him. The services of Captain Rooney Keen, C.B. in the Navy are well known, and duly appreciated by the Lords of the Admiralty

SALMON JUBILEE. The first jubilee year to salmon ever known in Scotland is now begun. The Duke of Sutherland, in all his fine rivers in Ross and Sutherland, of which his Grace is sole proprietor, has issued orders that no fish shall be taken above the influence of the tide, either near or on the angler's rod, until the 1st of February, 1849; thus giving the salmon undisturbed rest and possession for 18 months of their own domain. This will, in a few years, solve a very interesting problem,—whether, by giving the fish a jubilee now and then, when they enter our rivers from the sea, and are allowed to follow out their natural instincts undisturbed by the hand of man,—whether they will increase with us, to the same almost incredible amount as in the Salmon River in North West America, of which travellers give such wonderful accounts. Whatever may be the result, this Grace the Duke of Sutherland deserves the thanks of all for this noble and costly experiment, giving up a year's rent of all his rivers in the north, for the purpose of knowing whether or not, by intervals of rest, the salmon fishing of Scotland can be improved, and a large increase of wealth and food thus added to the country.—*Northern Warder.*

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

PARISIANA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, October 12.

Several ordinances have been issued within the last few days. By one of them, dated St. Cloud, the 6th, Marshal Count Molitor is appointed Governor of the Invalides, in place of Marshal Oudinot, deceased. Another, which was inserted in the *Bulletin de Lois*, relates to the Convention for reciprocal extradition of criminals, concluded July 10, 1847, between France and the free city of Bremen. A third one promotes M. Guizot, to the post of Consulary Agent of France at Muskats, investing him, moreover, with the provisional direction of the Consulate of Zanzibar. It is given out that the Emir of Muskats has conferred a decoration upon M. Guizot. A later and more important ordinance brings to a close the long hesitations of our Ministry with regard to the 350,000,000 of francs loan, which was voted in the last session of our Chambers. Some days ago it was rumoured that M. Dumon, the Minister of Finances, had determined to retire in presence of the difficulties of the situation; however this may be, an official denial has been come to, that, on the 10th of November, there will be submitted to public competition, by sealed tenders 3 0-0 Rente, sufficient to produce a capital of 250,000,000 francs. The said Rente shall be entitled to the interest of December 22, 1847; and the payment of the 250,000,000 is to be effected in twenty monthes, from November. The *National* pretends that the Minister of Finance wished to defer this measure, but that great financial influences prevailed against him. *New parliamentary leaves appear at the Monitour*, touching the treaty between France and Persia, which was signed on the 24th July last. It secures to the French the treatment of the most favoured nation, as regards their persons and their commerce, fixing at 5 0-0 the entrance and exit duties on whatever products they may import and export, and providing for them the benefit of any reduction in these duties that should happen to be conceded to England or Russia. It grants, moreover, to France the power of establishing Consulary Agents at Teheran, Tauris, and Bender-Bouchir. Lastly, it invests our Consuls with an entire jurisdiction on the French residents, and guarantees the rights of baths of such of them who might die in Persia.

Wednesday last was the 74th anniversary of the King's birth-day. In the morning his Majesty presided at a Cabinet Council, in which the retirement of M. Cunin Gridaine is said to have been decided upon. It is reported that M. Muret de Bort, will replace him at the department of Agriculture and Commerce. Queen Christina returned to Paris on the 7th, and was visited in the evening by her Majesty. The King himself is stated to have called upon her at her own hotel, on Saturday last. On the same day Prince Jerome, ex-King of Westphalia, and Prince Napoleon Bonaparte, his son, were received by his Majesty in private audience. There does not seem to be any ground for the report, circulated by the *Union Monarchique*, that Queen Christina has set out for Madrid in order to join and support General Narvaez. Our advices from Algiers, tell us that the Duke of Aumale landed in that colony on the 5th instant, and took possession of his Government on the 7th The new Governor was received with respect, but without enthusiasm. His replies to several addresses were perfectly proper, but they contained no promise of reforms. The Tribunal of First Instance and Chamber of Commerce in the colony will soon be elective. The Duke of Guise, the new born son of his Royal Highness, died on Sunday morning at St. Cloud. His remains will be interred at Dreux, to-day.

It is announced that meteorological observatories are going to be erected in the principal cities of our African possessions, namely, at Algiers, Oran, Bona, Bougie, and Constantina.

The Prince of Joinville, who quitted Paris on the 7th, was expected on the 10th at Toulon, where he intends resuming the command of our naval forces in the Mediterranean. We learn, by the latest letters from Naples, that the French squadron, under Rear-Admiral Trehouart, set sail for Toulon in the night of the 1st inst. A Correspondent of the *Courrier* writes from Rome that M. Rossi is decidedly recalled from his post. It is certain, however, that M. de Brogie was directed by the Ministry to recommend him to apply for an unlimited leave of absence, on account of the false position he was in at the Roman Court. The Pope is said to have justified his resolution to interfere in the affair of Ferrara, assuring him that he knew how to manage it himself.

Reports reach us from Frankfort of the death of the Marquis of Chasseloup Laubat, the French Ministerial Resident at the Germanic Confederation, who was sunk after a long illness in his 47th year. The latest news from Senegal states that the Governor-General (M Bourdon Grammont), the Deputy-Governor, and the Judge Royal, have taken various steps in favour of the cause of slavery and science, too, has lost one of its most celebrated representatives in the person of M. Alexandre Brongniart, the learned geologist, and director of the Royal Porcelain manufactory at Sevres. His funeral took place on Saturday in Paris, and several orations were delivered over his tomb by MM. Elie and Beaumont, Dumeril, Chevreul, Edwards, and Virlet

The naval squadron—the command of which has been conferred upon Captain Page, the new-appointed Chief of the Bourbon Station is to be composed of the flag-frigate, *La Reine Blanche*, one corvette, two brigs, a gabarra, two cutters, and a steam-corvette. Accounts by the last packet, our Government had received authorising our Consulary Agents in the Ottoman Empire to receive under the protection of France the Greek subjects now at the mercy of the Turkish authorities; but M. de Lagrenée has not yet passed, it is said, by process of revocation of this decision.

The Marquis of Dalmatia, who was in Paris on a leave of absence, has just taken his departure to resume his functions as our Ambassador in Berlin.

Baron Humbolt is daily expected in our metropolis, where he comes, it is stated, on a secret mission to our Court. The Prince de Joinville, Ambassador of Spain to the Court of Rome, has recently passed through Toulouse, from Madrid, on his way to his post. M. Mon, ex-Minister of Finance in Spain, has arrived at Paris

The *Franc-Comtois*, the *National*, and several Swiss papers, agree in affirming that a hundred chests, containing 6000 (or 3000) muskets, two eight-pounders, and two howitzers, with a large quantity of ammunition, have been seized from the citadel of Besançon, and despatched to Fribarg for the Catholic Cantons of the Sonderbund. The chests, they say, were embarked at the Gare de Chamars, and they left Besançon for Switzerland in a recent train, in charge of *Gerdet de Mazarin*. At Baume a leave of conveyance to Mulhouse was taken, to divert attention from the lading of the boat; and meanwhile the chests were stolen into forty waggons, each of which contained a chest of muskets, and were sent on to the neighbourhood of Neufchatel. The *National* declares, besides, that, a few months ago, a certain number of muskets had already been sent from the citadel of Strasburg to Lucerne. On another hand, we read in the *Semaphore de Marseilles*, that the military authorities at Toulon have just received orders to prepare for the Roman Government 14,000 muskets, to arm the Civic Guard, and the *Semaphore* publishes a letter, in which M. Enes Regnaud, who had been charged by the city of Bologna to purchase arms for the same purpose, expresses his warmest gratitude to M. Guizot, who, says he, has done all in his power to assist him in his mission.

Our opposition papers are still replete with accounts of Reform-banquets. Meanwhile, the Conservative inhabitants of Mirande and Bayonne are getting up two Anti-Reform banquets, which they propose offering to Messrs. Lacave-Laplagne and Cregarry.

On Thursday last, one of the magazines belonging to the Royal powder-mills at St. Chamas (Bouches du Rhône), was blown up. Three men were killed, and several others severely injured. The cause of the accident is not known. At the Artillery School of Toulouse, trials are about to be made of the shells newly invented by the Duke de Montpensier. On a recent day, the Marquis de Bonnefoux, Inspector-General of Artillery, to M. Olin Chatelet's foundry, some of these projectiles were cast in his presence. They are of ten and twelve pounds calibre, to be thrown so as to explode at the moment of striking the object aimed at, and to produce a destructive effect exceeding that of any projectile hitherto devised.

Several cases of unusual interest have come on of late before our courts. By a judgment of the Court of Peers at Selma, the Post office authorities were rendered responsible for all robberies committed in their administration. Appeal has been made by them from that decision to the Court of Cassation. A few days later, M. Lecomte, a publisher of Lyons, who had deposited that, previously to the accusation of sedition and contempt against the King's Government and a class of citizens in an article on the murder of the Duchess of Praslin. In spite of the cautions of M. Jurisconsult Bernard, who was assisted upon a charge of exciting hatred and contempt against the King's Government and a class of citizens in an article on the murder of the Duchess of Praslin. In spite of the cautions of M. Jurisconsult Bernard, who was assisted upon a charge of exciting hatred and contempt against the King's Government and a class of citizens in an article on the murder of the Duchess of Praslin. In spite of the cautions of M. Jurisconsult Bernard, who was assisted by the First Judge of the Court: and it was to answer the charge of perjury that he was brought, on Friday, before the Assizes of the Seine. Notwithstanding his being not a lawyer, M. Capo de Feuillide made a literary man of some note, and great courage in the dock of the prisoner, had undertaken his defence, and made in his behalf a most eloquent appeal to his judges. But his talents and emotion were of no avail. On the positive evidence of M. de Reynard, the jury decided that, previously to the encounter of the seconds, who had settled that the duel should be fought with arms completely unknown to the main parties, the pistols brought by d'Equevilleres were familiar to Beauvallon; that they belonged to his brother-in-law, M. Granier de Cassagnac, and that, on the very morning of his encounter, he had tried them in the garden of d'Equeville's house; and, accordingly, the prisoner was sentenced to ten years imprisonment, to pay a fine of 3000f. and to defend the costs of the proceedings. An appeal to the King, for pardon, was instantly drawn up by M. Capo de Feuillide, and presented to the Jury, who, after some hesitation, consented to put their names to it.

A whale, more than forty feet in length, was found, three days ago, stranded, near the mouth of the Seine.

SPAIN.

We were last week able to announce this important fact, received by telegraphic despatch, of a change of Ministry in Spain, and the appointment of General Narvaez as President of the Council. This sudden step excited the public very much, both at Madrid and Paris. There is no doubt that it was the result of intrigue. Indeed, the private letters from Madrid leave little doubt that the change arose out of a struggle between the influences of two Court favourites, General Serrano and Colonel Gandara. The latter was, it seems, lately adopted and put forward by M Salamanca, with the view of undermining the influence of General Serrano in the palace. This intrigue becoming known to General Narvaez, he became alarmed for his danger, and, at the same time, tendered his services. This took place on the afternoon of the 3rd, and on that evening Narvaez was President of the Council.

The new President of the Council, General Narvaez, received, on the 7th inst., the congratulations of the diplomatic corps Decrees annulling all M. Salamanca's recent financial decrees, have been signed by the Queen

The Countess de Montijo has been appointed *Camarera-mayor* to her Majesty.

The *Clamor Publico* indignantly announces that, according to a very prevalent report, General Serrano is to be made a "Prince and Grandee of Spain." M. Gonzalez Bravo had just arrived at Madrid from France.

The *Ecol del Comercio* asserts that enormous sums of money have been expended in corrupting persons in immediate attendance on the Queen, so that her Majesty was, in point of fact, isolated from all friends who could have given her counsel.

Queen Isabella completed on Sunday the 17th year of her age, and the first year of her marriage.

The *Eco del Comercio* of the 8th inst. states that several measures are now in operation, as part of a regular system for the purpose of getting the Queen into a web from which she cannot escape, except by an abdication, which it says has always been the primary object of the Tuileries.

PORTUGAL.

The *Montrose* steamer has arrived at Southampton, with letters from Lisbon of the 8th inst. Portugal appears to be in a state of great financial distress, and another Cabinet of Minister was expected. The army was becoming insubordinate from want of pay. For two months they have received nothing. The public employés were six months in arrears. Desertion was becoming alarmingly great. The Cabral party was using the embarrassment of the Government to augment its discredit and drive it from power. The news of the fall of the Progressista Ministry in Spain had reached Lisbon on the 7th, and increased the hopes of the Silva-Carvalhas.

The Cabinet has amended the decree relative to the revisions of registration, and enlarged the time to fifteen days; but the Liberal party are not content, and the same outcry against the registrations comes

The Government had issued a notice to the Commander-in-Chief, the King, containing an order from the Queen, equivalent to a general dissolution of the three battalions. The order was scarcely issued, however, when the Ministry revoked it.

The *Terrible*, supposed to have Count Bomfin on board, was met in the Tagus by the *Montrose*. The British squadron remained in the Tagus.

ITALY.

There have been some further disturbances in different parts of Italy, but none of them were of a serious character, and there seems every probability of a speedy restoration of order. The *Débats* asserts, on the authority of letters from Naples of the 28th ult., that tranquility in the entire kingdom of Naples tranquility had been restored. The *Débats* also asserts that many of the accounts of insurrections in parts of Italy were exaggerations, or had no foundation whatever.

Disturbance took place at Leghorn in the afternoon of the 5th inst. The people congregated in large numbers in the principal square, crying "Viva Corsini!" (the former Governor) who had become extremely popular since he detached accepting the Ministry for Foreign Affairs unless the Grand Duke gave a constitution to his subjects. The Civic Guard was called out, and with difficulty dispersed the mob.

A collision also took place at Turin on the 1st instant, between some soldiers of the infantry and artillery regiments subsequently to the grand review held on that day by the King Shots were several times fired on both sides, and a woman who was the cause of the quarrel, having been wounded in the affray, expired almost immediately.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Graham's Town papers to the 27th of July have reached us. We are sorry to find from them that, so far from there being a probability of the close of the war with the Kaffirs, there is every appearance of a combined movement on the part of the native tribes beyond the frontier against the British settlers and the British government.

It seems that the well-known chief Kreli assembled the great body of his people publicly to announce his determination to join in earnest in the war. He added that he had received proposals from Sandilla to form a general confederacy of the whole of the Kaffir tribes, in order to make one united effort to overcome the English. To-day, he said, is a day of fight, let us bury all misunderstandings as a people, and unite against the common enemy as one kaffir nation. A unanimous response was given to this proposal by his people, who expressed themselves as ready and determined to commence the fight. They then formed a plan to send off small parties to the frontier, while the main body remains at home, to fight with the army when it comes out. Mapassa, the Tambookie chief, has joined Kreli with all his people, and Faku with all his people.

According to the *Graham's Town Journal* unpleasant accounts had been received from the upper part of the boundary. The large and fine territory extending from the Stormberg, and to the Kei river, and to within a short distance of the Tambookie country, is described as filled with natives, Kaffirs, Tambookies, and Basoutus. Formerly these different tribes were at continual feud, but it would seem that the feeling is now engaged has so far suppressed this national, or rather tribal animosity, that they can now dwell together in a country which formerly none of the parties could occupy without being soon at attack by the others. The same accounts continue to tell also of large droves of colonial cattle which have passed in that direction towards the Basouta country, where it is conjectured, with a great show of probability, they have been bartered for gunpowder.

The same paper says: The information received from the immediate border is well calculated to induce the authorities, and also the inhabitants, in dealing with the Kaffirs, to move with the greatest circumspection. A letter before us, from the upper part of the boundary towards the Chumie, contains the following remarks: "It is most important the Governor should well consider his measures, as the next movement against the Kaffirs will be a very probably decide either their fate or that of the colony. The Kaffirs intend to stand their ground, and the contest will be severe. A Kaffir went to Sandilla the other day, and without circumlocution, asked his permission to join us in our missionary house. Sandilla refused this; but, expecting mischief, sent some of his paxati (councillors) to the place where Mr. Ross resides, to afford him protection. A day or two after this, another Kaffir came there, and deliberately loosed one of the horses. The man then went to a store, from which he took a saddle; and, on being asked why he took these things, his answer was, that the country was dead, and that if he did not take them others would. This mode of expression implies that the country is in a state of utter disorganisation, and evinces the worst possible feeling towards the colony."

Kaffir depredations continued, but, in order to put a stop to robberies, it had been determined to flog all prisoners taken with stolen property. This had been put in practice with some success in the neighbourhood of the Buffalo.

MEXICO.

The *Antelope*, which left Carmen, in the Gulf of Mexico, on the 10th of August, arrived at Havre on the 10th inst. She brings direct news from the south coast of Mexico. The Americans have been obliged to abandon Tabasco, after having lost a great number of men in sickness, in guerillas, and from disease. Before retreating, they burnt all the suburbs, which were composed chiefly of houses built with wood, and covered with thatch. At Carmen, money was rare, and could scarcely be obtained by the highest interest. On the 8th of August the American corvette *Saratoga* anchored outside the bar of Carmen, and took the produce of the tax levied on that province, amounting to 13,600 piastres.

EMPIRE OF BRAZILS.

His Majesty the Emperor of Brazils gave a public audience on the 8th of August, at the Palace of S. Christovao, to Lord Howden, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of her Britannic Majesty, who, on presenting his credentials, addressed his Imperial Majesty as follows:—

"Sire,—On presenting my credentials to your Imperial Majesty, it becomes my duty, a duty as agreeable as urgent, to assure your Imperial Majesty of the sincere and constant friendship by which the Queen, my Sovereign, is animated towards your Imperial Majest.

"At the private audience which was granted me on my departure, her Britannic Majesty charged me to express her sentiments to your Imperial Majesty in the most formal manner.

"My august Sovereign offers her most ardent prayers for the health and happiness of your Imperial Majesty, and the whole of your family. Her Britannic Majesty anxiously desires the sure and growing prosperity of the magnificent country, to which the enlightened views of your Imperial Majesty promise a brilliant futurity; its riches and resources will be developed under the benevolent influence of your Imperial Majesty. The whole world cannot fail to be benefited thereby; and I beg your Imperial Majesty will be perfectly convinced that everything which can tend to increase the welfare of the country in which I have now the honour to reside, will be highly satisfactory to the august personage I have the honour to represent.

"Sire,—I am rejoiced, and congratulate myself in having been selected to convey those assurances to your Imperia. Majesty; and your Imperial Majesty may rely that nothing shall be omitted on my part to draw closer the ties which unite, and ought always to connect, Brazil and England.

"My most pleasing as well as principal duty will be to make my stay in this capital as agreeable as possible to your Imperial Majesty."

To which His Majesty the Emperor replied:—

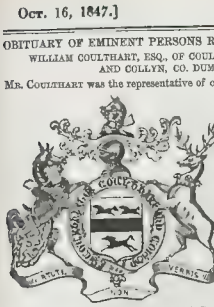
"I have always been pursuaded of the benevolent sentiments of friendship, which my very dear relative the Queen of England entertains towards me. Your relative, my Lord Howden, is a new proof of them; and I am confident that the friendly manner in which you conduct it will contribute to draw closer the strong ties which so happily connect my empire with Great Britain."

RAILWAY OFFENCES ABROAD.—A rich farmer of Valdbye (Denmark), named Steermerson, has just been tried at Copenhagen for having attempted, by displaying a red pocket-handkerchief at the end of a stick, to stop a train running on the railway from Copenhagen to Rothschild. He acknowledged that he had displayed the signal as stated, but affirms that he did so in consequence of a wager entered into by him after a copious breakfast and seasoned with wine, that he should succeed in stopping the first train that appeared. Knowing that to display a red flag signified danger, he had waved his red handkerchief as mentioned in the indictment. The Court, finding him guilty, sentenced him to ten years' hard labour in a house of correction, being the penalty laid down in the Danish law against any attempt to stop a railway train or impede its passage. Steermerson has appealed against this severe sentence.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

WILLIAM COULTHART, ESQ., OF COULTHART, CO. WIGTON, AND COLLYN, CO. DUMFRIES.

Mr. Coulthart was the representative of one of the oldest families in North Britain, and succeeded to the estates and chiefship of the name at the decease of his father, William Coulthart, Esq., of Coulthart and Collyn, in 1807. He was born 21st March, 1774; and married, 3rd September, 1801, Helen, second daughter of the late John Ross, Esq., of Dalton, Co. Dumfries, a descendant of the Rosses of Hawkhead; by whom he leaves one son, John Ross Coulthart, Esq., of Ashton - under - Lyne, banker; and one daughter, Margaret, wife of James Macgaffie, Esq., of Crossmichael, Co. Kirkcudbright.



So ancient is the family of Coulthart, that, in the early chronicles, we find John de Coulthart actively engaged in resisting the encroachments of the King of Northumbria, when that powerful Prince subdued the Strathcluyd Britons, and added the kingdom of Galloway to his other possessions. As further evidence of the great antiquity of the Coultharts, it may be mentioned that there is carefully preserved, in the family, a marriage settlement, bearing date 21st year of the reign of Kenneth III., King of Scotland, and referring to the contemplated nuptials of William de Coulthart of Largmore with Angus de Cumin.

THE RIGHT HON. SIR ROBERT GORDON, G.C.B.

This distinguished Diplomatist died suddenly, at Balmoral, Aberdeenshire, on the 8th inst. He was younger brother of the present Earl of Aberdeen, being fifth son of George, Lord Haddo, by Charlotte, his wife, youngest daughter of William Baird, Esq., of Newbyth.

Sir Robert, who was born in 1791, graduated at Christ-Church, Oxford, and entered the diplomatic service in 1810, when he accompanied the embassy to Persia. He subsequently acted as Secretary of Legation and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Hague; and, in the latter capacity, represented, for ten years, his Sovereign at the Court of Vienna. In 1826 he proceeded to Brazil, as Envoy Extraordinary; and, in 1828, was appointed Ambassador to Constantinople. His last official appointment was the important one of Ambassador Extraordinary to the Emperor of Austria.

WILLIAM HENRY AWDRY, ESQ., OF "THE PADDOCKS," CHIPPENHAM, WILTS.

This gentleman, who died on Friday the 8th inst., was the member of an ancient and honourable house, whose ancestor came to this country in the retinue of William the Norman.

He was the third and last survivor of four sons, the issue of Ambrose Awdry, Esq., of Sund, by the daughter and heiress of John Deline, Esq., of Sund House, and Earl Stoke Park, in the same county. During many years he held the responsible office of Deputy Receiver-General of Wilts, as well as several other important private trusts; and executed the duties of all with the zeal and intelligence of a man of business, and the urbanity and complaisance of a gentleman. In every relation of life he was distinguished by conduct and habits the most amiable and unobtrusive, exemplary and pious; and to a numerous family (six sons and two daughters) he leaves the noble inheritance of a "good name."

The patrimonial estates devolve on Ambrose Awdry, Esq., of Sund, only surviving son of the late Peter Awdry, Esq., an elder brother of the deceased William Henry; and eventually in succession on West Awdry, Esq., of Nonsuch, the third, but eldest surviving of his sons, now by Elina, the eldest daughter of the late West Hill, M.D., Deputy Inspector of Hospitals, a gentleman of Norfolk origin, but for many years a resident of Devizes, Wilts.

HENRY HOWARD, ESQ., R.A.

Mr. Howard, the Royal Academician, the Secretary to the Academy, and the Professor of Painting in that Institution, died on the 5th inst., in the 78th year of his age. The professional career of this distinguished artist commenced in 1794, when he sent from Rome, where he was then residing, "The Dream of Cain," from Gesner's "Death of Abel," for the Royal Academy Exhibition of that year. In the following season he was living in the Strand, and exhibited at Somerset House "Puck," from "Midsummer Night's Dream," "Ariel and Satan Awakening in the Burning Lake," and, for nearly forty years, he continued to contribute without intermission to the annual displays of the Royal Academy. In 1801 he was elected an Associate; and, in 1808, an Academician of that Corporation; and, at the period of his decease, was the third senior Royal Academician. On the death of Mr. Richards, in 1811, Mr. Howard was appointed Secretary to the Academy, the duties of which office he continued to fulfil to his advantage and Windsor, which has rendered the services of a deputy necessary, and Mr. Knight was nominated as such. Mr. Howard filled for some years the important office of Professor of Painting to the Academy, to which he was appointed in 1833.

Although devoted throughout a long life to the poetic portion of his art, Mr. Howard at one time applied much of his practice to portrait painting. Numerous and excellent as were his early productions, he does not appear to have met many patrons. One, however, was a host in himself, and this was Sir John Soane, who was a warm friend. Several of Mr. Howard's pictures now adorn the Soane Museum in London's-in-fields.

IRREGULARITY IN THE DELIVERY OF THE QUEEN'S LETTERS IN SCOTLAND.—It having been stated by a Correspondent of the *Caledonian Mercury* that reference to a paragraph which has gone the rounds of the press, in which it was averred that a packet forwarded from the Home Office, inclosing official despatches to her Majesty while at Ardverikie, had been lost, that "the whole story," relating to the despatches to the Queen, "is without foundation," we have simply to state that the whole of the official documents, amongst which was the patent of Ensign Lamb, one of the Military Knights of Windsor, which had been transmitted to her Majesty from the Home Office for the signature of the Sovereign, are still undiscovered. While the Court was in Scotland, all documents which were sent to her Majesty from the Government offices were forwarded through the medium of the Post-office.

THE CHINESE JUNK ARRESTED FOR DEBT.—The Chinese junk, the *Key Fung*, which arrived at New York on the 8th of July, excited there the greatest curiosity. Her light and graceful build, her sails of matting suspended to her bamboo yards, her smooth and rapid movement—thanks to which, if we may believe the Chinese crew, they have never suffered from bad weather in short, the singularity of her furniture, which includes some dogs with tongues as black as ink, brought by the captain, all combined to attract a crowd of spectators. The prettiest women of New York loved to boast of having visited the Chinese junk. Unfortunately the enterprise does not appear to have had the same success in a pecuniary respect. The Chinese sailors, to the number of twenty-six, not having been paid their wages, have arrested the vessel, and Mr. Lord, their countryman, has pleaded for them before the Civil Court of the district. The crew claim, in the first place, their arrears of wages from the month of September, 1846; and, in the second, to be sent back to Canton at the expense of the captain. According to the sailors' account, they were only engaged for eight months, and were not to go beyond Batavia and Singapore. The advocate of So-Ye-Sang-Hi, the Chinese captain, replied that the sailors who had worked the ship could not pretend that they had been made to cross the Indian Sea and the Atlantic without their knowledge. With regard to the question of wages, the captain had promised to pay them on their return to Canton with the produce of the American goods which he was to take on his return. He added that he did not think the sailors had any right to complain: the large recompenses they had received fully compensated for what was due to them. The Court decided in favour of the crew, maintained the seizure, ordered the sale of the vessel, and condemned the captain to pay each man one or two hundred dollars, according to rank.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

Mr. M'Christie, the Revising Barrister for the City of London, has decided that where a landlord resides in a house, the lodgers cannot vote, as the landlord is to be considered as the occupier of the house, in cases where the lodger does not possess exclusive control over the outer door.

It seems from the German papers that the abdication of Maria Louise is resolved upon, and the question is now only about the amount of her pension. The reigning family of Lucca will thus succeed the Duchess of Parma, and the present Duchy of Lucca be united with Tuscany; both according to the enactments of the Vienna Congress.

A Congress of Jewish Reformers is to meet in the course of the month at Brunswick, to discuss questions relative to the reforms which may be introduced in Judaism, to render it better adapted to the wants of the century.

The *Moniteur Grec* of the 30th ult. contains the address of the Chamber of Deputies in reply to the Speech delivered by King Otho on opening the Session. The Assembly confides in His Majesty to adjust honourably the difference between Greece and Turkey, and promises carefully to examine the financial laws submitted to their consideration, and to devise means of satisfying the claims of one of the protecting Powers.

The Bavarian Government is taking measures to contract a loan of 49,667,000 florins for the railroads.

Letters from Constantinople to the 28th ult. mention that the cholera had increased at Trebisond, where, of 350 cases, there had been 150 deaths. The official physician reported that the disease did not offer the virulent character which it had when it last invaded Europe, and that, of the cases in which medical aid is supplied at a sufficiently early stage, nine-tenths recover. Letters from Bagdad of the 1st say that the disease still prevailed there. Of sixteen cases, six died.

A Jewish weekly paper has just made its appearance at Hamburg, to advocate the principles of Free Trade in Germany. It is called the *Freihafen*, and is supported by the leading merchants of the City of Hamburg.

The Millers of Dudley recently dined together in large numbers at Birmingham; and, desirous to mark the festival with peculiar *éclat*, offered Jenny Lind £300 in order to induce her to sing before them. The fair Swede declined in a courteous letter.

Mr. Cobden returned to England on Monday morning by the General Steam Navigation Company's mail steam-ship *Countess of Lonsdale*, which left Hamburg on Saturday. Mr. Cobden is now at Manchester.

The screw-steamer *Antelope* arrived at Liverpool on Sunday from Rio de Janeiro and Bahia; she sailed from the former port on the 26th of August, and she latter on the 6th of September. Rather later dates from the River Plate have come to hand, but matters remained in the same state as by our previous advices.

A letter from Frankfort, dated Oct. 9th, states that, on the preceding day, about 100 persons sat down to a horseflesh dinner, in the Adler Hotel, at Bernheim. The dinner was conducted by the "Society for the Protection of Animals." Horseflesh (adds the account) affords a very palatable dish. The dinner was enlivened by many toasts and songs.

A regular course of omnibuses has been established between Constantinople and Adrianople, by an Armenian company. The carriages contain twelve passengers (beside three outside), and are drawn by six horses. They complete the journey in thirty-two hours. The fare is 180 piastres.

A few days ago a large whale was stranded and captured at Hoylake, in the Mersey. About fifty tuns of oil have been extracted from the monster.

The latest intelligence from Tahiti is to the 13th of June. After having been present at the installation of the new Governor, M. Lavand, M. Bruat, the ex-Governor, had left for France, on the 31st of May. The new Governor sought by every means in his power to conciliate Queen Pomaré. The greatest tranquillity reigned in the Island.

Letters from Vienna state that the marriage of the Archduchess Elizabeth, daughter of the Archduke Joseph, with Prince Ferdinand Victore of Modena, took place on the 4th inst., at Schönbrunn.

A vessel from Jersey has brought an entire cargo, comprising 2000 bushels of apples, the produce of that island. There are large quantities of apples imported at the present time from France, Holland, and Germany.

The *Augsburg Gazette* announces that the cholera is approaching Moscow with rapid strides. It is even said that some cases had appeared in that city. A family belonging to the higher classes, which was proceeding from Kazaff to Moscow, lost two servants during the journey, and on their arrival at Moscow a child and its nurse died. Colonel Stalnpin, an aide-de-camp of the Emperor, who was at his estate near Saratoff, has fallen a victim to the scourge. The cholera had likewise appeared at Odessa.

The *Gazette* of Tuesday contains a Treasury warrant regulating the postage on newspapers, and other printed papers, transmitted between the United Kingdom and Bremen. They are similar to those established for the Prussian states on the Continent; the route for newspapers to pass free to Bremen being "to Bremen direct, or *viâ* Cuxhaven, or any port or place within the territory of Hanover."

The Archduke Frederick Ferdinand Leopold of Austria, Vice-Admiral, and Commander-in-Chief of the Imperial Navy, died at Venice on the 5th inst., in the 26th year of his age.

A complete success has attended the trials made to prove the field of coal on the Cheshire side of the Dee, on the property of the Hon. E. M. Lloyd Mostyn, M.P. It is stated that an extensive field of coal, of most excellent quality, and which, no doubt, is a continuation of the Flint and Bagilt coal fields, has been proved.

Captain George Smith, R.N., attended at the Board of Trade on Wednesday, to explain his invention for making any boat a life boat when required. It consists of self-inflating tubes of rubber, by which all the valuable property and documents may be placed and kept dry. The same principle was also shown to be applicable as a life preserver for the person.

The *Norfolk Chronicle* notices a new feature in agricultural economy; viz., the introduction of a portable thrashing machine into that country, which is found to answer very well.

The opening of the double gauge line from Gloucester to Cheltenham will take place on Monday next. The event is looked forward to with much interest in the railway world, as it will set at rest the long-discussed question of the practicability of the two gauges on the same line of railway.

A letter from Frankfort of the 8th inst. says:—"It is now definitively decided that the Postal Congress is to take place on the 15th inst. Post-office Director Walter leaves this on the 10th for Dresden, as Representative of the Tour and Taxis General Post-office Administration."

Mr. Humphrey Brown, M.P., has purchased the Tewkesbury Theatre for the purpose of converting it into a silk throwsting manufactory, which will employ about sixty hands.

The adjourned meeting of delegates representing the factory operatives, fixed for Sunday last, took place, but with closed doors. Twenty-seven districts were represented, fifteen by delegates and twelve by letter, and all, except three, were in favour of a total cessation of labour, rather than submit to a reduction of prices. The meeting further adjourned till Sunday next (to-morrow) when the day is to be fixed for the general strike. Manchester, up to this time, has had no general or public meeting of workmen on the subject.

A new screw steamer, called the *Germanic*, has just been launched at Trieste; it is destined to ply between Alexandria and Trieste, and to carry the India Mail. Another steamer, called the *Germanic*, is nearly ready for launching, and will be put on the same line. The Overland Mail will probably come *viâ* Trieste in the first month of 1848.

The *Inverness Courier* says that a few days since, while a carpenter was at work in his shop, a cat chased a rat amongst some planks placed on the rafters over his head, and the rat threw down an adze which was lying on the planks. The noise caused the unlucky carpenter to look up, and the edge of the falling adze severed his nose from his face.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer, which arrived on the evening of the 21st ult. at Constantinople from Trebizonde, had two cases of cholera on board both proved fatal. It was sent into quarantine for ten days. No case had occurred at Constantinople.

In Liverpool, there are at present from 40,000 to 50,000 Welsh, who are almost all Dissenters. The numerous meeting-houses are crowded to overflowing, whilst the only Welsh Church in Liverpool is almost deserted.

The Emperor Nicholas, who was at Warsaw on the 28th ult., was to preside at the inauguration of the railway from Cracow to Warsaw, which was to take place on the 1st. The Government caused a magnificent carriage to be constructed for his Imperial Majesty, at a cost of 312,000*f*.

The new short line of railway from the present Oldham Station to the new station at Mumps, Greenacres Moor, is to be opened in the course of a few days for passenger traffic.

During the week ending on Sunday last, the number of persons passing between France and England was At Boulogne, 1751; at Calais, 359: total, 2120.

In consequence of the great number of presents sent to the Prince of Wales, it has been thought necessary to decline the acceptance of any more. A present sent from Sheffield was recently returned.

The first of the new decimal coins, agreeably to the plan of Mr. Snell, will be a two-shilling piece. The design has been completed by Mr. Wyon, of the Royal Mint, and displays great chastaness and artistic taste. The obverse will display a figure of her Majesty, the head being surrounded by a wreath of laurels. On the reverse will be a Gothic design.

At Kippenross, near Stirling, there is an old plane tree whose girth at the smallest part of the trunk measures 19 feet, and the girth close to the ground is 42 feet; its height is 114 feet, its cubic contents are 876, and its age exceeds 400 years.

The *German Gazette* of the 8th states that the Bishop of Kalisch, in Poland, has published an order enjoining the priesthood to reveal to the Government all the information that reaches them in political matters, except in cases where they receive it under the seal of confession.

POLICE.

MURDEROUS ATTACK AND ROBBERY IN THE STREETS.

At the Westminster Police Court, on Wednesday, two men named *Doyle* and *M'Kay*, were charged with assault and robbery. On Monday morning, between five and six o'clock, Mr. Bellchambers, of 44, Wilton-street, Vincent-square, was found within a few yards of his own residence, lying on the pavement, weltering in his blood, which flowed copiously from several wounds in his head. He had been insensible ever since. It was found that he had been robbed of a valuable watch, the contents of a cash-box, and his hat. The accused were suspected of being of the number of a gang of thieves who it is supposed had waylaid him. Mr. Holt, surgeon, stated that on Monday evening he was sent for to see Mr. Bellchambers. He found him in bed quite insensible. Both his eyes were very much blackened; there was a cut on his right temple, a slight wound on his right cheek, and a cut under his left eye. Up to the moment of witness coming to that Court, he had remained insensible, despite all that could be done for him. His was in so dangerous a position that he should not be surprised if he were dead when witness returned. He had had several fits that morning, which were very bad symptoms. The injuries must have been the effect of blows, because there was a cut on the forehead, which could not have been done by his falling on his face.

W. Meyers, an assistant at the King's Head, Orchard-street, Westminster, said that, at about two o'clock on Monday morning last, Mr. Bellchambers was in the bar, with Mr. Brees, the landlord. The prisoner M'Kay, who was in front of the counter, in company with another man, asked witness if he knew the gentleman who was behind the bar, and they both said that Mr. Bellchambers had got something in his hand (supposed to be the cash-box) which they should like to have. M'Kay's companion added, "that he would not do anything to the person (Mr. Bellchambers) while he was there, because it would get the house in trouble." M'Kay and his companion were joined by another man in a plaid shawl. Mr. Brees then left the bar to turn out a female who was creating some disturbance, and whilst so engaged the man in the plaid handkerchief, who had previously been refused admission by Brees, went into the bar, and spoke to Mr. Bellchambers. Brees, observing this, told witness to look out, as there was something going on wrong. After a minute or so, witness went into the bar, and Mr. Bellchambers said he knew the man. Mr. Bellchambers said the man were in conversation for some time, and the man asked him to accompany him and have some coffee. Mr. Bellchambers inquired which way he was going, and he said towards Charing-cross; and, on the other answering that he was going in a contrary direction, left the man left, and shortly afterwards, at about a quarter-past four, Mr. Brees closed the house. Brees had previously told Mr. Bellchambers that he had better stop, and see the other parties out first, for they were quiet characters; and recommended him to see that everything he had was right, and tuck his watch in. Mr. Bellchambers, on leaving, said he was all right, and in witness's opinion he was perfectly capable of taking care of himself. He left at about five in the morning.

The prisoners, who denied all knowledge of the robbery, were remanded.

DANGEROUS MALE AND FEMALE THIEVES.

At the Mansion-House, on Tuesday, three men, named *Martin, Palmer*, and *Jefferys*, were brought before the Lord Mayor, charged with having assisted a boy, named *Parker*, and a man, named *Pocknridge*, who were committed a few days ago, in robbing Miss Delamere of a purse, containing gold and silver. A well-dressed young woman, named *Mary Ann Ward*, was charged with having made a desperate attempt to rescue the three first-named prisoners. The whole party were identified by policemen Haydon, Hiddington, Funnell, Noon, Spittle, and Jenkinson, as thieves.

Martin, Palmer, and Jefferys had been brought up on Monday, and remanded upon the evidence of some of the policemen above-mentioned, who had been watching the operations of the gang on the day Miss Delacere was robbed, and discovered were to the identity of each. While they were taking back the prisoners to the Compter, Mary Ann Ward, who had primed herself with gin for enterprise, insisted upon having some conversation with Martin, and, on being refused this indulgence, "bonneted" the officer who held him by a blow on the top of the head. Upon being pushed away, she returned with increased vigour, and struck, and kicked, and again "bonneted" the policeman. Several fellows in the crowd, who followed, or, rather, surrounded, the policemen, joined the female, whose ferocity delighted them, and who, at last, became a most serious and dangerous impediment to the performance of the duties of the force. It was with the greatest difficulty the officers succeeded in conveying their prisoners through Newgate-street to the Compter. Some of them were for securing the female, but Haydon gave her the opportunity to depart, as the great object was to convey the three members of the gang to prison in security, and he knew that it would be no hard matter to catch hold, in due time, of a person disposed to run such hazard for her companion. As soon as she perceived her approach was upon effected, and the policeman described her violence and skill in the crowd as calculated to excite a general row against them, and did not, for an instant, doubt that the rescue had been regularly organized.

The Lord Mayor having directed that Mary Ann Ward's should be the first case investigated, heard all the particulars of the attempt to rescue. It appeared that several women as well as men had assembled, and that, seeing that the prisoners were about to be taken away, and the exertions of the woman (who, no doubt, calculated upon an immunity from the blows which mail assailants must have expected, so powerful) that, if handcuffs had not been used, the issue would have been most calamitous.

In her defence, the woman said that Martin was a friend of hers, and she had no notion that a policeman had a right to prevent her from communicating with him. She was then committed to Bridewell, after having bestowed her malediction upon the whole gang of office.

The three male prisoners were then placed at the bar, and evidence was given to the effect that they had all been apprehended on Sunday. Palmer was seen in the Borough by Haydon, and followed by him into a place to which thieves resort, where the pursuit was at an end, as soon as being told what he was charged with, it were that he was engaged in shooting in the country at the time the robbery was said to have been committed, but, when informed that his comrades were in custody at the bar, he was left up with him. The other prisoners, who were as dexterously followed and secured, denied, not only all knowledge of the robbery, but of each other, although every one of the party charged was identified as a principal agent in the "swell mob," and had been convicted at the bar of the Central Criminal Court.

Mr. Lord Mayor said, he hoped the committal of the prisoners for trial at the Central Criminal Court would have the effect of producing a greater degree of caution in the public, especially among ladies, some of whom seemed to suppose that their sex would secure them from all danger from ordinary thieves, and a steady perseverance upon the part of the police in following up gangs so powerfully and dangerously constituted. The prisoners are very able and active young men.

Ashfield Lodge, Suffolk.—On Tuesday evening, Lord Thurlow gave a splendid ball and supper to upwards of 200 of the nobility and gentry of the neighbourhood. The spacious rooms appropriated for dancing were splendidly decorated and illuminated. Adam's celebrated band was in attendance. At one o'clock a sumptuous supper was served, after which dancing was resumed, and continued till early morn.

Further Reduction of Omnibus Fares.—On Wednesday morning another reduction took place in the fares of a number of omnibuses on the Surrey side of the water. About six months ago a new company formed an opposition to the old one, by introducing the fares to Greenwich and Greenwich-gate to the City; from Kennington-gate to Temple-bar; and from the Elephant and Castle to the Hackney-road. The consequence of which was that most of the old omnibuses were obliged to reduce their fares to the same price. The opposition on the road has been considerable, and the new company commenced running their omnibuses to the number of forty for twopence on Wednesday morning.

Great Northern Railway.—The adjourned ordinary General Meeting of the shareholders of this company took place on Thursday, at the offices of the company, No. 1, Coleman-street-buildings, for the purpose of receiving and passing the accounts of the directors, and for the transacting of other business connected with the company. Harry Berradaile, Esq., took the chair. A. Grafton, Esq., the secretary, read the report of the directors and the accounts, from which it appeared that the total amount of receipts was £211,599 9s., and the expenditure £6,923 19s. 8d., leaving a balance in the hands of the directors of £4666 9s. 4d. After a short discussion, the accounts were adopted, and the report adopted. A resolution was also adopted, awarding the sum of fifty guineas for the services of the Committee in India. The business having been concluded, an Extraordinary General Meeting was called, for the purpose of taking the sense of the shareholders on the propriety of dissolving the company, and as to the amount of dividend to be returned on the deposits for Parliamentary expenses. Harry Berradaile, Esq., also presided at this meeting, and, upon taking the chair, read the report of the directors, which recommended the immediate dissolution of the company, and proposed to return to the shareholders 1s. 9d. a share, and relieve them from all liabilities on their shares. Resolutions for carrying out the proposition contained in the report were adopted.

Interesting to Florists.—A singular phenomenon, says a French paper, has shown itself in a greenhouse at Lyons. At the time when all the growers of camellias, rosse, dahlias, &c., are puzzling themselves to get the blue colour, the only shade which nature has refused to her beautiful plants, chance has thrown in our hands a flower blue upon the petals of flowers produced by one single branch of a camellia root of the species *subviolata rubra*. The interior petals of the flowers are of a delicate red, the superior are white, and both are united with blue. The flower thus unites three additional colours.

CHANTILLY RACES.

The late Meeting at Chantilly was a brilliant one. The weather was fine, and the attendance good. His Royal Highness the Duke de Nemours and suite, the Marquis of Normanby, and several noblemen and gentlemen of distinction, were present.

The racing commenced on Saturday, the 2nd.

The Criterium First Class, 1000*f*, added to a Sweepstakes of 100*f* each, for two-yr-olds.

M Aumont's Couche-tout-nu	.. .. ..	.. (Hurst) 1
Count Cambis's Faltognet	.. .. ..	.. (Love) 2
M. de Latache Fay's Scy	.. .. ..	(Hardy) 3
Baron N. de Rothschild's Lieutenant	.. ..	(Flatman) 4

Won cleverly.

C H A N T I L L Y.

CHANTILLY.—THE RACE.

The Criterium Second Class, 1000f, added to a Sweepstakes of 100f each, for two-yr-old fillies.

Count Cambis's Euphrosine	(Love)	1
Count Cambis's Sabretache	(Staples)	2
M. Fasquel's Forest Lass	(Neale)	3

Euphrosine and Sabretache took the lead, and came in first and second, beating the others easily.

The Constable Prize of 800f, added to a Sweepstakes of 250f each, for all countries.

Prince Beauvau's Walpole	(Chiffney)	1
Baron de la Rochette's Tardillon	(Pantal)	2
M. Drake's Castelcina	(Hardy)	3

Won in a canter.

On Sunday, the Consolation Prize, 1000f., added to a Sweepstakes of 200f., was won easily by M. Aumont's Rosa la Rose. The Haras Royal Prize, of 4000f., added to a Sweepstakes of 400f. each, was won cleverly by M Aumont's Miss Waggs. The Count de Paris' Prize, of 3000f., added to a Sweepstakes of 300f. each, was won cleverly by Count Cambis's Sabretach.

We now come to the Great Race of the Meeting, which is always an object of extraordinary interest to the constant frequenters of the French turf.

The St. Leger, 6000f. given by the King, for three-yr-old colts and fillies, foaled in France, entry 400f. Weights—colts, 119lb., fillies, 107lb., the winner of the Jockey Club Stakes to carry 5lb extra, and a horse which may have run three times during the year without winning, 4lb less. Distance, once and a half round, about 2940 metres. The winner to pay 15 naps. to the racing fund; the second horse to save his entry. (31 Subs.)

Baron N. de Rothschild's Glands	(Flatman)	1
M. de Pontalba's Tronquette		2
Baron N. de Rothschild's Admiral Sir Charles		3
Baron N. de Rothschild's Laura		4

Started, but not placed.

Prince de Beauvau's Micaeuna	0
Prince de Beauvau's La Reine Margot	0
Duke de Nemours' (Count de Cambis) Bataclan	0
Duke de Nemours' Preface	0
M. Fasquel's Colonel Peel	0

The start was not very good. La Reine Margot went away with the lead, and kept it to the hill, when she was overtaken by Laura. For a few moments the latter got the lead, but on passing the stands La Reine Margot was again in front. On passing the stables, however, she was caught by Tronquette and Glands which had been lying in the rear. From thence up the hill all three lay close together. At the last turning Glands went ahead, and kept that position to the winning-post, at which he arrived easily by about a length and a half in advance of Tronquette; Admiral Sir Charles being third. Colonel Peel stopped long before the race was terminated. The race was a a very fair one.

Among the members of the Jockey Club, there was no betting on any of the preceding races, nor on any of those which took place on Saturday. Some surprise was expressed at no bets being risked on the St. Leger. The English frequenters of the course, however, staked some little cash on the last-mentioned race; and, as far as we could gather from the contradictory statements that were made, they considered Bataclan the favourite.—(*Galignani.*)

The annexed pair of Illustrations, sketched at the late Meeting, convey an accurate idea of the Royal domain of Chantilly, and its racing appointments; showing the Winning-post, the Royal pavilion, &c. The course, it will be seen, is kept by *gens-d'armes*.

In the second scene, we have the exterior of the Royal Stables, which we described in No. 264 of our Journal, with a view of the interior. To the left is the town of Chantilly; to the right, the Royal Château; and facing them is the Hippodrome.

CHANTILLY.—THE HIPPODROME.

THE VOLKS' FESTE, AT MUNICH.

FLYING SHEETS FROM OUR TRAVELLING CONTRIBUTOR.

MUNICH, Oct. 8.

THE October, or *Volks' feste*, is a celebration so peculiarly national in Bavaria, that I cannot think it will be without interest for your readers. It takes its double name from its being held in the month of October, and also from its being a great holiday, not merely to the people of Munich, but also to those of the other parts of Bavaria, especially the Tyrolean province. Thousands of persons congregate here every year on the occasion, and the amusements are participated in not merely by the peasantry, but also by the Royal Family, and the great Nobility of the kingdom

The *fête* is held in an extensive plain, close to Munich, called the Theresienwiese, or Theresa-fields, from an elevation near to which there is to be had the best view of the city. For days before the festivities commence, there is to be heard the note of busy preparation around and all over the place. Booths, coffee houses, taverns, shows, all of wood, but also substantial, are erected in spots apportioned for the purpose, and within a circuit of a little more than a mile: a regular course for horses, similar to that at Epsom or Doncaster, is marked out, with stands, a winning post, and all the usual paraphernalia of that sport of which in England we are so justly proud. There is also a grand stand for the King and the Royal Family, opposite to which also there is another stand, in which a magnificent band of music is stationed, and in which also there are seats for ladies. This place is principally frequented by the nobility and the wives of the chief traders of Munich, as also by the principal persons who come in from the country; but no person, of whatever rank in society, is excluded, so that peasants and nobles are freely mixed. Overlooking the chief part of the course, is a natural amphitheatre, formed by the hill, on which steps are cut in the turf, so as to afford a commanding point of view for thousands of spectators; and high towering over all, is the as yet unfinished Ruhenes Halle, one of the grandest buildings which the munificent spirit of the King has yet created—a splendid monument to all the heroes whose great deeds have rendered them worthy of the sympathy and admiration of mankind. Immediately before the grand portico of this building, but at a sufficient distance to preserve the due relative proportions, will be placed the gigantic statue of "Bavaria," of which I have already written to you, as combining exquisite beauty of design with a size altogether unparalleled in any similar monument.

The amusements, which form the staple of the *Volks' feste*, are horse races, rifle shooting, trotting matches, shooting at the eagle and stag, and finally a grand exhibition of what in England we call "fat cattle," but in which the beasts are anything but fat. Added to these are various other amusements, which are provided by private speculators—such as shows, tumbling, dancing, music, and, what to a Bavarian, stands far above all other amusements—beer drinking. The quantity of beer consumed in and about Munich during the few days that the *fête* lasts, is positively astonishing. The capacity of the natives is in this respect astounding, if in nothing else.

The *fête* opened on Sunday, the 3rd of October, with a horse-race. But you, good reader, who have lively recollections of the glories of Doncaster or Epsom, must not by any means associate your ideas of such things with your imagination of a Bavarian horse-race. Still, the good people here are delighted with what they have, and, as they know no better, it is as good to them as the best. Horse racing here is not a national sport as with us, entered into with spirit, and actively patronised by the first men in the kingdom; it is a mere amusement provided for the occasion, which has no proper antecedent training, and which leads to no result in an improved breed of horses. The nobility, or rather some of them, have not the horses that we have in England. Some may boast of a few good ones, but they do not "run" them for stakes, as in England. When I say that the highest prize that can be won is 15 ducats, and that the other sixteen prizes range between 24 and one thaler, it is sufficient to show that there cannot be much good expected from such an affair. Still, much emulation is excited, and the racing itself is capital fun, from its utter absurdity to an English eye. The horses have to run a distance of upwards of a mile English, four times. In fact, it is a game of helter-skelter, and the race is not finished till the last wretched, weary straggler has come in. On one occasion, a stout peasant, who had come with his mind made up to win, started off in good heart at the commencement of the race, and kept the lead for some time. He looked upon success as certain; but, whether that he had taken too much beer, or that the excitement of the affair impaired his memory, he forgot that he must go four times round the course. Long before the end of the second round, he had been distanced by all his competitors; but still, finding himself alone, he thought he was ahead. Coming in at the extreme end of the third course, he was delighted to find himself, as he supposed, so much in advance of the others, whom he saw far behind, and who, in fact, were just about completing the fourth round. He shouted victory, amidst the cheers and laughter of the thousands of spectators; and it required all the authority of the arbiters of the sport—very dashing-looking gentlemen, in blue regimentals, all mounted on indescribable nags—to convince him that he had lost. This will give you an idea how the thing is done in Bavaria. In truth, the amusement consists, not in the excellence, but in the absurdity of the racing; and in the good humour with which all the many mishaps are enjoyed, not merely by the thousands of spectators, but also by the parties themselves who engage in the amusements.

To a stranger, the interest is in the picturesque aspect of the vast plain, covered with such countless multitudes of people of all ranks; the gay costumes of the Tyrolean mountaineers, and of the Bavarian peasantry of the different provinces of the kingdom, mingling and contrasting with the sober dresses of the citizens, and, above all, is the good humour and mutual civility which allows of the congregation of so many thousand human beings without the necessity of any police interference. Nothing strikes a foreigner in Germany more than this spirit of mutual accommodation. We talk much of the police of Foreign States, and dread their power; but of this be assured, that they are much less seen, are much less obtrusive, and, in fact, meddle much less with the people, than do those gentlemen among us, who, dressed in a little brief authority, victimise the poor, and show a servile spirit to the rich.

The shooting-matches, which go on continuously from day to day during the whole *fête*, except while there is racing, are much more worthy the attention of a foreigner than the other arrangements. It is altogether needless to remind the reader of the proverbial skill of the Tyrolese marksmen. Most of those who engage in this strife are from the Tyrol; and they come in their picturesque national dresses. What a regiment of sharpshooters they would make! Scarcely a shot misses. Some shoot at ordinary targets, near which a man dressed in uniform stands, and indicates to the marksman the success of the shot. This is sometimes a dangerous office, and on more than one occasion life has been sacrificed; but still the rifles are poised, the cigar is puffed, and the shot hits the target. Besides these more common-place targets, there are also others, in the shape of stags, which move by machinery, backwards and forwards, in a bush; and to him who shoots through a heart, painted on the centre of the stag, his success is announced by a loud explosion and a cloud of smoke. There is also raised high in the air a gigantic eagle, but at such a distance that it looks small. To pull down with a rifle shot a part of this eagle is a great feat, announced by shouts from the assembled crowd, and rewarded by a badge of honour to the winner, with the privilege of drinking an unlimited quantity of champagne at night—to say nothing of the smiles and favours of the pretty maidens, who are ever ready to reward the hero of the day.

All these sports have now been going on since Sunday last, and they will last for nearly a week more. Yesterday afternoon there was a grand trotting match; such a trotting match! No, these Bavarians have no idea at all of what these things ought to be. I never saw in my life such a collection of Rosinantes. The prizes vary from 36 to four florins—from about £3 to 6s. 8d. English, with flags of honour for the first two or three. The competitors have to trot three times round the course, and so melancholy an exhibition of horses and horsemanship I have never seen. It is beyond description.

We are still in the midst of the *fête*, which is, of course, only an excuse for bringing thousands of people together from far and near. The day is spent on the vast course, the evening in beer drinking and dancing. The people are happy, and so the end is accomplished.

The King has returned to Munich, and there is a prospect of a considerable stir in the political world. The very liberal address agreed to by the Chamber of Deputies must bring on a crisis; and, in the present position of Germany, Austria does not like to see opinions gaining ground which are so antagonistic to her system. Lola Montes (or the Countess of Landsfeldt) still keeps her influence over the King's mind. She has very clever views on political subjects, and habits of observation and deduction which she probably first acquired when in the daily society of Dujarrier, Dumas, and some of the most able of the modern French journalists. She has also great force of character and determination of purpose; and, were she surrounded by honest and clever men, who would not practise on her womanly foibles, she might yet play a very useful part in public affairs. As it is, she exercises much power, through the hold she has on the King, who is glad to communicate with any person of strong character and clear insight, who will tell him the truth. A story published some short time ago in the *Débats*, to the effect that Lola Montes had sent cards to the nobility, which had either been returned with contempt or wholly rejected, is utterly without foundation. Nor is it true that she left Bavaria, and went to Chemnitz, in Saxony, as said by that paper. Most of the other stories told of her are equally untrue. Within these few days I heard a tale, that, when she was, a short time ago, at a place near Munich, she had assailed a young officer, also a nobleman; flung a glass at him, scratched his face, and, when he ran away, pursued him into a

BAVARIAN COSTUMES

ditch, where he stuck fast in the mud. As a matter of curiosity, I obtained an introduction to this young gentleman, and asked him about the affair. He assured me, on his honour, that there had not ever been a misunderstanding between him and the newly-made Countess; and, as a proof of the falsehood of the story, he added that he was in the habit of frequently visiting her. On the other hand, Lola often shows a want of tact. Woman like, she falls into traps laid for her by those who know the irritability of her temper. But the tales of her striking men in the streets, &c., are quite false; the King is a man of too refined a mind to interest himself in a woman who could so discourse herself. The last number of *Punch* has been stopped here, because of an attack on Lola Montez. This is a foolish retaliation; but the fair lady was probably very angry at seeing her newly-blown honours thus be-pattered.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, October 17. Twentieth Sunday after Trinity.—The Moon enters her first quarter at 7h. 41m. a.m.

MONDAY, 18.—St. Luke. —Mars souths at 51m. after midnight

TUESDAY, 19.—Venus rises at 4h. 32m. a.m. Jupiter souths at 5h. 33m a.m.

WEDNESDAY, 20. Battle of Navarino, 1827.—The Moon and Saturn are near together.

THURSDAY, 21.—Battle of Trafalgar, 1805; Nelson killed.

FRIDAY, 22.—The Sun rises at 6h. 36m., and sets at 4h. 52m.

SATURDAY, 23.—Full Moon at 11h. 36m. p.m. Saturn souths at 8h. 29m. p.m.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 22

Sunday		Monday		Tuesday		Wednesday		Thursday		Friday		Saturday	
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
5 31	7 3	6 15	7 48	7 0	8 32	7 45	9 17	8 30	10 2	9 15	10 47	10 0	11 32

* * High tide on Thursday at midnight. * * During the morning of Friday there will be no high tide.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*T. L.*" *is informed that, in reference to Francis's "History of the Bank of England," there is no bye-law to exclude Scotchmen from becoming either Directors or officers of the Bank. Jews and Quakers cannot be Directors, but Jews alone are prevented from being officers of the Establishment. Several Scotchmen are now in the employ of the Bank*

"*A Constant Subscriber.*"—*The splendid Church which the munificence and taste of the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert have bestowed upon the town of Wilton, near Salisbury, is, in the general style of its architecture, Romanesque, such as is peculiar to the churches of Northern Italy*

"*A Constant Subscriber.*"—*Your question is anything but simple; for, in the first place, the quantity of blood must be in relation to the bulk of the individual, and, even in the same individual, would materially vary with the state of the body, and whether food or liquid had been recently taken. It has been roughly estimated from twenty four to thirty pounds; and we have known seven pounds taken from a patient without fainting.*

"*A Constant Reader,*" *Glasgow, will find Views of Blair Athol and Glen Tilt, (now the source of so much controversial tilting), in No. 126 of the* ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

"*J. S.*," *Elton.*—*The person is bound to leave the situation, without notice, if required to do so by his master*

"*Scarcity,*" *Liverpool. The Government Life Annuity Office, Old Jewry.*

"*A Constant Reader.*"—*The Guinness Tuns were first exhibited in London in* 1839. *Queen Adelaide reigned from* 1830 *to* 1837.

"*A Constant Reader.*"—"*Etiquette for Gentlemen,*" *and Miss Acton's "Cookery," of any bookseller*

"*S. H.*," *Portsea, is thanked; we shall be glad to receive the Sketch and details*

"*J. J.*," *High Holborn, and* "*W. W.*," *Nottingham.*—*Address, James Brooks, Esq., Mount's Hotel, Brooke-street.*

"*E. W.*" *The longest Railway Tunnel in England is on the Great Western line the Box Tunnel, 3,195 yards in length; the six ventilating shafts, each 25 feet in diameter, vary from 70 to 300 feet in depth.*

"*Constance M. E.*"—*Address, at the Lyceum Theatre.*

"*A Constant Reader,*" *Dublin. The G in Gertrude is hard.*

"*P. S. P.*" *We do not know.*

"*H. R. C.*" *Why. The collection of Anecdotes entitled "Lambeth and the Vatican," published in* 1825, *was edited by the Rev. Mr. (now Dr.) T. J. Hussey. The work has not been reprinted*

"*M. C., a Constant Subscriber,*" *Twickenham, will find the coming horse-shoes and hob-nails, and chopping sticks at Westminster, described and illustrated in No.* 121, *Vol. 5, of our Journal.*

"*J. B. L. S.*"—*The reply to our last respecting Unstamped Playing Cards, was extracted from the notice just published in the Somerset House*

"*A. T.*," *Ham-street, should consult the "London Directory." We cannot give such "recommendations" as our Correspondent requires.*

"*An Old Subscriber.*"—*Address to Mr. Dickens, at his publishers', 186, Strand.*

"*T. N. D.*," *Brookfield.—Declined.*

"*G. N.*" *is mistaken. The solution is correct*

"*L.*," *Enfield, is thanked, but we have no room for the lines*

"*A Subscriber.*" *Mr. Frost's picture of Duncan and her Nymphs is engraved in No.* 221 *of our Journal*

"*A Lover of the Fine Arts*" *should apply to the publisher of Mr. Brees's Illustrations of New Zealand,* 142, *Strand.*

"*A Suspector,*" *Chelsea, is thanked for his good intentions, though we cannot adopt his suggestions. To purchase stolen goods knowingly is reprehensible; and the best of the pictures in the National Gallery have already been engraved in easily accessible works.*

"*T. S.*" *should advertise in the daily newspapers*

"*W. M.*" *near Twickenham. Thanks; but we have not room.*

"*H. H.*"—*See the "Dictionary of Quotations"*

"*A. Nurse.*" *The tune shall appear.*

"*P. S. M.*" *Neither of the persons can marry again, unless legally divorced. As to the children, we cannot decide*

"*E. P.*" *Myrobalanspflaster.—One of the Illustrations named will shortly appear.*

"*Arnot's Elements of Physics*" *is one guinea and a half for one volume and a half; the conclusion of Vol. II. not having appeared.*

"*T. A. M.*," *Islington. Several crotchety Pythagoreans have printed their Reasons for Abstinence from Animal Food. If we mistake not, Sir R. Phillips's Reasons may be purchased of Sherwood and Co., or of Whittaker and Co., for a trifle*

"*Mildmay, and a Candidate for Engineers,*" *will find all information as to the East India Company's Service in the "East Indian Register," published annually, or in "Hudson's Parent's Hand-book," pp.* 146 *to* 168. *To quote all the details would occupy considerably more space than we can, with justice, allow for such matter*

"*Dahha.*"—*The expense of a research through the records of the Heralds' College, for the discovery of a shield of arms, is very trifling—not more, we believe, than a guinea. The address is, "Heralds' Office, Doctors' Commons, London."*

"*J. O*" *The present George Warwick Bampfylde, Lord Poltimore, is not a descendant of the* 1*st Lord Poltimore. The latter nobleman, whose surname was Calvert, obtained from Charles I. a patent of Maryland, in America, but did not live to see the document pass the Great Seal. He son, Cecil, 2nd Lord, had it made out in his own name, and from him the town of Baltimore takes its designation.*

"*An Old Subscriber.*" *Messrs. Cockburn, the bankers, of Whitehall, are, we believe, nearly related to Sir George Cockburn, the late Lord of the Admiralty, and to Sir Robert Peel*

"*A Subscriber,*" *Dartmouth. By the 9th Geo. III., c.* 93 (*Schedule E*), *it is required that all persons shall pay a certain duty for hiring woodcocks or nags, as well as for killing game. But an exception is made for taking those birds by means of nets or springes. This and a great many similar inconsistencies have long been the subject of ridicule*

"*Philo-Heraldry.*" *We do not think that Prince Albert has any family surname.*

"*A. Y. Z.*" *Attorneys are not excluded generally from the London Clubs on account of their profession*

"*[illegible]*" *of all daughters of a family have equal rank and precedence, no necessity exists for the marks of cadency used by sons. A third son by birth can, after the death sometime, assume the distinction of a second*

"*Cocked Hat.*"—*In reply to the letter which we inserted some time since on the subject of "Cockades," our Correspondent thus writes. "Cockades are part of the garb of a soldier; and he sheds his blood, wearing the badge, in the defence of his country. And as a distinguishing mark to show that their domestics are in the service of a soldier, military officers place cockades in their servants' hats. Custom is, perhaps, in the only right they can plead; but still it appears to me that any one, not a soldier, assuming this distinction, wishes to hide his real station in life, and pass for what he is not*

"*H. H.*"—*Matters may be taken, changed, or relinquished, when and as often as the bearer thinks fit, and may be exactly the same as those of other persons. Whoever is entitled to arms may bear what motto he pleases*

"*J. R. L.*," *Walsall, is thanked for the suggestion, but we have not room.*

"*Quirk,*" *Nottingham, had better consult a solicitor.*

"*R. W.*"—*We think not.*

"*Is it not so?*" *We actually do not understand the question*

"*Hooper,*" *Barnstaple. We cannot interfere; the affair is altogether illegal*

"*Waterloo,*" *Tunbridge Wells. The Duke of Wellington was in his* 79*th year.*

"*X. Y. Z.*," *North Chester. The Treasurer is the Sixth Honourable, in the "Cabinet Cyclopædia."*

"*[illegible]*"—*Mr. Robinson,* 7, *Gower-street, Bedford-square.*

"*A Constant Subscriber.*"—*Since the Potato Disease has been attributed to the Aphis Vastator, great interest has been felt by the public upon the subject of this curious tribe of insects. Linnæus assigned the term Aphis to them, but he has left no discussion for that word. Notwithstanding various surmises upon the subject, no thing is known for certainty as to its probable derivation, and, in fact, even the pronunciation has been a matter of dispute*

"*R. B.*," *&c., Jubber.*—*We do not suppose that the cow could have died from the cause assigned, neither do we know the insect to which allusion is made.*

"*J. R.*," *Frodsham. Under consideration*

"*J. M.*," *Knutsford.*—*Next week*

"*J. K. M.*" *Bath.*—*should our next be the latest edition of our Journal, in which he has had what he requires*

Answer.—*Next week.*

"*M. S.*" *is recommended to inquire of a Numismatic Bookseller, as Mr. Hearne, Strand*

"*Leander.*" *Return Tickets are available on the Richmond branch of the South Western Railway*

"*A Country Reader.*"—*Shepherds' Dogs are exempt from duty.*

"*J. O.*," *near Malton. We do not understand the question*

*** Replies to a few Questions on Music are unavoidably deferred.

BOOKS RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.

France and Great Britain. Parlour Library. Vol. 8. —Hughes on Geography in Normal Schools.—Standard Lyric Drama. Part 4.—Brock's Wayside Verses.—Soane's New Curiosities of Literature.—The Royal Knitted Collar Book. Poets on Turnpike Trusts.—Madeline, a Tragedy.—Flowers of Irish Melody.—Erasmus Wilson on Ringworm

Music. "Let's hope for Brighter Days."

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK, FOR 1848,

WILL BE READY FOR PUBLICATION WITH THE MAGAZINES FOR NOVEMBER;

Being the Fourth Annual Issue of this most beautiful and useful Almanack. Illustrated by HARVEY, KENNY MEADOWS, B. FOSTER, &c.; and Engraved in the First Style of Art, by LINTON, VIZETELLY, &c. The Astronomical Department by JAMES GLAISHER, Esq., F.R.A.S., and of the Royal Observatory, Greenwich.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1847.

THE last change of affairs in Spain has complicated all that was intricate enough before in the politics of that strangest of nations. A Government turned out by a revolution, a Minister checked by a *pronunciamento*, are usual and ordinary; but a Cabinet bought out, a whole Ministry selling their places, in the most literal sense of the words, is something new. It is one of the many strange things reserved to the nineteenth century to behold. By the power of gold Narvaez is again in office; and there is a general feeling that the real *denouement* of the Spanish question is about to begin. Narvaez is a man of action, with something positive in his character. He will do what is to be done: he will carry out the policy of the French Court, if it suits him—his own, if that suits him better. The able instrument is seldom a very tractable one: he soon reaches the point where his own interests and those of his employer diverge; and once there, it is easy to predict which he will pursue. At present Narvaez is the tool of France, or rather of the French King—for, as a nation, France has as little interest in the degradation of the Royalty of Spain as we have. It is a flagrant plot for the aggrandisement of that fatal family, the Bourbons, which has cost the world such masses of treasure, such crimes and misery, such torrents of blood and tears.

The history of that one race is an eternal record of the folly and the weakness of mankind, an eternal satire on that wisdom and reason of which we so continually pride ourselves. Whole nations, millions of men, have been sacrificed to the miserable family intrigues of the Bourbons, who by marriage have spread themselves like a net over the kingdoms of Europe, England being almost the only country that has escaped them in the last two centuries. They have as little love for each other, as truth, honesty, or wisdom, in their dealings with their subjects. Louis XIV. engaged in a long war to depose a relation; Louis Philippe is allied to the Queen of Spain; but the interest of his son is still nearer to him, and so a Bourbon plots to degrade another Bourbon from a throne, that a third of the same race may ascend it! At this moment there is at least the peril of a European war with no better cause than this most wretched intrigue. The only defence the world has against the danger is the possibility that those who guide the public opinion of England and France, may succeed in inspiring the people of both countries with a hearty contempt for the plot and the plotters; for there is at least hope that men will not fight for a person or a cause they despise; so much reason at all events may be reckoned on. As to Spain itself, till it learns to feel, to think, to have a public opinion, and a popular policy of its own, it must accept the fate that strangers prepare for it. If it consent to be governed from Paris, it is not the opposition that may come from London that can save it; and for aught we can gather from the disgusting mass of profligacy, imbecility, and almost anarchy in which the Court and Cabinet of Madrid are always involved, it seems to us that if Spain is faced to be governed by the sordid and the venal, it may as well have a Narvaez as a Salamanca. We believe that in the long run, nations get pretty nearly as good a form of Government as they deserve to have; it will be a bad one if they are not fit for a better. That appears to be the present state of Spain; it is only fit for a bad Government—and it has got one. Minister succeeds Minister, crisis follows crisis, but, in the main, there is no improvement. By degrees, the very forms of a Constitution cease to have any value; and now we see the very ruffest element of power coming into operation, all higher kinds wearing out against the savage rivalry of narrow factions and the total apathy of the bulk of the people. Narvaez is the embodiment of physical force; he represents the Army, the military class, in Spain, at the disposal of any one who can secure it pay, promotions, and stars. Whether, even in Spain, the support for the army can achieve all that is contemplated, is, perhaps, doubtful; but with this instrument at command, much may be dared; even the dethronement of the Queen is not out of the range of possibility. When the character of the Queen is sufficiently degraded by the same vile and disgusting cunning that first married her to a fool and then surrounded her with knaves, the *coup d'etat* will be attempted. History presents nothing so pitiable as the career of the young Queen of Spain. Her mother persecutes her with a perfect hatred, and is the main-spring of the plots that have for their end the placing the younger daughter, the Duchess of Montpensier, on the Throne. Strange rumours are revived by this unnatural conduct, and it is hinted that Christina revenges on Isabella the memory of the brutish Ferdinand, her father. Whichever way we turn in this wretched Court we tread on some frightful old scandal, or are met by a new one that dates from yesterday. Imagine the state of things where the lovers of the Queen, present and prospective, are coolly calculated on as diplomatic "influences"—a term that veils a whole abyss of indescribable profligacy! The whole spectacle is one that can be found nowhere else—that was not expected there in the present age. And, if the Court and Government of Spain be an index of the state of society, then is there no hope for the nation: rotten within, and ruled from without, the course of such a people is direct to slavery: the elements of better things may exist among the masses; and, we believe, the poorest and lowest class in Spain is really the noblest, but they have no influence on public affairs, except by insurrection.

THE REVENUE.—The Revenue Accounts for the year ending the 10th of October, were made up on Saturday last, and it will not occasion any surprise that the commercial panic has had some influence in producing a decrease in the national resources. The total decrease of the revenue for the year ended on Saturday last when compared with that of the previous year, is £1,042,268. The total decrease for the quarter, compared with the corresponding period of last year, amounts to £1,507,230. The decrease in the Customs' receipts for the quarter is £874,191; in the Excise, £641,930; in the Stamps, £66,419; in Taxes, there is an increase of £3945; in the Property Tax receipts there is a decrease of £53,483; in the Post Office department, credit is given for the increase of £5000; Crown Lands show a decrease of £45,000, and the Miscellaneous account exhibits a falling off, which reaches £104,784. Nearly a million of the deficiency upon the year is accounted for, by the China money being no longer receivable; by a large sum for repayment of advances; and by a falling off of the items of Excise and Miscellaneous receipts. The chief items of decrease are the Customs and Excise; the first of which has lost to a considerable extent by the free importation of grain, and the latter by the high price of barley.

THE WEATHER.

The weather during the past week has been fine, the average temperature having been considerably above that of the season; the sky has been very much clouded; the direction of the wind has been principally from the S., and rain in small quantities has fallen.

The following are some particulars of each day:—

Friday the sky was for the most part free from cloud till 6h. P.M., and it was overcast after this time; the directions of the wind were S.W. and W.S.W.; the average temperature of the day was 52½°. Saturday, the sky was covered with cirrostratus and scud throughout the day; at about 8h. A.M. a slight rain began to fall, and afterwards it fell more heavily; the direction of the wind was W.S.W. and S.; the day was warm, its average temperature was 57½°, being about 6° above the average of the season. Sunday, the sky was cloudy for most part; some rain fell during the morning; the direction of the wind was S.; and the average temperature of the day was 56°. Monday, the sky was about three-fourths covered by cloud throughout the day, and towards the evening it was generally free from cloud; the direction of the wind was S.; the day was warm, its average temperature was 57½°. Tuesday was a very fine and warm day; the sky was partially covered by light fleecy clouds till the evening, at which time it became overcast with cirrostratus and scud; the directions of the wind were S. and S.E.; and the average temperature of the day was 61°, exceeding that of the average of the season by 8°. Wednesday, the sky was cloudy till noon, partially cloudy after noon, and cloudy again at night; the direction of the wind was S.W.; and the average temperature of the day was 57°. Thursday, the sky was wholly covered till 4h. P.M. During part of the morning a small drizzling rain was falling. After two there were faint gleams of sunshine, but the sky was for the most part cloudy. The direction of the wind was E. and N.E. The average temperature of the day was 53½°, and that for the week was 56½°.

The extreme thermometrical readings of each day were:—

Friday,	Oct. 8	the highest during the day was 62 deg., and the lowest was 43 deg.	
Saturday,	9	.....	48½
Sunday,	10	61½	50½
Monday,	11	66½	49½
Tuesday,	12	69	53
Wednesday,	13	62	51
Thursday,	14	56½	51

Blackheath, Thursday, Oct. 14. J. G.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

ENTERTAINMENT TO THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE AT THE MANSION-HOUSE.

On Saturday, the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress gave a grand entertainment to his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge and a distinguished and numerous party, in the Egyptian Hall

Amongst the company were Lord Dudley Coutts Stuart, the American Minister, Prince Sapieha, Prince Ladislas Czartoryski, Prince Adam Sapieha, the Lord Chief Baron, the Hon. Spring Rice; his Excellency Mr. Brooke, her Majesty's Commissioner for Borneo; Count Zamoyski, Mr. Masterman, M.P., Mr. Calver, M.P., Mr. A. Hastie, M.P., Mr. Waddington, M.P., Mr. Cubitt, M.P., several of the Aldermen, &c.

After the usual loyal and constitutional toasts were drunk, with the accustomed applause,

The Lord Mayor proposed the health of his illustrious guest, "The Duke of Cambridge, who had done so much honour to the City of London, which he had always delighted to hospitalise, by accepting its invitation." (Loud cheers.)

The Duke of Cambridge, in returning thanks, said he had never felt greater gratification in visiting the hall in which they were assembled than he felt upon the present occasion, and he was delighted to find that an individual of the illustrious family which he represented never met with a more warm or flattering reception than that with which he had been honoured. (Loud cheers.)

The Lord Mayor proposed "The health of the present Ministers," and expressed a hope, and a confidence in that hope, that the excellent feeling which existed between England and America would daily become greater. (Cheers.)

The Cabinet Minister returned thanks, full of praises of this country, and its institutions, and hospitalities.

The Lord Mayor, in proposing "The health of Mr. Brooke, her Majesty's Commissioner for Borneo," which was drunk with great enthusiasm, spoke of the extraordinary exertions of that distinguished man in distant and uncivilised countries.

Mr. Brooke said that the reception which he met with that day fully repaid him for the exertions which he made, and which he trusted would be attended with the good results which the company honoured him by anticipating.

The Lord Mayor proposed "The health of Mr. John Walter, the member for Nottingham," and took occasion to eulogise the extraordinary and successful efforts made by that gentleman's honourable father to support the weak against the strong, and to uphold the rights and privileges of all classes of his fellow subjects. (Cheers.)

Mr. Walter returned thanks.

Several other toasts were drunk, and the company separated, evidently delighted with the hospitality of the Lord Mayor.

WINDSOR, THURSDAY EVENING.—(From our own Correspondent.) Her Majesty and the Prince Consort took their usual early walk this morning through the plantations in the Home Park, in the private kennel and the Royal aviary. The Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal rode out on their Shetland ponies; and the remainder of the Royal Family were taken for airings in the private carriages. This afternoon, after partaking of luncheon with her Majesty and Prince Albert, their Serene Highnesses the Duke of Holstein Glucksbourg, and Prince William of Holstein, took their departure from the Castle for town; proceeding from Slough to Paddington by the quarter past three o'clock train. Count de Reventlow left the Castle at the same time with their Serene Highnesses for the metropolis. The Royal dinner party this evening included the Duchess of Kent, Lady Anne Maria Leveson, Miss L. Dawson Damer, and the Baroness de Speth. The band of the Royal Horse Guards was in attendance during dinner. Her Majesty's private band performed the remainder of the evening.

ACCIDENT TO THE PRINCESS ROYAL. While the Prince of Wales and Princess Royal were taking exercise in the New Park, Windsor, on Monday morning, the latter unfortunately was thrown from her pony, a fine young roan, and started off at full speed, before the grooms had power to secure them, both taking across the Park in different directions. The Prince of Wales fortunately retained his seat, showing great skill in the management of his steed. The Princess Royal, however, not having the same command over her pony, was thrown from her seat, but alighted upon the turf without sustaining the least injury.

DEPARTURE OF THE ROYAL SQUADRON. Her Majesty the Queen Dowager embarked at Portsmouth on Sunday, on board the ship *Howe*, 120 guns, for a voyage to Madeira. That vessel proceeded to Spithead, but an adverse wind prevented the vessel from sailing on that evening. On Monday morning, however, the wind shifted to E.S.E., and at six o'clock in the morning, the vessel weighed from Spithead and put to sea. On the arrival of the vessel at Lisbon, the Queen Dowager will land and make a short visit to the Queen of Portugal.

EXPECTED ROYAL VISIT.—The reigning Duke of Saxe Coburg and Gotha, the brother to the Prince Consort, is shortly expected to arrive in England, on a visit to her Majesty. The Court is expected to remain at Windsor Castle until after the arrival of his Royal Highness. It will then, according to present arrangements, proceed to Claremont for a few days, and thence to the Isle of Wight, to enable her Majesty and Prince Albert to superintend the planting of a large number of oak and elm trees on the Royal estate at Osborne. The Court will probably return to Windsor, for the winter season, early in December.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

CAMBRIDGE. Oct. 13.

Auditors.—The Rev. the Master of St. John's College, Mr. Fowler of Sidney, and Mr. Hardcastle of Catharine Hall, are appointed University Auditors.

The Caput.—At a Congregation holden yesterday, the following gentlemen were elected to form the Caput:—The Vice Chancellor Rev. the Master of St. John's—Dr. Hamilton, H. de Malus, D.D. Trinity Hall—Law: Dr. Dreaser, Caius—Physic: Rev. H. Fowler, Sidney—Senior Regent: Rev. C. Hardwick, Catharine Hall, Senior non-Regent.

TESTIMONIAL TO THE BISHOP OF SODOR AND MAN.—On Wednesday a magnificent service of plate, styled the "Eden Testimonial," was presented to the Bishop of Sodor and Man, but more popularly known as the Hon. Mr. Eden, late Vicar of Battersea, at the Retreat, the residence of Valentine Morris, Esq. The testimonial consisted of a dinner service, numbering twenty-seven pieces; the cost being 500 guineas. The silver bears the following inscription:—"This silver forms part of a service of plate presented to the Hon. and Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Sodor and Man, by the parishioners of Battersea, as a token of their gratitude and affection." At five o'clock the chair was taken by Mr. H. S. Thornton, who read an appropriate address, which was acknowledged in feeling terms by his Lordship. The Bishop of Sodor and Man, and a large party, were entertained in the evening by Benjamin Edgington, Esq., at his residence on Lavender-hill.

POSTSCRIPT.

NEWMARKET SECOND OCTOBER MEETING. FRIDAY

Match, 200 sovs, h ft. A.F. Watchdog beat Spider
Match, 200 sovs.— Eothan and Miss Whip filly ran a dead heat.
Match, 100 sovs, h ft. T.Y.C.—Lazarille beat Milwood
Prendergast Stakes of 50 sovs each, for two-yr-olds. T.Y.C. (28 Subs.)

[illegible]	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Kangaroo	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Theophone	..	..	..	..	..	..	3

Won easy.
Match, 100 sovs, h ft. T.Y.C.—Vice-Consul beat Fleetiana
Match, 100 sovs T.Y.C.—Sowstring beat Kingcraft
Match.—Clerk of Council received forfeit from Wilmot.
Match.—Clermont received forfeit from Chanibear
Match.—Fleetiana aget Awkward—off by consent.
Match.—Glen Saddel aget Dumfriby—off by consent.
Match.—Watchdog received from Leopard
Match.—Sowstring received from Miss Sarah.
Match.—Miami received from Nerissa.

LLNAS, OF THE PRINCESS SOPHIA.—Her Royal Highness the Princess Sophia continues in a precarious state of health at Kensington. The Duchess of Gloucester comes in almost daily from Richmond Park to visit her illustrious relative.

CABINET COUNCIL.—Another Cabinet Council (the third this week) was held at the Foreign Office yesterday. Nearly all the members were present.

DEATH OF DOWAGER LADY WATERPARK.—The Dowager Lady Waterpark died on Monday last, at her residence in Rutherford-street.

DEATH OF MAJOR-GENERAL THOS. PHIPPS HOWARD, K.H.—The above gallant General died on Monday last at his residence at Weymouth, at an advanced age.

DEATH OF DR. ROOKE, NOTTINGHAM.—On Thursday morning the ceremony of laying the first stone of the new post-office at the corner of Albert-street, Nottingham, was performed by Mr. Cripps, the Mayor, attended by the members of the town council, the town clerk, corporation surveyor, &c. His worship address and the numerous assemblage collected together in an appropriate speech, and remarked that no occasion of a similar kind had been attended by the completion since the foundation of the General Hospital in 1781, and he felt that the event was one of an interesting and important character. His worship then gave a detailed statement of the post-office for many years, and described the improvements in the transmission and delivery of letters, and the advantages that would arise from the establishment of the projected building. The inconveniences at present experienced would be put an end to, and the new building would be sufficiently extensive and complete in its arrangements for the transaction of the greatly increased public business.

FIRE IN STAMFORD-STREET.—On Thursday afternoon, a fire broke out in the manufactory belonging to Mr. James Bickerton, hatter, of Stamford-street, Lambeth, which was not extinguished until the building in which it commenced was burned out, and the contents consumed. Mr. Bickerton was insured in the Sun Fire Office. The boiling over of a can of "proofing," it is supposed, was the cause of the disaster.

THE ACCIDENT ON THE BRIGHTON RAILWAY.—Captain Symonds, one of the Inspectors of Railways, made an official inquiry on Thursday into the recent collision between the passenger trains at the Keymer Branch Junction on the above line. (See page 247.) He was attended by Mr. Peter Clarke, the Acting Manager, and several of the company's officers. From the evidence taken, it appears that the engine that met the one attached to the Lewes train with its tender was thrown off the line, and a horse in the rear of it was crushed; and a number of fragments standing in the end of a first-class carriage. Captain Symonds also interrogated both drivers of the trains, as also the man who had charge of the company's signals at the Keymer branch, and was, we understand, satisfied that no blame could be attributed to either party. It was admitted that the spot chosen for the junction of the Keymer branch was not the most eligible for public safety, being situated in a curve with cuttings on either side. The driver of the down train said the signals at the junction could be seen some distance off on the morning of the accident; they indicated "all right," until the train reached the bridge on the London side of the junction, when up went the signal "stop." He instantly shut off the steam, and applied the breaks of the tender; the guards also applying theirs. Had they been in working order, however, they would have brought the train within the distance given by the signals to the junction. The engine and tender were quite new, and the non-acting of the breaks was attributable to the screws being "fixed." Captain Symonds was informed that since the accident the Company had altered the junction, and that the down train would now pass over the Keymer rails, which cross the down-line, without the aid of the pointsman. In the course of the proceedings, it was mentioned that the son of Mr. Mitchell, one of the other gentlemen who were injured by the accident, are favourably progressing.

ANOTHER IRISH MURDER.—The Dublin papers mention another atrocious murder that of Thomas Kelly, a road-sweeper at Castle Otway—which was perpetrated at eight o'clock on the night of Thursday (last week). This, perhaps, is one of the most mysterious assassinations perpetrated for many years. No assignable cause can be given for the deed. Hardly much in the confidence of the Hon Mrs. Otway Cave, and her agent, Edwin Taylor, Esq. He occupied one of the offices near the court-yard of the mansion; in fact, within a few paces of the dwelling-house in which Mrs. Otway Cave had spent a good portion of last winter and spring. On Saturday an inquest was held on the body. The Jury returned the following verdict:—"We find that Timothy Kelly came by his death in consequence of a gun-shot wound in the left shoulder, inflicted by some person or persons at present unknown, at Castle Otway, on the night of the 7th of October instant."

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

BELGIUM.

M. de Vlesse, Editor of the *Courrier Français*, was on Wednesday found guilty of a libel on M. Dumon, in charging the Minister and his son-in-law with corruption; the Editor was sentenced to six months' imprisonment and a fine of 6000f. with all the costs.

SPAIN

The Paris Correspondent of the *Times* quotes a letter from Bordeaux, dated on Monday last, which gives some very interesting particulars of the secret departure of Queen Christina for Madrid. The letter says, "Queen Christina and her husband, M. Munoz, travelling with a single carriage and an escort *courrier*, passed through Jonzac this (Monday) morning on her way to Bayonne, travelling *incog.*; but she was recognized by a postilion. They arrived at Tours, from Paris, by railroad, early yesterday morning, and proceeded without stopping. Some hours later I met a brûlée, going in the same direction, which contained some of her suite."

The Correspondent proceeds to say: —"This sudden and secret move of Queen Christina is thus accounted for:—A telegraphic despatch received in Paris on Friday, from Narvaez, informed her that "if she would not see all the good that had been achieved lost, she would instantly repair to Madrid;" that "all had been settled with Serrano, who would immediately withdraw from Madrid, leaving the field open to her (Queen Christina), who communicated to the course of one day with her advisers, but, above all, with Don Louis Philippe.' The result was, her resolve to leave secretly for Madrid, which she did after an interview with M. Mon. The motive for secrecy was to avoid the possibility of being preceded by any announcement that she was on the road. Her arrival would, therefore, be a surprise on the Queen, her daughter—over whom, she still possesses considerable influence and prevent resort by her own enemies to such measures calculated to defeat her schemes. The object of the Queen-mother is to effect a reconciliation between Queen Isabella and the King her husband. If she be true, a quasi reconciliation may be effected, but how long it will last, or in what way it will end, would be a bold guess. In short, Queen Christina is now in Madrid."

The *National* of Thursday confirms the departure of Christina for Madrid, and asserts the expulsion of Serrano from the Spanish capital; but the truth of this latter statement is rather doubtful.

SUDDEN DEATH OF SIR THOMAS PIGOTT, BART.—Sir Thomas Pigott, Bart., expired suddenly, on the 7th inst., at Dennion Hall, Suffolk. The deceased was out on a visit to S Y. Benyon, Esq., and was dressing for dinner, when he was suddenly seized with faintness, and Lady Pigott rang for assistance; but he expired almost immediately. A post mortem examination was made, and it appeared that there was enlargement of the heart quite sufficient to account for his death. The deceased was fifty one years of age. An inquest was held on the body, and the Jury returned a verdict accordingly. The late Baronet was formerly Captain in the Royal Horse Guards (Blue).

FRIGHTFUL GUN ACCIDENT IN DEVONSHIRE.—On Thursday afternoon (last week), Samuel Whitaway, Esq., banker, of Teignmouth, was shooting with a double-barrelled gun, in the neighbourhood of Chudleigh, with Mr. Watts and Mr Whidborne, of the same town. Mr. Whitaway had just fired one of the barrels at some game, and was in the act of reloading, when the other barrel went off, and the charge passed upwards from his chin through his head, causing instantaneous death. The deceased was a gentleman highly esteemed by a large circle of friends and relatives. It is supposed, as the butt end of the gun was resting among some heath, atwig caught the trigger, which caused the gun to go off.

FATAL EXPLOSION OF GAS IN WALSALL CHURCH.—On Sunday evening, immediately after service, and while the last of the congregation were leaving the porch, a terrific explosion was heard, which shook the building, blew out almost every window, and shattered the pews in every direction. When the alarm had somewhat subsided, the building was entered, and a scene of appalling interest presented itself; and among it all lay the body of the beadle, a man named Lunn, dreadfully shattered and mangled. It appears that for some weeks past an escape of gas had taken place under one of the churchwarden's pews, and Lunn had gone to the spot with a candle immediately after the congregation departed, and the gas coming in contact with the flame, the explosion resulted. The damage done is estimated at upwards of £1000.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE.—Last Saturday the new wing at Buckingham Palace attained its elevation, and the marble arch, built by George IV., at a cost of several thousand pounds, is about to be demolished, and the materials sold to defray the expense incurred in building the new wing.

IMPROVEMENT IN ST. JAMES'S PARK.—A stone footway for the accommodation of pedestrians has been commenced, which is to be laid down from Storey's to Buckingham Gate. It is also intended to lay down similar footways to the Stable-yard Gate, to Spring-gardens, and the Horse Guards.

THE NATIONAL ANTI-GOLD LAW LEAGUE.—On Wednesday evening, a public meeting was held at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, of the persons forming part of this assocol, now newly formed with the title of the National Gold Law League. About 200 individuals were present, including, besides the speakers, Messrs. John Taylor (of Upper Gower-street), A. Spottiswoode, F. Shelley, Edwards, and Mr. T. C. Anstey, M.P. for Youghal. Mr. Bannister, the President of the League, referred to the existing commercial panic, and ridiculed the idea that the progress of commerce should depend solely upon the value of gold. Mr. J. Duncan explained the principles upon which the League was founded, and said that destruction awaited the country, unless Sir R. Peel's monetary system were destroyed. Several other persons made speeches, but nothing very specific was proposed, nor were any resolutions submitted, and the meeting separated without obtaining any result, so far as we could discover.

SUNDAY TRADING IN THE METROPOLIS.—On Wednesday night a meeting of Parishioners was held at the Infant School-room, Three Colts-lane, Limehouse, for the purpose of adopting a petition to Parliament, in co-operation with other metropolitan parishes, against Sunday trading.—Mr. Hayman, on a deputation attended on behalf of the Association of the Parochial Authorities of the Metropolis. The Rev. Mr. Rawlings, Curate of the Parish, was called to the chair, and the following resolutions were carried:—"That in the opinion of the meeting there exists no real necessity for Sunday trading, and that the majority of tradesmen themselves are most anxious to be relieved from its continuance." "That a Committee be formed in this parish, consisting of the Parochial Authorities and other inhabitants, to co-operate with other metropolitan parishes, to prepare a bill for abolishing unnecessary Sunday trading." Mr. Hayman stated that it was intended to confine the bill to the selling of articles, and to impose penalties on a person selling. The scale would be—for the first offence, 5s.; for the second, from 5s. to 20s; and the third offence, from 20s. to 40s.; and, after that, for every separate act of selling, 20s. Several interviews had been obtained with the Secretary of State, for the purpose of determining what trades should be exempted from the imposition of penalties. It was the opinion of the Secretary of State that the selling of fruit might be permitted in the interval of the hours of divine service. This will, therefore, be allowed to the shop-keepers and to poor people in the streets. Bakers and barbers will be permitted to pursue their avocations, as they are not cases of selling. The great profits of the bankers on a bill has been to make it as liberal a measure as possible. A petition was subsequently adopted

WHITECROSS-STREET PRISON.—The new arrangements in Whitecross-street Prison for the classification of the prisoners are complete, and are expected shortly to be enforced. The prison will now be used for commitments from the City Sheriffs' Court under the act for Facilitating, &c. By the regulations to be adopted, there will be separate places for debtors committed for forty days from the County Courts and for remanded prisoners from the Insolvent Debtors' Court, as also for debtors committed by Magistrates. The same will be the case with those signed by the Secretary of State for the county gaols. The number of prisoners now confined in Whitecross-street is inconsiderable.

FIRE IN BLACKFRIARS.—Early on Sunday evening, the premises belonging to Messrs. Whitaker and Co., furniture brokers, of 28, Water-lane, Blackfriars, caught fire. Mr. and Mrs Whitaker were from home, but Mrs. Hamilton, one of the lodgers, and her three children, were in one of the upper rooms, and it was with great difficulty that they escaped. The fire, however, has been attended with fatal consequences to an elderly female, who lodged in the upper part of the house, and known as Miss Purdey, a teacher of music. The poor creature was told by one of the females that a fire was raging below, and that she must make the best of her way down; instead of doing so she ascended to the upper floor, where she was eventually discovered by the fireman. On Wednesday, Mr. W. Payne, City Coroner, held an inquest at the Queen's Head, Water-lane, on the body of Miss Frances Purday, aged sixty, a teacher of music. He was informed by Mrs. Hamilton, who occupied the front room on the first floor, and on the night in question, about ten minutes past seven o'clock, she smelt fire, and on opening the door a dense volume of smoke rushed up the stairs. In a few minutes the staircase was quite impassable, and she, and her children, gave the alarm of fire. The poor deceased in her excitement went up stairs, otherwise she could have escaped as well as witness. George Flemming, of the Fire Brigade, proved having found the body of deceased on the third floor front room, quite dead, lying on her back near the window. Mr. Whitaker stated that he occupied the whole of the ground floor, and was the last person on the premises. He went towards Blackfriars-bridge to fetch his wife home, and in about ten minutes before he heard his premises were on fire. Mr. Braidwood, Superintendent of the London Fire Engine Establishment, said that there was nothing suspicious about the fire; but it was clear the moment the metal of the gas pipe became thoroughly heated, there would, although turned on very slightly, be a full supply of gas; and this pipe being situated near the walnscot, would almost instantly ignite. The Coroner's Jury recorded the following verdict:—"That deceased was accidentally burnt to death, but as to the origin of the fire there was not sufficient evidence before the Jury to enable them to decide."

COUNTRY NEWS.

SIR ROBERT PEEL'S VISIT TO LIVERPOOL.—LIVERPOOL, Wednesday.—The arrangements for the reception by the town authorities of Sir Robert Peel have been somewhat altered. The wish of the Right Hon. Baronet, it is understood, is that there be as little of public demonstration as possible; and that, in this respect, he may be enabled to preserve a comfortable privacy in viewing the Docks and paying compliments on 'Change. On his arrival, therefore, he will, avoiding the town, proceed direct to Mosley-hall, the seat of Mr. Charles Lawrence, where the Right Honourable Baronet purposes staying, and the circle to which he will there be introduced will be of a very select character. It was at first intended to take advantage of the presence of the Right Hon. Baronet, and on the elevating the Statue of Huskisson to the prepared pedestal in front of the Custom-house, to give that ceremony all the importance which could be derived from the circumstance of the most distinguished of the colleagues of that statesman taking part in the proceedings. The suggestion, however, has not met with the approval of the Right Hon. Baronet, and the affair will pass off much more quietly than was anticipated. It is yet even doubtful, indeed, if Mr. Gibson, who is in town, will not enjoy alone all the honours of the day. Sir Robert Peel will walk through the town, sail on the river, and chat on 'Change; and, in the evening, he will dine with the Mayor (Mr. G. H. Lawrence). Sixty gentlemen, it is said, are in the commercial world, will meet him.

MANCHESTER ATHENÆUM SOIREE.—The approaching festival will be graced by the presence of Charles Dickens, Esq., who has signified his intention of taking a part in the proceedings of the evening. G. L. Craik, Esq., well known as the author of a great portion of "The Pictorial History of England," and Dr. Bowring, M.P., for Bolton, will also be present and address them.

VIEW OF THE ECLIPSE AT CHESTER.—The Eclipse, which took place on Saturday last, though unseen by the inhabitants of London and its vicinity, was visible in many parts of the country. At Chesterfield generally, the Eclipse was distinctly seen throughout great part of its duration. It began, as affects that locality, about fifteen minutes before sunrise, or nearly six o'clock; but, owing to the haze, it was only in the course of a quarter before seven that the whole of the sun's surface was covered by the smaller planet. A considerable part of the Eclipse was distinctly visible by the naked eye, the intervening haze acting as a kind of smoked glass, rendering the sun's surface not unlike the full moon of a visible part of the sun. When this haze was not present, smoked glass was required. The close was not distinctly seen, owing to the view being interrupted by clouds.

DEPRESSION OF TRADE IN LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE. The present state of trade in Oldham is deplorable in the extreme. A very large number of the manufactories are working short time; some not more than two or three days a week. In some instances, the operative spinners and other factory operatives, have submitted to a reduction, in a few cases to the extent of 10 per cent; but no general notice of any distinct reduction appears to have been yet given. About twelve concerns are at an entire stand At Stockport, several of the principal mills are altogether closed for the present, and others are working only two days a week. The workers generally fear that this state of things may lead to a reduction of wages, and, to avoid a result which they so much dread, it has been suggested by some to cease working altogether during the winter months.

THE QUARTERLY COURTS OF SESSIONS.—The second of the quarterly meetings of the iron trade was held at Wolverhampton on Wednesday, and was numerously attended by the representatives of nearly all the large firms in the district. The dreadful weather and the recent depressing influences on the commerce of the country generally would not lead to a reduction of the price in this branch of our manufacture; but the state of the trade was such as to call for no alteration in the existing prices of last quarter, and no alteration took place.

FIRE AT BROUGHTON HALL, NEAR MANCHESTER.—Broughton Old Hall, near Manchester, was partly destroyed by fire on Saturday morning, and damage was done to the extent of nearly £1000. The fire was entirely subdued in less than two hours, after destroying a large portion of the roof over the staircase. The north front, besides the upper part of the grand staircase. As the walls and ceilings were in course of receiving embellishments, they also suffered much injury both from fire and water. The disaster is attributed to the upper part of the premises having left a very hot fire in one of the rooms, which had ignited some pegs, the ends of which in one direction communicated with the flues, and in the other with the wood boards of the room.

MORE RIOTING AT-OVER-DARWEN, LANCASHIRE.—The peace of this village was again disturbed on Monday afternoon. The outbreak commenced with the destruction, during the Golden Cup, on the Blackburn-road, of the cupola over the farriers, belonging to a mechanic and other hands from Preston, who had been engaged by Messrs. Walsh. The "turn outs" first unleaded one of the carts and broke it; after being reloaded, they again tore it off the cart, and smashed it to pieces. They then returned to the village, and, the spirit of mischief being up, commenced an attack on the cottages of Messrs. Walsh's hands (the "knobsticks"), tearing down or driving in the doors and window-frames of above twenty of them, situated near the weaving sheds at the bottom of the village. The mob then proceed as further up the village, and commenced a furious attack upon the George Inn, belonging to Mr. Ralph Walsh, a brother of the partners in the manufacturing firm. The mob smashed all the doors and windows, tore down the bar, breaking all the glass, &c., within their reach.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

COLLISION ON THE BRIGHTON RAILWAY.

A collision took place on Saturday last, between two passenger trains. Some exaggerated accounts of the injury done have appeared, and there is much confusion in them, but the accident seems to have been of a serious character It occurred soon after nine o'clock, at the junction of the Keymer branch line, situate between Hayward's Heath and Hassock's-gate stations, and about nine miles from Brighton. The branch, it should be observed, has not been opened more than a week or two, and was constructed to avoid the circuitous route from Hastings, Lewes, &c., by the old line via Brighton. The trains that met with the disaster were, the first down or parliamentary train, and the morning express train from Hastings, the former leaving London-bridge terminus at seven A.M., and the latter Hastings at twenty minutes past seven. At the junction the Company have placed signals, and the instructions were exceedingly explicit as to trains passing from the branch on to the main line. Both trains are due at this point near the same time, and the custom is to signal the down parliamentary train to wait until the express has passed over. It appears, in this instance, that, when the "parliamentary" approached the Junction, the signal was given that all was right, and to go on, and it did so at the usual speed. On nearing the points, however, the engine-driver perceived the express coming up, and the driver of the express engine also laboured under the same impression as to the signal being all clear. The moment they saw their dangerous position, the steam was instantly shut off, and those on the parliamentary train engine, perceiving collision must inevitably ensue, saved their lives by jumping off. Unfortunately, neither of the trains could be stopped in time to prevent the lamentable consequences; and at the moment of the express crossing the junction, it was cut in two by the engine of the parliamentary down train.

The chief injuries were sustained by Mr. Wynn, the medallionist to the Royal Mint, and Mr. Driver, the land and estate agent, of Parliament street.

A gentleman named Lane, a passenger, writes to the *Times* as follows:—

"The collision was of a most frightful and terrible nature. I was thrown violently against a lady who sat opposite to me, and who for a few minutes believed that she had met her death. In addition to the general convulsion occasioned by such a shock, my left knee is seriously injured, and altogether disabled, though no fracture has taken place. After a few minutes the numbness which ensued enabled me to go from the carriage with difficulty and seek a surgeon for Mr. Wynn; I was informed that one had been sent for to set a broken or dislocated thigh, and he would soon be with Mr. Wynn. While passing several carriages in advance of ours, I saw such evidence of other injuries as is furnished by marks of blood on the steps, and was told that many of the passengers were injured, but no one killed. I saw the demolished engine, horse-box, and the shattered buffer-board of the engine, and the broken tender.

"When the surgeon examined the injury sustained by Mr. Wynn he directed his removal to a farm-house in the neighbourhood, to which he certainly did walk, with the assistance of the medical gentleman and Mr. Wynn, jun., who also suffered from the concussion, and from a similar, though less severe cut to that which his father received. Fortunately the stimulus which created

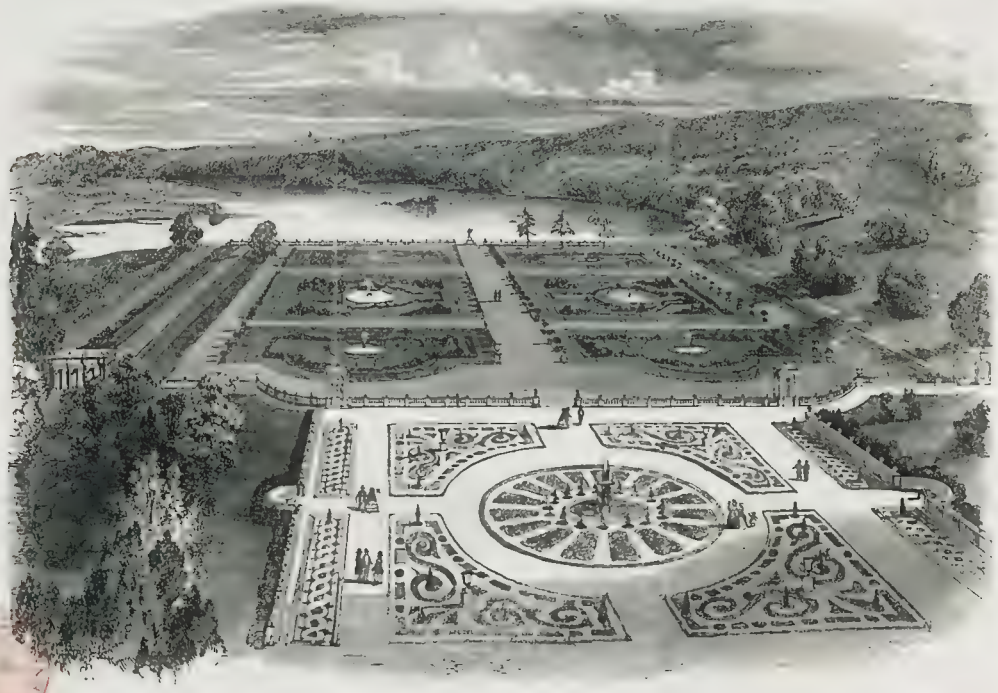
TRENTHAM, THE SEAT OF HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF SUTHERLAND.

MARRIAGE OF THE MARQUIS OF KILDARE WITH LADY CAROLINE-LEVESON GOWER.

On Wednesday, to quote the *Morning Post* report, "another daughter of the house of Sutherland extended the chain of aristocratic connections which this noble family already boast, by bestowing her hand on the young heir to the Dukedom of Leinster."

The betrothment of the Lady Caroline Leveson Gower and the Marquis of Kildare has already been announced in our Journal. The marriage was to have been celebrated on the 30th ult.; and, a paragraph from a contemporary, stating it to have taken place on that day, was inadvertently copied into a portion of the impression of our Journal for October 2. The event was, however, owing to the non-completion of the arrangements, postponed to Wednesday last.

The day was truly auspicious; and a bright autumnal sun lit up the magnificent Hall at Trentham, as well as the natural and artificial beauties of the grounds. The demesne is beautifully situated on the Trent below Newcastle. The mansion was originally a heavy brick pile, resembling Buckingham House, St. James's Park; but, within a few years, Mr. Barry has re-faced the exterior, and crowned it with balustrades and vases, and a Belvedere tower, 100 feet high; to the principal building have also been added superb pavilions conservatories and suites of apartments, of truly palatial character; so as to render it one of the most princely residences in England. There is a splendid terrace, descending to a "Pleasaunce," or Italian Garden, on the margin of the lake, which covers about eighty acres. In this garden has lately been placed a colossal bronze group of Perseus and Medusa. We



TRENTHAM.—THE GARDENS.

have engraved a view of the Garden, as well as of the splendid Mansion.

The company invited to take part in the interesting event of Wednesday had been assembled, with few exceptions, some days at the Hall. The Duke of Leinster and Lady Jane Fitzgerald, sister of the noble bridegroom, came over from Ireland about three weeks since for the express purpose of being present. The Duchess of Leinster would also have been present, had her Grace's health permitted. The Duke and Duchess of Bedford arrived on Monday from Woburn Abbey; and the Duke of Devonshire on Tuesday, from Hardwicke Hall. The Duke and Duchess of Argyll and Lord and Lady Blantyre had been staying at Trentham since the arrival of the family from Scotland. The Hon. W. and Lady Caroline Lascelles and the Misses Lascelles, Mr. Sanford, Mr. Charles Barry, Mr. Sneyd, and some two or three other gentlemen, completed the party, which, with the family circle, numbered about thirty.

The inhabitants of the country, for several miles round anxious to testify their regard and affection for the Sutherland family, began to flock into Trentham at an early hour; and long before the household were astir, the Park in the vicinity of the mansion was thickly dotted with spectators.

At ten o'clock, a company of male and female villagers from Trentham sang, with good effect, "Hail! smiling morn," and "Hark! the lark at heaven's gate sings." This *aubade* was performed under the windows of the room where the family were seated at breakfast; and the Duke and Duchess, as well as the young Marquis, appeared much pleased with the incident.

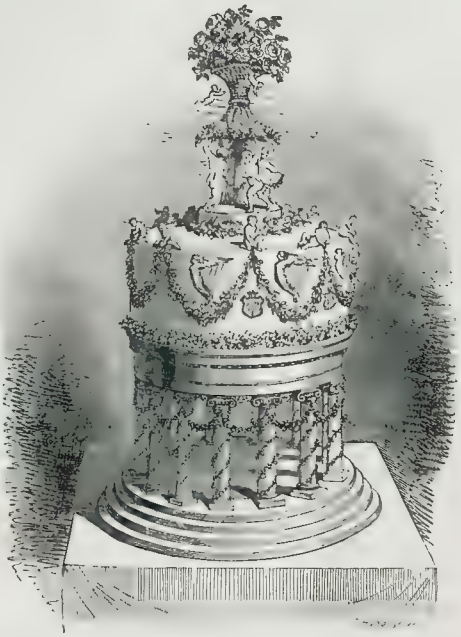
Shortly before eleven o'clock the doors of the village church (which closely adjoins, and is entered from the mansion) were thrown open, and almost immediately every corner was occupied.

The children of the parochial schools of Trentham, Hanchurch, and Hanford—amounting collectively to nearly 200—the whole of which are under the immediate patronage of, and chiefly supported by, the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland, entered the church at eleven o'clock, and lined the path which the bridal party were to take in their progress to the altar. The centre aisle was supplied by between fifty and sixty little girls educated in the Duchess' own school, all of whom wore white dresses, and straw hats trimmed with a wreath of green leaves; each bearing a small basket filled with the choicest flowers. All the boys wore white favours.

At twenty-five minutes to twelve, the bridal procession left the principal drawing-room, and passing through the conservatory, proceeded along the corridor to the church at the entrance of which were the officiating clergymen, viz., the Rev. E. J. Edwards, incumbent of Trentham; the Rev. J. Hutchinson, perpetual curate of Blurton; the Rev. H. Bunsen, incumbent of Lilleshall; and the Rev. H. Howson, private chaplain to the family; who preceded the procession to the altar.

The Bride, who was superbly attired, was attended by four bridesmaids, viz., her sister, the Lady Constance-Gertrude Gower, the Lady Jane Fitzgerald, Miss Lascelles, and Miss Henrietta Lascelles.

The Duchess of Sutherland walked with Lord Kildare and leading Lord Albert Leveson Gower, a child of surpassing beauty.



THE BRIDE CAKE.

The Duke of Bedford came next, leading the Duchess of Argyll; the Duke of Leinster with the Lady Blantyre; the Duke of Devonshire, with the Duchess of Bedford; the Duke of Argyll, with Lady Caroline Lascelles; the Marquis of Stafford, Lord Frederick Leveson Gower, and the other members of the party following in succession.

Lady Caroline wore a magnificent dress of guipure lace, over rich white satin, ornamented with garlands of convolvulus and orange blossom. Her Ladyship's head-dress was composed of a guipure lace veil, with a wreath of convolvulus and orange blossom; and in her hand she bore a bouquet of white roses and orange flowers.

The bridesmaids were severally attired in embroidered Tarletan dresses, and each had a bouquet of white roses interspersed with the mandevillea sanveiera.

The Duke of Bedford, the Duke of Devonshire, and the Duke of Sutherland wore the insignia of the Order of the Garter. The Duke of Argyll appeared in a Highland dress, as the Chief of the clan Campbell.

On the procession arriving at the altar, the officiating clergyman passed within the screen, in front of which the noble bride and bridegroom took their places; and the various members of the party having formed around the principal group, the ceremony commenced.

The service was read by the Rev. E. J. Edwards, the responses being chanted by the school children, assisted by the congregation.

At the close of the religious portion of the ceremony, the noble Lord and her Ladyship signed the usual record in the register of the parish of Trentham; the Duke of Sutherland, the Duke of Leinster, the Duke of Bedford, the Duke of Argyll, the Duke of Devonshire, and the Marquis of Kildare, being the attesting witnesses.

The household of the Duke of Sutherland witnessed the ceremony from the private gallery belonging to the family.

As the bridal party returned to the mansion, the school girls strewed the path with flowers.

A large concourse of spectators then collected in front of the mansion to witness the departure of the newly-wedded pair, who, at one o'clock, left the mansion, in a chariot and four, amidst enthusiastic salutations, for Lilleshall, the Duke of Sutherland's seat in Shropshire. The carriage was preceded by the park keepers and grooms in their state liveries, to the gates of the Park; and was escorted by about 150 of the Duke of Sutherland's tenantry on horseback.

After the departure of the newly-wedded pair, the company at the Hall sat down to a *déjeuner* in the grand dining room. The principal object on the table was a superb Bride-cake, measuring four feet high and 65 inches in circumference; the design, an Ionic temple, of great beauty. The ground-work was a plinth of silver, the Cake being supported by twelve Ionic pillars, festooned with shamrock and wreaths of "Forget-me-not," ornamented with festoons of orange blossoms supported by Cupids, and decorated with the Irish harp and shields of arms of Kildare and Sutherland quartered. The whole was surmounted by an ornamental basket formed of cornucopiæ, supported by Cupids, and filled with white roses.

After the *déjeuner*, the Duke of Sutherland proposed the "Health of Lord and Lady Kildare"—a sentiment which, it need scarcely be added, was most feelingly responded to.

In the afternoon, the tenantry dined together at the Trentham Inn, in honour of the happy event.

In the evening, a Ball was given to the Household at the Hall. Nor were the school children forgotten; but they were liberally regaled with cake and wine.

Our acknowledgment for the details of the ceremony is due to the *Morning Post*.

The Stafford Shire—for noble seats,
Albeit its fame resounds—
Hath none whose grace or glory beats
The TRENTHAM's princely grounds.

A mansion, with palatial air,
In splendid landscape set;
Like diamond 'mid the jewels rare
Of ducal coronet.

Embosomed stands the palace-home
In that enchanted place;
As though proud ART had thither come
For NATURE's best embrace.

The sun shines out with deepened ray,
More glory to impart,
Where TRENTHAM's Halls send forth to-day
Their Pageant of the Heart!

The Kildare—Leinster's Province-King,
Tree of the crownèd head—
To-day his topmost branch shall bring,
With Gower's joy to wed.

His love and pride, the Sutherland,
Shall lead in beauty rare,
To bind her white and virgin hand,
With joy to the Kildare!

Prize for the bright Kildare to claim;
Pure lustre for Love's arms!
A young bride, born to Beauty's fame—
Queen of a line of Charms!

A youngster wearer of the ray
That lights her Mother's face,
Whose angel looks have gleam'd their way
Through all her lovely race!

No marvel that the morn should shine
So fair and very fair,
To grace the Lady Caroline,
And bless the Lord Kildare

DEPARTURE OF THE DUKE AND DUCHESS DE PALMELLA.—The Duke and Duchess de Palmella, family, and suite, embarked at Portsmouth on Wednesday for Lisbon.

LADY WETHERELL.—The Queen has granted to Lady Wetherell, the widow of the late Sir Charles Wetherell, her Royal licence to adopt the surname of Warneford, in addition to and after that of Wetherell, in accordance with the directions of the will of Lady Wetherell's father, Col. F. Warneford, deceased.

THE MARRIAGE PROCESSION OF THE MARQUIS OF KILDARE AND LADY CAROLINE-LEVESON GOWER.

THE THEATRES.

MARYLEBONE.

We believe we are but echoing the opinions of several of our contemporaries when we say that the audiences appear to enter more fully into the spirit of Shakspere, in the theatres of the suburbs, than in the larger houses of the metropolis; that, also, the "Macbeth" at Sadler's Wells is, upon the whole, a more perfect and intelligent representation of the tragedy, by the unpretending, although excellent company of that theatre, than the "Macbeth," aided by the greater prestige, at the Princess'. The name that Sadler's Wells has acquired, for its productions and revivals, has been for some seasons an honourable one; and now Mrs. Warner, at the Marylebone, is coming forward in excellent imitation of the best features of the management just mentioned. Rivalry or opposition there is none, for the two theatres, each almost at an extremity of the town, are sufficiently wide apart to preclude all idea of interfering with one another's interests. On Monday evening, "Hamlet" was performed at the Marylebone Theatre for the first time, the directress taking the part of *Gertrud*, and Mr Graham that of *Hamlet*.

The lady's performance of the character has long been familiar to the public as an admirable piece of acting; and Mr Graham's was a lucid, judicious interpretation of *Hamlet*—a very fair concentration of the various recognised points—which, if it did not altogether reach any high standard of excellence, never descended to mediocrity. Mr. J. Johnstone was the *Claudius*; Mr. G. Vining, the *Ghost*; and Mr. Harvey, *Polonius*. *Ophelia* was played by Miss Huddart. The getting-up of the tragedy, however, calls for greater praise than the acting. We observe, both here and at Sadler's Wells, that the management always aims at improving scenes of the effective in the pieces brought out; and is uniformly successful. On the present occasion, an excellently-contrived arrangement of gauze gave a most unearthly appearance to the *Ghost*, which appeared to dissolve, as it were, into a mist.

We are happy to say that the house was well filled; and with an audience evidently of a superior character. Every playgoer, we are sure, must watch the progress of the season at the Marylebone Theatre with interest.

HAYMARKET.

"London Assurance," the first of modern comedies, was revived at this house on Tuesday evening, and the audience once more cheered to the echo Mrs. Nisbett's glorious and inimitable *Lady Gay Spanker*. We never saw her look better, nor did she ever play with more vivacity than on the present occasion. Mr. Keeley was in his original place as her *Dolly*, and must have been much pleased with his reception; and Mr. Farren was still the polished *Sir Harcourt Courtly*. Mr Brindal also played his well-part as the original novelty in the cast was Mr. H. Farren's appearance as *Dazzle*; and we are sorry we cannot speak in high terms of the performance. He lacked ease and self-possession; and his mere manner of walking about the stage was wrestled to a very palpable degree; indeed his whole bearing was rather that of the "gent" than gentleman; and he should recol ect that *Dazzle*, through all his *escapades*, is, in bearing, the latter. Mrs Jul a Bennett made a pretty Grace Harkaway as could well be found. On the whole the comedy went off spiritedly, and the house was well filled, if not absolutely crowded.

We hail with pleasure the return of Mr. Ranger to the London boards. This gentleman has appeared in his own piece of "The Romantic Widow," with signal success, proving himself one of the first "character" actors of the day. His reception was very gratifying, and his performance was truthful and spirited, that his name is sure to prove an attractive feature in the Haymarket bills.

PRINCESS'.

It is somewhat novel to see the last act of a tragedy played amidst the laughter and ironical applause of the audience, but such was the case on the occasion of the revival of Shakspere's "Henry the Eighth," at these Princess' Theatre, on Wednesday evening. From the inefficiency of the subordinate performers, the spectators got into such a merry vein, that all the impressions created by Mr. Macready and Miss Cushman were quite obliterated, and they began to enjoy themselves, receiving every speech that Mr. Cooper gave, as Bluff King Hal, with the same sort of hearty that would have been called forth by Mr. James Bland or Mr. Frank Matthews in the part of a burlesque monarch.

It is some years since "Henry the Eighth" was performed—we think Fanny Kemble was the heroine on the occasion. What its representation might have been in the days of John Kemble and Mrs. Siddons, we only know by tradition; but as acted on Wednesday evening, it was heavy in the extreme, the only points made being Mr. Macready's admirable reading in the scene with *Cromwell*, at the end of the third act, for which he was deservedly recalled after the drop fell. It struck us, however, that as made the character throughout, too aged and infirm. The falling step of the broken down man was not suited to Wolsey at the close of the action of "Henry the Eighth." Miss Cushman's *Queen Katherine* somewhat disappointed us in the trial scene more especially. She is deficient in the dignity required for the proper interpretation of the character. In the fourth act she was more successful; although it might be urged that the physical detail of the situation was too evident y elaborated. She is a great—a very great—melodramatic actress; and in that line we are anxious to see her. Mr. Ryder's performance of *Buckingham* was sensible and effective.

Nothing remarkable had been done in putting the piece upon the stage; the scenery and costumes were, for the most part, old friends; and the whole formed a pageantry very absurd. The revival of "Henry the Eighth" is not calculated to benefit the cause of the legitimate drama; nor will it do much service to the treasury of the theatre, although the interest excited respecting it drew together a densely crowded audience on Wednesday. Some time ago, we expressed our opinion of the management of the Princess', and stated that the "star" system was the worst to be pursued with respect to the permanent interest of the house; the present arrangements have not induced an alteration of our notions upon the subject.

A piece called "A Romance of the Rhine," produced last week, was played after the tragedy. It appears to be a translation, not very effectively made, but served to introduce Miss Villars, late of the Lyceum Theatre, to the audience. This lady is an acquisition to the *ensemble* corps of the Princess'.

SURREY.

The ballet of "Le Diable à Quatre," which enjoyed such popularity at one or two of our theatres, a couple of seasons ago, in different forms, was reproduced here on Monday, being its first performance in the transpontine districts. We doubted at the commencement of the ballet, whether the Surrey audience would altogether comprehend, or enter into a story told by mere pantomime; they appeared to be waiting for the dialogue, and uncertain as to what they ought to applaud. But, as the ballet proceeded, their delight became very apparent, and in the scene of the Basket-maker's cot age, where he brings home the termagant *Countess* as his wife, and compels her to dance, with the large stick, they laughed and applauded more lustily than they had ever done at the broadest low comedy and pantomime of old melodramas. Mdlle. Louise played the *Countess* admirably, and Mdlles. Addie, St. Louis, and Annie Payne, supported the other characters, aided by Mr. W. H. Payne, as the Basket-maker. The scene was again densely crowded, at the commencement of the third week of the career of "The Crowded, at the commencement of the third week of the career of "The Bohemian Girl" in Surrey.

ASTLEY'S.

It is time a little novelty was brought out at this theatre; and we hope, under the stage direction of Mr. T. West, also, a little improvement in the spectacles produced. There is no want of liberality at Astley's. The scenes are heavy with paint, and the dresses loaded with spangles; but there is an absence of all attempt at artistic effect and keeping, without which an equestrian drama, with its stilted dialogue and strong-lunged *corps*, is but a sorry entertainment. It is much to be regretted that those at the head of this style of production do not take a hint from the admirable manner in which these things are managed on the Continent. At the gorgeous Hippodrome, or the Cirque Nationale, in Paris, every dress is a picture, even down to that of the most unobtrusive supernumerary: whereas here, a company of Indian warriors may be Armenians, Turks, Chinese, Persians, or a union of all, as far as their costumes show great latitude being allowed to the Eastern style.

Some new *artists* have appeared in the circle. A coloured rider is very active and daring on a single horse; and Mr. Barry has a comic scene with some little sweeps and a portrait-painter, which elicits loud laughter from the gods and pittites. Mademoiselle Valentine is still engaged; and some clever feats by Mr. Ruley, by a "Professor," are neatly accomplished on the stage.

We believe three five act plays, written respectively by Sir E. Bulwer Lytton, Mr. Sullivan, and Mr. G. P. R. James, are in preparation—the two last at the HAYMARKET, and the former, the subject of which is "Cromwell," at the PRINCESS'.

Mr. Bunn is collecting a company at the SURREY for the performance of melodrama. Many of the members of the old *troupe* are engaged, and the first piece to be played is by Mr. Fitzball.

A meeting of a few friends of the late Mr. R. B Peake took place at the Café de l'Europe, in the Haymarket, on Tuesday, for the purpose of forming a Committee to raise a fund for the support of his widow and four children, besides two of his late brother's family, who were also dependent upon him. Mr. Rodwell, who had been active in forming the meeting, announced that he had met with cordial sympathy and effective co-operation in all quarters; and, even at that early period of his labours, read a list of subscriptions proving the high esteem in which the deceased gentleman was held. A performance of an unprecedented kind, which the first dramatic talent of England, will take place forthwith, at one of the theatres; the theatrical funds will also, we believe, evince their accustomed liberality, as well as the literary fund; and the most hearty warm exertions are being made in private to collect subscriptions. As we said last week, Mr. Peake's claims are not of a common order. His life was spent in honourable industry and friendship with all his literary fellow labourer: whilst his brother's death threw an additional burthen on him, to be supported by his pen. His presence shed kindliness and good temper upon all social occasions of meeting; and it will be some time before one of the *genus irritabile* passes through life with so few enemies.

EPITAPH ON RICHARD BRINSLEY PEAKE.

The truest, kindest, gentlest heart on earth,
Not unlamented, now lies broken here;
The favour'd votary of harmless mirth,
For every smile he rais'd now flows a tear.
Nor hath he left one foe would check the sigh
His wit and worth claim for his memory.—KAPPA.

LITERATURE.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL JOURNAL, No. XV.

We return to this work for the sake of a further notice of the "Chronicle of the Mayors and Sheriffs of London, from 1188 to 1274," just reprinted by the Camden Society First, of

BUILDING REGULATIONS IN THE 12TH AND 13TH CENTURIES.

We gather from this document, that, in the 12th and 13th centuries, London houses, mostly still of wood, never exceeded one story in height; the ground-floor being called a cellar, the upper story a solar; the shops, too, were generally wooden sheds, erected in front of the inhabited tenements. There was much gardenground within the walls, and we read of boys stealing apples in the orchards of Parcemoner-row and Ivy-lane. "Still," says the Reviewer, "the necessarily close proximity of dwellings in the main streets led, at an early period, to the enactment of stringent regulations for the protection of individual rights, and the settlement of disputed boundaries. The assize of 1189 is entitled to be considered the prototype of the act relating to party-walls which was passed in our own times; it fixed the thickness of the wall of these best intervened the right of property in it; regulated the construction of gutters, and even went so far as to establish 'that if any one should have windows towards the land of his neighbour, and even though he had been seised of the view of the said windows for a year and a day, and his neighbour before that time, without any writing to the contrary.' Two parties agreed to build a party-wall, was to be constructed at their joint expense; its ordinary height being fixed by the assize at sixteen feet; either party having liberty to raise his own half of it, as might be deemed expedient. Any householder might lay down a pavement before his tenement, provided it were not to the nuisance of the city, or of his neighbour."

SANATORY STATE OF LONDON IN THE 12TH CENTURY.

We now arrive at some direct information as to the provision made for the sanatory condition of the metropolis in the 12th century, from which time to our own, judging by the present agitation, London would almost appear to have been stationary. "We have seen," says the Reviewer, "that so early as 1189, the due construction of gutters, and the convenient dispersion of waste water were objects of consideration; the cameræ privatæ of the ordinary were not left unregarded; they were prohibited within the distance of one foot from a hall, or three and a half feet from a neighbouring tenement; and the propriety of their construction was also taken notice of by the justices in eyre, who, in the year 1244, instructed the jury of every ward to present to them, any houses or tenements in the suburbs of London, with an easy descent towards the Thames, which were prejudicial to surface draining, sided, in a great degree, by these natural streams which then flowed open to the river, the Walbrook and the Fleet, the cleansing and maintenance of which in a proper state was, from an early period, objects of solicitude to the magistracy. It may be collected, also, from the perusal of ancient evidences, that narrow channels ran down the centre of many of those streets which led directly to the river side; but as the effect of these contrivances, if enforced, and we still groan in the nineteenth century, under an infliction which our less refined ancestors tried to avoid in the thirteenth."

We trust that we have not devoted space overmuch to this reprint of what the Reviewer, we consider justly, calls "a curious and invaluable record of a stirring period in our national annals, and of popular manners and popular struggles, in an almost forgotten age."

NEW CURIOSITIES OF LITERATURE AND BOOK OF THE MONTHS. By GEORGE SOANE, B.A. 2 vols. Churton.

With the view of making out a case for the publication of the present work, the author has, in his preface, somewhat uncourteously depreciated the labours of his contemporaries in the same vocation. This, after repudiating all interference with D'Israeli's "Curiosities," Mr. Soane condemns Rose's "Every-Day Book" as "no more, for the most part, than a compilation from newspapers;" Brande's "Popular Antiquities" as "generally edited by Sir Henry Ellis;" and Foster's "Perennial Calendar" as not giving much ate tion to the very topics which Mr. Soane has looked upon as most essential. It remains to see how far this treatment, with the addition of the "New Curiosities;" that it is not a popular or successful mode of proceeding, very little experience in the world will satisfy any one.

The plan of the work is, to give the nomenclature of each month; its climatology, and natural appearance, and phenomena; and its memorable days, &c., with details of national customs, relics of bygone days, and "New Curiosities" of each description, whether literary, social, antiquarian, or historical. In these sections the author manifests extensive acquaintance with the old English dramatists, poets, and chroniclers; as well as with the old Romancers. Between the lights of clever illustration, and of wo ld as disquisition, is the result. The long chapter of some sixty pages, on Rosicrucianism and Freemasonry, attacks the craft in good set terms: here is a specimen:

"The grand secret of the Freemasons, derived, as they pretend, from Solomon, if not from Adam, should make them wiser, or better than their neighbours, or it is worth nothing. Has it done so? Does the fraternity, as a body, and the like any other association of human beings, contains both bad and good men the worst, no worse than may be found elsewhere, and the best no better. In regard to art or science, as a body, they have brought forth nothing; and in regard to religion, they surely do not pretend to the knowledge of a purer faith than is in the Scriptures, or to a more perfect interpretation of them than is given us by our numerous guides to salvation. Their own, compelling the people, under severe penalties, to abide in ignorance while they kept all the light they could collect to themselves. It was not much to be sure, but what it was they retained and guarded with a jealousy most unbecoming fallacy. Such has been the case in all ages of which we have any record.

* * * * *

"But the day of mysticism has gone by; and, though it is only the first dawn of real knowledge that is breaking upon us, yet, even in this early twilight men for the most part can see too plainly to be the dupes of such absurd pretensions. The very attempt, however, to continue the old effort to perpetuate ignorance, and error; and, upon this principle, the sooner the Freemasons lay aside their aprons and talk like the rest of the world the better. And now let me say a few words in justice to the much abused Alchemists, whose relationship the Freemasons are so anxious to deny; they, at least, amidst all their dreams and follies, had much practical knowledge, which is more than can be said of the Freemasons, simply considered as such, were of service to mankind. If they did not find the philosopher's stone, they were not less the fathers of chemistry, and were much better informed in general than the world is willing to give them credit for."

The anecdotes of popular superstition abound with amusing antiquarian gossip, interspersed with some wholesome correctives of vulgar errors. The whole work will, doubtless, effect much good, at the same time that it will afford an ample store of amusement.

THE PICTORIAL BOOK OF BALLADS. Washbourne.

The popularity of the Ballad has been, in all ages, invariably great, however the character of the composition may have changed with the progress of literary taste. Among some nations, the ancient Germans for instance, Ballads were the only annals. In Gaul, Britain, Wales, and Ireland, the bards were the panegyrists of warrior-merit. Edward I., we know, butchered the Welsh bards; but their compositions survived; and a writer, as late as Queen Elizabeth's time, describing North Wales, says: "When the Sundays and holidays, the multitudes of all sorts of men, women, and children of every parish die use to meet in sundry places, either on some hill, or the side of some mountain, where playing, singing and crowthers sing their accustomed songs of the doings of their ancestors." But, instances of the love of Ballad lore may be found in the history of every age and country: their very dramatic spirit would seem to indicate the love of them as natural to man, and therefore strong and abundant in our own country, from the famed "Cuckow Song" of the 13th century to the lyrist of our own times

Bardorum etiheres pariti qui cedit iatro
Quam Tenedos notus ante fuit modo Troja sepulchrum.

The embellished volume before us is likely to gratify this universal taste for ballad lore, and that to a large extent. It contains fifty ballads, each illustrated with an engraved head and tail-piece: yet the book is cheap almost beyond belief. The editor modestly says that much critical nor reading is to be looked for in the work, the object of which is simply to bring under the notice of those who might be considered unlikely to go in quest of it themselves, the beautiful stories and sentiments of their early days. Still, we regret to find that the publisher's expectations as to the class of his patrons have been disappointed, and his work has been encouraged amongst a higher class than those for whom it was designed. With all the benefit and effect of cheap literature, we suspect that the over-production of the printing-machine has indirectly supplied the literary market with a vast proportion of trash, which causes the public mind to retrograde, or, at least, become stagnant upon such peradious ...

The national collections of Percy and Ritson have mostly supplied the staple of this volume; but less accessible and familiar sources have been resorted to, and some of them contemporary: "The Worme of Lambton," reprinted from "Tait's Magazine," is an instance of the latter.

Prefixed to each Ballad is an introductory Notice, stating its literary history, &c., chiefly drawn up by an active member of the Percy Society. The judgment shown in the selection, as well as the low price of its publication, ought to secure the work a large sale.

THE PLEASANT ART OF MONEY-CATCHING. Hamilton, Adams, and Co.

This is a reprint of a little book of about 140 years since; and, in accordance with the taste of that time, is as full of maxims as an egg is full of meat. Still, it is a certain sort of lip-wisdom applicable to all times and states of society which the world is governed by money, the lever which Archimedes only wanted to fulfil his mechanical boast. The book is, indeed, a bundle of truisms and oddities. Thus, from the opening chapter, we learn that Cain was the first miser, and the Lydians first coined money; though Abraham paid twenty-five pounds of our English money for a burial-place for himself and family. The misery of wanting money, and the unhappiness of being compelled to borrow it, next shows with a pretical postscript on Dans, by Randolph. In one of the pages, we find the germ of a modernized story: "A man in the ... time, having his coat catched by a nail, and so stopped, he prese ly cried out, 'At whose suit?' as supposing it had been a sergeant that had arrested him." The Causes of Men's Wanting Money is the staple of the next chapter: "I remember," says the author, "in Queen Elizabeth's time, a wealthy citizen of London left his son a mighty estate in money; who, imagining he should never be able to spend it, would usually make ducks and drakes in the Thames with shillings, as boys are wont with tile-sheards and oyster-shells, and in the end grew to that extreme want, that he was fain to beg, or borrow sixpence, having many times no more shoes than feet; and sometimes 'more feet than shoes,' as the beggar said in the comedy." From other chapter we gather that at Greenwich, in King James's time, my Lord Northampton's gentlemen were charged eight shillings for an ordinary capon, seven or eight shillings for a pair of soles, and four shillings for a dozen of larks. Curius (that noble Roman), by the way, was an odd fellow: when the ambassadors of the Samnites (whom he had conquered) brought him a vast sum of gold, they found him sitting by the fire, and boiling turnips for his dinner, with an earthen dish in his lap, at which time he gave them this answer: "I had rather eat in this dish, and command over them that have gold, than be rich myself." The author repels the scandal that the English are the greatest trenchermen of the world, though he confesses that we have had some remarkable eaters amongst us; "as Wolmer, of Windsor, and one Wood, of Kent, who eat up at one dinner, fourteen green geese, equal to old capons in bigness, with gooseberry sauce, according as has been affirmed to the Lord Richard Earl of Dorset, at a dinner-time at his house at Knowle, in Kent, by one of his gentlemen, who was an eye-witness to the same." There is a quip of experience in the next extract which secures it our day:—"Is any man's present piece of logic it is:—"If a man goes into a public-house and calls for a full pot of beer, it is three to one but that by reckoning it up, he shall want above a quarter of a shil of his expenses; and if a man takes notice of it, and shows that he is being filled up, it is looked upon as impertinent, and a piece of rudeness; and yet if a man wants but a farthing or a halfpenny of his reckoning, they will not suffer him to stir out of the house till he has paid for it, or left a pledge for it."

This is a piece of world-knowledge as applicable to our time as to 1710. "How to pay Debts without Money" is a disappointing chapter: indeed, there is a superficiality about many passages which cannot fail throughout the book. Here is one of the ways of turning a penny:—"Though the Master of the Rolls be an honourable as well as a profitable place, yet for a penny you may take two of the best places you can find in the Master's house."

To be more practical, there are given Dr. Tyrpn's eighty methods of prepering dishes, upon most of which he dined, and may live for twopence a day; a fast sermon by Lord Bacon's epicure, who lived by smelling a wisp of onions! To conclude, "The Art of Money-Catching," is both a pleasant and profitable little book, as we have shown, "full of wise sa—s and modern instances," and by no means to be despised in these economic times.

CONCERTS OF ANCIENT MUSIC—1847. By H. FIELD. J. Mallett.

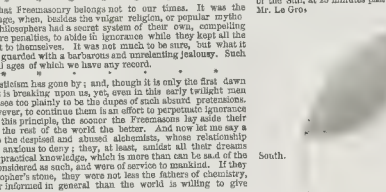
These amateurs who are desirous of preserving records of musical events, cannot do better than purchase some volume of the yearly issue of the Concerts of Ancient Music, annually published by Henry Field. John Parry, B.A., the Honorary Treasurer to the Royal Society of Musicians (father to the singer of that name), has appended an historical sketch of the rise and progress of these concerts. He gives the names of the distinguished artists who have sung for the last twenty years at the Ancient Concerts. In this volume will be found a list of directors, Subscribers, orchestra, principal singers, leading vocalists, &c. An index is also given, with the titles of the compositions, and the names of the composers

THE GREAT SOLAR ECLIPSE.

On Saturday morning, October 9, the weather was so very cloudy at nearly all places in the south of England, that no observations could be made of the Solar Eclipse. The state of the sky seems to have prevailed generally over which the Eclipse would have been seen annular, except about Walmer, Dover, and Margate, at which places we understand that the Eclipse was seen, but we do not know whether any observations were made there. The Eclipse was seen well at Nottingham, and generally in the north of England. A Correspondent at Kirkby Moorside has been kind enough to send us the following particulars:—

"The town of Kirkby Moorside is about 1 fity miles north of the city of York, by the side of a considerable range of hills, east and south. From the top of these hills was the Eclipse seen. It was about half after six when I ascended (previous to ascending, I could only discern the reflection of the rays above the hills); at that time the Sun was visible and bright, save about a third of the part to the south; this continued gradually to proceed until about forty minutes after seven, when it resembled the plate on the northern limit (as seen in the Chart in the *Illustrated London Almanack*); then the mist *immediately rose* from the valleys and hills below, and encircled the whole, leaving a faint appearance of the top, similar to the plate of the Sun shining through. This lasted for about one minute and a half; at that time it was very cold, and neither horses nor trees could be seen below. To the north-west, the clouds were gathered in dense masses. Shortly after, when the Sun shone out again, they dispersed. I must mention, also, that, previous to the mist rising, the whole atmosphere, east and south, was of a reddish colour, bright canopy. The greatest Eclipse, then, I should say, was forty minutes past seven, according to my judgment. Every circumstance connected with it, save the variation at its greatest Eclipse, was exactly as given in the Chart. Throughout the day it continued to shine brilliantly, occasionally shadowed with clouds for a short time."

We have also been favoured with a communication from a kind Correspondent in Jersey, at which place the beginning of the Eclipse was seen. Arrangements were here made for a series of sextant measures of the eclipsed portion, but the weather was too cloudy to admit of such being taken. The appearance at Jersey, at 25 minutes past 6, A.M., is shown in the annexed Cut, as taken by Mr. Le Gros



APPEARANCE OF THE ECLIPSE AT JERSEY, 25 MINUTES PAST SIX, A.M.

Several other correspondents have communicated with us relative to the Eclipse, and we beg to take this opportunity of returning our thanks to them for their kindness.

It has been generally remarked that the degree of darkness was somewhat less than was expected, but it is a well-known fact that it is the last portion of the Sun that is hidden which causes the great darkness in eclipses; and it was the knowledge of this fact which caused us to say in our Almanack "that a very great degree of darkness was not to be expected." The degree of darkness during the great Eclipse on May 15, 1836, which we observed, was less than it was previously expected to be.

At Lincoln the Eclipse was seen; about seven-eighths of the Sun was covered; the night part formed a beautiful crescent, with well defined cusps. The sky wore the deep azure colour which characterizes the evenings of December and January. The stars were visible.

THE SCIENTIFIC CONGRESS AT VENICE.—"The closing of our Scientific Congress," says a private letter from Venice, dated Oct. 1, "took place the other day rather in a noisy manner. There were above 3000 persons in the great hall, and some speeches were delivered on subjects of high interest to Italy. M. Cantu, an Italian author of high repute, especially distinguished himself by a speech in favour of an Italian National Union, and for so eulogy on Pope Pius. The loudest applause was expressed at his discourse, notwithstanding the presence of Archduke Rainer, the Viceroy, and the other authorities. But, what is most worthy of remark is, that when a cheer was proposed for the Emperor, the deepest silence was maintained."

FATAL CARELESSNESS OF HOP-PICKERS.—A fire took place on Tuesday, at Barden, near Tunbridge, by which the life of a child was lost, whilst another child and a man were most dangerously burned. The mischief arose from some hop-pickers drinking too freely, and then falling asleep in a barn, which was subsequently found to be in flames, the pipe of one of the drunkards having fired the building. The young sufferers were the children of one of the party.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*A. L.*"—*Gladly received; although we have still some on hand from the same source, which are deserving publicity.*

"*A Labourapher.*"—*They shall be duly examined and reported on.*

"*J. G. S., Plympton.*—*Thanks, but too easy except for very young players.*

"*J. G. M. G.*"—*Set the new "Handbook" for a knowledge of the various openings with that, our Paper, and the "Chess-Player's Chronicle," you will have a serviceable Chess library always at command.*

"*A. G. Mc. C.*" *Your position is formed entirely upon the well known Indian Problem, and, to any one acquainted with that beautiful Enigma, is solvable at a glance. He shall, however, find room for it shortly*

"*C. 1 II.*"—*You have failed in Mr. Lowe's two-move Problem.*

"*J. A. W.*" *Take such criticism at its current value, which is nothing. Mr. Lichtenstein has not certainly given the world a book of any problems to rival D'orville or Bolton, but his little volume is a welcome addition to our store of Chess works, and contains many beautiful positions*

"*D. P.*," *Dundee.*—*You can claim a second Queen for the Pawn, and thus have two Queens on the board at once.*

"*Sopracista.*"—*Your attempt to solve Enigma No. 209 is a failure. In 2ld you are right.*

"*H. B. B.*" *They shall have prompt attention.*

"*W. H. P.*" *Well.*—*1. A pretty Queening a Pawn can claim another Queen, even though the original one is on the board. 2. Stalemate is a drawn game.*

"*S. H. W.*"—*We shall give them immediate consideration.*

Solutions by "I. B. C." "W. T. G." "Annabel." "W. J." "G. A. H." (except in Enigma 213), "T. R. S." "W. G. C." "F. P." "G. P." "W." "H. T. V." "J. T." "S. N. R." "Philo-Chess." "Mrs. Gamp." "C. S." "D. Q." are correct.

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM No. 194.

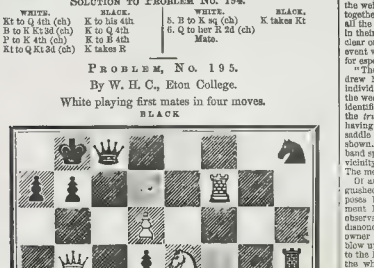
WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Kt to Q 4th (ch)	K to his 4th	5. B to K 8q (ch)	K takes Kt
2. B to K Kt 3d (ch)	K to Q 4th	6. Q to her R 2d (ch)	
3. P to K 4th (ch)	K to B 4th	Mate.	
4. Kt to Q 4th (ch)	K takes R		

PROBLEM, No. 195.

By W. H. C., Eton College.

White playing first mates in four moves.

BLACK



WHITE.

CHESS IN ITALY.

The three following games, with notes, are extracted from the "Berlin Schachzeitung," and, as the editor of that periodical remarks, must prove a rich treat to amateurs and, at the same time, prove that Ercole del Rio's disciples are in every respect worthy of their great master.

GAME I.

BETWEEN MESSRS. DISCART AND BONETTI.

WHITE (Mr. D.)	BLACK (Mr. B.)	WHITE (Mr. D.)	BLACK (Mr. B.)
1. K P two	K P two	10. Q Kt to B 3d	Q B P one
2. Q P two	P takes P	11. K Kt to B 4th	Q to K Kt 4th
3. K B to Q B 4th	K B checks	12. Q Kt to K 2d	Castles (d)
4. Q B P one	P takes P	13. K R P two	Q to K 2d
5. P takes P	Q Kt to B 3d (a)	14. Q to K R 3d	Q Kt P one
6. P takes B	Q takes R	15. Kt takes P	Q takes Q Kt P (ch)
7. Q to her Kt 3d (b)	Q to K B 3d (c)	16. Q B to his 3rd	Q to her Kt 8th
8. Q P to Kt 3d	Q to K 3d	(ch)	
9. K Kt to K 2d	Kt to K R 3d	17. K to Q 2d—and wins	

(a) This move, which Bilguer gives with the remark that b, K B to his sq. again would very much confine Black's game, appears to us of very doubtful merit, since we have examined more closely the consequences of b, P takes B, as ventured in this game. We think now, in any satisfactory defence will be found against the subsequent attack The variation of the game on, which we give from Black's 7th move, appears also favourable for White. A careful examination of this highly interesting position by the strong players of the day is much to be desired.

(b) Recommended by Bilguer for White's 8th move; it is here still stronger, on account of the dangerous opened for the Q's Bishop.

(c) By unfolding Kt Q P, Black might somewhat relieve his game, e. g.—

7. Q to her Kt 5d	Q P two	13. K Kt to K 2d	Castles (Q side)
8. P takes P	Q B to K 3d	14. Castles	Q Kt to Q 5th
9. B takes B	P takes B	14. takes Kt	Q takes Kt
10. Q takes P (ch)	K Kt to K 2d	15. Q Kt to B 3d, &c. &c	
11. B to her Kt 3d	Q Kt to B 3d		

(d) It is worth remarking that in these games played in Italy, and by Italian players, evidently a favourite mark and Ideal-hood, the method of Castling is not the prevalent one of the country, but is generally abandoned throughout Europe. We trust the may be considered as earnest of an intention of the Italian players to conform to the general practice of Castling, and that we shall no longer have to complain of an exception which must operate prejudicially to the interests of the game.—ED. I. L. N.

GAME II

BETWEEN MESSRS DISCART AND N.

WHITE (Mr. N—).	BLACK (Mr. D.).	WHITE (Mr. N—).	BLACK (Mr. D.)
1. K P two	K P two	13. B takes P (ch)	Kt to K 1 d
2. K Kt to B 3d	Q Kt to B 3d	14. Q takes K R P	Q P one
3. K B to Q B 4th	K B to Q B 4th	15. R to K R sq	K B to Q Kt 3d
4. Q to her P two	B takes K P	16. B to K Kt 5th	Kt takes Q P
5. Q B P one	B to Q R 4th	17. B takes K Kt (c)	P takes B
6. Castles	K Kt to B 3d	18. Q to K R 4th (ch)	K to B 2d
7. K Kt to his 5th	Castles	19. Q to R 7th (ch)	K to his sq
8. K B P two	P takes P	20. Q to Kt 8th (ch)	K to Q 2d
9. Q P two	K Kt takes K P (a)	21. Q to B 7th (ch)	Q to K 2nd
10. Kt takes K B P (b)	Kt takes Kt	22. Q takes Q (ch)	K takes Q
11. B takes K (ch)	K takes B	23. R to Kt sq	Kt to Q B 7th
12. Q to R 8th (ch)	K to B sq	And wins.	

(a) Interesting, if we could assent, to move 10. K Kt P two, if White took Kt with Kt. Black would then have three Pawns for his piece. Astounding, rather, we should think, to play 10. Q to her 2nd thus regain the pawn.—ED. I. L. N.

(b) We should have preferred—10. Kt takes Kt; the attack is, however, very interesting, although not lasting

(c) An exceptional check, by discovery, which Black holds, *in reserve*, saves the game, But for that, White would now win the Q.—ED. I. L. N.

GAME III.

BETWEEN MESSRS. DISCART AND BONETTI.

In this Game, the first seven moves on each side are the same as in Game II.

WHITE (Mr. D.)	BLACK (Mr. B.)	WHITE (Mr. D.)	BLACK (Mr. B.)
8. Q P two	K R P one	25. Q to his 5th	K to his 2d
9. K B P two	Q P one (a)	26. Kt to B 7th	R to Q Kt sq
10. Q P takes K P	B to Q Kt 3d (ch)	27. Kt to Q 5th (ch)	K to B 2d
11. K to R sq	K Kt to Kt 5th	28. Kt takes B	K takes Kt
12. P to 4th	Kt to K B 7th (ch)	29. R to Q sq	K to his 4th
13. R takes Kt	B takes R	30. B takes K Kt P	K takes K P
14. Kt takes K B P	Q to K 3d	31. R takes Q P	B to Q Kt 2nd
15. K B P one	B to K R 5th	32. K to Kt sq	K to B 5th
16. Q to K R 5th	B to K B 3d	33. K R P one	R to K sq (d)
17. Q B takes K R P	Kt to K 4th	34. R to K 5th	R takes R
18. Q to K B 4th	Kt takes Kt	35. P takes R	K to Kt 6th
19. P takes Kt (ch)	R takes P	36. K P one	B to Q B 3d
20. B takes K (ch)	Q takes B	37. B to K B 6th	K takes K R P
21. Q takes Q (ch)	R takes Q	38. K Kt P one	B to K sq
22. K Kt P two	K Kt P two (b)	39. K to B 2d	K to Kt 6th
23. Q B to K 3d	Q B P two	40. K to Kt 3d	K to Kt 4th
24. Q Kt to Q R 3d	Q Kt P one (c)	41. K to Q 3d	B to K 5 2d
	Drawn Game.		

(a) Black dare not take the Kt, as the attack from the Pawn that retook would be overpowering

(b) Here the passer battaglia (the free passing of the Pawn), which is universally practised in Italy, is an important stratagem. Without this, Black would have much difficulty even to draw the game.

(c) Bishop takes P would be unprofitable, on account of R to Q square

(d) In the difficult position Black displays that co nsiess and judgment which characterise the great player

CHESS ENIGMAS.

(HITHERTO UNPUBLISHED.)

No. 214.—By W. H. C.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
K at Q Kt sq	K at K R 4th	Kt at Q 3d	Ps at K R 3d, Q 3d,
Q at Q R 7th	R at Q B 3d	P at K R 2d	Q B 5th, and Q
B at Q 8th	B at K R 3d		Kt 6th

White to play and Mate in two moves.

No. 213. By W. H. C

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
K at Q R 4th	K at his sq	B at K Kt 5th	B at Q R sq
R at Q 7th	Q at Q Kt 8th	Kt at K R 7th	P at K B 2d
R at Q R 7th	R at K 3d		

White to play and Mate in four moves.

No. 216.—By R. F. DUFF, Esq., Lisbon.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
K at his B 5th	K at Q B 3d	Ps at K 6th, Q 4th,	Ps at K Kt 6th, K
R at K Kt 8th	R at Q Kt sq	Q Kt 4th, and	B 7th, Q 4th, and
B at K 2d	R at Q R 2d	Q R 4th and 5th	Q Kt 2d
Kt at K B 6th	Kt at Q sq		

White to play and Mate in five moves.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

THE great autumnal week at Newmarket was put on the scene, and enacted with considerable éclat. The sport and the seasonable appliances were all that might be desired. The chief event, the Cesarewitch Handicap, came off, as we ventured to anticipate in our last. "The right volley is always to go against the stream, as relates to a great Handicap favourite. In the present case, though the weighting is not a perfect performance, it is good enough to bring the field together on very fair terms, and to leave a good average chance on the cards for all the starters, presuming, as we are entitled to do, that they come to the post in their forms." Thus we wrote, and the result has shown that the view was a clear one. Passing, however, from by-gones to matters of present account, an event which has recently frighted the yachting circles from their propriety, calls for especial notice.

"The Channel was his Heliopont, and Aquavitæ the name of the nymph that threw him, mightily across the surge." Such were the characteristics of an individual who furnished the hero for a newspaper paragraph in the early part of the week. His rank was stated to be ducal and as there are but three Dukes identified with nautical matters and pursuits, the public voice announced one of the *trio* as the "Will Watch" of the aforesaid paragraph. Those noblemen having indignantly flown to their pens, the calumny was disposed of, and the saddle shifted to another back—whether the right one or not, remains to be shown. However that may be, it is understood that a large seizure of contraband spirits has been effected at the residence of the Duc de Stacpole, in the vicinity of Farningham, and that his yacht has also been taken possession of. The mere rumour of such a scandal is much to be deplored.

Of all our national pastimes, yachting has heretofore been the most distinguished for its chivalrous spirit. Its patrons were all gentlemen, and its purposes befitting those who had adopted it as a source of recreation. The Government lavished favours and privileges upon it; and its flags were passports to observance in every foreign port. Once, indeed, the burgess of a Royal Club was disconcerned in former times by practices similar to those now imputed to the owner of the *Gipsy Queen*, but not the less has the case at issue fallen as a heavy blow upon the friends of this noble sport. Still, as it has for months been known to the Excise that a schooner yacht was engaged in smuggling, it was better that the whole truth should be revealed than that suspicion should attach to men of honour. A nobleman, whose yacht is schooner-rigged, told us that he was aware that a vessel was under the *surveillance* of the Custom House authorities since June last! The party said to be implicated has not, we believe, been very long a member of any of the English Royal Yacht Clubs; though if we are not misinformed—the schooner *Hornet*, formerly in the name of Mr. Marriott, belonged partially, if not wholly, to him. The Duc de Stacpole, however, now belongs to the Royal Thames Yacht Club; and, in a spirit that does them all honour, the moment the charge against him became known, it was resolved that a strict inquiry should be made into it. To that end the following requisition, sig ed by many of the most influential members, was addressed to the Secretary

"SIR, A statement having recently gone the round of the newspapers, to the effect that a member of the Royal Thames Yacht Club has been guilty of a violation of the privileges accorded by the Government to the yacht clubs of the kingdom, we, the undersigned members of the Royal Thames Yacht Club, request you to call forthwith a special meeting, to institute an inquiry into that report, and to take such further steps as may seem meet in this matter." The reply to this was:—"I hereby state that Thursday, the 21st, is to be the day for the special meeting. (Signed) F. Durand, Sec., R.T.Y.C."

The steps finally adopted will, of course, be regulated by the result of the legal investigation; but the jealous spirit of honour which has called forth this notice of the scandal in house is guarantee that the members of the great metropolitan sailing club are resolved their motto and their maxim shall be "*sans peur et sans reproch.*"

NEWMARKET SECOND OCTOBER MEETING.—MONDAY.

Match, 200, 100 ft., first half of Ab. M. 7st 10lb each.—Duke of Bedford's Flustani received forfeit from Mr. Ford's Shahzadee, and walked over.

Sweepstakes of 50 sovs each, 30 ft, for three-yr old fillies. D.M. (12 Subs.)

Duke of Bedford's Bridle .. .. (F. Butler) 1

Sweepstakes of 10 sovs each, for two-yr olds 6st 7lb, three 8st 4lb, four 8st 12lb five, &c., 9st 2lb. T.Y.C. Winner to be sold for 200, &c.

Lord Albemarle's Radulphus, 4 yrs	(Robinson)	1
Mr. Barnes's Jackcock, 3 yrs	(Mann)	2

Match, £200, h ft. Last half of Ab. M. Duke of Bedford's Villiers, 8st 13lb, received forfeit from Mr. Osbaldeston's Vice-Consul, 7st 13lb.

Handicap Sweeps of 20 sovs each, and 5 only if declared, for three-yr-olds, &c. T.Y.C. (10 Subs, 7 of whom declared)

Lord Albemarle's Radulphus, 4 yrs, 6st 12lb	(J. Sharp)	1
Mr. Drinkald's Moodkee, 3 yrs, 5st 10lb	(Rodney)	2
Mr. Worley's Headsman, 4 yrs, 8st 6lb	(Sharpe)	3

Match, 300, h ft, T.Y.C Lord Eglinton's Nerissa, 8st 7lb (Marson), beat Mr. Boyce's Dr. Goodall, 8st 6lb. Even betting. Won in a canter by two lengths. 2m 3m. 30 sec

Match, 200, h ft, T.Y.C.—Duke of Bedford's Sable, 8st, received forfeit from Mr. Moore's Wilmot, 8st 7lb.

Match, 200, h ft. D.M.—Lord Stradbroke's Marpessus, 8st 5lb, received forfeit from Lord Glasgow's f by Retriever, out of Canada, 7st 8lb.

Match, 200, h ft. Last half of Ab. M.—Duke of Bedford's Villiers, 8st 6lb, received forfeit from Mr. Osbaldeston's Vice-Consul, 7st 13lb.

Match, 500, h ft. T.M.M. Duke of Bedford's Weatherbit, 9st 3lb, agst Mr. O'Brien's The Liberator, 7st 10lb, off by consent.

Odd.—Mr. Drinkald's Moodkee, 3 yrs, and fillies., 8st 5lb. T.Y.C.

Lord Chesterfield's br f by Don John, dam by Colwick (h b) (Butler)	1	
Duke of Bedford's Minto, by Plenipo, dam by Lancastrian (Pettit)	2	
Mr Lother's Gluton .. .. (Rogers)	3	

£50 plate: for three-yrs-old, 7st 7lb; four-yrs, 8st 7lb, five-yrs, 8st, and aged 8st 12lb. A.F.

Mr. Stephenson's Ziska, 3 yrs .. .. (Mann)	1	
Lord Londesb.r's Jerichu, 5 yrs .. .. .. (Bartholomew)	2	
Lord Glasgow's Miss Sarah, 5 yrs .. .. .. (J. Holmes)	3	

Match, 200, h ft. R.M. Mr. Greville's Mirmillo, 7st 11lb (Nat), beat Lord Orford's Craftsman, 8st 5lb (Butler). 7 to 4 on Mirmillo. Won by a length.

Handicap of 15 sovs each, 10 ft. D.I.

Mr. Payne's Marquis of Conyngham, 4 yrs, 7st 7lb	(Nat)	1
Mr. Stapylton's Cavalcade, 4 yrs, 8st 10lb	(Simpson)	2
Mr. Drinkald's Widred, 4 yrs, 8st	(Ford)	3

The Cesarewitch Stakes of 25 sovs each, 15 ft, with 300 added. For three-yr-olds and upwards. Cesarewitch course. (68 Subs, 30 of whom declared.)

Mr. Disney's Cawcrosh, 4 yrs, 7st	(G. Abdale)	1
Mr. T. Parr's Giselle, 4 yrs, 6st 12lb	(W. Butler)	2
Mr. Greville's Dervishe, 4 yrs, 8 12lb (carried 6st)	(Nat)	3

Match, 100, h ft. T.Y.C. Mr. Barne's Sotterley, 8st 7lb (Nat), beat Duke of Bedford's Dapplelby, 8st 5lb (F Butler). Betting 2 to 1 on Sotterley. Won by a head, in 1 min. 21 sec

The Cesarewitch Stakes of 30 sovs each, 20 ft. For two-yrs-old colts 8st 7lb, and fillies 8st 4lb. T.Y.C. (33 Subs.)

Mr. Payne's Glendower, 8st 12lb	(Nat)	1
Mr. J. Moore's Blaze, 8st 12lb	(Marson)	2

The Royal Stakes of 200 sovs each, 120 ft. For three-yrs-old colts, 8st 7lb, fillies 8st 2lb. A.F. (10 Subs.)

Duke of Richmond's Red Hart	(Nat)	Walked over

Sweeps of 5 sovs each. For two yr-olds 6st 10lb, 3 yrs 8st 3lb, four, &c., 9st. Winner to be sold for £70. Rutland Stakes Course. (6 Subs.)

Mr. Mostyn's Winchester, 5 yrs	(Nat)	1
Duke of Bedford's Captain Fitchaus, 5 yrs	(R. Pettit)	2
Mr. Shelley's f by Alphaus out of Blackbird's dam, 3 yrs (F. Butler)		3

Match, 300 h ft. D.M. Mr Payne's Spider, 8st 7lb, received ft from Lord Glasgow's Chanticleer, 8st 4lb.

Match: 200, 50 ft. A.F. Duke of Bedford's Bridle, 6st 13lb, received ft from Lord Glasgow's Miss Sarah, 8st 7lb.

WEDNESDAY.

The Bedford Stakes of 50 sovs each, h ft, for colts 8st 7lb, and fillies 8st 4lb. Winners extra. From the Ancaster Post to the Duke's Stand. (17 Subs.)

Mr. Barnes' Sotterly (allowed 3.lb)	(Sly)	1
Lord Exeter's Tisiphone	(W. Abdale)	2
Lord Chesterfield's c, by Charles XII. out of Dean Swift's dam	(Nat)	3

Match, 100 h ft. First half Ab M. Duke of Bedford's Fistiana, 8st 2lb (F. Butler), beat Mr. Marson's The Cardinal's Niece, 8st 7lb (J Marson.)

The Oatland Stakes of 30 sovs each, 10 ft if declared. For three-yrs-old, &c. B.M. (6 Subs, 3 of whom pay 10 sovs each)

Mr. Rolt's ch g The Cur, 5 yrs, 8st 13lb ..	(S. Rogers)	1
Mr. Mostyn's Gabblor, 3 yrs, 6st 10lb ..	(Kitchener)	2
Mr. H. T. Worley's Headsman, 4 yrs, 7st ..	(Hornsby, jun.)	3

Sweeps of 10 sovs each, for two-yrs-old, 7st 3lb, and three-yrs, 8st. Fillies allowed 3lbs. T.Y.C. The winner to be sold for £80. (10 Subs.)

Captain Bulkeley's Dromedary, 3 yrs	(F. Butler)	1
Lord Exeter's f by Giovanni out of Silistria, 2 yrs ..	(J. Sharp)	2
Mr. Beresford's f by Kryanka out of Peerea, 2 yrs ..	(J. Prince)	3

The Town Plate of £50. T.M.M. Winner to be sold for £200, &c.

Mr. C. Raymer's Albeni, 3 yrs, 7st 4lb	(Dockeray)	1
Mr. J. Scott's Tim Whiffler, 3 yrs, 7st 4lb	(Simpson)	2

Sweepstakes of 50 sovs each, h ft, for two-yr-olds, colts 8st 7lb, and fillies 8st 4lb.

Winners 5.lb extra. Criterion Course. (12 Subs.)

Duke of Rutland's Paladin	(Robinson)	1
Lord Stradbroke's Alpheia	(Nat)	2
Lord E. Russell's Cracow	(W. Abdale)	3

Sweepstakes of 100 sovs each, h ft. For three-yr-old fillies, 8st 7lb D.M. (Five Subs)

Duke of Bedford's Bridle	(F. Butler)	walked over

Match, 100, h ft. D.M. Lord Chesterfield's Lady Lurewe, 7st 5lb, received forfeit from Lord Orford's Craftsman, 8st 5lb.

THURSDAY

Sweepstakes for two-yr-olds. Winner to be sold for £40.

Lord Orford's f by Touchstone, out of Firefly		1
Mr. Beresford's f by Kryanka, out of Peerea		2
All ran.		

Handicap Plate. A.F.

Lord E. Russell's Dulcet		1
Mr. Lowther's The Admiral		2

Won by a neck. Between ran.

Sweepstakes. Winner to be sold for £300.

Bishop of Romford's Cob		1
Tamarind		2
Garry Owen		3

The Brethy Stakes of 100 sovs each.

Lord Chesterfield's Sister to Arkwright		1
Duke of Richmond's Perfection		2
Colonel Peel's Jenny Lind		3

Five ran.

GRAND TROTTING MATCH AT MANCHESTER.—On Saturday afternoon the much-talked-of "extraordinary trotting match" came off on the race-course of the Belle Vue Gardens, on the Hyde-road, and attracted nearly all the *élite* of the Manchester sporting world. The match, which was for 100 sovereigns, was got up by Mr. Burke, of trotting celebrity, half the sum having been subscribed by the two gentlemen of the course, Mr. Jemmison, and the remainder by a few sporting gentlemen. The conditions of the match were, that the winning horse must not run a less distance than 17½ miles within the hour; the horse which performed the greatest distance within that time to be declared the winner of the stakes. A whisper having got abroad that a Yankee horse, "up to anything," was entered, a great amount of money was staked that eighteen miles and more would be done in the hour. Two started first under saddle; one of them, a brown horse, named by Mr. Pearce Mergan, and the other a chesnut horse, called "Sir William," named by Mr. Lawson, veterinary surgeon, and brought from England about eight months since, during which time he has been in training at Ambres, near Liverpool. On the signal to start being given, both horses got well off together; and, for a short time, the brown one appeared to have the best of it, going very well for some fourteen or fifteen times round the course, when his rider was obliged to give in, the horse being out of condition. The Yankee, "Sir William" (who seemed to improve in his work), then made a gallant sprint for the race, and, vigorously laying his legs down to the task, completed a distance (within the hour) of eighteen miles and a half less about sixty yards, coming in at first heats, at least so little distressed that it was asserted on Monday that he was already in a condition to be backed to do the like again. He never broke from his trot during the whole distance, and (his rider not having heard the report of the pistol first by the judge at the expiration of the hour) went round the course after the hour was up, as fast, and with as little apparent distress, as during the latter half of the time. Of course, the utterance of this unparalleled feat called forth loud cheers. The jockey, John Spicer, who, like the horse he rode, is also Yankee, was, it is almost needless to state, much exhausted with his exertions, and had he not been supported on dismounting, would have fallen to the ground. Mr. Burke's grey mare after words started, and for the first seven or eight times round kept better time than the horse, but was withdrawn, after going a distance of about twelve miles, in consequence of showing symptoms of distress

THE HERO.—A beautiful Portrait of the celebrated winner of the last Goodwood Cup is just published by Mr. J. Moore, of Upper St. Martin's-lane, and from the fidelity and excellence of its execution, is not unworthy of the long list of winners which have emanated from this national gallery of British sports.

SCOTLAND.

GLASGOW UNIVERSITY AND THE LORD RECTOR.—Lord John Russell, we believe, is remembered, was elected last session Lord Rector of the University, has intimated his intention of paying a visit to Glasgow at the commencement of the session, when he will deliver his inaugural address.

THE EDINBURGH UNIVERSITY.—The Hebrew Chair in the Edinburgh University has been conferred on a Dissenter. The election, which, invested in the Town Council, took place on Tuesday, when Mr. Macdowall, classical teacher, Dundee, was appointed by a majority of ten. The other candidate proposed was Mr Liston, brother of the celebrated surgeon. The votes stood: Macdowall, 20; Liston, 10. Mr. Liston is a licentiate of the Established Church, while Mr. Macdowall belongs to the Free Church

DEATH OF THE DEAN OF BRECHIN.—The Dundee papers record the death of Mr Horsley, Dean of Brechin, and senior minister of the Episcopal church in that city. Mr. Horsley was the eldest son of Bishop Horsley, and edited the posthumous works of that learned divine

VIEW OF THE ECLIPSE FROM EDINBURGH.—The *Edinburgh Advertiser*, referring to the eclipse of Saturday last, says:—"The sun arose veiled by black clouds, through which the eye could scarcely pierce to the point of attraction. Occasional and transient glimpses, however, were obtained when the denseness of the vapour at intervals somewhat alleviated. The solar disc, at the greatest phase of the eclipse, nearly presented the appearance of an opaque body, encircled by a bright ring; we say nearly so, as the annulus was only partial at Edinburgh, the magnitude of the eclipse here being 0.829 on the southern limb. At the height of the eclipse the shade thrown over the sky gave an appearance similar to the twilight before sunrise, only perhaps surpassing it in intensity of gloom"

THE MONEY CRISIS IN SCOTLAND.—The monetary pressure is making itself very evident in Scotland, as well as in England, by the increased number of bankruptcies which appear in the *Gazette*. From the 21st ult. to the 8th inst. *Thirty-six* sequestrations have been published in the *Edinburgh Gazette*, a larger number than for many years. Fifteen of the sequestrations are against firms in Glasgow.

DEATH OF THE GIPSY KING Will Faa, the gipsy king, died at Kirk-Tetholm last week, the old man having attained his 96th year. He is the last of the Faa tribe; and, according to tradition, he is the blood royal, at least, he was by direct transmission, will wield the sceptre by sufferance. Faa kept his crown tolerably unsullied, having never been in gaol during his long life.

THE FEVER IN GLASGOW.—There are seventeen district surgeons in Glasgow, who have had under their care, from 1st January till 1st October, 1847, no less than 16,256 fever patients, being nearly an average of one thousand to each. During the corresponding periods in 1844, 1845, 1846, not taken separately, but added together, *i. e.* the total of the *twenty-months* mentioned in the computation, the whole cases amounted only to 18,396. Thus the nine months of 1847 nearly, have exceeded the aggregate of the first nine months of the three preceding years by 1199 cases. Allowing six visits to each case, the district surgeons have, during the nine months in question, paid 96,270 visits. The results may easily be anticipated. Since January three of the surgeons have died of fever, two are at present ill, one has recovered; while, of the rest, all of them have had fever previous to the present year.

THREE CHILDREN BURNED TO DEATH.—A horrible and fatal accident occurred on Wednesday night, at the Blackhaw Huts, on the Caledonian Railway, above Rutherglen, by which three children were destroyed, and two severely and seriously injured, one of whom is not expected to recover. It appears that a man named Roberts and his wife had possession of two huts, in which lodgers were taken in and fed. In these two huts, besides Roberts and his wife, there lived two lodgers, the wife of one of them, two girls of Roberts, one two years and a half, and the other a year old, and a young girl, between ten and eleven, who acted as a servant. The three children slept in a loft, they, along with the other inmates, had all gone to sleep, except Roberts's wife, the husband having been from home, who sat up later. In going to bed, or, at least, into the bedroom, her candle had, by some means or other, come in contact. It is supposed, with some of the bed-clothes, and before the alarm was given, and the lodgers roused, the whole of the loft was in flames. They had barely time to escape, bearing the unfortunate woman along with them, when the roof of the hut fell in, bringing down the bodies of the poor children, which were almost burnt to ashes. The fire spread with great rapidity, and speedily consumed Roberts's other hut, and an adjoining one, belonging to James Wright. The whole of Roberts's furniture and clothing, as well as several barrels of ale, were destroyed. His wife was so severely burnt, that there is very little hope of her recovery. The unfortunate woman, it is supposed, first burnt on the left arm and shoulder. They have both been removed to the hospital.

LORD MORPETH AT STRATFORD-UP-N-AVON.—Yesterday, (Friday week), Viscount Morpeth, in company with Mr. C. H. Bracebridge, visited Stratford. At five o'clock, a deputation from the Royal Shakespeare Society, consisting of the Vicar, the Rev. J. Clayton, Dr. Thomson, Mr W. O. Hunt, and Mr. R. B. Wheeler, waited on his Lordship at the White Lion Hotel, and escorted him to the poet's birthplace, the church, the site of New-place, (now the residence of Mr. D. Hice,) and afterwards Lord Morpeth met the Committee of the Shakespeare Society of the Shakespearean Hall, which was lit up, to afford his Lordship an opportunity of viewing the portraits of Shakespere and Garrick. At seven o'clock, he honoured Dr. Thomson with his company to dinner, when a select party was invited to meet him; and on Saturday morning, in company with that gentleman, he visited the Grammar School, where the head-master, the Rev. I. E. Medwin, A.M., received him. His Lordship subsequently made an excursion to the village of Shottery, and viewed Ann Hathaway's house. At eleven o'clock he returned, and immediately took his departure, having previously expressed the pleasure he felt in making the visit.—*Worcester Journal.*

THE "BANSHEE," MAIL STEAMER.

THE "BANSHEE" MAIL STEAMER.

This new steam vessel is one of the four which have been ordered by the Admiralty, for carrying the mail between England (Holyhead), and Ireland (Kingstown). The *Banshee* has been built by Mr. Thompson, at the Commercial Dock Pier, Deptford, from a design by Mr. O. W. Lang, jun., assistant master shipwright of her Majesty's Dockyard, at Chatham. She is constructed of wood, on the diagonal principle, and is a remarkably fine vessel in appearance, firmly put together, although light in her outline to the eye. Her principal dimensions are as follows:—Length between the perpendiculars, 185 feet; length of keel for tonnage, 173 feet 9½ inches; breadth extreme, 27 feet 2 inches; ditto, moulded, 27 feet; ditto, for tonnage, 26 feet 2 inches; depth in hold, 14 feet 9 inches; burden in tons, No. 670 5.94; horse power, 350; paddle-wheels, 26 feet in diameter by 9 broad; and as her draught is only 9 feet, her paddle-boxes appear a great height above her deck.

The new vessel was to have been launched on Monday at half-past two P.M. The bottle was broken on her bows; but, the first cheer had hardly ended, when the vessel stopped on the slip, after having glided onwards about 40 feet. Every exertion was subsequently made to set her in motion again; for this purpose, the crew of the *Monkey* steam-vessel attached a seven-inch hawser to the *Banshee*; but, on the power of the *Monkey* being applied, the hawser broke like a piece of thread. It is supposed the stoppage arose from the cradle having become rbund bound, owing to the guide planks laid upon the ways being narrower near the river than they are at the starting point; and this is the more likely to be the cause, as the united powers of the *Monkey* (Government) and *Tenny* (hired) steam tugs, in addition to a powerful screw at her bows and a large tree used as a battering-ram, with levers to raise the fore-part, did not move her nearer the river; and the vessel was then shored up, to wait for the next afternoon tide. The brass band of the Royal Sappers and Miners were present, and thousands of spectators remained until they ascertained that no further attempt would be made on that day to launch her.

On Tuesday the efforts were renewed, but without success. On Wednesday, however, the vessel was launched with ease, and in a few minutes after the signal was given she glided into the water in fine style, amidst the enthusiastic cheers of the spectators. The *Banshee* was then taken in tow by the *Monkey*, to Messrs. Seawards', at Limehouse, to have her boilers put on board; and she will thence be taken to Messrs. Penn's, to have her engines fitted. In addition to her being riband-bound, which prevented the launch being effected on Monday, the ways appear to have sunk in one place, where the ground was soft, and raised the other end. The vessel is now fortunately launched free from injury, and her entire appearance reflects great credit on both her designer and builder. She is to be a vessel of superior accommodation and extraordinary speed.

NEW LIGHTHOUSE ON TREVOSE HEAD.

The construction of this Lighthouse, upon the north-west coast of Cornwall, has been suggested by necessity; there having been previously no leading Light from Land's End to Lundy. Trevose Head lies a few miles W.S.W. of the haven of Padstow; and is the most prominent headland on this side of the county; so that the position could not have been better chosen.

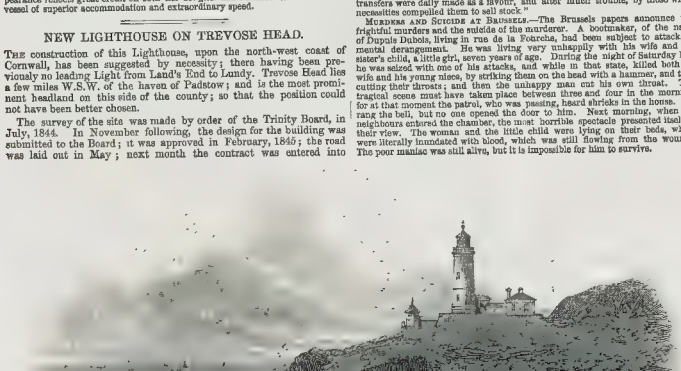
The survey of the site was made by order of the Trinity Board, in July, 1844. In November following, the design for the building was submitted to the Board; it was approved in February, 1845; the road was laid out in May; next month the contract was entered into with Messrs. Olver, of Falmouth, and the work was forthwith commenced.

By reference to the Illustration, it will be seen that there are two Lights. Upon the completion of the upper one, it was found to be liable to be mistaken, under certain circumstances; and, accordingly, in June last, the erection of a second, or Low Light, was determined upon. It stands about fifty feet in advance of the High Light; and, between them, is a covered passage of communication for the use of the Light-keepers.

The elevation of the High Light is about 200 feet above high-water; of the Low Light, 130 feet. Both are substantially built of stone found upon the spot, the dressings being of granite.

The Light is a fixed Dioptric of the first order, consisting of refractors and zones of polished glass, with one central lamp of four concentrated wicks. The manufacturers are Messrs. Wilkins and Co., of Long Acre.

The new Light will be exhibited shortly; of which due notice will be given by the Trinity Board.



NEW LIGHTHOUSE ON TREVOSE HEAD, CORNWALL.

Cabinet Council.—A Cabinet Council was held on Tuesday afternoon at the Foreign-office. It was attended by all the Ministers, with the exception of the Earl of Minto. The Council sat an hour and a half. Another Council was held on Thursday.

Prorogation of Parliament.—On Tuesday Parliament was prorogued by writ till Thursday, the 11th of November, when it is said that it will meet for the arrangement of the formal business necessary on the assemblage of a new Parliament.

The National Debt.—Francis, in his "History of the Bank of England," after mentioning "that the complete results of Mr. William Ray Smee's Stock-Office arrangements, whatever moment may be attached to them, are probably not yet attained either by the Bank or the public," says, in allusion to that gentleman's plan, "a most important result, far greater than any pecuniary consideration was arrived at. The Directors were enabled so far to consult the accommodation of the public, as to enable the transfers in the various offices to be made eight or nine days later than usual; the business which formerly occupied about thirty-two days, being accomplished in about twenty-three. That this is a most important result, and that it would be found highly beneficial during monetary crises, may be gathered from the fact already given, that during the panic of 1825, when the demand for money was so extensive, upwards of one hundred transfers were daily made as a favour, and after much trouble, by those whose necessities compelled them to sell stock."

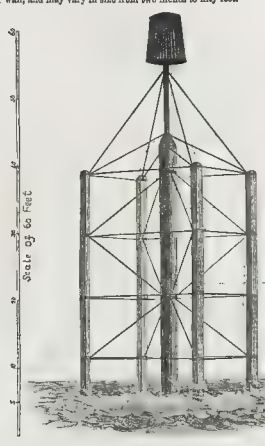
Murders and Suicide at Brussels.—The Brussels papers announce two frightful murders and suicide of the same day. A bootmaker, of the name of Dupuis Dubois, living in rue de la Fourche, had been subject to attacks of mental derangement. He was living very unhappily with his wife and her sister's child, a little girl, seven years of age. During the night of Saturday last, he was seized with one of his attacks, and while in that state, killed both his wife and his young niece, by striking them on the head with a hammer, and then cutting their throats; and then the unhappy man cut his own throat. This tragical scene must have taken place between three and four in the morning, for at that moment the patrol, who was passing, heard shrieks in the house. He rang the bell, but no one opened the door to him. Next morning, when the neighbours entered the chamber, the most horrible spectacle presented itself to their view. The woman and the little child were lying on their beds, which were literally inundated with blood, which was still flowing from the wounds. The poor maniac was still alive, but it is impossible for him to survive.

NEW BEACON ON THE GOODWIN SANDS.

We present our readers with an exact drawing of the Beacon just erected on the South Calliper of the Goodwin Sands. At this dreadful spot, perhaps, more noble vessels have been wrecked than on any other sand-bank in the world. Close to the main track of commerce, a ship may be at one moment in ten fathoms soundings, and in another moment strike upon a bank which is dry at low water, for such is the variation within a cable's length. To guard against this danger, the Hon. Corporation of the Trinity Board have erected this Beacon. The centre column is a tube of cast iron, 3 feet 6 inches in diameter, put together in 10 and 20 foot lengths; it is inserted 33 feet deep into the sand, by means of Dr. Potts's newly invented process of atmospheric pressure; the four surrounding tubes are of 15 inches diameter: the whole is bolted together, and surmounted by a cage of 7 feet diameter, the top of which is 56 feet above the sand level.

The process by which the foundation of this important Beacon was secured is this:—Hollow tubes or piles are employed, which may be formed of any material, and almost of any shape. The lower extremity of the pile is open, and the upper one fitted with a cover. It is placed upon the bank or ground, whether composed of sand, shingle, mud, clay, bog, or other material, in any moist situation, or under deep water. From the tube or hollow pile the air is extracted by pumps, the condensation of steam, or any mode effectual in producing that action which we call suction; being, in fact, the removal of the pressure of the atmosphere, or the partial formation of a vacuum.

When the air becomes sufficiently attenuated, the shingle, sand, or mud, flow up through the tube or hollow pile, the rush of water from below breaking up the natural arches which solid particles form together, and undermining the lower edges of the tube, which then descends by its own gravity, and the pressure of the atmosphere on its upper extremity. As often as the pile or tube is filled, the contents are discharged by a suction pipe, or other means; and not only the solid particles, but the water may be removed to the depth of thirty feet. It is obvious that the particles of sand, or other solid matter, may be removed from the interior of the tube to a much greater depth, provided the water be freely admitted to the interior of the tube. The importance of the time gained in extensive works is obvious. A succession of tubes may be added to the first, by means of screw, flange, or other joints. The shape of the tubes may be cylindrical, angul r, or conical, so as to fit each other, and form a continuous line or wall, and may vary in size from two inches to fifty feet.



NEW BEACON ON THE GOODWIN SANDS.

In works where an insular or detached erection may be required, as in the commencement of a Breakwater, at a depth of several fathoms in the sea, tubes of very large diameter may be used; or a series of them may be fitted to form, as it were, staves of a vat of vast dimensions, confined together by hoops and bolts, gradually put together in the water. The tubes may be floated to the spot where the insular rock is required, and there sucked down, thus penetrating any sand or shingle that may occur, so as to secure a firm foundation in any bottom. After nearly one hundred experiments on cements acting in or under salt water, some cheap varieties have been found, which at once unite shingle and large stones into a perfectly solid rock. Into this composition masts or wrought iron bars may be inserted, and the weight such structures will sustain is shown by experiment to be enormous. Thus, 19 piles of one foot in diameter support a pier of the stone viaduct erected by the Chester and Holyhead Railway Company over a branch of the sea in Anglesey.

Our readers will perceive the value of this discovery in the formation of foundations for the construction of Harbours, Docks, Railroads, Bridges, Lighthouses, Batteries, &c., is dependant on the ease and rapidity with which it may be applied, not only where the ordinary modes of proceeding are of difficult execution, but where the employment of the means hitherto known is practically impossible.

By a certificate from the Trinity Board, it appears that a tube of 2 feet and a half diameter was forced by Dr. Potts's process 33 feet into the Goodwin, where Admiral Beaufort could only force down a steel bar 8 feet with a sledge hammer. Captain Bullock, R.N., found that a pointed iron rod of 3 inches diameter, at the depth of 15 feet in the sand, took 44 blows of a donkey of 1 cwt. with 10 feet fall, to drive it one inch.

These facts demonstrate how erroneous is the popular notion that the Goodwin Sands are readily penetrable from their surface to the chalk on which they rest.

ART-MANUFACTURES.

Many of our readers may have observed, of late, in the shops of china-dealers, printsellers, and booksellers, about town, some specimens of a very superior class of familiar objects in daily use—such as jugs, inkstands, &c.; evincing refined taste as regards design, and rare excellence of material. These novel productions are termed "Art-Manufactures," from their showing "the union of Fine-Art with Manufacture." The idea originated with the gentleman rejoicing in the *nom* of Felix Summerly, who thus explains his intention: "Francesco Francia was a goldsmith as well as a Painter. Designs for crockery are attributed to Raphael. Leonardo da Vinci invented necklaces. In the Gallery of Buckingham Palace is a Painting by Teniers, to ornament a harpsichord; and in the National Gallery there is one by Nicolo Poussin for a similar purpose. Holbein designed brooches and salt-cellars. Albert Durer himself sculptured ornaments of all kinds. At Windsor is iron-work by Quintin Matsys. Benvenuto Cellini, and a host of great artists, decorated books; and, in fact, there was scarcely a great mediæval Artist, when Art was really Catholic, who did not essay to decorate the objects of every-day life. Beauty of form and colour, and poetic invention, were associated with everything. So it ought still to be, and, we will say, shall be again." With this resolve Felix Summerly set about his work: he obtained the aid of some of our best artists, including Cope, Creswick, Herbert, Horsley, Maclise, Mulready, Redgrave, and Townsend, *painters*; and Bell and Joseph, *sculptors*. It was then arranged that these artists should aid in reviving "the good old practice of connecting the best art with familiar objects in daily use;" to be manufactured in glass, porcelain, *papier-maché*, carved wood, iron, silver, &c., by the most eminent firms; for, "manufacturing skill is pre-eminent and abounds; but artistic skill has to be wedded with it." It must, however, be allowed that some progress had been made; for, as shrewdly observed in the *Edinburgh Review*, several years since: "let any one recollect the ugly forms of our ordinary crockery and potter's-ware forty or fifty years since, when the shapes were as deformed as that of the pipkin which cost Robinson Crusoe so much trouble, and observe the difference since the classical outlines of the Etruscan vases have been adopted as models for our Staffordshire ware."

In our notice of the last Exhibition by the Society of Arts, we engraved one of the series of articles collected by Felix Summerly; this was the Bear Jug, in Parian, designed by Townsend. Another object in Parian and Porcelain is the *Bride's Inkstand*, designed and modelled by Bell: it consists of a long oval Tazza, with a pair of lizards for handles. Upon one side of the Tazza is the winged boy, half kneeling; the torch serving to hold the taper; his quiver, the pens; and a vase the ink. There is a slight disproportion between the Cupid and the Tazza, arising from the unequal shrinkage of the materials; the figure being in Parian, and the Tazza in ordinary Porcelain. The manufacturers are Messrs. Minton, of Stoke-upon-Trent: the Inkstand is usually white; but the Tazza is also coloured in blue, and the lizards are gilt. It will be executed in bronze and in silver-gilt. As characteristic appendages, Mr. Bell has likewise modelled and designed a pair of *Kneeling Children*, surmounting a Paper Weight; and a *Boy and Dolphin*, as a Seal or Paper Knife handle. Both are of Parian.

We have engraved the next specimen, the highest in artistic character, *Dorothea*, a Statuette, in Parian (by Messrs. Minton), modelled by Bell; from the marble original in the possession of the Marquis of Lansdowne, in the collection at Bowood. This is, indeed, a charming production impersonated from "Don Quixote;" the illustrated passage being as follows: "They espied a youth

dressed like a peasant stooping to bathe his lovely foot in a rivulet that ran by. ..... The lovely maiden looked up on hearing them approach..... In doing this, so exquisite a face was displayed that Cardenio said to the Priest in a low voice, 'Since this is not Lucinda, it can be no human creature.'" This is a high point of excellence to attain; but, in the Statuette, the loveliness and purity of the features are exquisitely beautiful; their expression of surprise is perfect; whilst the costume and drapery, and the graceful lower limbs, alike attest the mastery of the sculptor.

The "*Bitten Tongue*, a Mustard Pot," in Porcelain and Parian, is also by Bell. The Pot is of octagonal form, the sides white picked out with brilliant blue; and the figure of a Boy with the "Bitten Tongue," crowns the domed lid.

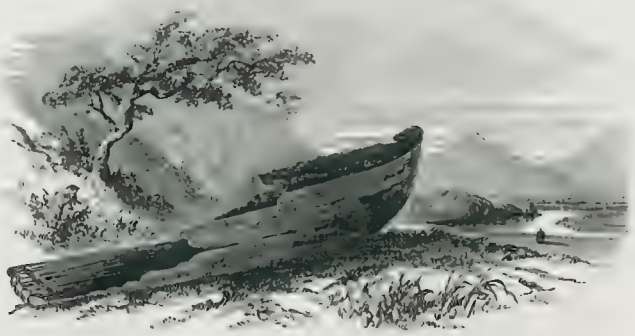
In Glass, we have Felix Summerly's Prize Milk Jug, colourless body, with a green handle. This is also executed in Porcelain and Silver.

The several articles may be seen at Mr. Cundall's, 12, Old Bond-street.

Among the articles announced as nearly ready, are an ornamented Shaving Mug, with brush and brush-dish *en suite*; a gilt enamelled Champagne Glass; a Fish Knife and Fork; an enamelled Wine Glass and Finger Glass; a gilt enamelled Glass Cake Dish; a *papier-maché* Supper Tray; Table and Dessert Knives and Forks; a Child's Mug; and a Britannia Metal Teapot. The latter, we hope, will be moderate in price, so as to displace the unsightly forms of teapots now in general use. It is not, however, intended to exclude the larger articles of furniture from the Collection. Thus, we find promised, a Grate, with chimney-piece, ender, and fire-irons; a metal and porcelain Clock-case, carved Chairs, &c.

ART MANUFACTURES.—STATUETTE OF DOROTHEA, BY BELL.

As the "Art-Manufactures" are praiseworthy attempts to raise the standard of public taste, the intention has our best wishes for its success; and we shall duly report its progress. We only trust that the demand for the several articles may justify the projectors in extending this refined taste throughout our domestic manufactures. Mr. Thomas Hope, we know, was twitted as the author who "meditated muffineers and planned pokers;" and the study may be treated lightly by unthinking persons. It has, however, a national object in view—the enabling of Great Britain to assume an artistic station proportionate to her rank in manufacturing skill.



CANOE FOUND ON THE CLYDE.

CANOE FOUND ON THE CLYDE.

A few days since, some workmen, in excavating a new quay at Springfield, on the Clyde, found, at 17 feet below the surface, and 100 feet from the margin of the river, a Canoe, rudely hollowed out of the trunk of an oak tree. It measures 10 feet in length, and about 18 inches in depth; it is somewhat decayed in the stern, which is about 2 feet in breadth, and tapers to a point towards the prow. The wood has become quite black, from lying imbedded in the earth. Similar vessels to the above have, at different periods, been dug out of the banks of rivers in Scotland: they, unquestionably, belong to a rude and early mode of navigation, especially in contrast with the commodious and elegant vessels which are built in the above localities at the present day.

MUSIC.

M. JULLIEN'S CONCERTS.

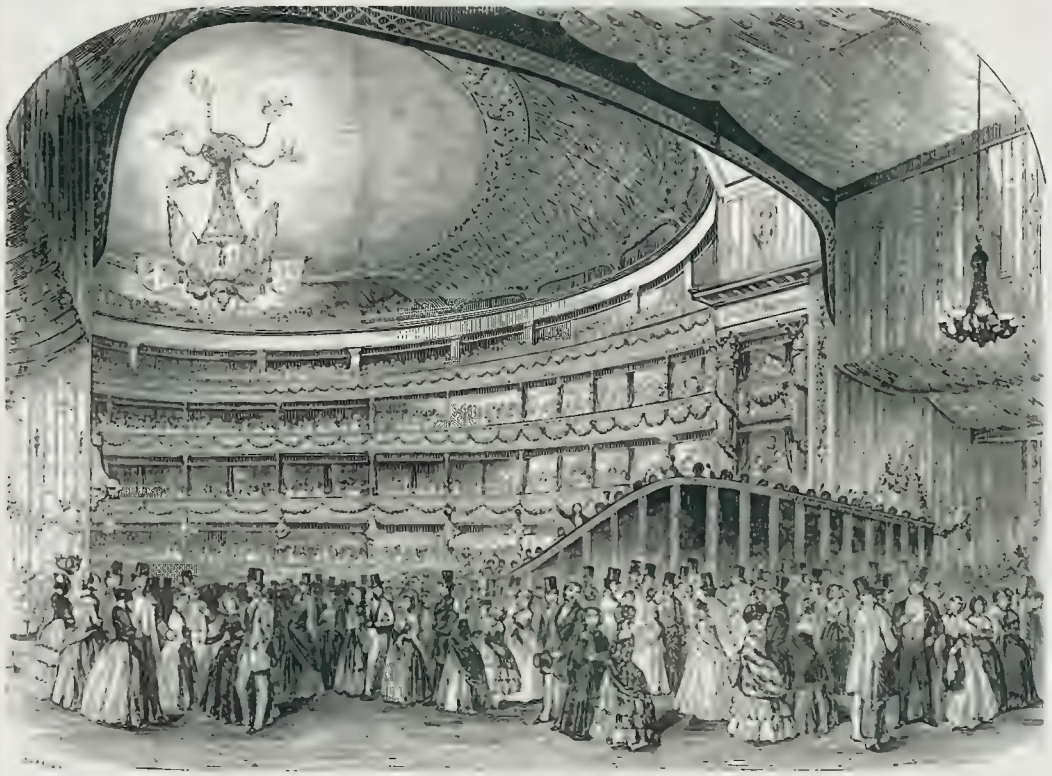
The progress of Instrumental music in this country has been very remarkable. The few professors who, some thirty-five years since, met to establish the Philharmonic Society, little imagined that in a quarter of a century such rapid improvements would take place in our orchestras. There is little doubt that the glory attached to the bands formed in Leipsic, Berlin, Vienna, &c., and, above all these, to the celebrated Conservatoire phalanx, directed by the veteran Habeneck, had a great effect in our onward march. The Philharmonic Society for many years had the monopoly of fame; but the quick perception of Laporte, for so many years the Manager of the Haymarket Italian Opera, distinguished in Costa the genius for orchestral command, which has produced such important results for art, and has secured such material advantages for artists. The creation of a band at the Opera House, which in course of time eclipsed the executive feats of the Philharmonic Society, may be stated to have been the primary cause of the establishment of concerts, at which dance, music, and fantasias were at first only found in the schemes; but, as the public became more familiar with the nature and characteristics of instruments, the mighty inspirations of the master-minds of the age were brought before audiences, to whom the scores had been hitherto a sealed book. The advantage of extended familiarity with great works has, however, not been confined to the artistical world. The amateurs have taken the field. In the formation of the Sacred Harmonic Society, and in the recent starting of the Amateur Musical Society, it has been proved, that the practice as well as theory of the science of sweet sounds has reached every class of the community.

M. Jullien has, in his various musical undertakings, displayed much tact and energy. We are not altogether admirers, perhaps, of his system of attracting notoriety. His announcements partake too much of puffery—his bearing in the orchestra has earned for him the reputation of being the Polichinelle of conductors; but, with all his eccentricities and his absurdities, he has earned for himself the character of being an enthusiastic musician and a man of integrity in all his dealings. For the struggling instrumentalist he has provided a market for his talent in the dull season. For the amateur, he has secured the chance of hearing the classical gems, intermingled with light, pleasant, and champagne-sparkling compositions.

We are pleased to find that M. Jullien takes such pains in the improvement o his band. He is following in the wake of Costa, in the strengthening of the stringed instruments, against the weight of brass and wood. We count now eight double basses, eight violoncellos, eight tenors, and a due proportion of first and second violins in his present force. It must be borne in mind that M. Jullien for his solo pieces, must necessarily select players who have a great name: but it by no means follows that these executants for individual display, are the most effective orchestral artists. M. Jullien, therefore, for his promenade concerts, cannot be expected to enrol such an orchestra as that which so astonished and delighted the musical world at the Royal Italian Opera last season, but there can be no question that he has collected this season a finer band than ever before was heard at such entertainments. When we mention the names of Sainton, Case H. Blagrove, Nadaud, Tolbecque, Payton, Watkins, Goffrie, Hill, Alsopt, Rousselot, Piatti, Hausman, Lavenu, W. Loder, Hancock, Howell, Pratten, Rowland Anglais, Casolani, Harper, Cioffi, Barret, Prospere, Richardson, Lazarus, Jarrott, Collinet, Kenig, Platt, &c., every reader acquainted with the talents of our instrumental stars, will recognise some of our best executants.

The disposition evinced to encore movements from Beethoven's Symphonies, is one of those signs of the times that ought not to be overlooked. We should be sorry to see the main principle of this undertaking changed by the introduction of too much vocal music; but the engagement of such an excellent vocalist as Miss Dolby, after a piece in each part, must be pronounced as highly acceptable to the general public.

The novelty of the season is the Swiss Quadrilla, illustrative of the peculiar musical effects of the land of the mountain and flood, but of this novelty we must write on a future occasion



DRURY LANE THEATRE, REDECORATED.—JULLIEN'S PROMENADE CONCERT.

The theatre has been cleansed throughout—a labour as requisite here as in the Augean stable of old. We have engraved the newly-decorated Auditory of the House, as seen from the stage; with the orchestra and floored pit, during a promenade concert. The ground-colour throughout is a faint blossom. The fronts of the boxes, and of the lower gallery (to which the whole of this upper portion is now appropriated) are laced with a bold trellis of gilt moulding, upon which are suspended festoons of flowers, also gilt. On the dress circle the festoons are looped through wreaths; and, on the other tiers, are set plain and simpler festoons, without the wreaths. The coved, or outer circle of the ceiling, is broken in the centre by the upper gallery, which has an unsightly effect from the stage; but, on each side, are coved niches, having pendants, with bold foliage, richly gilt, on the piers and above the arches; over these is a deep coving of lattice, gilt: and next is the *bordure*—a bold wreath inclosing the inner circle of the ceiling. This is painted to imitate the cloudless blue sky, around the circle are jets of gas, and, from an aperture in the centre, hangs a vast chandelier of cut glass: the aperture is wreathed, and around it are six winged boys, bearing festoons of flowers, in effect supporting the centre. The main design of the latter is six flags, of drops, with the lines of the Union-Jack marked on each by light. There is also a profusion of drops, in large tassels, festoons, and garlanded forms, too various to describe. The effect of the whole, when lighted, is remarkably brilliant. Around the dress and first circles, are also hung small lustres, with the gaslights in ground-glass shades.

The family boxes have been removed from the back of the dress circle, and an inner lobby formed in their place; but, as the backs of the boxes are low, their occupants are exposed to draughts of air from the continued opening of the lobby doors; this will soon be remedied by a glass screen, and will be considerable remedied. The first circle is exclusively in private boxes; the draperies of which, as well as of the other circles are of scarlet cloth, trimmed with gold colour. The chairs, of the same hue, are of a graceful, light, easy, and less a mean effect. The boxes and lobbies are lined with a crimson ground and yellow patterned paper; and the reeded pillar supports of the boxes are entwined with gilt flowers and fruit.

In the Proscenium, there is little change: the crimson velvet and gold draperies have been displaced by the scarlet; the superb columns have been regilt in the cast and the pierced shafts are now enhanced by bold wreaths of flowers, richly gilt. The drapery of the Proscenium arch is plain crimson, without fold or flute, faced with gold braids. It reminds one of the gilt fashion of an Anna Boleyn cap front.

The draperies, inclosing the stage, are white and gold, of the usual design for the concert performance; and the orchestra is made as harmonious, this portion of the house being lighted by gilt lamps suspended from the flies. We should not omit to mention that in the rear of the stage is a spacious reading-room, a new feature of accommodation.

The decoration of the Auditory has been designed and superintended by Mr. Frederick Gye. The general effect is novel and sparkling; and, with the immense flood of gaslight, it is well adapted for the present performances: though the brightness of the embellishments does not show to advantage the black mass in the promenade. Possibly, before the dramatic season commences, it may be advisable to modify the brilliancy, or partial effect, as the more attractive hours in such luminous excess may be less pleasurable to the audience than was intended.

The whole of the ornaments—mouldings, fruit and flowers are of *papier-mâché*, and were made, gilt, and fixed by Mr. Bielefeld, in five weeks; the manufacture involving an extraordinary application of the steam-engine to decorative art.

FOREIGN MUSICAL NEWS.—In our next number we shall give a notice of the *débuts* of Madame Castellan in *Lucia*, at the Italian Opera in Paris, and of Mdlle. Alboni, at the Académie Royale de Musique, supplied by our Correspondent.

COBDEN'S RETURN.

Now, welcome, Richard Cobden!
Right welcome to thy home:
Thy mission has been that of Peace—
Done not, the fruits shall come.

Soon shall we all be brother-lands,
Bound by a common tie—
Communal good, and Moloch's hands
Shall be of days gone by.

The nations rose to greet thee
From Volga to the Po.
They built thee as their common friend,
Who dared to strike the blow!

That burst the shackle, link by link,
Which chill'd the breast of Earth,
When lands were tottering to the brink
Of the most direful dearth.

Thou hast seen the vines of Coté d'Or,
The olive groves of Spain—
Italia's wealth from shore to shore,
And Poland's boundless grain:

England hath treasures great as these;
Let Commerce the scales hold
Between the nations—then wouldst see
And the true cause uphold.

IRELAND.

MELANCHOLY CATASTROPHE. The Irish papers mention the partial destruction of Lissanmore Castle, near Ballymeroy, the seat of George Macartney, Esq., which unhappily also caused the death of his wife. It appears that Mr Macartney had in one of the rooms a number of casks of gunpowder, for the use of the tenantry, in which force he held a commission. He was examining the powder, under the impression that it had caught damp, and had left Mrs Mowatt and her child in the adjoining room, at the present performances; though the latter until he could examine it outside. By what means the casualty took place may never be known; but he had scarcely left the castle when a tremendous explosion occurred, which blew the whole frontage of the mansion, and instantaneously deprived Mr. Macartney of life. The body was absolutely blown into fragments. By the decease of the lady, it is said, £5000 a-year passes from the Macartney family. Although there were a number of servants in the castle at the time of the explosion, no one was injured save their lady, they being in the wing situated at the other extremity of the building.

SPIRIT OF CLASS CONFLICT. The *Clare Journal* of Monday reports several cases possessing the usual features of agrarian uncivilisation and disorder. On Friday last week a man named Frawley, previously reported to have been much injured by an attack of a party who came to him on his return home from the town of Ennis, died of his wounds. The man had been engaged, by Mr. Gubbins, M.P. for Kinsale, in the service of ejectment processes, and that incurred the malice of the lacking fraternity. A verdict of "Wilful Murder" has been found against parties unknown. Several persons returning home in the evening from Ennis market have been fired at. On the night of the 11th last the greenhouse at Moyreisk, the property of Lord Fitzgerald, was broken into by some persons unknown, who destroyed the grapes and injured the vines, broke eleven panes of glass, and pointed a threatening notice on the door, warning the steward, John Finch, to leave his employments, or he would be shot. A general hostility is manifest against the enforcement of all or any demands of rent by landlords, in whatever shape they may take proceedings to gain them.

EXPLOSION IN THE COUNTY LONGFORD. Last Sunday week there was an alarming explosion near the lodge of the New Castle. Just as Mr. and Mrs Hart, man were in their carriage, on their way to Rockingham, a nice shooting box on the road-side, used as an office and a store for the men working on the river, was blown to atoms. The walls, with the exception of one gable, were torn from their foundation. The check clerk, Mr. Richard Butler, was blown through the door, and miserably scorched and bruised. A man of the name of Lones and his wife were dreadfully hurt, and also their infant, but no lives lost. There were on the loft 18 barrels of gunpowder, containing 2381bs each.

THE FENIANS OF THE NOE. Last week, a meeting of magistrates of the county of Limerick was held at Cashel, to consider the course necessary to be pursued in consequence of the dreadful murder of the late William Roe, Esq. The meeting was numerously attended by the magistrates of the South Riding. Lord Viscount Suirdale explained the object of the meeting, and remarked that Mr. Roe had, during the last period of his life, made every exertion that it could be possible for him, to alleviate the distress of his dependents, and the poor in general in his neighbourhood. He established, at his own expense, a Kitchen for the purpose of providing food for the destitute, which was conducted in the most judicious manner. He caught fever from coming in contact with the poor. Lord Glengall next bore testimony to Mr. Roe's character, than whom there did not exist a more upright, charitable, benevolent, a more gentlemanlike, and, in every respect, a more praiseworthy man. His Lordship proposed a memorial to be adopted by the meeting to his Excellency the Earl of Clarendon, detailing the facts of the murder, the amiable character of Mr. Roe, his unbounded charity, tenantry, and remission of rents on his lands, and proving that great insecurity to life and property arises from the indiscriminate possession and use of fire-arms by the very lowest class of the population. Lord Hawarden seconded the address, which was unanimously adopted. A subscription was then entered into as a reward for bringing to justice and apprehension the murderer or murderers of Mr. Roe

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS ON THE CONTINENT.—It is a remarkable fact that while nearly all the markets of Europe are suffering from the financial crisis, and while there are fresh failures in London almost every day, the quarterly pay-days appear to have been declared on the Exchange at Amsterdam. Letters from Hamburgh say that an unexampled panic prevailed in all the Hanseatic Towns. By the English failures alone the merchants of that city have lost more than 150,000,000 marks banco. At Berlin one of the first commercial houses has been obliged to stop payment, and the countenancing influence is felt in all the northern cities of Germany. At Brussels also a house of note has stopped payment.

THE NEW STREET CAB.—On Wednesday, several of the new patent cabs commenced running; they are of a superior description to the generality of hansom cabs, having similar in appearance to a private clarence carriage, only much lighter. They are drawn by one horse, and each vehicle is fitted with the patent odometer, having a dial plate inside the carriage by which a passenger can the mediately ascertain the distance he has travelled. The index is worked by the near hind wheel; and the apparatus, which is extremely simple and not likely to get out of order, occupies very little room, and, but for the dial-plate, would not be perceived.

THE RECENT POISONINGS IN THE ISLE OF ELY.—The inquiry into the mysterious case of poisoning in the Isle of Ely, was resumed on Wednesday, at Manea, before Mr. Pratt. The investigation was a very protracted one, the principal evidence being that of Mrs. Young and her husband, who both proved the finding of a paper containing a white substance like arsenic near the fireplace, which Barnes, the mother-in-law, caused to be burnt. There was much recrimination between the old woman and these two witnesses. The medical evidence was again repeated, and, at half-past eleven at night, the following verdict was returned, namely: "That the three deceased children, Eliza Hardley, Whitewell Ardley, and Mary Ann Young, died of the administration of arsenic by some person or persons unknown."

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—Although the arrivals of English wheat coastwise during the present week—viz., 5006 quarters—have been tolerably good, the show of samples here to-day was small, nevertheless the demand for all descriptions was in a very depressed state, and, to effect sales, lower prices must have been submitted to. Upwards of 43,300 quarters of foreign wheat have come to hand since Monday last. The large supply and a very dispiriting influence on the demand, and the quotations receded 1s per quarter. Most of the supply of barley has been taken by the maltsters and others, at Monday's quotations. Superfine malt was likewise in very limited request, at late prices. The value of grinding barley has scarcely been supported. The oat trade was very dull, and the inferior parcels of foreign were 6d per quarter cheaper. Beans and peas supported late rates, but no other articles were in very active inquiry.

ARRIVALS.—English (per coast), wheat, 1080 quarters; barley, 1910; oats, 1830. Irish: Wheat 640, barley,—; malt,—; oats, 1000. Foreign: Wheat, 43,770; barley, 4990; malt, —; oats, 4250. Flour: 2310 sacks, 4310 barrels.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 50s to 57s, ditto white, 56s to 63s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 50s to 57s, ditto white, 53s to 58s; rye, 34s to 36s; grinding barley, 23s to 30s; distilling, 30s to 32s; malting ditto, 32s to 37s; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 65s to 68s; brown ditto, —s to —s. Kingston and Ware.—Chevalier, 65s to 69s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 19s to 23s; potato ditto, 22s to 26s; Scotch ditto, 23s to 26s; Irish ditto, 20s to 22s; tick beans, new, 37s to 40s, ditto old, 41s to 46s, grey peas, 44s to 47s, maple ditto, 47s to 49s, white, 46s to 48s; bollers, 49s to 53s, per quarter. Town-made flour, 44s per sack. Suffolk, 38s to 40s. Shropshire and Yorkshire, 38s to 42s per 280lbs. *Foreign.*—Dantzic and Konigsberg wheat, 54s to 58s; Barley,—s to —s; brank,—s to —s; beans and peas,—s to —s per quarter. Flour, American, 34s to 38s per barrel; Baltic, —s to —s per sack.

The Seed Market.—For all kinds of seeds—the supplies of which on offer are tolerably good—we have to report a very unsettled demand, at almost nominal currencies

Linseed, English, sowing, 46s to 48s per qr.; Baltic, 42s to 44s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 42s to 45s. Hempseed, 35s to 38s per quarter. Coriander, 16s to 21s per cwt. Turnip Rape seed, 34s to 38s; White ditto, 37s to 40s. Carraway, 28s to 30s per cwt. Brown Rape seed (new) 23s to 25s per last of 10 quarters. Linseed cakes English, £13 to £13 10s; ditto foreign, £9 5s to £10 5s per 1000. Rapeseed cakes, £6 10s to £6 15s per tun. Canary, 64s to 68s per quarter. English Clover-seed, red,—s to —s extra.—s to —s; white,—s to —s; extra up to —s. Flanders ditto,—s to —s extra.—s to —s; white,—s to —s; extra,—s per cwt. *Essences.*—The prices of wanders tread in the Metropolis are from 7½d to 8d; of household ditto, 6d to 7d per 4 lbs loaf.

The Corn Trade of Liverpool.—Wheat, 54s 2d; barley, 33s 4d; oats, 22s 11d; rye, 34s 2d; beans, 37s 2d; peas, 44s 6d.

The Provincial Markets.—Wheat, 53s 8d; barley, 33s 11d; oats, 22s 8d; rye, 32s 8d; beans, 43s 2d.

This animated statement was very dull, and to effect sales, lower prices must be submitted to by importers. The deliveries are by no means large

For all kinds of fine meats, we have again to report a dull inquiry, on somewhat lower terms. Brown lumps are selling at 58s 6d; and standard ditto, 55s 6d per cwt.

Coffee.—Ceylon qualities have fallen from 2s to 2s per cwt. All other kinds of coffee are nearly dead and easier to purchase.

Rice.—Such parcels as are fit for sale, are steady.

Provisions.—The best qualities of Irish butter are in moderate request, at about last week's prices; but the middling and inferior sorts are 2s to 3s per cwt. lower. Choice Limerick, Waterford and Limerick, selling at 90s to 96s; Cork, 92s to 96s; Waterford and Limerick, 84s to 88s; and Sligo, 87s to 88s per cwt. Of foreign there is nothing doing. Bacon is dull, and 2s to 3s per cwt. lower. Fine Dorset, 46s to 48s; middling ditto, 42s to 44s per cwt. The arrivals of Irish bacon are small, yet the demand for that article is very languid, at barely stationary prices. Irish, 42s to 44s per cwt.; Waterford, 42s to 44s; and old parcels, 40s to 42s per cwt. Prime bladebone and sprats, and quite as dear. In other kinds of provisions a moderate business is doing, at full prices.

Tallow.—This market is quiet, at 46s 3d to 46s 6d for P.Y.C., on the spot, and 45s 9d to 46s for delivery all the year. Town tallow is 46s per cwt.

Oils.—For all kinds of oil, except cocoa-nut, which is £10 per tun dearer, we have to report a heavy inquiry, at barely late rates.

Spirits.—The rum market is very dull, at further depressed rates. There is a fair supply of West India on offer, at from 1s 8d to 1s 7d for low to fine. Scotch and Irish malt, distilled, is 5d per proof gallon. Brandy has declined 2d per gallon. In corn spirits we have no alteration to report.

Hay and Straw.—Old meadow hay, £3 3s to £3 18s; new ditto £2 8s to £3 8s; old clover, £4 3s to £5 5s; new ditto, £3 12s to £4 10s, and straw, £1 8s to £1 14s per load.

Wool.—As the buyers are operating with extreme caution, the public sales of colonial wools, at which about 20,000 bales will be offered, the demand by private contract is heavy, at barely last week's quotations.

The supplies of potatoes continue good, and the demand is somewhat inactive, at from 80s to 110s per ton.

Friday.—Stewart's, 23s; Lambton, 22s 6d; Gosforth, 21s 6d; Wylam, 18s 3d; Hastings, 18s 6d; Walker, 18s 6d; Hetton, 18s 6d; Haswell, 18s 6d; Kelloe, 18s 6d; Belmont, 18s 6d; Eden, 18s 6d; Tanfield Moor, 18s 6d; Tanfield Lea, 18s 6d; Russell's Hetton, 18s 6d; Braddyll's Hetton, 18s 6d; Adelaide, 18s 6d; Harton, 18s 6d; Hartley, 18s 6d; Seaton Delaval, 18s 6d; Seaton Carew, 18s 6d; Tees, 18s 6d; Wear Clavering, 18s 6d; Tyne Main, 18s 6d; Tyne Hetton, 18s 6d; Tyne Wallsend, 18s 6d; Tyne Percy Main, 18s 6d; Tyne Hartley, 18s 6d; Tyne Seaton Delaval, 18s 6d; Tyne Seaton Carew, 18s 6d; Tyne Tees, 18s 6d; Tyne Wear Clavering, 18s 6d; Tyne Wear Main, 18s 6d; Tyne Wear Hetton, 18s 6d; Tyne Wear Wallsend, 18s 6d; Tyne Wear Percy Main, 18s 6d; Tyne Wear Hartley, 18s 6d; Tyne Wear Seaton Delaval, 18s 6d; Tyne Wear Seaton Carew, 18s 6d; Tyne Wear Tees, 18s 6d; Tyne Wear Wear Clavering, 18s 6d; Tyne Wear Wear Main, 18s 6d; Tyne Wear Wear Hetton, 18s 6d; Tyne Wear Wear Wallsend, 18s 6d; Tyne Wear Wear Percy Main, 18s 6d; 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ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.—M. JULLIEN'S ANNUAL SERIES OF CONCERTS, FOR ONE MONTH ONLY
FIRST NIGHT OF THE SWISS QUADRILLE, MONDAY, OCTOBER 18TH
M. JULLIEN has the honour to announce that his New Descriptive Quadrille, "THE SWISS QUADRILLE," composed during his late tour in Switzerland, will be performed for the FIRST TIME ON MONDAY, October 18th, and be supported by a large increased Orchestra, and all the principal Artistes
The CONCERT commences at EIGHT O'CLOCK.
Places and private Boxes may be secured at the Box-Office of the Theatre; at Mr. Mitchell's Old Bond-street; Mr. Sams's, St. James' street; Mr. Oliver's, and Mr. Alcroft's, 2, New Bond-street, and at M. Jullien's musical establishment, 214, Regent-street

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor, Mr. W. BATTY.—MONDAY, October 18th, Fourth Week of the unrivalled Spectacle of the CATARACT OF THE GANGES, or, The Rajah's Daughter
Effects, in which those popular Artistes, Herr Doulze and Mdlle Tostee
SCENES in the CIRCLE by the British and Foreign Artists; with scenery by Messrs. Pitt, Professor Chandler and Brother, from the principal Continental Theatres, whose brilliant Gymnastic Exercises have been nightly rewarded with unbounded applause. Concluding with the Farce of THE RENDEZVOUS. Acting and Stage Manager, Mr. W. West, from the Theatre Royal Drury-Lane. Box Office open from 11 till 5.

"WEIPPERT'S SOIREES DANSANTES." Prince's Concert Rooms, MONDAY, OCT. 18, and every Monday.—A Subscriber of Ten Guineas is entitled to an admission for himself and lady any six nights during the season Single Tickets, 7s. each. Weippert's Palace Band, 40 Performers, will be in attendance. M. C. M. Curtis. The Refreshments by Alfred Weippert, from Gunter's. Commence at Half-past Ten Tickets, &c., at St. Sohn-square.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION
A LECTURE on the PHYSICAL PROPERTIES of a JET of STEAM, in reference to VENTILATION, &c., with Novel and Interesting Experiments, by Dr. BACHHOFFNER, daily at Half-past Three. LECTURES on CHEMISTRY, with NUMEROUS ILLUSTRATIONS, by Mr. J. SCOFFERN, accompanied by Dr. Wallis on the Pianoforte, every Evening, at Eight o'Clock, except Saturdays. CHEMICAL LECTURES. The ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH worked. The WORKING MODELS explained Hourly. The beautiful OPTICAL EFFECTS include an ENTIRELY NEW SERIES of DISSOLVING VIEWS, and DIVER, with HIS NEW APPARATUS for CONVERSING with PERSONS under WATER, &c., &c.—Admission, 1s., Schools, Half-price.

NUMBER ONE, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD.—COFFEE. —There are 90 different sorts, coming from 25 different estates, at 2s 6d different price, from 9d. to 2s. per pound, but that at 3s6. per pound possesses all the qualities of purity, soft ness, and delicate flavour, of the choicest of the ancient Mocha.—TILLEY and Co., Number One, St. Paul's Churchyard. Orders from the Country sent Carriage Free

MENIER'S FRENCH CHOCOLATE, from its Nourishing and Digestive properties, has attained a consumption exceeding 1,000,000lbs annually and a silver edged, name 1862, as the most valuable Article to assist for Breakfast. CHOCOLAT MENIER may always be purchased in London, at Messrs. DAKIN and Co.'s, 61, Strand Churchyard Messrs. HEDGER and BUTLER, 16, Regent-street, and at the most respect able Tea-dealers and Confectioners in London and the United Kingdom

CAUTION.—The great success which has attended the sale of SARLI'S ARGENTINE PLATE has induced some unprincipled persons to imitate the article and pirate the name. The public are hereby cautioned that no Article is genuine, except purchased at either of SARLI and SON'S two London Establishments—viz., 18, Cornhill, and 18, Finsbury. No other parties are authorised to sell it

SHEFFIELD PLATE, of the Finest Quality.—SARL and SONS, 18, Cornhill, and 18, Finsbury, having very much enlarged their Premises, to give greater facility to the branch of their trade, which has attracted the attention of the public to their choice and exclusive designs in this most beautiful and durable mani facture. The quality is of the very first class. Each article has the beautiful character in silver manufactured Many magnificent Sections have been made, and include rich Dinner Services; prepared Arms and Breakfast Equipages; with every article required for a Gentleman or Private Establishment. The New Illustrated Pamphlet, containing Sketches and Prices Grat is and sent Cost Free.
SARLI and SONS, 18, Cornhill, and 18, Finsbury

ROYAL PAPIER MACHE WORKS.—JENNENS and BETTRIDGE, Manufacturers, by special appointment, to Her Majesty and the Royal Family, Halkin-street West, Belgrave-square, London, and also at Birmingham.—At these Works are manufactured, on the Premises, Tables, Chairs, Cabinets, Desks, Inkstands, &c. &c. JENNENS and BETTRIDGE'S Manufactures can be had at the Establishment above named, and of the principal Whole sale and Retail Houses in the United Kingdom; also, of their Correspondents in every important city in the world. N.B. All Goods marked with JENNENS and BETTRIDGE'S names are warranted.

VARICOSE VEINS.—Surgical Elastic Stockings and Knee-caps of the best manufacture, for the Cure of Varicose Veins, and Weakness, are carefully and expensively manufactured in every size, shape, and PLANTE, 4, WARWICK-PLACE, PALL MALL. This previous elastic yields an unvarying support and is porous, without THE TROUBLE OF LACING OR BANDAGING. Patronised by very eminent surgeons. Instructions for measure are applicable, and the article sent to post

WINDOW BLINDS.—TYLOR and PACE, Window Blind Manufacturers, Queen-street, Cheapside, are manufacturing Venetian Blinds of the best description, painted of any colour, and lined with linen, &c., complete, at 6d. per square foot. Several of the newest patterns for Drawing-room Blinds are now ready, and will be sold at equally low prices. Illustrated Catalogues and Price Lists forwarded on application, per post

THE Eighth Thousand of the PATENT PORTABLE VENTILATING SUSPENSION STOVE, is now on sale, although it is the beginning to feel the frosty nights. All the lingering ideas that it ventilates and warms at the same moment is the fancy of those who have not seen it at the same moment: in fact, in doing the one, it cannot but do the other. Prospectuses forwarded. In operation daily, at GEORGE and JOHN DEANE'S, 46, King William-street, London-bridge

SUPERIOR WINTER OVER-COATS.—Those who appreciate a genuine, respectable, and first-rate garment, at a moderate cost, that will RELIABLY stude in the most permanent and satisfactory manner, the conditions of combining with the requisite assortment of such; also of BERLOSE'S WATERPROOF PALLIUM, the well-known Hyde Park Overcoat, literally proof against wet, and yet perfectly free from the objections to garment ever invented. Price two to three guineas.—W. BERIOS, Tailor and Over-Coat Maker, No. NEW SOUTH-STREET, and 68, CORNHILL.

THE REGISTERED PALETOT of LLAMA CLOTH, the A most suitable coat for both the present and approaching season, and for the same moderate price which, with its usefulness as gentlemanly appearance, has secured so general a favour. It has been worn by several members of the Royal Family, Noblemen, Statesmen, Authors, Artists, &c. The Edward of Saxe Weimar, his Excess the Loskoi Wellington, and the generality of equestrian visitors to the Queen's Court. In London it can only be purchased of the Patentee, H. J. and D. NICOLL, Court Tailors, 114, Regent-street, and 22, Cornhill. Agents for Liverpool: Chambers and Son, Bold-street; for Dublin: George Mackenzie and Co., Grafton-street; for Edinburgh: Richard and son, George-street; for Birmingham: Ing and Son, New-street, and the principal tailors in 5 or large towns

FALSE HAIR.—Ladies read this!—Invisible Curls, on Shell-side Combs, 5s. A new and splendid invention: Curls on Combs, Side-Combs, 5s. 6d. the pair; Curls in Bunches, 2s. 6d. the pair; Ladies' Fronts, with a Four-and-a-half Parting, 7s. 6d.: Widows' Bands, 5s. to 10s. each; Curls for the Back Hair, 4s. 6d. to 7s. 6d. each Gentlemen's Wigs, 30s. each. By ELIZA BROWN, Hairdresser and Perfumer, 8 Saint-mary-street, Snow-hill—Many Years with Gibbins, of 7, King street, St. James's

BED FEATHERS PURIFIED by STEAM with PATENT MACHINERY, whereby all impurities are entirely free from dust.

Mixed	1s. 6d. per lb.	Best Foreign Grey Goose	2s. per lb
Grey Goose	1s. 8d. per lb.	Best Irish White Ditto	2s. 6d. per lb
Foreign Ditto	1s. 8d. per lb.	Best Aberdeen Ditto	3s. per lb

HEAL and SON'S List of Bedding, containing particulars of weights, sizes, and prices, sent free by post, on application to their Factory, 196, Tottenham-court-road, London-bridge

LANDSCAPE GARDENING.—J. MAJOR and SON, Professors of Landscape Gardening, beg most respectfully to suggest to those Noblemen and Gentlemen who purpose employing Artists to lay out their Grounds, the propriety of consulting them at the same time with the Architect: for, prior to this, the site for a house, it is unquestionably the business of the Landscape Gardener, after carefully studying the nature of the ground, and the combinations of the surrounding scenery, to point out not only the best views, but the best approach, and consequently the principal entrances to the house. The expense of this most necessary preamble has too often, in J. M. and Son's experience, been attended with most serious inconvenience and considerable expense. In some instances the approach has been obliged to pass through and therefore ruin the appearance of the pleasure ground, and disturb the privacy of the living rooms, and in others the kitchen garden, stables, and out-offices, have been garishly prominent: all which nuisances might have been avoided by an earlier consultation with the Landscape Gardener. J. M. and Son wrote more at large on this subject some years ago, and if any may feel disposed to peruse the same, a number of instances in which they have since been consulted either along with the Architect, or prior to [illegible]
Nurseries, near Leeds, October 9th.

THE TEA ESTABLISHMENT,
NO. 8, LUDGATE-HILL.
LONDON, OCTOBER 15TH, 1847
We never remember or the Finest Tea so cheap as at the present moment
We have this day made the extensive purchases of the finest importations of Black and Green Teas, from fourpence to sixpence below what the same parcels sold at only four months ago
The ruinous loss is attended with most extensive results to the Merchants; but the public to this extent are gainers.—that they may now purchase a Single Pound of Tea at our Establishment in London Cheaper than the importer can buy his thousand chests at Canton
The system of our business has been uniform.
We have ever been actuated by the principles of FAIR DEALING, I meeting the utmost reimbursements of Profit, and never by Extortion. This charge has been so frequently and unjustly made, and we gratefully acknowledge a large share of confidence and patronage.
We especially invite attention to the Remarkably Fine Black Tea, which we are charging only Four Shillings per Pound. Very Choice Gunpowder at Five Shillings and Fourpence, and Refined Sugar at Fivepence Halfpenny
The importation of COFFEE is very large, the qualities Very Good, and the Prices TREMELY LOW.
[illegible] NEY AND COMPANY
[illegible] ea Merchants and Dealers
No. 8 [illegible]

E. MOSES and SON, TAILORS and HABIT-MAKERS.—
Manchester: I've tried, but never found a
Less way equal to MOSES and SON.
Fit, fashion and quality, ever are seen
At the Three Bars of MOSES.—"You know where I mean."
No wonder the Ladies are proud to assume
MOSES MOSES and SON'S famous Riding Costume,
The Habits of MOSES are samples of fashion,
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THE PANIC.

DEPUTATION TO THE MINISTER.

THE DEPUTATION.

The Minister sits with his brow encapt
With the gloomy crown of Care,
And listens with dread to the evil tread
Of "Panic" on the stair!
Anon the hand of a victim band
Hath raised his knocker's din;
And his sad eyes droop to the Merchant troop
Whom his voice hath summon'd in!

He listens then to the failing men—
"May nothing, Sir, be done?
Though Discount kills Exchequer Bills,
With the funds at 81?"
But the Merchant crowd remonstrate loud
In vain of their ruination;
All the Minister's scope is—*one word of hope,*
And a bow to the Deputation

THE BILL DISCOUNTER.

Here is a man, whose pocket-book,
Once lined with golden fleece,
Now wears the blank and naked look—
Bills! Bills! and no release!
Panic, with Discount on his back,
Comes climbing to his brow;
Poor Bill discounter! He, alack!
Is *at* a discount now!

The Bank, unmoved, folds *Six per Cent.*
Around him like a pall;
The private banks assail his flanks
With *No per Cent. at all;*
Their wants of cash on all men flash,
While this poor luckless elf
Is told his *bills* cannot be done,
Tho' *he* is *done* himself!

THE CITY ATTORNEY.

The City Attorney can scarcely complain
That the times are uncommonly dull;
For with *Panic* for plaintiff, and Ruin to reign,
His hands are unusually full!

Common Law may be slow—even Equity low—
And Conveyancing stupidly short;
But with failure each minute, the dickens is in it
If *he* fails in the *Bankruptcy Court.*

THE CORN SPECULATOR.

"*Lay not your treasures up* on Earth."
This was a mandate given—
The Soul of Love should hoard *above,*
And seek its wealth in Heaven!
Bar not the food gates of the Poor—
With greedy, grasping hand—
Lest that high Heaven *unbar* the door,
And corn sow all the land.

If there be failure where the Staff
Of Life has been restrained,
At those who fail men neither laugh
Nor weep they have not gained!
But deem the *Corn-Miser* has paid
To Justice a due debt!
When Panic guides him from the Grain,
And gulphs in the *Gazette!*

"MORE RAILWAY CALLS."

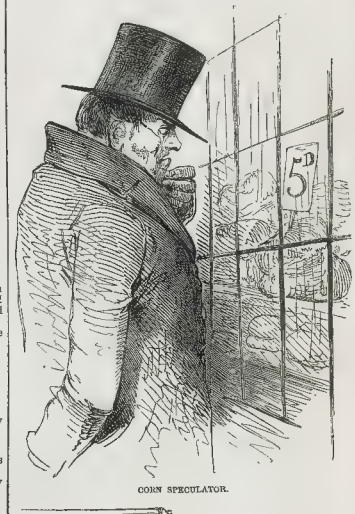
More Railway Calls!—the fever burns,
And riots in blood heat;
More outlay! outlay! no returns!
The Panic brings the treat!

These shares are ploughshares; for they plough
Through every mortal's purse—
The funds become no better, now,
But the Railway Calls are worse!

"You have a *hundred* in the funds,
Worth *eighty* to sell out!—
Sell out, and pay your Railway Calls,
For so you must, no doubt."

Twenty, of course, you make of loss
In funded money spent:
Alas! when will your Railway Calls
Return as much per cent?

CITY LAWYER.



CORN SPECULATOR.

THE BILL DISCOUNTER.

"MORE RAILWAY CALLS."

London: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by William Little, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—Saturday, October 16, 1847.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 286.—Vol. XI.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1847. [Sixpence.

THE LIVERPOOL DEPUTATION.

THE Liverpool Deputation that waited on Lord John Russell, to urge him to do something to relieve the present pressure, has only furnished another proof of the inutility of such applications. The history of all of them is the same. They are received with the utmost courtesy, heard with official politeness, a slight expression of incredulity as to the extent of the peril is made by the hopeful Minister; and, with an assurance that the Government can do nothing, the Bankers, Merchants, and Manufacturers are bowed out, leaving the matter to the "most careful consideration" of those who have already said they are powerless; so, what the consideration will come to is easy to predict. This scene is so often repeated, and, in every particular, is so exactly the same at each repetition, that it begins to look somewhat ridiculous for men of business to waste their time by going through a process that ends in nothing. We cannot recall any one instance in which the reply of the Government was not this—that it could do nothing. Hearing it so often repeated really induces men to ask the question—what are the functions and duties of a Government? Is it a real power or a nullity? In all cases of difficulty to hear continually the same abdication of influence, is really discouraging. If the same principle were acted on in all the affairs of life the world would soon be unpeopled. Is a disease left to ravage unchecked? No: physicians do not sit down and say they can do nothing. We do not allow fires to burn themselves out, but provide an organized brigade of firemen and sufficient engines to quench them forthwith.

Men cannot altogether prevent calamities occurring; but a listless abandonment of all action and energy when evils do occur exposes them to contempt. Yet, of late years, passiveness and inaction have been actually elevated into a principle of Government—just as if the steersman ought to give up the helm the moment the tempest becomes formidable. Timidity and a reluctance to step out of the old course of routine is the vice of modern statesmen—the more dangerous because in accordance with an abstract principle that is a safe one in a natural and healthy order of things, but cannot be adhered to in an emergency. It will be an unfortunate thing for the Whigs, if they continually let pass every opportunity of acting with effect. The name of Sir Robert Peel is rapidly becoming the only one connected with a positive policy; men may differ as to its wisdom, but all must admit that he acts—he does something. The Whigs, with opinions and principles quite level with the age, in some things in advance of it, by a seeming fatality, always suffer their opponents to get before them in carrying them into practice. In the present instance, they will not suspend the operations of those Railway Companies that are declaring legal war against the shareholders, extorting money from them by a process equivalent to the pincers and thumb-screws of ancient times, and impeding all other business: if there be any money in any one's pocket, the chances are that some Railway has the first lien on it. For the last two years the Government and the Legislature have been warned that they were sanctioning more railway bills than the country could find money for; yet they were passed; and, now the mischief is visible, the Power that created the gold-absorbing monsters, will not suspend their ravages, as it might almost by a word.

The Liverpool Deputation, knowing that the present pressure is in a great degree caused by a want of confidence, ask the Government to influence public opinion, by some declaration that it will be prepared to act, if the pressure becomes greater; no, the Government will make no promise. It is suggested by Mr. W. Brown, one of the greatest merchants in the world, that an issue of Exchequer Bills, on the security of Consols and produce, would be a palliative; the Chancellor of the Exchequer does not think it would do. In 1825, an issue of notes, to the amount of five millions, it is stated, restored confidence; could not the Government authorise the Bank to make an issue of notes "on Government securities and East India Stock and Bonds, for a period of six months, at the rate of six per cent.?" No, says Lord John Russell; that was legal in 1825, but now the law is altered; it cannot be done. The inference is that, if we were in 1825, he might try it; but, as it happens to be 1847, it is impossible; a restrictive law has been passed in the interval.

This reply is a perfect illustration of that defect which we have stated as paralysing the efforts of the present race of statesmen. We apprehend that the very duties and functions of a statesman are wisely to depart from, and suspend the action of, laws that become perilous and oppressive. His should be the intellect that can rise above the letter of the Statute Book, when "the letter killeth." If the course suggested is a sound one, the fact that the last Bank Act prevents its being adopted forthwith is a very slight obstacle; the mere intimation that a short bill would be passed in the first days of the Session, "to amend so much of an Act as relates to," &c., would have a great effect; or the still bolder step

ARRIVAL OF QUEEN CHRISTINA AT THE ROYAL PALACE, MADRID.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

would be for the Treasury to give the authority to the Bank to make an issue, and trust to an indemnity for over-riding the Act of Parliament. Pitt, in the present position of affairs, would do it without a moment's hesitation; at no period of his career—which was almost a continual crisis of twenty years—did he sit down, and "let things take their course"—the refuge of weakness or fear. It is a dreadful error for a country to suppose that a Government can do everything for it; but it is no less fatal in a Government to think it can do nothing. If that be all statesmen are fit for, we might as well be governed by idiots and imbeciles.

Chancellors of the Exchequer are generally men of very sanguine disposition: they always hope the best; they can seldom be brought to avow any great degree of apprehension, even in the most gloomy state of affairs; financially speaking, they are "jolly" under circumstances the most discouraging. The flourishing picture which the present Earl of Ripon once drew of public affairs at one particular period of his official life, fixed on him the not yet forgotten name of "Prosperity Robinson." Everything that can or does happen, may be interpreted by a Minister of this cheerful temperament into a sign of well-being. We are making large imports of corn? It is fortunate for us that other nations have a surplus to send us. Is gold leaving the country? How lucky it is we have got it to spare. If there is a decrease in some branch of the revenue, there cannot fail to be a large increase in it in the next quarter. If there is an increase, we are congratulated on the improved condition of the people, indicated by the "increased consumption of taxed articles." Can a people be other than happy that absorbs such vast quantities of beer and spirits, and uses so much sugar to its coffee? Such is the general tone of the speeches of Chancellors of the Exchequer. They confront a deficiency with such a stock of hope, and open a loan with such a charming confidence in "the resources of the country," that deficiencies and debt almost seem to lose the character of misfortunes; they become mere "financial operations"—a term that disguises the harsh fact, that to the amount of the debt incurred the industry of all future generations is mortgaged; that the people must pay more; that life is rendered by so much more difficult, and a greater struggle to all.

Sir Charles Wood inherits this official capacity of carrying "smiles and sunshine in his face." He cannot bring himself to believe things are so bad; that the bankers are exchanging; that is quite sure that credit is still possible to the "best houses;" and altogether he exhibits such a cheerful spirit, contrasting so greatly with the tone of feeling out of doors, that the Deputation begin to suspect it is fostered to some extent by imperfect acquaintance with the real state of the case—at least the Liverpool gentlemen say as much. They think Sir Charles Wood, "up to the present time," has "not been sufficiently impressed" with the very serious condition of matters. We can imagine that the statements of the Deputation must have damped the Ministerial cheerfulness considerably. Of course it is not intended to charge Sir Charles Wood with ignorance of the position of the country, or with incapacity; but there really may be much with which a Minister, from his position, is imperfectly acquainted. We have often observed how incomplete is the information which the head of a department is supplied by his subordinates; we have seen a Secretary of State defend an official from charges of misconduct, and deny the possibility of them, though they were afterwards clearly proved. It is only when the Minister comes in contact with unofficial men, the suffering public, as they were represented by the Liverpool Deputation, that he becomes fully informed; and then the truth may be so much worse than he believed, that a little incredulity is quite natural. But it is strange that some such reflection as this does not cross the mind of a Minister so situated; "these men evidently know the extent of the evil better than I do. Is it not just possible their suggestions of the remedy might be worth trying?" No; the Minister lacks the courage to adopt what matured experience advises; "nothing can be done;" the "national agony" must be left to its natural termination; the fire must burn itself out; we cannot bring ourselves to believe that this is statesmanlike.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL INTELLIGENCE.

PARISIANA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, October 19.

During the whole of last week the affairs of Switzerland have been the main battle-field of our press. All the Opposition papers commented with much acrimony upon the recent sale of arms and war ammunition to the Canton of Friburg. In answer to their accusations, the *Débats* maintained that the State had always been empowered by the law to sell such arms as had been thrown out of use, or whoever was disposed to buy them; that it had lately made over to the Pope 10,000 muskets, and about as many to the cities of Bologna and Ancona; and that it had no reason whatever to insult the Canton of Friburg, by denying them the 6000 muskets, two howitzers, and two mortars, they had applied to purchase. The *Débats* argued, besides, that the French Government was perfectly free to show its partiality to the Sonderbund; and, from its own avowal, it is not to be doubted that our Cabinet is formally decided, if not upon a military intervention against the Radical cantons, at any rate, upon favouring, by every indirect and diplomatical means, the resistance of the Catholic league.

It is certain now that Queen Christina set out for Spain on the 7th instant. Her departure from Paris had been surrounded by much mystery. Whilst she was leaving on Thursday, it was given out that she would hold a reception in the Rue de Courcelles on Saturday; and the guard, which is only mounted at the gate of her hotel when she is in town, was even left there up to the 10th. Do as days ago a rather exigeante person had the wonderful goodness to affect that the nomination of M. de Bacourt to the post of French Ambassador to the Court of Spain, had been made under the same Anglo-Russian influence that, in 1844, decided the expulsion of Mr Bulwer from Madrid. Queen Pomare, of course, the person hinted at; and the imagination of some ultra-Radical circles goes even to the angel of pretending that both Mr. Bulwer and M. de Bacourt are instructed to kill up a new "cordial understanding" the object of which are to be the abdication of Queen Isabella, the accession of the Duchess of Montpensier to the Spanish Throne, with the assent of Lord Palmerston, and the cession to England of Sicily or Malta. Quite seriously it is affirmed that M. de Bacourt hesitates to repair to Madrid, owing to the difficulties he expects for his diplomacy. Baron Billing, Minister Plenipotentiary of France at the Court of Denmark, is appointed Minister to the Germanic Diet, in place of M. de Chasseloup Laubat, deceased. Leave of absence for six months has just been accorded to Count Reynerval, French Chargé d'Affaires at St. Petersburg. M. Mercier, Secretary of Embassy, will represent Count Rossi during that time. M. Staples, the new Consul of the United States at Havre, where he is to succeed the late M. Bowley, arrived on Saturday at his destination in the American packet the *New York*. Captain Baudin, of the navy, has been promoted to the government of Senegal, left vacant by the death of M. Bourdon Gramont. We read in the *Semaine* that an important measure, carefully studied by the late Governor Bouet-Willaumez, is likely to be carried into execution. It consists in the occupation of Cape Verd and the tract of lands extending from the Fleuve des Mamelles to Cape Bernard. The concession of this territory, which has never been a matter of dispute, was made to France by three treaties, passed in 1763, 1765, and 1787, with the Damel, or Sovereign of Kaylor. It is stated that, in virtue of the new treaty between France and Persia, a French Consul is to be established at Tauris, besides the two Vice-Consuls, one at Chiraz, and the other at Sender-Bouchir. A Royal Ordinance has been issued prescribing the publication of a convention concluded on August 31, between France and the free town of Lubeck, for the reciprocal extradition of malefactors.

From an official return recently published by the *Moniteur*, it appears that the receipts arising from the indirect revenue and taxes for the last nine months, present but an immaterial decrease of about 2,500,000 francs compared with those of the corresponding months of 1846. If compared with 1845, there is an increase of 10,000,000 francs.

We learn from the *Toulonnais*, that the Prince of Joinville arrived at Toulon on the 10th, and embarked in haste, on board the steam-frigate the *Cacique*, to meet the Mediterranean squadron, which he fell in with off the Isles of Hyères, in the night of the 11th. On the 13th, the squadron under weigh stood out to sea. The three men of war, the *Friedland*, the *Souverain*, and the *Océan*, have orders to sail for Spezzia; the *Jupiter* for Leghorn, and the *Jena* for Genoa. Several steamers, and among them the *Veuban*, a frigate of 500 horse-power, will join the squadron, which is not even expected to return to France for wintering. Meanwhile, the steam corvette, *La Titan*, with the Prince of Joinville on board, entered again the Toulon harbour, on the 14th, in company of the steam-frigates, the *Asmodée*, the *Cacique*, and the *Panama*. All these steamers have put in to renew their fuel and provisions. It is reported that they are to remain under the orders and command of his Royal Highness; but for what part of the coast of Italy they are to steer is not yet known. It is stated in the *Semaine*, that, in consequence of the nomination of the Duke of Aumale as Governor-General of our African possessions, the agents of several foreign Powers at Algiers are going to take the title of Consuls General Chargés d'Affaires to the Government of Algeria. The similarity of this denomination with that of the Consuls in Egypt and Tunis, is interpreted by the *Semaine* into an intention of promoting the new Governor-General to something like a Viceroyalty. Within the last few days the rumour was generally current that M. Guizot had made up his mind to retire, but that nothing was spared to coax him out of his resolution, as his resignation could not but cause much embarrassment to the cabinet. It is added that his motives for retiring have no connexion with politics, or, at least, that he pretexted only his want of enjoying some repose. The *Union Monarchique* professes to know, from good authority, that an offer of the peerage had been several times made to the Duke d'Isly, but constantly declined. The Ministry are hoping his independence for the next session. M. Thiers is said to be greatly in favour of the opinion of Marshal Bugeaud, who highly disapproves of the nomination of the Duke of Aumale to the Government of Algeria. Notwithstanding a formal provision in the law for the fortifications of Paris, which declares that they shall not be armed without a special decision of the Chambers, the *Patrie* affirms that guns and gun-carriages in great number are brought from the arsenals at Metz, and transferred to the vaults of the detached forts.

Lieutenant-General Rerthezène, Peer of France, and formerly Governor-General of Algeria, died on the 8th, aged 73. The latest letters from St. Amans bring us notice that Marshal Soult, who had been attacked with a dangerous indisposition, is now so far recovered as to have resumed his ordinary walks. M. de Zumbolstand and Lord Brougham arrived on the 14th in Paris.

A General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Lyons to Avignon Railway, was held on the 11th in the former town, and, after very sharp discussion, the resolution came to was to wind up the affairs of the Company on November 30. If the cautious money is paid back by the Government the Shareholders will retire without any loss. It is the contrary event, which is more probable, they will lose from 30 to 35f. per share.

The bridge of the Boulogne Railway, at Etapes, has partially given way, owing to the wooden centerings having been removed from three of its arches. The vaults will have to be constructed anew, but the repairs will be easily complet ed by November 15, the period fixed for the opening of the section from Abbeville to Neile. The damage, which will fall on the contractors, is not estimated to exceed 30,000f. The Ministerial authorisation has been received at Marseilles for the inauguration of part of the railroad from Avignon. From Havre we have accounts of the opening of the Dunkerque Basin, the locks of which were no sooner unclosed than the splendid steamer the *New York*, of the Transatlantic Company, entered with perfect ease and was brought to her mooring up to the quay. Some months ago the Grand Boudry constructed, for the navigation of the Rhone, a steamboat, about 300 feet in length by 26 in breadth (7 metres) and of 400 tons burthen, with an engine of 260 horse power. For three months this bulky construction has been plying on the Rhone, and five other vessels, on the same model, are on the eve of being launched, three of which will exceed the former one by 70 feet in length, and have a steam engine of 320 horse power. The success of these constructions is referred to their tubular boilers, the same system which had been adopted for the *Comte d'Eu*, where its mismanagement resulted in such fatal consequences.

Of all the Opposition papers, there are none certainly that the Cabinet wants more particularly to crush than the *Courrier Français*, the *Réforme*, and the *Gazette de France*; and they do not seem to have more mercy to expect from the Jury of the Seine. Heavy condemnations have lately passed upon the *Réforme* and *Gazette de France*. As to the *Courrier Français*, its responsible editor, M. de Vresse, who appeared on the 13th to plead in arrest of the judgment lately pronounced against him, in default of appearance, for a libel upon M. Dumon and his son-in-law, was again declared guilty, and sentenced to six months' imprisonment, and to pay a fine of 6,000 francs, besides all the costs of the proceedings

M. Beauvallon has appealed to the Court of Cessation against the sentence of the Assizes, condemning him to eight years' reclusion. The appeal of M. d'Ecquerlby to the same Court has just been rejected.

Sixteen individuals, calling themselves Communists, were sentenced on Saturday to several terms of imprisonment (from four years to six months), for forming an illegal association, and possessing munitions of war. Among the charges brought home to them was that of having concocted a number of fulminating bombs, calculated to set on fire everything within their reach. With these infernal machines, it seems, the prisoners hoped to cause such destruction and terror as should enable them to overthrow the Government.

A most interesting exhibition is now open at the Pantheon. In 1835, M. Thiers, then at the head of the Government of the day, commissioned Mrs. Paul and Raymond Balze to copy, for the French Government, the whole series of Raphael's "Loggie," and eight of the large compositions in the "Stanze," namely—that "Fire at the Borgo," the "Interpretament of St. Peter," the "Miracle at Bossena," the "Parnassus," the "Dispute of the Sacrament," the "Heliodorus," the "Attila," and the "School of Athens." After ten years' perseverance, the brothers Balze have brought to a close their long labours, for which they have received a sum of 200,000 francs. Their copies, which are provisionally exhibited in the Pantheon, are perhaps somewhat flat and dry, but they are unexceptionable in point of design, and as true to the general character of Raphael's style as might have been reasonably expected. Previously to ordering these reproductions, our Government had given the Baron Sigalon, a commission to copy the "Last Judgment," and the "Prophets and Sybils of the Sextine Chapel." The "Judgment" is now at the Ecole des Beaux Arts; and the "Twelve Prophets, or Sybils," which, on the death of Sigalon, were continued by M. Numa, have been added to the Pantheon exhibition, of which they are not the weakest portion.

No novelty of importance has made its appearance at our theatres; but the *Français*, which reopens its doors to-night, enters upon its new campaign with a rich store of tragedies and comedies, among which are mentioned "Les Aristocrates," a five act comedy, by Etienne Arago; "Cléopatre," a tragedy, by Madame de Girardin; the "Puff," a five act comedy and a tragedy by Scribe.

SPAIN.

The *Journal des Débats*, which has an intimate knowledge of what is going on in Spain, mentions three important facts, which appear to be confirmed, viz., the reconciliation of the King and Queen, the departure of General Serrano on a most affectionate interview between Queen Christina and her daughter. Queen Isabella had consented on the 12th to the return of the King Don Francisco d'Assis to the Palace. The Queen Mother, who was instrumental in effecting the reconciliation, having obtained the authorization of her Majesty, had immediately convoked the Council of Ministers, to communicate to them that act of her Royal will. The meeting was appointed for the evening of the 13th to the Pardo, to announce himself to the King that fortunate event.

Queen Maria Christina arrived at Madrid at five o'clock A.M., on the 14th, accompanied by the Duke de Rianzares and a single servant. Her Majesty performed the journey from Paris in four days and a half. At one o'clock the Queen Mother repaired to the Palace, with the Duke de Rianzares and General Narvaez, and at three o'clock the conference with her daughter was not yet over. The King was not present at it

Strange to say, the Royal reconciliation has been made the subject of public parade and pomp. The *Heraldo* is filled with a detailed account of the ceremonies on the occasion. The King entered Madrid in a Royal carriage, drawn by six horses, and preceded by piqueurs. The carriage, besides the King, contained Marshal Serrano, the Duke of Rianzares, and the Duke of Valencia. On each side of the carriage rode on horseback the General Roncali, Captain-General of Madrid; M. Loigorri, the Political Chief; and General Llanres de Barron, the Governor. The carriage was followed by those of the King's household followed; and the procession closed with a strong escort of cavalry. The people who assembled to see the procession shouted and laughed. On the arrival of the party at the Royal Palace, the King and Queen, at the foot of the grand staircase by the Court and Ministers in full uniform; and, in the hall of the halberdiers, the Queen, surrounded by the ladies of the Court, received his Majesty. The sentiments of the Queen on seeing the couple together, and, after a very short interview, the King and Queen each retired to their own apartments.

The following is the version given by the *Pays* of the reception of the King by Queen Isabella:—"At the moment when the august consort of the ba cony, situate at the angle of the Palace opposite the street of Bayion, through which the King's escort arrived. Next to the Queen stood the Infanta Luisa de Sesas, who had succeeded in the Queen's love with her husband, to meet her brother When the King reached the square of the Arsenal, and alighted before the principal gate of the palace, the President of the Council, and the Legats of the Cortes, came to approach the Queen of his arrival. Her Majesty then advanced with visible emotion towards the door of the Royal chamber, where she received her august Consort in her arms. Their Majesties remained some considering a short time, and when they reappeared, their faces were radiant with satisfaction, and they addressed to M. Brunelli and General Narvaez their warmest thanks."

The Illustration upon this subject represents the arrival of Queen Christina at the palace at Madrid; with the grand staircase, of noble design. It is said, when Buonaparte ascended these steps, that he told his brother Joseph, "Vous serez prince aujourd'hui." He did his hands on one of the white marble lions, exclaiming, "Je la tiens enfin, cette Espagne, si désirée!" So spake Cæsar, on landing, "Teneo te, Africa." But the French, like the Romans, at last, discovered that Spain is a morse easier to be swallowed than digested. *Vorst Hand-book.*

PORTUGAL.

We have advices from Lisbon, by the *Bulon* frigate, to the 14th inst.

Count Bomfim, and his companions in misfortune, were landed at Lisbon in safety from the *Terrible*, without any demonstration having been made either by the Cabralists or Patulea parties.

The registration, whether by fair means or foul, was going so hard against the Septembrists, that their Committee have formally protested to the Queen; and they are discussing the propriety of recommending their adherents not to vote at the approaching elections.

Lisbon was perfectly tranquil, but reports of riots having taken place at Oporto are current.

Discount in paper money had advanced to 37½.

ITALY.

The negociations between the Duke of Lucca and the Archduke of Tuscany have ended in the abdication of the Grand Duke of Lucca. The agents employed in this negociation were Mr. Ward, an Englishman, on the part of the Duke of Lucca, and M. Bomfil on the part of the Grand Duke of Tuscany. As an indemnity for this cession of territory, the Grand Duke of Tuscany is to pay to the Duke of Lucca an annuity of £48,000, until the duchies of Parma, Piacenza, and Guastalla, now held by the Archduchess Maria Louisa, shall descend to the latter Prince, which they will do, in virtue of the treaty of Vienna, on the demise of the Archduchess.

The act of abdication of the Duke of Lucca, dated Modena, the 5th instant, and ratified by the Hereditary Prince, was published at Florence on the 11th, with a *mots progres* of the Grand Duke, announcing the incorporation of that duchy with Tuscany.

A letter from Naples, of the 11th, asserts that John Andrew Romeo has neither been killed nor captured; but was still, at the date of the last accounts, at the head of the insurgents in Calabria.

Letters from Rome of the 9th confirm the reports of the German journals, that the Pope, not satisfied with the evacuation of the city of Ferrara offered by Austria, and the restoration of the *status quo*, demands the evacuation and surrender of the citadel of Ferrara and the fortress of Commachio, both of which Austria has occupied since 1818. In consideration of compliance with this demand, the Pope offers to cede to Austria all that part of the Duchy of Ferrara which lies on the left bank of the Po, and which would naturally belong to Lombardy.

SWITZERLAND.

No actual collision has yet taken place in Switzerland, but matters continue to wear a most threatening aspect. The Grand Council of th canton of St. Gall has voted in favour of coercive measures for the dissolution of the Sonderbund and the expulsion of the Jesuits. The latter give the Government and the Liberal party a majority in the Diet, which was to meet on the 18th; and there is now no doubt that the Diet will at once prepare to enforce its resolutions, so that we may soon expect to hear of a civil war between the parties.

On the other hand, the Austrians are preparing to interfere, if they should find a favourable opportunity. The Austrian troops have already made a formidable movement on the Tyrol frontier, and the whole of the Swiss frontier is now lined with troops, from Lago Maggiore to the Lake of Constance.

A letter from Berne dated the 16th of October, shows that preparations for resistance are also making on the part of the Sonderbund.

There seems good reason for supposing that the three Northern Powers, acting in accord with France, will interfere in the affairs of Switzerland. The intervention will be intrusted to Austria and France, and the other two Powers will aid and assist them. This extreme decision is not to be adopted until an appeal shall have been made to them by the Sonderbund. The Powers regard such an appeal not only as a justification for an intervention by virtue of the Treaty of Vienna, but likewise as a duty.

On the 9th, 500 men entered Constance to provide for the safety of the inhabitants, as the country people from Thurgau had threatened to burn down the town. On the morning of the 11th, the sharpshooters from the Thurgau marched towards the frontier of St. Gall, to stand by the Government in case of an attack upon it by the people.

According to the *Allgemeine Zeitung*, the representatives of the Foreign Powers to the Swiss Diet will take up their quarters at Constance, in case of a civil war in Switzerland.

A letter from Schwyts of the 12th, says that one of the Liberals there was murdered by two of the opposite party, after a discussion on Swiss politics. The murderers gave themselves up to the authorities. On the 16th, a grand pilgrimage was to be made to Einsiedeln. The police director of Berne has issued a circular, forbidding the clergy to allude to politics in the pulpit.

THE NETHERLANDS.

The Session of the States General was opened by the King of the Netherlands, at the Hague, on Monday. His Majesty gave a satisfactory account of the state of the country. A great part of it was merely of local interest. The King, among other facts, informs the Chamber that, during the past vacation, no extraordinary circumstances have arisen to introduce any change into the general situation of the country. The Netherlands continue to maintain good relations with other Powers. Order has not been disturbed in our transmarine possessions. The measures found necessary for the introduction of a new system of legislation into the East Indies, in harmony, as much as possible, with that of the mother country, have been already partly put into execution.

TURKEY AND GREECE

We have received, by Trieste, intelligence from Constantinople to the 30th ult. The dispute between Turkey and Greece was likely to be arranged; propositions to that effect having been made by M. Glarski, the successor, *ad interim*, of M. Coletti. Meanwhile, the measures against the coasting trade have been carried into execution, and the Porte has given official notification, official or unofficial, with the Consul-General of Greece. The insurrection in Albania is not losing ground: the chief of the insurgents, Djoulcka, it is said, lately applied to the Greek Government for reinforcements. This circumstance has induced the Divan to address a note to the representatives of the Five Powers, informing them of the demand, and stating that, though it believes the Greek Government to be far from inclined to listen to such a proposal, yet it thinks it right to state what has reached it, with a view to preventing the Greek Cabinet from ever thinking of such a project.

The cholera contained to rage at Trebizond. The Turkish Sanatory Board though t necessary to submit all vessels coming from that town to a quarantine, which takes place at the Dardanelles.

Our accounts from Athens are to the 3rd inst. The King and Queen had returned to Athens from their excursion to Thebes. The Opposition journals attack the Ministry with great violence. The *Esperance* was seized on the 3rd.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

By the arrival of the *Falcon*, we have journals from Graham's Town to the 8th, and Cape Town to the 15th of August. Speaking of the state of matters on the frontier, the *Graham's Town Journal*, of the 7th August, says, "The past week has been warm, dry, and favourable to the part of the Kaffirs, or of hostile movement on that of our troops. Both seem to be preparing for a coming struggle, in which it is probable that the policy of the Kaffirs may be more scientifically framed by their willow than the oak. They will probably bend to the storm, and by that means evade the mischief which might be the result of open, unflinching resistance. While, however, the warlike professions of the contending parties lain in a state of comparative repose, there has been "a war of elements," a severe storm having swept over the British camp on the Buffalo, with such terrific power as to excite among all within the range of its course the most serious apprehension.

THE WEST INDIES

The *Clyde* arrived at Southampton on Thursday, with the West India mails. The dates are, St. Jago de Cuba, 19th September; Jamaica, 25th; Hayti, 25th; Puerto Rico, 27th; Dominica, 29th; Barbadoes, 30th; Trinidad, 30th; Barbadoes, 5th; Grenada, 29th; St. Vincent and St. Lucia, 26th; Martinique, 27th; Montserrat and St. Kitt's, 28th; St. Thomas's, 1st of October; Fayal, 15th.

By this arrival we learn that the islands generally were healthy, and the weather favourable.

A shock of an earthquake had been experienced at Trinidad and St. Lucia. The state of the money market in England had caused the West India banks to restrict their operations.

Port au Prince continued in a frightful state of disorganization, the blacks having possession of the palace and the fort.

The *Clyde* brings a mail from Monte Video, taken from a schooner at Fayal.

THE OVERLAND INDIA MAIL.

The Overland Calcutta Mail arrived on Thursday, with letters and papers from India and China. The dates are—Calcutta, Sept. 9; Bombay, Sept. 13; Madras, Sept. 15; and Hong Kong, Aug. 25.

This mail left Bombay on the 11th ult., instead of the 18th, as formerly, and some dissatisfaction had been felt at this anticipation of four days. The news by this arrangement is rather unimportant. The last intelligence from India was to the effect that a conspiracy was in progress in Lahore. The British authorities, being aware of its existence, resolved to crush it in the bud, and at nine o'clock in the evening of the 20th of August, Runjeet Singh Chunda, the Queen Mother of Dhuleep Singh, the young Maharajah of Lahore, was taken from the palace and conveyed under an escort to Shaikhopura, a fort about twenty miles distant, in which former delinquent princesses were confined. The intrigues, in a political sense, as well as otherwise, of Ranee Chunda have been notorious. One of the last was her causing her son, the Maharajah, to publicly put Tej Singh, the Prime Minister, by placing the mark on the Royal mark on the forehead (called the *tilak*), at the time of his installation as Rajah. This intrigues was at the head of all the disaffected in Lahore, and her general power will have the effect of breaking up many of their schemes—at least for a time. The Prime Minister, Tej Sidgh, is a decided friend of the British, and therefore the object of much hatred to the ex-Queen and her partizans. The British officers are on the alert. The troops at Lahore being highly paid, are to be changed annually, in order to give equal benefit to the various regiments in the north-west of India.

The most dangerous period of the year at Lahore is the Dussera, which takes place in October; but the utmost vigilance is observed by Sir John Littler and all the troops under his command.

Tranquillity continued to prevail on the banks of the Indus, although some symptoms were exhibited of a willingness amongst the Beloochies of the hills to resume their old practice of plundering the plains. Nothing was known in Bombay of the intentions of Sir Charles Napier. Much speculation was afloat in consequence of a report received from England that he was to be named Commander-in-Chief of the army in India, on the retirement of Lord Gough.

From Affghanistan and Sir Robert Sale there is no remarkable intelligence.

The Governor-General was stated to be about to proceed to Oude, in order to enter into arrangements with the King, who is described as willing to cede the sovereignty to the East India Company and to retire, upon his being insured a pension commensurate with his rank.

The disorders in the Nizam's dominions continue unallevated. India in general is tranquil.

The chief item of intelligence from Bombay relates to the discussion respecting the memorials sent to the Court of Directors from the young officers of the Indian army. The Chairman of Sir Robert Oliver, who has long held the office of Superintendent, was much canvassed.

The rains, which set in with such fury in the beginning of the monsoon, had become slight, and ceased altogether by the end of August; but, in the beginning of September, they recommenced, and a very favourable season would, it was hoped, ensue throughout India.

The last mail arrived from England in 97 days and 18 hours; much the most rapid transit ever accomplished.

There is nothing particular to notice in commercial affairs

The accounts from Hong-kong are to the 25th of August. The Peninsular and Oriental steamer *Pekin* had arrived on the 10th, with dates from London to the 24th of June. The news of the Canton expedition in April having thus just been received and published in London, speculation was rife upon its future, and the next coming mail was looked to with great interest, as likely to develop the views of the Government. All remained quiet at Canton, but there was an uneasy feeling still existing.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

DESTRUCTION OF CHARTLEY HALL, THE SEAT OF EARL FERRERS.—Shortly after twelve o'clock on Tuesday morning, a fire broke out at the above seat, which (with the exception of the servants' apartments) has been reduced to a heap of ruins, together with the furniture, library, and armoury. The fire was first discovered by Mr. Leadbetter, the butler, who was awoke by hearing a sort of crackling noise, as if some persons were attempting to break into the mansion. He dressed himself as hastily as possible, and upon going from his bedroom, he discovered that the house was on fire, and that the flames were bursting from the drawing-room windows. Expresses were immediately sent off for the fire-engines from Uttoxeter and Stafford, and about three o'clock the Stafford engine, accompanied by Mr. Wollaston and assistants, arrived; but the fire had gained such an ascendancy, that all that could be done was to save the servants' apartments, and it appeared that no engine was kept at Uttoxeter. So great was the heat of the fire that, upon looking over the ruins, the swords from the armoury were found blended together, and the lead was one solid mass. It is reported that the property is insured, but to what extent could not be ascertained. The mansion had lately been under repair, and the noble Earl was expected there in about a fortnight, from Staunton Harold.

SUICIDE OF A CLERGYMAN, NEAR LIVERPOOL.—On Sunday afternoon, the Rev. W. Gray, rector of Hadlingden, near Liverpool, who is also a magistrate, committed suicide by cutting his throat. The reverend gentleman had read prayers in the morning, and afterwards christened or baptised several children, and at half-past two o'clock in the afternoon he was found dead in his bed, with his throat cut in a shocking manner. A razor was found in his hand. No reason can be assigned for the rash act. Deceased was about sixty years of age.

MORE FORGED RAILWAY SCRIP.—The Committee of the Stockbrokers' Exchange, Manchester, have this week been engaged in investigating a curious case of forged scrip. It appears that, a month or two ago, some spurious scrip shares in the Yorkshire, Doncaster, and Goole Railway, one of the lines of 1847, were circulated at Manchester, and that, although every inquiry had been instituted, still no clue to the party forging them could be obtained. Some light, however, has been thrown on the transaction by the recovery of a receipt for the spurious scrip; but unfortunately, from the receipt being in London, the whereabouts of the party cannot be ascertained. The present is not, it is supposed, the only case in which parties have been cheated. The party forging them is supposed to have adopted a very dexterous law of procedure. He would bargain for the genuine scrip for immediate delivery, and on completing a base imitation of the true, would return to the seller with the fabricated scrip, and throw it again in his hands, saying he had changed his mind, and must be compelled to tender them back again. In this way, by means of getting some of the scrip paper, either from the Company's office or the printer's, he is supposed to have succeeded in imposing on his victims. The Committee at Manchester have, it is understood, decided that the broker who negotiated the purchase must make good the scrip.

PRIVATIONS OF BONNET MAKERS.—On Monday evening a long inquiry took place before Mr. Carter, at the Feathers Tavern, Walworth, as to the death of Ann Gallagher, aged sixty-five. The unfortunate deceased, it was in evidence from what was witnessed in her room, was in an extreme state of destitution. There was but a single chair, and a mass of mere rags for a bed. Mrs. Young, of 10, Burton-street, stated that the deceased lived in her house, where she had a single room. She was a strong bonnet maker.—Coroner: And what could she earn at that? Witness: Sixpence a day in full work, but she could not work lately.—Coroner: Was that all she had to live on?—Witness: I believe she had 2s. 6d. a week from the parish. The witness went on to state that she often gave her tea and other things, but she would never let her go into the room. On the previous Saturday she sent for some laudanum, and took a portion of it. She said it would assuage her pain. On Wednesday she was found dead in bed. Coroner: Do you think she took the laudanum for the purpose of destroying life? —Witness said she thought she had been in such a state of want, and as she herself said her stomach was destroyed from want of food, that the laudanum had had a great effect on her. On the Wednesday when she saw her she thought deceased was stupified from the effects of the laudanum. The Foreman and other of two of the Jury said they had no doubt the laudanum had accelerated her death from extreme weakness arising from want; but ultimately a verdict of "Natural Death" was returned, the Coroner observing that if laudanum had accelerated death it was not taken intentionally.

LAMENTABLE ACCIDENT FROM FIRE ARMS.—A melancholy instance, occasioned by the dangerous habit of playing with fire-arms, occurred last week at Dublin. In consequence of a recent attempt to break into the house, Mr. P loaded a brace of pistols in case of further attack, during the day, putting them in what "Natural Death" was returned, the Coroner observing that if laudanum had accelerated death it was not taken intentionally.

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THE HIGHWAY ROBBERY AND SUSPECTED MURDER IN WESTMINSTER.—On Tuesday, before the Coroner, held an inquest at the Grosvenor Arms, Kensington-place, Westminster, on the body of Mr. John Bellchambers, aged 57, an engineer, lately residing at No. 44, Willcox-street, Vincent-square, which, it will be recollected, was robbed and most brutally ill-used by a gang of thieves on the morning of the 11th inst. An account of the outrage was given in our Police report.—Mr. F. H. Holt, surgeon, 30, Abingdon-street, Westminster, stated that he knew deceased well, and saw him on the three days prior to the present occurrence, and he was then in excellent health. Witness was called to attend him at six o'clock in the morning of Monday week, and found him quite insensible from a wound on the right temple of about an inch and a quarter in length, a graze on the right cheek, with a small cut under the left eye; both eyes were blackened above the orbits. From all appearances, he thought there was a fracture of the brain. By the Coroner: Was inclined to think that the wound on the forehead was the effect of some deadly weapon. Saw deceased three times a day from this period till his death. He continued sensible and sensible on Sunday evening.—By the Coroner: Considered the wounds were the result of more than one blow. Inspector Taylor, of the B division, in answer to the Coroner, said that George McKay and Thomas Doyle were in custody on remand, as being connected in the affair. The Coroner then observed that the case still being in the hands of the police, he thought that some mischief might be done by proceeding with it any further at present in that (the Coroner's) court, and especially as all the parties suspected were not yet apprehended. The inquest was then adjourned for a fortnight.

ATTEMPT TO ROB AND MURDER A YOUNG LADY.—A man named James Venn, a returned convict, who, on Monday evening, delivered himself up to a police-constable of the Bedminster division of police, as being the perpetrator of a daring highway robbery, accompanied by an attempt to murder, on the person of a respectable young woman, named Ann Lossemore, was examined at Bristol on Tuesday. The prosecutrix, who appeared to be still suffering from the injuries inflicted upon her, at once identified the prisoner as the man who had robbed and maltreated her. She stated that between five and six o'clock on the evening of the 11th inst., she had occasion to cross the lanes from Knowle to Bedminster, and as she did so she observed the prisoner following her. On arriving at a point of the road where it is separated by a small rivulet, the prisoner, who had taken the opposite side from her, suddenly sprang upon her, and, with a large stick he was carrying, struck her a blow across the temple, which felled her to the ground. As soon as she came to herself, she found him standing over her, and demanding her money. She told him she had none with her, and begged him to spare her life, but he struck her another violent blow, and let her know that she should spare her life or not. She begged that he would permit her to get up, which he did, and she then gave him eighteenpence—all the money she had with her. He said he must have more, and, upon her assuring him that she had given him all she had with her, he struck her again on the head, and she fell stupified to the earth. Upon partially recovering, she felt that she was wounded, and that the blood was flowing down her face. She felt that the prisoner pull away her pocket, and thrust his hands into and search her bosom, but she was too much terrified, and, indeed, too weak, to raise her head from the ground. Having possessed himself of Miss Lossemore's purse, and threatening her if she should follow him, and telling her that he had a companion keeping watch hard by. As soon as she had recovered a little, Miss Lossemore contrived to reach a house at some little distance near, the persons of which, on seeing her in a fainting state, sent her to the Bristol General Hospital for medical assistance. The prisoner afterwards gave himself up to a constable, stating that he had committed the robbery that he gave her the second blow to quiet the prosecutrix, and that he wanted to be tucked up. The magistrates committed him for trial.

SUICIDE OF A MAN OF COLOUR.—On Wednesday, a man of colour destroyed himself under the following singular circumstances:—The name of the deceased was William Douglas, by trade a cooper, residing with his wife at 17, Clements-lane, Strand. On Tuesday night he went to bed about eight o'clock, apparently quite well in health; but, about four o'clock, his wife was awoke by the sound of the fall of a heavy substance in the apartment; and, upon getting out of bed, she discovered her husband upon the floor, bleeding profusely from the head, and quite insensible. Supposing that he had injured himself whilst in a fit, assistance was obtained, and he was conveyed to King's College Hospital, where he expired shortly after reaching it. Mr. Baker, the Beadle of St. Clement Danes, upon hearing the above particulars, about eight o'clock the same morning, went to the house of the deceased, and, upon looking around the apartment, discovered beneath the bed a pistol, and in the corner of the room a bullet; and a subsequent examination of the body of the unfortunate man showed that his death had been caused by a pistol-shot. In the after part of the day it was ascertained that the deceased had obtained the pistol loaded at Mr. Baker's shop in Great Wild-street, in exchange for an old sword. Neither the wife of deceased, nor any one in the house, heard the report of the pistol.

A WOMAN MURDERED AT GRAVESEND.—A man named William Wilson, a collector of marine stores, residing in New-court, West-street, Gravesend, was apprehended on Wednesday afternoon, on a charge of murdering his wife. It appeared that he came home partly intoxicated, shortly after twelve at noon, and some words taking place between him and the unhappy woman, he struck her violently on the head with a stick. A crowd immediately collected about the place, and Wilson was taken into custody; but all efforts to restore animation in the poor woman who was found lying senseless on the floor were in vain. A Coroner's inquest was held on Thursday, the result of which was a verdict that "the deceased died from apoplexy, but how, or by what means the same was produced, there is not sufficient evidence before the Jury to prove." The inquiry leaves the Magistrates into the charges against the husband of the deceased was adjourned.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

SIR THOMAS PIGOTT, BART., OF KNAPTON, QUEEN'S COUNTY.

THIS gentleman, whose decease we announced last week, was eldest son of the late Sir Thomas Pigott, of Knapton, on whom the title of Baronet was conferred in 1808, and grandson, maternally, of the Right Hon. Thomas Kelly, one of the Judges of the Common Pleas in Ireland. The family from which he derived, a scion of the Pigotts of Dysart, claimed descent from Picot, Baron de Boorne, in Normandy, one of the forty knights who accompanied William the Conqueror.

Sir Thomas, born 12th October, 1796, served early in life in the Horse Guards, in which distinguished regiment he attained the rank of Captain. He married, 24th Oct., 1831, Georgiana-Anne, daughter of William Brummel, Esq., of Wivenhoe, Essex, and has left issue. His decease occurred at Dullingham House, near Newmarket, the seat of his brother, William Pigott, Esq.

COLONEL CHARLES SOMERVILLE MACALESTER, CHIEF OF THE CLAN ALESTER.

DIED at Kennox, Ayrshire, on the 7th instant, Colonel Charles Somerville Macalester, aged eighty-two.

This gentleman was Chief of the Macalesters of Loupe, in Kintire, Argyleshire, a family of high and ancient lineage, being descended in the male line from Alexander, third Lord of the Isles of Scotland, and Earl of Ross, great grandson of Somerled, Thane of Argyle in 1140, and who was slain in battle with Malcolm, the fourth King of Scotland, in the year 1164, as was recently established at the Lord Lyon Office, in Edinburgh, and authority given to the deceased gentleman to bear the arms and supporters of the ancient family of Loupe, as Chieftain of that Clan.

The possessions of this family in the Isles, and, subsequently, in Kintire, were very extensive; and the former were forfeited in the 15th century by rebellions against their Sovereign, and the latter greatly diminished by clannish warfare, and unlimited devotion to the fortunes of the House of Stuart.

Charles, the deceased Chieftain, married, in 1792, Janet, daughter and heiress of William Somerville, of Kennox, in Ayrshire; and in terms of entail of that property, took the name and bore the arms of that family in addition to his own; by this lady he had three daughters and two sons, the eldest of whom, Charles Somerville Macalester, succeeds to his honours and estates.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL JOHN MACKAY, 42ND REGIMENT.

THIS distinguished officer died on the 9th July last, at the age of sixty-two years, of an attack of dysentery, at London, Upper Canada, where his regiment was stationed. Colonel Mackay, who was the only son of the late Rev. John Mackay, Rector of Loughgiel, in the county of Antrim, entered the army in the year 1804, at the early age of eighteen, as Ensign in the 42nd Regiment, and had, therefore, served upwards of 42 years. He took part in nearly the entire of the Peninsular War; was present at the siege and capture of Ciudad Rodrigo, Talavera, &c.; was twice wounded at Barossa, and was specially complimented by General Grahame, for his gallant conduct upon that occasion. He fought, also, at the battle of Corunna, where General Sir John Moore fell; and, at the siege of Copenhagen, he volunteered, and led the forlorn hope, which, at his special request, was entirely composed of Irishmen. He accompanied his Regiment to America in the last war, and was present at the battles of Quebec, Niagara, Montreal, &c.; subsequently, after remaining thirteen years in the Mauritius, and seven years in Jamaica, he was on duty, for the second time, in North America, where he fell a victim to the pestilence and disease with which that country has been unfortunately visited this last summer. Though a rigid disciplinarian, Colonel Mackay was greatly beloved by his officers and men. His family, which was a branch of the ancient and noble family of Mackay, Lords of Reay, in Scotland, settled at an early period in Lisburn, in the county of Antrim. His grandfather, Joseph Mackay, Esq., was a magistrate of the county for upwards of forty years; and removed to Lisburn from the town of Antrim, where he possessed considerable property.

Colonel Mackay died unmarried; and his property is inherited by the children of his only sister, who was married to Doctor O'Neall, of Comber, county of Down.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM NUGENT GLASCOCK, R.N.

THIS distinguished writer, whose nautical novels and frequent contributions to periodical literature have so long delighted the public, died in Ireland a short time since. He had quitted Dublin apparently in perfect health and spirits, to pay a visit to his relations at Ballynrown, near Baltinglass, but on stepping from the stage coach into a friend's carriage, he was seized with apoplexy, and died almost immediately.

The gallant officer, whose profession was that of the Royal Navy, learnt his duties in 1808, stood high in the estimation of his profession, and the Admiralty. In 1801, he fought in the *Vengeance* at Copenhagen; was Mate of the *Barfleur* in Sir Robert Calder's action, and was also present at the bombardment of Algiers, in the Wellesley expedition, served, while Lieutenant of the *Desirade* for his firm and prudent conduct in command of a squadron of small vessels in the Douro, during the struggle between Dons Pedro and Miguel. A few days before his death, Captain Glascock had left Newry on retiring from the office of Inspector under the Poor Relief Act; and the fact of his having been presented with twenty-two public addresses from his District Committees, proves he was eminently calculated to command and to excite the co-operation of those who served with him. He leaves a widow and family.

THE VENERABLE WILLIAM DEALTRY, D.D., ARCHDEACON OF SURREY.

DR DEALTRY, a sound Churchman, a classical scholar, and an eloquent Divine, has died, deeply and sincerely lamented. The melancholy event occurred at Brighton, on the 16th instant. He received his education at the University of Cambridge, where he graduated in 1796, as Second Wrangler. Here he afterwards obtained a Fellowship at Trinity College. The important Rectory of Clapham he held for thirty years, and to the ministerial duties of that large parish he was incessant in his devotion. On the preferment of Dr. Wilberforce to the see of Oxford, Dr. Dealtry was appointed to the Archdeaconry of Surrey; and, in a visitation charge delivered almost immediately after by the newly-consecrated Diocesan, his Lordship spoke in the highest terms of the Archdeacon, alluding to him "as one of the most practical men in the Church, an accomplished scholar, a sound Divine, a generous friend, and one deeply imbued with that holy faith of which he was the the eloquent expounder." By his death, the Rectory of Clapham, as well as the Archdeaconry of Surrey, become vacant. The latter is in the gift of the Bishop of Winchester.

THE REV. DR. FORBES.

THE decease of this learned and able Professor, who for thirty years filled the Chair of Humanity in King's College, Aberdeen, took place on the 13th instant.

DR. FORBES was not only a good scholar in the common acceptation of the word, but had devoted a great deal of time to scientific pursuits, in which his excellence was so marked, that the Senatus unanimously appointed him to lecture on Chemistry. "In this department," says a Northern Contemporary, "and, indeed, in everything connected with the progress of the human mind, the departed gentleman displayed great ingenuity and thorough independence of thought." At one time, Dr. Forbes performed the duties of minister of Boharm, but he was afterwards removed to Old Aberdeen.

THE REV. WILLIAM HODGSON, D.D., MASTER OF ST. PETER'S, CAMBRIDGE.

DR. HODGSON, the thirty-seventh Master of St. Peter's, since the foundation of the College, died on the 16th instant, at his official residence, in Trumpington-street, Cambridge. At the period of his decease, he was in the forty-seventh year of his age, and the tenth of his mastership. His entrance at the University bears date in 1819, and his Bachelor's degree in 1823—a year known as "Airey's year," from the fact of the Astronomer Royal having been Senior Wrangler on that occasion. Mr. Hodgson held the place of Eleventh Wrangler. In 1826, he proceeded to his Master's degree; in 1833, was created B.D.; and, in 1838, obtained the Presidency of St. Peter's, at the death of the Venerable Dr. Barnes; and, very shortly after, he became D.D.

Few members of the learned community of which he formed part were more universally beloved and respected. For some time past, he had been in a declining state of health, but no immediate danger was apprehended until shortly before the fatal termination of his illness. The College Chapel will be hung with black, and all outward testimonies of respect to the deceased Principal will be observed by the authorities.

Dr. Hodgson married, in 1838, Charlotte, daughter of General Tarleton, of Chester, and leaves issue, two sons and one daughter.

THE ARCHDUKE FREDERICK OF AUSTRIA.

THE Archduke Frederick Ferdinand Leopold of Austria was fourth son of the late eminent Field-Marshal, the Archduke Charles, uncle of the present Emperor. The Archduke Frederick was born on the 14th May, 1821; and, besides being a military officer, served in the Austrian navy. In 1844 he succeeded, as Commander-in-Chief of the Marine Forces of Austria in the Adriatic, to the late Admiral Bandiera, the father of the unfortunate young men who were shot in Calabria. The Archduke Frederick died on the 5th instant, at Venice, of fever, or, as it is believed by many, of cholera. His Imperial Highness was unmarried.

COUNT BJORNSTJERNA.

HIS Excellency Count Magnus Bjornstjerna, Ambassador from Sweden at the Court of St. James's, General Inspector of Artillery, and Knight of various Orders, died recently at Stockholm. This distinguished soldier and able diplomatist was son of the late Count Bjornstjerna, Swedish Ambassador at the Diet of Regensburg, by his wife, Wilhelmina Van Hager, a German lady. He was born 10th Oct. 1779, and early entered the military service of his country. In 1808, he fought with distinction in the campaign against Russia; and in 1813, went to Germany and with his regiment occupied Vierlander. He served likewise in the battles of Dennewetz and Leipsic; and concluded the Lubeck capitulation with Lallemand, and the armistice with the Prince of Hesse.

Count Bjornstjerna was known as a writer on politics, and national economy, and published several works on the East Indies.

MR. ROOKE.

THIS eminent musician and composer, who died on the 4th instant, was a native of Ireland, and was deservedly esteemed and admired in his profession. Many popular vocal pieces were of his composition. His two operas, "Henrique" and "Amelie," especially the latter, had signal success. As a teacher of music Mr. Rooke counted among his pupils Balfe, Hughes (the leader of Drury-Lane), the tenor Harrison, and Miss Forde (a well-known clever actress and singer). Mr. Rooke's death occurred at his residence, at Walham Green, after several months of intense suffering. He was in his 55th year, and he leaves a widow and numerous family to lament his loss.

*** We have received a letter from Mr. West Awdry, stating that the succession to the patrimonial estate was incorrectly given in our last number. The Memoir was received from a Correspondent; and is, we believe, in other respects, correct.

COUNTRY NEWS.

IMPROVEMENT OF LIVERPOOL.—At the dinner given by the Mayor of Liverpool to Sir R. Peel and a distinguished party, yesterday week, Lord Sandon gave the following interesting statistics, illustrating the increase of the importance and commerce of the town since he was first returned as a member, in 1831. The population in 1831 was 205,964; in 1846 it had nearly doubled, being 348,625. The revenue produced by the Corporation dues was £40,363; in 1847, it is £59,385. The town dues were, in 1831, £49,532; in 1847 they were nearly double, the amount being £97,219. The dock revenue, in 1831, was £183,455; and, although the rates were reduced in 1836, they produced this year £244,416. In 1831 there were 111 acres of water space in the docks; there are now 160 acres, with 14 miles of lineal quay space. The shipping of the port was, in 1831, 1,800,000 vessels; it is now 20,893 vessels. The tonnage of the port was, in 1831, 1,592,436 tons, and in 1847, 3,351,839. The cotton imported was, in 1831, 729,463 bales, and in 1845, 1,134,081 bales. In 1831, the railway system was in its infancy, the Liverpool and Manchester line having been one of the most successful. In 1844, the United Kingdom had expended on 2668 miles a capital of £62,411,258. Parliament sanctioned, in 1845 and 1846, 7634 miles additional, which would cost £160,844,000; and in 1847, 2244 miles, to cost £34,692,800. The total railway capital will thus be £287,448,398.

THE IPSWICH AND NORWICH RAILWAY.—The works have been resumed on the heaviest part of the line, and those for the rest from Norwich. From Haughley towards Norwich, five miles of the line are nearly completed, and will be shortly opened. The line to Norwich is more than half completed, and the progress has been equal to that of any other line of equal length in the country.

THE CHESTER AND HOLYHEAD RAILWAY.—The portion of this railway which is completed, namely, from Chester to Conway (about forty-five miles), will be formally opened on the 1st December next. The line which the Directors and officials recently took over the line was considered highly satisfactory. The works are substantially constructed, and the permanent way well consolidated. Much difficulty was felt by the excavators in passing through the tunnels under the great mountains Penmaen Bach and Penmaen Mawr. Between these two mountains the railway runs for a portion of its length upon a sea wall, which has been so constructed as thoroughly to resist the action of the swell from the Channel.

DEPRESSION OF TRADE AT BIRMINGHAM.—The general trade of the town of Birmingham is becoming decidedly worse. In consequence of the onslaught upon railway enterprise, many of the companies throughout the country have resolved upon suspending operations, and consequently orders they had given for carriages and other articles, in the manufacturing of which would have been a source of useful employment to thousands of industrious mechanics, who, with the artisans of Lancashire, will soon be doomed to idleness and penury. Last week, the proprietor of one of the largest carriage manufactories in this district, if not in England, called together a large portion of his hands, and informed them that, in consequence of the monetary affairs of the country, several railway companies had withdrawn orders which they had given, and suspended others for the present; and it was with deep regret he felt compelled to discharge them, as he could not employ them as he had formerly done, and it is many of his hands. Notice to leave was given to seventy men, and it is understood that many more will receive notice. Seven hundred persons are employed in the works.

STATE OF TRADE AT OLDHAM.—The cotton trade in this town and neighbourhood is exceedingly depressed, and every day the prospect becomes more and more gloomy. Several large manufacturing establishments have entirely ceased working, and hundreds of operatives are thrown out of employment, and are at present without means of subsistence. The majority of the cotton-mills throughout the parish are working short time. The great machine-making firm of Messrs. Platt, Platt, and Sons, have discharged nearly all their workpeople until better times!

NEW CHURCH AT WESTON-SUPER-MARE.—A very handsome new parish church, consisting of a nave, chancel, and side aisles of five bays, surmounted by a noble looking tower at the western entrance, in the perpendicular style of Gothic architecture, was consecrated on the 15th inst., by the Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells, at the above-mentioned picturesque and fashionable watering-place.

EXTRAORDINARY VEGETATION NEAR LIVERPOOL.—The present mild weather has brought forth fresh buds on almost all the fruit trees in the neighbourhood of Liverpool; but what is more extraordinary still, there is at present an old pear-tree in the garden of Mr Beaty, Oxton, which is in full blossom.

ADJOURNED BURGLARY NEAR NEWARK.—The Mumby four men of notorious character were brought to Nottingham county gaol, charged with having committed a burglary of a daring and extraordinary nature. On Thursday morning last week at a quarter before one o'clock, five men, with blackened faces, smock-frocks, and otherwise disguised, broke open the house of Mr. Richard Atkinson, victualler, at Grassthorpe, seven miles from Newark, by removing a pane of glass from the parlour window, and having proceeded up stairs to the chamber where the landlord and his wife were in bed. Finding the door locked, they smashed the panels and the lock, and forcing their way in, surrounded the bed, holding up their lights, and brandishing a plough-coulter, and threatened to murder both the man and his wife if they did not lie still, or made any resistance. The villains swore repeatedly that the old couple should tell them where their money was before they went to sewing men, and it is understood that many more will receive notice. Seven hundred persons are employed in the works.

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NEW CHURCH AT WESTON-SUPER-MARE.

MALTA.—THE PORT OF VALETTA, FROM THE FRONT OF THE LAZARETTO.

MAJOR-GENERAL WILLIAM J. WORTH.

(From our New York Correspondent.)

Of all those men of striking talents now attached as officers to the army of the United States, and engaged in the prosecution of the war against Mexico, not one has acquired greater distinction, manifested nobler zeal, or acted with more determination, than the gallant Worth, second in rank in that division of the United States army under the immediate command of General Scott.

Preferring the chances of war, and the active life of a soldier, to the speculations of trade, and the sedentary life of a merchant, he soon withdrew from that avocation, to which his military ardour had, in early life, formed insurmountable objections, and, during the war of 1812, enlisted as a private in the regular army.

He was appointed First Lieutenant of the 33rd regiment of Infantry, on the 19th of March of the same year; and, on the 19th of August, 1814, just forty-five days after the battle of Chippewa, in which he rendered important service, he received a commission as Captain.

MAJOR-GENERAL WORTH.

Lieutenant Worth acted as aide to General Scott in the battle of Lundy's Lane, July, 25, 1814, and by his skill, and the precision of every military movement, merited the approbation of the commanding General.

After this battle, in which he was severely wounded, he was, through the influence of General Scott, promoted to the rank of Major, and, on the 25th July, 1824, to that of Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet.

A Major of Ordnance in 1832, he received, on the 7th July, 1838, the appointment of Colonel in the 8th regiment of Infantry.

In the spring of the year, 1841, he was ordered to Florida, where he remained until the close of the war.

On one occasion during this campaign, an inquiry was addressed to General Worth, concerning the place in which he could be found if attacked by the Indians; to which the General returned the characteristic reply, "In the saddle, sir."

In the month of March, 1849, he was made Brigadier-General by brevet; and at the termination of the Florida war, he was entrusted with the general management of the United States Military Academy, at West Point, under the title of Superintendent. For a very considerable time he held this responsible situation; creditably, and ably, performing every duty.

Enjoying the confidence of his countrymen, and of the Administration, he was ordered to Mexico, soon after the commencement of the war against that Republic.

The first battle in which he was engaged thereafter, was that of Monterey, September 20, 1846; which resulted in the surrender of the city after a siege of four days. Generals Worth and Henderson, and Colonel Davis, acted on this occasion as Commissioners on the part of General Taylor, to agree upon the terms of the capitulation.

On the 25th of November, General Worth was ordered, with a detachment of regular troops, to make preparations to march from Saltillo, by the month of January, 1847, towards Vera Cruz, in order to join the expedition of General Scott against that city.

After the surrender, he received the appointment of Governor of Vera Cruz; and, as the administrator of civil affairs, governed with great ability and knowledge. This station was held by him until after the battle of Cerro Gordo, and until relieved by the appointment of Colonel Wilson.

A Major-General by brevet, March 3, 1847, he fought valiantly in the battles of Contreras and Chunubusco, and exhibited the greatest personal bravery.

MALTA—VALETTA.

Recent events in Malta have given an unusual interest to this fine island. Its central position, excellent port, and great strength, make it an admirable naval station. The harbour of Valetta, the capital, is perhaps, one of the finest, and certainly one of the safest, in the world.

A Correspondent has sketched the accompanying view of the town from the front of the lazaretto. To the left is seen the narrow mouth of the Quarantine Harbour, with its defences; a Turkish polacca brig has just come in; the yellow flag flies from the main, and near her a guardian boat is stationed.

Above the bastion on the right, is the monument to Sir Frederick Ponsonby, a late Governor of Malta. On the top of the hill are seen the cupola of St. John's Church, and the Government House, on the latter of which a standard is hoisted. Immediately in front is the Church, built by the Dowager Queen Adelaide; below which are some of the curious and rude dwellings of the lazzaroni, excavated in the rock. On the left are the Artillery Barracks. The general appearance of the town is very striking. The flat roofs of the houses, and the absence of glass in the windows, give an almost ruinous character to the place, and add little to the cheerfulness of travellers, to whom, for many days, this is the most prominent view.

The harbour, according to the *Morning Post* Correspondent, "presents an animated appearance, from the presence of a considerable British naval force, the liberal expenditure of the officers and crews of which gives a briskness to trade. The *Hibernia*, 104 (flag-ship), with the *Trafalgar*, 120; *Rodney*, 92; *Albion*, 90; *Vanguard*, 80; and *Superb*, 80, ships of the line, are so moored as to form an impregnable floating battery, commanding the wide entrance of the harbour; whilst the *Ceylon*, receiving-ship, bearing the flag of the second in command, the hospitable Sir Lucius Curtis, Superintendent of Malta Dockyard, with the *Thetis*, 36; *Gladiator* and *Heela*, war steamers; *Wee Pet*, steam-tug; *Ardent* and *Flamer*, steam-packets; the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steam-packet *Ariel*, and the cutter yacht *Louisa*, with a host of smaller local pleasure yachts, yclept (*par excellence*) the Mosquito Squadron, distributed in the several creeks, complete the *tableau*, and give the French, whose steamers continually hover about the coast, a pretty correct idea of the naval resources of the Mistress of the Sea.

"On the afternoon of the 13th of October, the *Caire* (French steam-packet) entered the quarantine harbour, with the Egyptian standard flying; and soon after coming to an anchor it was ascertained to have been hoisted in honour of his Highness Ibrahim Pacha, who, owing to ill-health, had, by his medical advisers, Dr. Franc, been ordered a sea-voyage; and so alarming did his case appear, that although he only reached Alexandria on the 7th at noon, weak and fatigued as he was, he embarked on board the *Caire* on the 9th, and left on the 10th. This sudden departure of his Highness, on the very day of an annular eclipse of the sun, a phenomenon always looked upon with awe by the astrologers of Egypt, added to the unusual high rise of the Nile on the two days preceding, had given rise to innumerable predictions and forebodings, some of which are of a very gloomy character."

According to the *Times'* Correspondent, Ibrahim Pacha was *en route* to England; and was to proceed on the 14th, *viâ* Marseilles.

Colonial Postage.—A Treasury warrant was published in the *Gazette* of Tuesday night, directing that on all letters not exceeding half an ounce in weight, transmitted by packet boat between the islands of Martinique and Guadaloupe respectively, and also between those islands and British North America and the British West Indies, there shall be one uniform rate of postage of fourpence. It also orders that on all letters of the same weight transmitted from any town to another in the island of Hong Kong, there shall be a postage of one penny. It also directs that for the future the letters by any of her Majesty's Mediterranean packet boats via Southampton, between the United Kingdom and the East Indies, the Indian Ocean, Ceylon, the Mauritius, China, the Chinese Seas, the Phillippines, the Moluccas, Australia, New Zealand, or any other countries, via Syria or Egypt, shall for the future be chargeable with any additional postage to the Red Sea or the Persian Gulf. Also that on every foreign newspaper conveyed by the post between Gibraltar or any other British colony in the Mediterranean, and the island of Hong Kong, or any other British colony in the East Indies, there shall be a uniform rate of postage of one penny, in addition to the charge for forwarding it by land through Egypt. On all newspapers transmitted in the same manner to ports in China, or to the Phillippine Islands, the charge is to be twopence. The order also directs that on all printed pamphlets or publications printed in the United Kingdom, and transmitted thence by post between any places within British North America, or within the British West Indies, there shall be, in lieu of all other rates, a colonial rate of one penny for every ounce weight, but that no such publication shall be forwarded by post if weighing more than 10 ounces. The minute then proceeds to extend the privilege now granted to persons in the East India service of receiving letters not exceeding half an ounce in weight at the rate of a penny, to persons in her Majesty's service in the island of Hong Kong, or other places in the Chinese or Indian Seas.

CARDINAL FERRETTI.

Cardinal Gabriel Ferretti is the chief Secretary of State of the Papal Government; he is the first Minister of Pius IX., who has found in him an able and determined seconder in his plans of reform. The Pope was for some time thwarted by the Ministers he was obliged to keep in their respective posts; but the discovery of the plot of the Austrian Government, to excite an insurrection in Rome, produced a state of feeling that enabled him to replace them by others more imbued with his liberal political opinions. Cardinal Ferretti has gained great popularity by his bold language in the face of the threats of Austria. A few days since he inspected the troops in the Castle of St. Angelo; the soldiers having been formed in square the Cardinal advanced

CARDINAL FERRETTI.

to the centre, and addressed them in a speech, which, in the circumstances under which it was spoken, must have produced a great effect. Having expressed to them the satisfaction of the Pope at their conduct and appearance, he said, "I exhort you to a strict observance of your duties and disciplins; not that I have any special reasons for so doing, for, thanks to God, our land is quiet and peaceable, more so, perhaps, than any other. However, should any danger arise, I am certain that, grateful to your Sovereign, who is also your father, you will give him proofs of your fidelity and courage; and you would not be alone; I would be your companion! Though clothed with the priestly habit, I may not exercise the courage of the soldier, yet, believe me, I possess enough of the courage of the citizen not to be behind when the occasion calls us. But I repeat, the peril will not occur! Soldiers! I exhort you to three things—Religion fidelity, discipline!"

The address was received with acclamations and cheers by the troops and loud cries of "Vive Pius IX."

The Population of Brussels.—From a return lately sent in to the Communal Council of Brussels, it appears that on October 1, 1847, there were in that city 137,745 inhabitants, or 4241 more than at the corresponding period of 1846. There were born in 1846, 2480 male children, and 2399 female ones, being 161 births less than 1845. The number of deaths in 1846 was 2463 for males, and 2253 for females, being 188 more than in 1845. The receipts of the city amounted in 1846 to 5,400,395 francs 85 cents, and the expenditure to 5,521,406 francs 80 cents.

THE HUSKISSON STATUE.

During the recent visit of Sir Robert Peel to Liverpool, the statue of Mr. Huskisson, placed upon its pedestal, was unveiled to the ex-Premier; and has since attracted a great number of spectators. We gather

BRONZE STATUE OF MR. HUSKISSON, AT LIVERPOOL.—BY GIBSON.

from the *Liverpool Albion*, that the statue, of light bronze, was cast in Holland, from a statue executed in Rome, by Gibson, and is a present from Mrs. Huskisson to the town on which the deeply lamented deceased reflected so much lustre, as its representative. It is eight feet four inches in height, and, although not of solid metal, weighs eighteen hundredweight. From the smallness of its pedestal, the statue at first sight appears very unprotected, but this only serves to add to its effect; and, viewed from South Castle-street, it is both a striking and a pleasing object. The position is dignified and imposing, and the drapery is arranged with grace and freedom. A plain substantial cast-iron palisade, from the foundry of Messrs. P. E. Weber and Co., was, on Friday (the morning of elevation), fixed on the outer edge of the raised freestone basement, and encloses an area of about twelve feet square. The pedestal is of granite, and bears, in plain bronze letters, the simple, but sufficient, inscription, "William Huskisson." He holds a document, rolled up, in the right hand, which rests upon the thigh. The head considerably reclines, and the figure appears looking down upon the spectators.

At the grand dinner given to Sir Robert Peel, at Liverpool, on Friday last, the Mayor, in proposing "The Health of Sir Robert Peel," observed that the toast had peculiar interest, not only because of the prominent position of Sir R. Peel, but because he had that day kindly consented to be present on raising the Statue of one of the most distinguished of his colleagues in a former Administration to the pedestal prepared for it in front of the Custom House. It was, (the Mayor said,) exceedingly appropriate that Sir R. Peel should have arrived in Liverpool on that particular day, for the town was then being engaged in doing honour to one to whom it owed much; and it was the peculiar glory and pride of Sir Robert Peel to have followed out, consummated, and completed, the policy which Mr. Huskisson had so advantageously originated. (Loud cheers.)

PALACE OF THE PRINCE OF CANINO, AT ROME.

The arrest of the Prince of Canino, on the 23rd ult., was briefly chronicled in our Journal of the 9th instant. The details are as follow:—Cardinal Ferretti joins to great devotedness to Pius IX. much frankness and straightforwardness, and an energy absolutely necessary at present for the direction of affairs. He has just given a proof of this in ordering Prince Canino, Charles Bonaparte, to consider himself under arrest at his own residence. This order was executed by the National Guard, of which the Prince forms part, and at the demand of the Governor of Rome. The political eccentricities of the Prince at Leghorn, Pisa, and Venice, were not lost sight of. On his arrival at Rome, he was received neither by the Secretary of State, nor by the Pope. It appears, according to the most accredited version, that the Prince, being in the Pope's ante-chamber, perceived a copy of the decree of the Governor of Rome and Cardinal Ferretti, alluded to above, blaming his manifestation in honour of the Ministers of Sardinia and Tuscany; after having run his eye through the document, he pulled out his pencil, and added in the margin certain commentaries and observations of an improper character; it was after this conduct, following what he had done for the fortnight or three weeks before, that the Government ordered his arrest. The Prince, it is said, intimated that he would obey, but said that he intended going the same evening as usual to the theatre; to this it was replied, that if he passed the threshold of his palace, the National Guard should receive orders to take him to the prison of St. Angelo. Every one applauds this conduct of the Government, showing, as it does, that it knows how to punish a wealthy Prince as well as a simple individual, in case he transgresses the rule of duty.

We learn from Rome, under date of the 5th, that the Prince of Canino was still under arrest in his palace. It is reported that he had written a letter to the Pope, which was sent back unopened, his Holiness having declined entering into any correspondence with him.

Our Correspondent's Sketch shows part of the principal façade of the Prince's Palace at Rome, with the National Guards on duty.

Of the organisation of this new force, a Correspondent of the *Times* gives the following particulars:—

The National Guards are admirable for their zeal, good order, and discipline. It is not, as in France, a heavy tax levied on labour. The idle bear the whole burden. The position of each is taken into consideration. Tans, barbers never mount guard on Saturdays or Sundays. The operatives only perform duty on Sundays and holidays. Physicians may at all hours quit their post. Shopkeepers and others are allowed to attend to their business, and should any person be obliged from necessity to absent himself, the chief of the post never fails to give him leave, provided he promises to return at a certain hour. The rich, who have nothing to do, enjoy none of those privileges; they are always under arms, and constitute nearly alone the active portion of the militia. Every day they are drilled and exercised. I have seen battalions execute platoon fires with as much precision as our best troops. The Pope, in instituting the National Guard, evidently wished to remedy the disorder and demoralizing idleness of the upper classes.

MR. GIBSON, THE SCULPTOR.

GIBSON, THE SCULPTOR.

The fame of the artist of the noble memorial of Huskisson, engraved in the adjoining column, is claimed by the journalists of Liverpool as peculiarly belonging to that town, where he first manifested a taste for the sculptor's art. At the banquet lately given to Sir Robert Peel, Mr. Gibson's health was proposed by the Mayor, and drunk with cordiality; and the sculptor's reply is characterised by the modesty of genius. In thanking the company, Mr. Gibson said—"I hope my vanity will not be increased by the encomiums which the Mayor has been pleased to pass upon my works, but I trust that his praises and your approbation will stimulate me to accomplish greater things. I return you my very best thanks for the honour you have done me."

We subjoin, by aid of a Liverpool paper, a few particulars of the sculptor's early life and professional career.

John Gibson was born in 1790, at Gyffyn, near Conway, in North Wales. His father was a gardener, upon the estate of R. Griffiths, Esq., who appears to have taken considerable interest in the early fortunes of Gibson's boyhood; for, by this gentleman's advice, he was sent to Liverpool, to be apprenticed to a cabinet-maker and carver in wood, his masters being Messrs. Southwell and Wilson. Here young Gibson excelled in carving, and the modeling of small wooden figures. The first work which attracted notice in public, was a small figure of Time, modeled in wax, in the year 1808, when the artist was in his eighteenth year. This received the attention of Messrs. T. and S. Francey, sculptors, of Brownlow-hill, Liverpool, who immediately purchased young Gibson's indentures for £70, and employed him in the higher branches of their own business. Whilst with them, he executed (1810) a model of the Seasons, and a figure of Cupid, for John Gladstone, Esq. The Cupid is considered to be one of Gibson's finest productions.

Yours truly
John Gibson

After young Gibson had served the remainder of his term of apprenticeship, to the satisfaction of Messrs. Franceys, he was noticed by the late William Roscoe, Esq., who added to his qualifications as a man of letters, a refined taste for painting and statuary; and, it is worthy of remark, that Roscoe, like Gibson, was born in a humble sphere. By the merchant-author, the young modeler was recommended to the patronage

PALACE OF THE PRINCE OF CANINO, AT ROME.—THE NATIONAL GUARD.

of Michael Angelo Taylor, Esq., then M.P. for the city of Durham, and a munificent patron of the Fine Arts. Gibson was immediately set to work in the execution of a number of models of Mr. Taylor's family. Then followed an introduction to Lord Castlereagh, from whom Gibson received letters of introduction to Canova, the sculptor; and, in 1820, he started for Rome, where he devoted himself to the study of the old masters. It was here that Gibson first met the Duke of Devonshire, whose munificence in encouraging English talent is alike honourable to his Grace's taste and rank; and, from the Duke, Gibson received a commission for the celebrated group of Mars and Venus. The fine execution of this work gained for the young sculptor the patronage of the King of Bavaria, for whom Gibson chiseled several groups. "Since then," says the Liverpool paper, "his fame has become a patent fact, and many of the Italian and English nobility, with some of our own merchant princes, have employed him, and prize his productions. In disposition, Mr. Gibson is mild and unassuming, amiable and humane; and it is a circumstance which may be recorded to his honour that, in his affluence at Rome, he never forgot the duty of sharing his means with his parents, in Liverpool."

Of Mr. Gibson's status of Queen Victoria, which now graces the gallery of Buckingham Palace, a fine Engraving appeared in No. 272, (present Volume), of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

The annexed Portrait of the distinguished Sculptor has already been acknowledged by more than one of those who know him, to be an excellent likeness.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, October 24.—Twenty-first Sunday after Trinity.—The Moon is near Mars.
MONDAY, 25.—St. Crispin and St. Crispianus.—Saturn souths at 8h. 21m p.m.
TUESDAY, 26.—The Sun rises at 6h. 44m., and sets at 4h. 48m.
WEDNESDAY, 27.—The length of the day is 9h. 55m., and it has decreased 6h. 49m. since the Longest Day.
THURSDAY, 28.—St. Simon and St. Jude. Mars souths at 11h. 58m. p.m.
FRIDAY, 29.—The Moon is near Jupiter: this planet souths at 5h. 1m. a.m.
SATURDAY, 30.—The Moon enters her last quarter at 9h. 56m. p.m., and she is near Jupiter.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 30.

Sunday		Monday		Tuesday		Wednesday		Friday		Saturday	
M. h. m.	A. h. m.	M. h. m.	A. h. m.	M. h. m.	A. h. m.	M. h. m.	A. h. m.	M. h. m.	A. h. m.	M. h. m.	A. h. m.
1 40	2 0	2 25	2 50	3 10	3 35	3 55	4 20	4 40	5 0	5 25	5 45

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*J G.*"*Liverpool, will find a list of the Mechanics' Institutions in England appended to a Report drawn up, in* 1841, *by Mr Coates, the indefatigable Secretary to the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge. The work may be obtained of Messrs Longman and Co.*

"*V. D.*"*is recommended to advertise in the* Economist *newspaper, as the likeliest means of securing the commercial object he has in view.*

"*Y. K. Z.*"*had better consult a Solicitor.*

"*J. L.*" *Rotherham.—It is customary to remit the amount in advance.*

"*Ignoramus.*"—*The first and last words of the inscription are "Fiat" "ascot" (Latin) —"Here lies:" the middle word, a proper name, is not so distinct.*

"*Sigh*" *should apply as to the value of his Painting, to Mr. Farrer, Wardour-street, Oxford street.*

"*A. G. G.*" *The report is too absurd for credence.*

"*Weeze*" *should apply to the Secretary to the Anti-Union.*

"*C. P.*," *Richmond, states that last week there was an error in stating that Return Tickets were issued on the Richmond branch of the South Western Railway. Our Correspondent adds: "the is exactly what the Richmond people want, but cannot get."*

"*A. R.*," *Edinburgh —See the cheap work entitled "Electrotype Manupulation."*

"*Edith*" *Mr. Rooby is Stage Manager of the Lyceum Theatre; where address.*

"*C. J. C.*," *Glasgow.—The railway cannot be said to be opened.*

"*M. S. C.*" *Dublin, wishes to ascertain in whose possession is Howard's Painting of "Puck," and the size of the Picture.*

"*W. H. S.*" *Declined.*

"*H. B. P.*" *Manchester.—We cannot explain the exclusion of Jews from the official lists of the Bank of England.*

"*A Constant Subscriber.*"—*Mille. Jenny Lind was born at Stockholm, Feb.* 8, 1820. (*See the first Portrait of her published in England, in No.* 180 *of our Journal.*) *We are glad to add that Mille. Lind is engaged for the next Season at Her Majesty's Theatre.*

"*P. Q.*" *Long Sutton.—We cannot spare room for such arbitrary matters as the pronunciation of proper names.*

"*Hero,*" *Lambeth.—The specimen sent is a brass weight of James I., and is of no value.*

"*H.*—" *Bremen.—Ended* 281—*Sept.* 18*th.*

"*Valentine*" *should complain to the coach proprietors, for the unjustifiable conduct of their agent.*

"*A Correspondent*" *is thanked for the suggestion respecting the marriage in Warwickshire.*

"*F. K.*" *Style Birmingham, is thanked, but we have not room for the verses.*

"*E. H.*" *The interest of a Member of Parliament may be of avail; but, unless a clerk should have entered his name at the Stamp Office under twenty years of age, his chance of gaining the highest prizes is very small.*

"*S.*—" *may be assured of the safety of the Savings Bank.*

"*Enquirer*" *has not, in his enquiry, touched upon knowledge of the world as is likely to insure success in his profession. Perhaps, Sydney.*

"*J. S.*," *Brighton, will find Edmondson's Railway Printing Machinery fully illustrated and described in* Vol. 147 *of our Journal.*

"*M. M*" *Prince Albert was born Aug* 26, 1819.

"*D. T. B.*" *cannot obtain either situation without interest. See "The East Indian Register."*

"*J. S. L.*" *should register his invention, and then publish it.*

"*W. W. P.*," *Edinburgh, is thanked; but we had previously declined the subject.*

"*Annette.*"—*There are, if we mistake not, eight French Protestant Churches in London. One is in St. Martin's-le-Grand.*

"*A Sucking Antiquary*"—*It was Colley Cibber who "adapted" the modern acting version of Shakspeare's "Richard the Third."*

"*L. M. N.*" *A solar day is the interval of time between the Sun being on the meridian on one day, and his return to it the next day. The revolution of the earth on its axis is always performed in the same time; but its velocity in its orbit is different at different times of the year; and, therefore, the apparent length of a day is of different lengths at different times of the year. For the purpose of having a uniform measure of time, the mean length of all the apparent solar days in a year is taken, and this is called a mean solar day. Clocks and chronometers are regulated to this day, and it is to that time common clock time) all celestial phenomena are now referred. (An Introduction to "Illustrated London Almanack" for* 1847, *"Equation of Time," and see the forthcoming "Illustrated London Almanack" for* 1848, *article "Sun," in each month.)*

"*E. B.*," *Broughton.—The Great Western steam-ship is in length* 236 *feet, over all; extreme width (from outside to outside of paddle-cases),* 68 *feet* 4 *inches. The saloon is* 75 *feet in length.*

"*Ozonesans.*" *The brothers and sisters of Sophia, Electress of Hanover, mother of George I., King of England, were—I. Charles-Louis, Elector Palatine of the Rhine; II Prince Rupert, the ever memorable Cavalier Commander; III. Prince Maurice, also distinguished in our Great Civil War; IV. Edward, Count Palatine; and V., Henrietta, wife of Sigismund Rogotzi, Prince of Transylvania.*

"*G. S. D.*"—*The latest age we believe,* 93.

"*A Subscriber,*" *Wakefield.— We think Deputy-Lieutenants and Militia Officers are entitled to the use of the badge in question.*

"*P. Q.*," *Edinburgh, is thanked for his communication relative to the Solar Eclipse; but it is our practice not to publish anything which is not authenticated by the name of the writer.*

"*Bagpod.*"—*Deputy-Lieutenants are not, we believe, eligible to the Senior United Service.*

"*A Subscriber.*"—*The son of a co-heiress, marrying an heiress, is entitled to quarter his mother's arms, and to impale her wife's on an escutcheon of pretence. The son of an heiress is not entitled to his mother's crest. A widower bears her arms on a lozenge.*

"*A Constant Reader*" *must peruse our Journal to small account, for in a very late number we stated that "snipes are not in game, and may not be shot without a game certificate" quoting the Act of Parliament authorising that opinion.*

"*J. F.*," *Wigton, puts a remarkably unpuzzling question, for one who wagers on horse races As regards all bets between them, War Eagle and Rob Roy are in the condition of horses that never started for the Cesarewich, or never were born. Consequently, bets about them are as though they had never been made.*

"*Ch. B.*" (*Marine Artist*) *Probably, Funden's "Forts and Harbours of Great Britain;" though, perhaps, this work does not give the vessels sufficiently in detail.*

"*A Correspondent*" *inquires the age of Mrs. Glover; we reply, this admirable actress first appeared as* Elwina, *in "Percy," in* 1791.

"*Yeoman.*"—*The purchaser of the house cannot eject the tenant until the lease has expired.*

"*S. P.*," *Jersey.—See Knight's "Guide to Trade—Mildner and Dressmaker."*

"*W. S.*," *Ipswich.—Will our Correspondent favour us with a Sketch of the Choir and Organ?*

"*E. M. D.*," *Edinburgh.—The No. will be forwarded on the remittance of* 1*s. in postage stamps.*

"*I. M. S.*"—*We believe not.*

"*P. T.*" *The Post Office authorities cannot justifiably detain letters addressed by initials, if the applicant gave proof of his identity.*

"*A. subscriber,*" *Islington.—We cannot institute parallels between popular actresses.*

"*A Constant Subscriber.*"—*Prepare the paper by sizing.*

"*W. P. M. C.*"—*Stationers' Hall is in Stationers' Hall Court, Ludgate-street.*

"*J. G. H.,*" *Lapworth.—Search the "Law List." "Richardson's English Dictionary" is a sound work.*

"*B. F. A.*" *Liverpool.—Address, the Rosery, Old Brompton.*

"*An Old Subscriber*" *is thanked, but we have not room for the lines.*

"*W. L.*," *Kirton.—Address, Mivart's Hotel, Brook-street, London.*

"*R. J. M.*" *Swansea.*"—*We are not acquainted with Mr. Lever's intentions.*

"*A Constant Subscriber.*"—*Sir Stratford Canning is the British Ambassador at Constantinople.*

"*An Indian Subscriber.*"—*We cannot give the value of the stones, or would do so with pleasure.*

"*Visitor,*" *Bexhill, may register his invention at the office,* 35, *Lincoln's-inn Fields. The fee is not large.*

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK,
FOR 1848,
WILL BE READY FOR PUBLICATION WITH THE MAGAZINES FOR NOVEMBER,

Being the Fourth Annual Issue of this most beautiful and useful Almanack. Illustrated by HARVEY, KENNY MEADOWS, B. FOSTER, &c.; and Engraved in the First Style of Art, by LINTON, VIZETELLY, &c. The Astronomical Department by JAMES GLAISHER, Esq., F.R.A.S., and of the Royal Observatory, Greenwich.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1847.

THE Power that, half a century ago, was considered one of the poorest in Europe, is likely to become, and that at no distant date, the richest. The fact of the Emperor of Russia having five millions sterling, in bullion, to invest in the funds of France and England, at a time when both those wealthy nations were suffering under a pressure, since increased, led people to inquire where that Russia is attaining the enviable position of being the producer of that article which all the rest of the world so much covets—gold. She has not to spin and weave, and with enormous toil, manufacture and export, to bring the precious metal to her; she finds it in her own sands, and that in such quantities, that it begins to excite the attention of the financiers of Europe. Now that gold is so exceedingly scarce on the Exchanges of London and Paris, it is not without a kind of envy men hear of the abundance of that metal in the dominions of the Czar. Should the supply increase—and the tendency is in that direction—It is difficult to fix a limit to the power of Russia. A Ruler completely absolute, with sixty millions of population at his disposal, and unlimited wealth to direct his armies, without the necessity of troubling the race of Rothschild, make a formidable combination, one that will have to be studied by the powers of Western Europe, and that attentively. Should the silver mines of Mexico fall into the hands of the Americans, as there is every probability they will, the quantity of silver raised will be much increased by the greater skill and energy that will certainly be carried into mining operations; we shall then see the bulk of the supply of the precious metals in the hands of the Autocrat of the Old World, and the Republicans of the New. Politically, and historically, they are both new Powers; but they have a vast future before them. The gold mines of Russia are in a chain of the Ural mountains, which runs east and west through the centre of Siberia; the ore is distributed through beds of sand and gravel, and is found throughout district of some thousands of square miles. The mines, it is supposed, were known to, and worked by the ancients; but they had become forgotten, and the description of them, left by Herodotus, was believed to be a fable. But chance rediscovered them towards the close of the last century, and they began to be regularly worked. Some of the mines belong to the Government; others are worked by private companies. The quantity raised has gone on steadily increasing; for the year 1846, the amount produced was valued at between four and five millions sterling.

The Government of Russia, adopting an old Eastern policy, hoards its money and bullion, leaving the business of the country to be carried on with paper; and the accumulation of metal in the cellars of the Government; and thus it was that Nicholas could spare his millions for investment when England and France were in the position of borrowers. Yet, while this is the case, there is yet a curious inconsistency to be noted. While the Russian Government had piled up in the cellars of one of its fortresses, some millions in bullion, its paper was so depreciated that the paper rouble passed only at a fourth of its nominal value! The nation at large derived no benefit from these great hoards of gold; they did not render the paper "convertible;" the gold might as well not have existed as not have been used: paper, it is evident, cannot run alone.

THE WEATHER.

THE weather during the past week has been chiefly remarkable for the continued high temperature, which has been every day some degrees above the average of the season. The sky has been a good deal clouded; the direction of the wind, at the beginning of the week, was principally E., and, towards the middle of the week, it veered to S.W. The atmosphere has generally been in a humid state. The following are some particulars of each day:—

Thursday, the sky was covered by cloud throughout the day; the direction of the wind was N.E., and S.E.; the average temperature of the day was 57½°; and that of the week ending this day, was 57°°. Friday, with the exception of some clouds early in the morning, the day was cloudless; the wind was from the E.; and the average temperature of the day was 52½°. Saturday, the sky was nearly covered by cloud throughout the day; the wind was from the E.N.E.; and the average temperature of the day was 54½. Sunday, a fog, at times very dense, more or less prevailed throughout the day; the air was calm; the average temperature of the day was 54½°. Monday, the sky was for the most part covered by cloud, rain was falling occasionally; the direction of the wind was S.W.; the average temperature of the day was 54½. Tuesday, the appearance of the sky was variable, but, for the most part, was nearly free from clouds; the direction of the wind was W.S.W.; and the average temperature of the day was 57°. Wednesday, the day was fine; the sky was nearly cloudless; the direction of the wind was S W., and the average temperature of the day was 54½°. Thursday, the sky was covered by cloud till 10h. A.M., and, during the morning, rain to the depth of three-tenths of an inch fell. After 10h. A.M., the sky was mostly clear, it being, at times, dotted by cumuli clouds: the direction of the wind was W., and blew strongly; the average temperature of the day was 54½°; and that of the week was 54½°.

The extreme thermometrical readings for each day were:—

Thursday,	Oct 14, the highest during the day was 59½ deg., and the lowest was 49 deg.		
Friday,	Oct. 15	56½	49
Saturday,	Oct. 16	54	45
Sunday,	Oct. 17	63½	46
Monday,	Oct. 18	63½	50
Tuesday,	Oct. 19	64	50
Wednesday,	Oct. 20	63½	46
Thursday,	Oct. 21	61½	47

Blackheath, Friday, October 22, 1847. J. G.

LOLA MONTES.—Among the curiosities which most attract strangers visiting Munich at the present moment, perhaps the most curious is the residence of the Countess of Lansfeld, the celebrated Lola Montes. Among the apartments thrown open to public admiration is the Countess's bed-chamber, which is fitted up with Royal magnificence of taste. On the table in this room is a rare ornament—a superb album is laid out, filled with pieces of poetry, written in German, and in celebration of the charms of the beautiful Countess, and on an embroidered cushion upon the same table a hand, sculptured in marble, is shown as a representation of "the Royal hand that wrote the verses."

SHAKESPEARE AND THE UNITED STATES.—The *New York Weekly Mirror* coolly says—"Meetings have been held in England, and subscriptions entered into for the purpose of purchasing what is deemed a national trophy, and it is not a little flattering to observe that one of the moving causes of anxiety on the subject was an apprehension that the Americans were about to interfere, purchase, and carry off the treasure bodily to the United States. Now, if it be still practicable, we think this fear ought to be realized. *Shakespeare belongs more to the people of the United States than he does to the people of Great Britain.*"

COURT AND HAUT TON.

WINDSOR, THURSDAY EVENING.—(From our own Correspondent.)—Her Majesty and the Prince Consort walked in the Home-park this morning, visiting the private kennel and the Royal aviary on their return to the Castle. His Serene Highness Prince Lowenstein and his Excellency the Chevalier Bunsen, took leave of the Queen and the Prince this morning, and proceeded to London, from Slough, by the Great Western Railway. Prince Albert, attended by Colonel Seymour, rode out on horseback in the morning to Stoke, and returned to the Castle to luncheon with her Majesty. The Royal family were taken for their usual carriage and equestrian exercise both in the morning and afternoon. The Prince Consort drove her Majesty out for an airing in the afternoon in a pony phaeton and pair through the Long Walk into the Great Park. The Royal dinner party in the evening included her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, the Duchess of Sutherland, the Baroness de Speth, Lady Anna Maria Dawson, Miss L. Dawson Damer, &c. A splendidly ornamented copy of "A Letter to the Queen," relating to the State Apartments, has been presented to her Majesty by the Author.

VISIT OF THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE TO SIR CHARLES KNIGHTLEY.—His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge left town on Wednesday morning, for Fawsley Park, Northamptonshire, to honour Sir Charles Knightley with a visit.

THE DUCHESS OF CAMBRIDGE.—The Duchess of Cambridge, the Princess Mary, and suite, arrived at the Three Kings Hotel, Basle, on Thursday, the 14th inst.

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.—The Duke of Wellington arrived at Apsley House on Monday from Walmer Castle, and left town in the afternoon on a visit to her Majesty at Windsor Castle. His Grace returned to Walmer Castle on Wednesday.

BANQUET AT THE ADMIRALTY.—The Earl of Auckland, First Lord of the Admiralty, and the Honourable Miss Eden, gave a grand banquet on Monday night, at the noble Earl's official residence in the Admiralty, the guests including the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Marquis and Marchioness of Clanricarde and Lady Emily de Burgh, the Earl and Countess Grey, Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston, Viscount Morpeth, the Hon. Captain Keppel, Mr. Hooker, and Mr. Brooke.

FASHIONABLE DINNER PARTY.—The Earl and Countess Grey gave an elegant dinner on Tuesday to a distinguished party, at their mansion, in Belgrave-square. The guests included his Excellency the Duke de Broglie, the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Marquis and Marchioness of Clanricarde, and Lady Emily de Burgh, Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston, Viscount Anson, the Right Hon. T. B. Macaulay, &c.

THE COUNTESS DE FLAHAULT.—The Countess de Flahault (Baroness Keith and Nairne) left town on Tuesday for Vienna, his Excellency the Count having some time preceded her.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

THE FINANCIAL CRISIS.

On Tuesday afternoon, a deputation from the bankers, merchants, shipowners, and others interested in the trade of Liverpool, waited upon Lord John Russell in Downing-street, for the purpose of presenting a memorial agreed to a few days since, and signed by a large number of merchants, shipowners, and traders connected with that port, praying that the Government might immediately adopt whatever measures in their opinion they considered most advisable to relieve the pressure which now weighs so heavily on all the commercial classes of the community.

The deputation was also authorised to represent to the Noble Lord the depressed condition of trade and manufactures in Liverpool and its neighbourhood, owing to the extreme difficulty which the most wealthy houses experience in the attempt to convert securities into money.

The deputation, which consisted of ten gentlemen, included the following:—Mr. William Brown, M.P. (South Lancashire), Mr. Cardwell, M.P. (Liverpool), Mr. Wilson Patten, M.P., Mr. G. H. Laurence (Mayor of Liverpool), Mr. T. B. Horsfall, Mr. Charles Turner, Mr. William Steward, Mr. James Chapman, and Mr. Wesley.

Mr. Brown and Mr. Cardwell introduced the deputation to Lord John Russell. The Right Hon. Sir Charles Wood (Chancellor of the Exchequer), and the Right Hon. H. Labouchere (President of the Board of Trade), were also present.

Lord J. Russell received the deputation with much courtesy, and expressed the willingness which he and his colleagues present felt to hear any representations which the bankers, merchants, and shipowners of Liverpool were prepared to make with respect to the pressure now experienced by the mercantile community of the country.

Mr. Steward, Mr. Brown, and other gentlemen of the deputation, then proceeded to direct the attention of the noble Lord to the critical position in which the merchants and traders of Liverpool were placed, in consequence of the existing pressure on the Money Market, and the deplorable condition of trade, commerce, and manufactures. At the present time, produce of every kind could only be disposed of at an enormous sacrifice, which must, sooner or later, if carried to any great extent, involve the trader in ruin. Orders from abroad for goods or produce could not be executed, from the impossibility of converting into cash the bills drawn against them. The deputation could not refrain from expressing their opinion that much of the alarm and want of confidence which now prevailed amid all classes might in great part be allayed by the judicious interference of the Government. The memorial which they (the deputation) were charged to present to his Lordship dwelt strongly upon this subject, and set forth that, in the opinion of the memorialists, a temporary advance by Government, to be secured upon the credit of the country, would effect an immense amount of benefit for the mercantile classes, and by tending to allay groundless alarm, cause the return to circulation of large sums of money now locked up, and comparatively profitless, in consequence of the panic which prevailed. An advance of this description, they contended, it was the duty of the Government to make, as a continuance of the present state of things would inevitably have the effect of depriving hundreds and thousands of the labouring population of all classes of their employment, and thus prostrate the great industrial resources of the country. The accounts daily received from the manufacturing districts showed that houses of the greatest respectability and ample resources had been before the overwhelming pressure of the present crisis, and that the deputation had been requested to call the serious attention of Government to the necessity of instantly taking such commercial affairs, agreed in thinking that if Government did not immediately come to the relief of the bankers, merchants, and traders, on whose prosperity so much of the welfare of the country depended, the result would be that firms now solvent, and possessing ample means (if their securities were convertible into ready money), would be involved in the common ruin.

Lord John Russell admitted that the pressure under which the commercial classes laboured at present was very great, and a subject of deep regret. The matter was one which had occupied, and he assured the deputation would occupy, the attention of her Majesty's Government. He regretted, however, to say that he could not hold out any hope to the deputation that the Government could interfere in such a way as to allay the public apprehension, restore confidence, and relieve individuals from pressure. The subject, however, should receive from her Majesty's Ministers that attentive consideration due to the great importance of the interests involved.

The deputation then presented the memorial, which the noble Lord assured them should receive his best consideration.

The gentlemen of the deputation having thanked Lord John Russell and his right honourable colleagues for the exceedingly courteous manner with which they had been received and their representations listened to, withdrew.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer took an animated part in the discussion, and the impression left upon the minds of the deputation was that the right hon. gentlemen had not, up to that period, been thoroughly acquainted with the extent of the alarming pressure that existed. The right hon. gentleman admitted the distressing position of commercial affairs.

The interview lasted upwards of an hour and a quarter.

THE CITY OF LONDON REGISTRATION.

The following is a summary of the revision for 1847:—

	Liberal. Allowed.	Liberal. Disallowed.	Tory. Allowed.	Tory. Disallowed.
Livery	1	1	1	4
Household	160	388	6	63
	164	389	7	67

OBJECTIONS.

	Expunged. Liberal.	Tory.	Double.	Failed or Withdrawn. Liberal.	Tory.	Double.
Livery ..	130	96	62	43	111	1
Household ..	280	952	288 ..	353	735	30
Total ..	410	1050	350 ..	396	854	31

NUMBER OF CASES.

Livery	455
Household	3253
Total	3708

Of the large number of names thus erased from the lists on objections, it appears on examination, that the majority is composed of names appearing as new, the numbers being as under:—

	L.	T.	Dble.
Erased on objections by	L.	T.	Dble.
Of names on present register	263	295	90
Of new names	147	755	260
Total erased	410	1050	350

The success of either party may be thus condensed:—

	L.	T.
Claims allowed	164	7
Claims disallowed	(T.) 67	(L.) 389
Objections sustained	410	1050
Objections sustained by both parties	350	350
Objections failed	(T.)364	(L.) 396
Objections sustained by both parties	31	31
	1886	2203
Deduct claims disallowed	67	389
	1819	1814

The large number of claims disallowed to either party is accounted for by claims being made anticipatory of any objection to an erroneous description in

the list, which, should no objection be made, becomes unnecessary; and in those cases where an objection has been made and sustained, and the claim also allowed, the claim has been counted as disallowed, and the objection failed. If allowed, the claim has been counted as disallowed, and the numbers will stand as in the above last line.

CABINET COUNCIL.—A Cabinet Council was held on Monday afternoon, at the Foreign Office, which sat two hours and a half.

GYMNASIUM IN THE REGENT'S PARK.—The Commissioners of Woods and Forests have erected a gymnasium on the ground at the foot of Primrose-hill, which will be open for the use of the public under certain regulations. On Sunday, many hundreds of people availed themselves of the amusement afforded by this new feature in the locality.

LORD MAYOR'S OLDEN TIME.—A Court of Aldermen was held on Tuesday, when some curious extracts were read, which had been recently selected from some old documents contained in boxes which had been deposited in the cellar of the Mansion-House. We select a few of these extracts:—"1686, August 6th. Ordered by his lordship, that indigent officers, bearing the Queen's letters patent, have the sole right of raffling, lotteries, and other games, at the then ensuing Bartholomew and Southwark fairs.—1685, August 12th. Ordered, that certain buildings in course of erection in the City, be stayed forthwith for irregularity in the manner of the new rank is a necessary qualification, and Mr. Cookson has for some time been in a position to proceed to his B.D. degree.]

M.A.—J. A. Talk, Trinity College; G. Coleman, Christ's College (Grand Compounder).

THE BISHOPRIC OF MANCHESTER.—The Rev. James Prince Lee, M.A., head master of King Edward's Free School, Birmingham, has been appointed Bishop of the recently created see of Manchester. The reverend gentleman was formerly second master of Rugby School, at the time when the late Dr. Arnold was principal, and succeeded to the head mastership of King Edward's School, in Birmingham, on the appointment of his predecessor, Dr. Jeune (now master of Pembroke College, Oxford), to the Deanery of Jersey.

DECEASE OF THE REV. THE MASTER OF ST. PETER'S.—The Rev. W. Hodgson, D.D., the respected master of St. Peter College, Cambridge, died on Saturday last, at his official residence in Trumpington-street.

HORN FAIR.—This scene of annual amusement, in the pleasant village of Charlton, near Blackheath, commenced on St. Luke's Day (Monday), and closed on Wednesday. The origin of this fair is not known in records or traditions. It was formerly a mart for all sorts of articles made of horn. Coarse jokes were passed off among the visitors; but at the present day there is an improvement in public manners. On the first day the pleasures of the fair were nearly stationary. Another hand of rain. Tuesday and Wednesday being remarkably fine, a deal of company came from London, and partook of the good things prepared for them. There was an agricultural show of cattle, ornamental flowers, and sports of all kinds. The fair was more interesting this October than it has been for some years past.

PROSPECT FOR BRITISH SEAMEN.—There is now living at Lewes, a poor old man, of the name of Samuel Tickner. He was not only in the battle of the Nile, man, of the name of Samuel Tickner. He was not only in the battle of the Nile, but was rewarded by where he was wounded, but also in that of Copenhagen, and was rewarded by two brass medals for his services. He is now furnishing out a new pension, but he is getting out, at the age of 73 and upwards, a bare existence on 2s. 6d per week. His sufferings during last winter were very great. Of course he could not go fire, so he begged to go to one or two boarships, or some tradesmen in the town who have known him, and sit in their shops to warm himself; otherwise he must have perished. He had not enough bread—never, or rarely, any meat—his drink was bread and water. He has applied for a pension, but the reply is, it's too late—beyond the statute of limitations; so the Government have shuffled out of the payment.

ANECDOTE OF GENERAL TAYLOR.—A volunteer, lately returned from the war, tells a little anecdote of old "Rough-and-Ready," which is sufficiently characteristic to render it worthy of preservation. The General was in command of the convoy of stores, the night previous to the glorious conflict at Buena Vista, for the purpose of hearing their suggestions in relation to the approaching battle. A good deal of uneasiness was exhibited—objections were raised—the disadvantages of our numerous "odds" were urged—the propriety to retire and wait for reinforcements were urges—some were for giving the enemy battle—and one proposed that the American army should "fall back"—when the old General rose and said, "Are you all done, gentlemen?" Every one had finished. "Then, gentlemen, I will adjourn this meeting," coolly added Taylor, "*till after the fight, to morrow!*" "Good!" was the unanimous response. The battle was fought, and gloriously won.—*New York Literary Gazette.*

HORRIBLE DEATH OF A BOY.—Early on Friday morning (last week), a little boy named Woodcock, the son of Joseph Woodcock, a collier, residing at Hart's-hill, Worsenbrough, met with a frightful accident, which resulted in instant death. It appears that the unfortunate boy proceeded to the colliery of Messrs. Iron and Co., at Hart's-hill, to take his father's breakfast, and while he was in the act of stooping over the mouth of the pit in which his father was at work, to place the food in the skip, the poor little fellow lost his balance, and was precipitated to the bottom of the shaft, being very much mutilated in the descent.

POSTSCRIPT.

INTERRUPTION OF THE NEGOCIATIONS WITH MEXICO.

An express from Liverpool arrived yesterday, with the following important news:—

"The *Oxford* has arrived in the Mersey, with New York papers to the 1st. They state that the negociations between the United States and Mexico had been broken off, and that almost immediately afterwards, active hostilities had been recommenced between the belligerents in the north of which has been that General Scott was in possession of all the principal streets of Mexico, having, however, previously lost no less than three thousand men. The loss of the Mexicans is not stated."

DISTURBANCE AND CRIME IN IRELAND.

The Irish papers received yesterday contain accounts of rioting in the county of Limerick and elsewhere, in addition to several steam rs at murder. On Monday last, about 800 men from the surrounding parishes proceeded to the Newbarrack, fell in with a most tremendous crash. Several men were upon it at the time James, youngest son of William Varity, of Otley, had his brains dashed out; another young man, named Drake, was buried beneath the ruins, and it is feared he will be got out for some time; another was dreadfully injured, and two others very narrowly escaped with their lives, by clinging to a few remaining stones.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

SPAIN

Our Madrid letters of the 15th instant, inform us that the King received Queen Christina on her arrival at the Palace, and remained closeted with her and the Queen for about three hours. In the course of this conference, the Ministers were summoned to the Queen's presence, but only the Minister of Justice and General Narvaez were able to attend. The Queen, says the *Heraldo*, received her mother with every demonstration of affection, clasping her in her arms, and shedding tears of joy. The *Espanol* states that her Majesty also embraced the Duke de Blanzares, with great apparent affection, to which the Duke, who had remained at a respectful distance during the first meeting of the Royal mother and daughter, replied by kissing the Queen's hand with great respect. On the evening of the 14th, Queen Christina dined with the King and the Queen.

ITALY.

Another grand political demonstration took place at Bologna on the 10th, on the inauguration of the bust of the Pope, which had been sent by the Romans in exchange for the Bolognese flag. The Government and Municipal Authorities, the National Guard, and all the population took part in the *fête*. The Marquis Potenziani, who was at the head of the deputation which was charged by the Romans to present the bust to the Municipality, delivered a speech before Cardinal Amat and all the civil and military authorities, in which, after recommending union, energy, and prudence, he said that the Pope had addressed the deputation and himself as follows:

"I am penetrated with the wise conduct of my very dear city of Bologna. Assure the Bolognese of my peculiar affection, and tell them that, among the exceptions for which Providence has showered on me, that of the union of my well-beloved subjects is not the least."

Some other speeches were delivered, and among them one by M. Galletti, in the name of the National Guard, in the course of which he said, that though Pius IX., as the Vicar of God, was obliged to preach peace, he was, nevertheless, an Italian, and protector of the sacred liberty and dignity of Italy. Words of peace did not prevent him from remember that the armour of Julius II. had been suspended for three centuries on the walls of the Vatican, that before it many of the enemies of Italy had fled, and added the cry of Scribini's patriotic song, in his anger, "Expulsion of the foreigners." This speech excited great enthusiasm.

Several arrests have recently taken place at Naples. Among the persons arrested are the Barons Marsico and Corzolino, two worthy inhabitants of Cosenza, who had just arrived in Naples.

A letter from Leghorn states that the small republic of San Marino, which reckons no more than about 8,000 citizens, has also escaped from being affected by the agitation which surrounds it. Its senate, which was composed of 70 burghers, has been transformed into a chamber of representatives. Every citizen is an elector, and the sittings are to be public. All this has been accomplished without any disturbance or opposition. It is said that the Secretary-General, M. Bonelli, has been sent to Paris on a special mission.

The Grand Duke of Lucca with Tuscany was made an occasion for a popular manifestation at Florence on the evening of the 11th. An immense crowd assembled round the Pitti Palace, which is the residence of the Grand Duke, and uttered shouts of "Long live Leopold the Second, the father of his country long live the reform Prince and the junction of Lucca."

THE CHOLERA AT TREBIZOND.—The *Nouvelliste* of Marseilles publishes intelligence to the 4th instant, which is of a very serious character, respecting the cholera. It is by the effect and on the 20th September it was em-grating, and that out of 60,000 inhabitants, not 40 000 remained in the city. The Consuls had struck their flags, and the members of the Consulate who had not been able to obtain country houses, had established themselves in tents, in intrenched positions, protected by a little river. All the country houses, farms, and villages, in the neighborhood of the city, had been transformed into citadels and fortresses. In the hope of keeping off the dreaded disease. The extraordinary abundance of fruits, which form the principal food of the poorer classes, had, it was said, caused the disease to spread. The contrality had exceeded those of the usual days of pestilentia visitations. Isolation was no protection against the malady, for it frequently broke out suddenly in the midst of a family, which had had no communication with any one diseased, and carried off three or four persons, and sometimes the whole household.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SIR CHARLES NAPIER'S SQUADRON.—The squadron, under the command in chief of Rear-Admiral Sir Charles Napier, is in the Tagus on the 6th instant. It then consisted of the *St. Vincent*, 120, Captain Milne, flag of the Commander-in-Chief; *Caledonia*, 120, Captain M. H. Dixon; *Queen*, 110, Captain Sir H. Leeke; *Howe*, 104, Captain Sir Thomas Hastings; *Endymion*, 48, steam frigate, Captain Henderson, C.B.; *Odin*, 16, steam-frigate, Captain the Hon. F. Pelham; *Firebrand*, 5, steam-frigate, Captain Dacres; *Dragon*, 6, steam-vessel, Captain Hewlett; *Locust*, 4, steam-sloop, Captain Fisher; and *Arrow*, 4, steam vessel, Lieut.-Commander Western. Total, 10 vessels, with above 400 guns, and 3500 men. There was no probability of the squadron going to sea; Sir Hamilton Seymour, the British Ambassador, requested it to remain in the Tagus. Some intrigues were understood to be carrying on by the Spaniards.

DEATH OF MAJOR-GENERAL RAY.—This officer, who was formerly connected with the Rifle Brigade, died on the 14th instant, at Elcho House, near Bury St. Edmund's, in the 72nd year of his age. He entered the army in 1790, was promoted to a Colonelcy in 1837, and to a Major-Generalship by the last Brevet.

PROMOTION OF THE EARL OF DUNDONALD'S SON.—The Earl of Auckland has promoted the Hon. Arthur Archibald Leopold Cochrane, third son of Vice-Admiral the Earl of Dundonald, K.C.B., who has passed in seamanship on board the *Collingwood*, 80, in the Pacific, in April, 1845, and at the Royal Naval College, Portsmouth, last week, to the rank of Lieutenant, dating his rank from the June of passing in the *Collingwood*.

H. M. S. *America*, 50 guns, Captain Sir T. Maitland, which our readers will recollect took so prominent a part in the capture of the Amazon Steam-frigate, in May last (See No. 268 of our Journal), arrived, last week at Plymouth, and has been inspected by the Admiral of the Port, and has been reported "in all respect in the state in which a British ship-of-war should be."

THE CHOLERA.—One victim has fallen to the cholera at Vienna. He died on the 7th inst., in the hospital, and the medical men of Vienna all coincided in the opinion that it was a case of Asiatic cholera.—Letters from Galicia contradict the reports that the disease having appeared in that country. The typhus or black fever is raging there, and some persons had died of dysentery. Some sharp frosts had set in, and the cases were less frequent.—Letters from Constantinople, of the 1st instant, state that no case of the disease had manifested itself in that city, but that it was spreading along the shores of the Black Sea. A number of persons had fallen victims to it at Odessa. The number of deaths at Trebizonde was 5000 persons had been attacked, 1620 of whom had died. In Constantinople, where the cholera has made its appearance, to study the progress of the malady.—Letters from St. Petersburg, of the 9th ult., state that on the authority of the official Gazette of Warsaw, the cholera continued to advance towards the north and east. Cases of it had occurred at Orel, at Toula, and even in the village of Penza, situated at only fifty leagues from Moscow. In the province of Astrakan, in which there were 31,000 inhabitants, 9813 cases had occurred, and 3131 deaths. The disease still raged with great severity at Tscharno Jarsk and in the environs. At Saratof, the capital of the province of that name 2500 persons had been attacked, 1620 of whom had died. In the country of the Cossacks of the Don there had been 12,651 cases, of which 7017 terminated fatally. At Charkov 53 persons had been carried off, and on September 14th there were 588 sick at Kursk. At Woronesch, a town with a population of 44,000, the cholera broke out on the 4th of September, and 420 new cases and 150 deaths had occurred daily. On the 16th, there were 1015 persons ill of the disease in the hospital, 418 of whom were attacked the same day. The number of deaths on that day was 130.

MAN RUN OVER BY A RAILWAY TRAIN.—On Sunday afternoon an inmate of the Bluebell-inn, on the railway, named John Birtwistle, aged 76, was killed on the railway near Lower Darwen. The two o'clock train from Blackburn had reached within half a mile of Lower Darwen, when the engine-driver observed a man walking on the line, about 300 yards before the train. The man was walking between the rails of the line not used by the train, and the engine-driver took no notice of him; but, as the train neared, he crossed and walked between the rails ahead of the train. The engineer blew the alarm whistle, shut off the steam, and reversed the engine, the guard and stoker at the same time putting on their breaks; but the distance between the deceased and the engine was so near on the rails, was too short to allow of the train being stopped before reaching him. It struck him down and passed over him, with the exception of the last of the seven carriages. He was dead when taken up. One of his legs was completely bruised, and his skull was very badly fractured. An inquest was held on the body, in the workhouse, on Monday night, when the jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death."

THE LATE ARTFUL SWINDLING AT MANCHESTER.—Charles Walter Fitzclarence, an account of whose impostures was given in the ILLUSTRATED NEWS a short time since, in having obtained goods from Manchester tradesmen, by falsely representing himself to be "the Hon. Charles Walter Fitzclarence, captain of the 11th Hussars," was brought up for trial on Tuesday, at the Manchester Borough Sessions, on the charge of false pretences, and pleaded guilty. He was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment in Lancaster Castle.

COMMITTAL OF TWO COAL-MASTERS FOR ROBBERY.—Two extensive coal-masters of West Bromwich Mr. W. Heybould and Mr. W. Salter were committed at Birmingham on Saturday, on a charge of stealing 545 tons of coal, by working their mine under the neighbouring property of Mr. Elisha Caddick.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

CAMBRIDGE. Oct. 20.

At a Congregation this day holden, the following degrees were conferred:

B. D—Rev H. W. Cookson, Peterhouse College. (From the above it may be inferred that Mr. Cookson is one of the candidates for the Mastership, as the attainment of the above rank is a necessary qualification, and Mr. Cookson has for some time been in a position to proceed to his B.D. degree.]

M.A.—J. A. Talk, Trinity College; G. Coleman, Christ's College (Grand Compounder).

THE MERCHANTS' WALK (SOUTH WEST ANGLE), ROYAL EXCHANGE.

MERCHANTS ON 'CHANGE.

ALTHOUGH, on the completion of the New Royal Exchange, we Illustrated, in our Journal, the principal features of this magnificent edifice, we have not hitherto presented our readers with any scene from the actual business of the Exchange. The annexed Engraving shows a portion of the Ambulatory or Merchants' Walk at the South West Angle, reminding us of Addison's fine reflections on a similar scene in the Exchange of his time:

"There is no place in the town," says he, "which I so much love to frequent as the Royal Exchange. It gives me a secret satisfaction, and in some measure gratifies my vanity, as I am an Englishman, to see so rich an assembly of countrymen and foreigners consulting together upon the private business of mankind, and making this metropolis a kind of emporium for the whole earth. I must confess I look upon Royal Exchange to be a great council, in which all considerable nations have their representatives. I there see the trading world are what ambassadors are in the politic world: they negotiate affairs, conclude treaties, and maintain a good correspondence between those wealthy societies of men that are divided from one another by seas and scas, or live on the different extremities of a continent. I have often been pleased to hear disputes adjusted between an inhabitant of Japan and an Armenian, or to see a subject of the Great Mogul entering into a league with one of the Czar of Muscovy. I am insensibly delighted to see nations which are at war in Europe, as they are distinguished here in their different walks and different languages. Sometimes I am jostled among a body of Armenians, sometimes I am lost in a crowd of Jews, and sometimes make one in a group of Dutchmen. I am a Dane, Swede, or Frenchman at different times; or rather fancy myself like the old philosopher, who, upon being asked what countryman he was, replied that he was a citizen of the world. This grand scene of business gives me an infinite variety of solid and substantial entertainment."

THE CLEARING HOUSE.

THE Clearing House is an important adjunct to the vast business of the London Bankers, by means of which a great saving of time and money is effected. The present Clearing establishment is situated in the corner of a court at the back of the Guardian Insurance Office, in Lombard-street. The working of the establishment may be thus briefly explained.

The cheques and bills of exchange, on the authority of which a great part of the money paid and received by bankers is made, are taken from each of the Clearing-bankers to the Clearing-house, several times in the day; and the cheques and bills drawn on one banker are cancelled by those which he holds on others.

There are very few persons in London, unconnected with banking, who have entered the precincts of this celebrated establishment. It is fitted up with desks for each of the Clearing-bankers, whose names, taking the first of each firm, are arranged in alphabetical order over each desk.

Mr. Tate, who, in his "Modern Cambist," has fully explained the system, says: "The rapidity with which the last charges are required to be entered, and the bustle which is created by their swift distribution through the room are difficult to be conceived. It is, then, on the point at striking four, and on days of heavy business that the beauty of the alphabetical arrangement of the clearer's desk is to be seen. All the distributors are moving the same way round the room with no further convenience than may arise from the more active pressing upon or outstripping the slower of their fellow-assistants. With equal celerity are their last credits entered by the clearers. A minute or two having passed, all the noise has ceased. The deputy-clearers have left with the last charges on their houses; the clearers are silently occupied in casting up the amounts of the accounts in their books, balancing them, and entering the differences in their balance-sheets, until at length announcements begin to be heard of the probable amounts to be received or paid, as a preparation for the final settlement. The four o'clock balances having been entered in the balance-sheet, each clearer goes round to check and mark off his accounts with the rest, with, 'I charge you,' or 'I credit you,' according as each balance is in his favour or against him.

In 1810, when forty-six banks settled with each other at the Clearing-house, the accounts cancelled in one day have sometimes, it is said, amounted to £15,000. In the Appendix to the Second Report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons on Banks, there is a return of the payments made through the Clearing-house for the year 1839, and, omitting all sums under £100, the total was £954,401,600. The average for each day would consequently be rather more than £3,000,000 sterling (the actual payments range from £1,500,000 to £6,260,000), while that of the sums actually paid was about £913,000. It has, however, sometimes happened that a single house has had to pay above half a million of money. The payments through the Clearing-house of three bankers, in 1839, ranged from £100,000,000 to £107,000,000 each.

THE CLEARING-HOUSE, IN LOMBARD-STREET.

F I N E A R T S.

NUMA IN THE GROTTO OF EGERIA.

As an interesting memorial of the genius of the late Mr. Howard, R.A., we have engraved one of his most pleasing pictures—"Numa in the Grotto of Egeria," in the possession of B. Hicks, Esq. The subject is the classic story of the loves of Numa and Egeria:—

EGERIA! emanation of the mind
That beam'd on Roma, like the shepherd's star,
Hymning the song of peace to human kind,
Guiding the warrior from his battle-car;
Wisely did Numa, in the days afar,
Take loving, prudent counsel from thy lips,
While fitfully upon thy Grotto's spar
Shone out the pale Moon from her shroud's eclipse.
Not Rhea, Circe, not Calypso—Thou,
Sweet goddess nymph! Thy love was vestal fire;
The smile of heaven lit up thy spotless brow,
And banish'd from thy heart all low desire;
Therein consigned to thee her peaceful tome,
To humanise the robber bands of Rome!

How breathlessly the peaceful King would hear
Thy words, and treasure them within his soul,
Resolved to mitigate Rome's red career,
And lead her sons beneath the law's control!
Vain was the effort!—Glory's baneful goal
Wiled the Eternal City to her doom—
The waves of Time o'er all her trophies roll,
And Cæsar's dust is scatter'd from its tomb:
Yet, Numa's name shall live—Egeria! thine,
Long as the world shall hallow law or peace—
Long as the minstrel's spirit may entwine
The song of love, and bid wars 'larums cease.

For ever sacred be the sylvan spot
Where Time's wing lingers o'er Egeria's grot.—L.

The reader will, probably, recollect that Lord Byron has enshrined in his "Childe Harold"

Egeria! sweet creation of some heart
Which found no mortal resting-place so fair
As thine ideal breast.
* * * * *
The mosses of thy fountain still are sprinkled
With thine Elysian water-drops; the face
Of thy cave-guarded spring, with years unwrinkled,
Reflects the meek-eyed genius of the place,
Whose green, wild margin now no more erase
Art's works; nor must the bubbling waters sleep,
Prison'd in marble, bubbling from the base
Of the cleft statue, with a gentle leap
The rill runs o'er, and round, fern, flowers, and ivy creep
Fantastically tangled. * * *

Here didst thou dwell, in this enchanted cover,
Egeria! thy all heavenly bosom beating
For the far footsteps of thy mortal lover;
The purple midnight veil'd that Mystic meeting
With her most starry canopy, and seating
Thyself by thine adorer, what befel?
This cave was surely shaped out for the greeting
Of an enamoured Goddess, and the cell
Haunted by holy Love—the earliest oracle!—*Canto IV.*

"NUMA IN THE GROTTO OF EGERIA."—PAINTED BY THE LATE MR. HOWARD, R.A.

GOING TO CHURCH.

DRAWN BY BENDEMAN.

This is a landscape reposing in the stillness of the Sabbath, with a village congregation going to the House of God, through fields blessed with plenty. It is a scene which may be witnessed in many a village of South Germany. The roadside shrine to which the old man is reverently uncovering, will be immediately recognised by the traveller as a local feature. This painting belongs to the later style of Bendeman—the head of the Dusseldorf school. His earliest was the religious or symbolic-historical. His "Mourning Jews," taken from the Psalm; "By the Waters of Babylon we sat down and wept," is well known. Like his "Jeremiah on the Ruins of Jerusalem," it has had a great popularity as an engraving. He also excels in the Idyllic; and his scenes, taken from rural life, are very beautiful. Such are his "Two Girls at the Fountain," the "Harvest," the "Shepherd and Shepherdess," and the "Going to Church," which we have reproduced. The characteristic of Bendeman are as calm gentle temperament, deep religious feeling, and excessive modesty: all these may be traced in his works. He is the son of a rich banker of Berlin, and was a pupil of Schadow.

Blest is the Sabbath morn—and Germany!
Most holy dost thou keep the day of rest.
Heart-moving is the scene when o'er the lea,
Where the young Harvest rears aloft his crest,
Proceeds the congregation: Hoary Eld
And dimpled Childhood and the maiden fair,
Lowly and high by sacred thoughts impell'd,
Come to breathe forth the voice of praise and pray'r.
Blest is the Sabbath morn—and Germany;
Well dost thou keep the Christian Jubilee!

From thee, illustrious Land! sprang forth the hearts
That battled for soul-freedom.
And from thee
Religion joyfully receives the arts
Of Lyre and Pencil, noble Germany!
Long may thy worthy sons pursue the path
Of single-soul'd integrity—and stand
Aloof from party or sectarian wrath,
Bound by the love-bond to the Father-Land.
Blest is the Sabbath! Hallow'd ever be
The day of rest, true Germany! in thee!—L.

GOING TO CHURCH.—DRAWN BY BENDEMAN.

MUSIC.

FOREIGN MUSICAL NEWS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, WEDNESDAY.—Nothing is talked of here, in the musical circles, but the immense triumph just achieved at four concerts given at the Académie Royale de Musique, on the 9th, 11th, 12th, and 16th instant, by the contralto Marietta Alboni. I arrived in Paris on the 14th, and was present at the concluding entertainment, on Friday last. I am now in a position to confirm in every degree, the statements you will have seen in the Parisian journals. Since the days of Madame Catalani, an old *habitué* assured me, that he had never heard such *furore* as at Alboni's singing. The applause reminded me of the reception given to Duprez, on his *début*: the Lind rapture at Her Majesty's Theatre, in a still more intense degree, may afford your home readers some notion of the scene. First, however, let me speak of the difficulty of entrance. At the opening of the box office, on Friday morning, I was astonished to find a *queue*, or line of people, formed as far as the Rue Grange Batelière, anxiously waiting their turn for admittance. Having purchased from a man in the front rank, who had planted himself there at daybreak, his position, I was one of the first in the office, and

found to my annoyance that every stall in the orchestra, balcony, &c, and every seat in a box were already let the day before. Nothing was left but a reserved seat in the pit, from which three rows had been substracted, at orchestra stall prices, namely, ten francs each. On my way to the theatre in the evening, I asked of the ticket bawker, the price of an orchestra stall. He demanded fifty francs! I saw a couple of napoleons (forty francs) paid, by one determined amateur. These prices, for Paris, are enormous.

The interior of the house, densely crowded in every part, was magnificent; the great majority of the occupants in the boxes being elegantly-dressed ladies. The political, diplomatic, financial, literary, and artistical notabilities present were unusually great. At eight o'clock, after Weber's "Freyschutz" overture, with the text of which M Girard, the Conductor, took some liberties, the curtain rose for the concerted stage work, and discovered the chorus singers in evening dress, seated on a raised platform. After a pause, Mdlle. Alboni, dressed in white, appeared with her music in her hands. She advanced to the stage-lamps, and commenced the opening "*Di tanti palpiti*" of Rossini's celebrated opera, "Tancredi." After a few bars, one exclamation of wonder and delight broke from the auditory; and then, as she progressed, the murmurs of ecstacy were changed at the close into one overwhelming burst of thunders of applause; twice was the encore called for. After the fantastic "Chorus of Dervishes," from Beethoven's "Ruins of Athens"—singularly out of place at such a concert—Alboni and Barroilhet came forward, and sang the *Figaro* and *Largo* duet; the demands for the encore were irresistible. This terminated the first part of the concert. The second began with Rossini's "Guillaume Tell" overture, the solos for the violoncello, flute, &c., being very nicely played. Alboni then gave the scena "Pensa alla patria," from Rossini's "Italiana in Algeri," and was again twice called for at the end. After the "Prayer," from Rossini's "Moise," in which the fine bass voice of Alizard told well, Alboni sang the finale of the opera-seria, her famous "Brindisi," from Donizetti's "Lucrezia Borgia" Great as was the sensation she produced at the Royal Italian Opera in this drinking song, it was nothing in compa rison with the fervour displayed here. The roof of the building shook with acclamations, and the cries for *bis, bis*, the callings forward, &c., most vehement. I thought all was done when the curtain fell; but no! the auditory, *en masse*, insisted upon its being raised once more, to witness a parting cheer; and then was Alboni saluted with a floral shower, that occupied the chorus singers, attendants, &c., some time in picking up. Madme. Thiers threw her a bouquet of enormous size. Having had to notice so often the name of Alboni, whilst at Covent Garden, it is not necessary for me to pen a fresh criticism; but I do regret that your space will not permit me to translate the enthusiastic articles of Berlioz, in the *Débats* —of Fiorentino, in the *Constitutionnel*—of Theophile Gautier, in the *Presse*—of Gustave Héquet, in the *National*—of Scudo, in the *Commerce*—and of other eloquents notices in the *France Musicale*, in the *Revue Musicale*, in the *Corsaire-Satan*, in the *Charivari*, &c. Let it suffice, that ever was the genius of an *artiste* paid greater tribute to, than by the critics of the Parisian press.

Carlotta Grisi, in the part of "Giselle," danced exquisitely, after the Concert.

And now as to Alboni's future intentions. Up to the moment I write, she has signed no contract with the Académie. She has refused the highest offers from MM. Duponchel and Duquesnel, for the present; as, also, of M. Vatel, of the Théatre Italien, who had discovered too late the mistake he made, in not engaging her whilst he was in London. Alboni leaves to-morrow for Pesth, in Hungary; and all that I could learn from her is a kind of half-promise to sing at the French Opera, in February. She has signed with the Royal Italian Opera, and will open the season in London, in March.

Cerito is announced for the same time as that of "La Fille de Marbre." The day for Miss Birch's *début* is not yet fixed. Verdi's "Jerusalem," a French adaptation of "I Lombardi," is in active preparation. Duprez will have Mario's part, and Mdme. Albert *dite* Adam that of Hélène.

At the Théâtre Italien I find a great falling off. The orchestra has sadly retrograded, and the choruses are very indifferent. Madame Castellan's *début* in "Lucia" has been quite successful. Old and good English composition is, in the earlier scenes, but in the last act quite won the suffrages of the *dilettanti*. Mario's singing and acting in the last scene, as *Edgar*, electrified the house by its wonderful improvement The "Somnambula" has been given twice, with Madame Persiani, Mdlle. Corbari, Gardoni, and Tagliafico. The intonation of Madame Persiani is much at fault; but on Saturday, in the Allegro of the finale, she rallied in a manner to produce the most enthusiastic—her feats of execution were marvellous as in her best day. Gardoni was received very coldly: the charm of his voice is recognised, but the amateurs complain of his defective style and of his frigidity. Tagliafico is pushing ponderously; he says the air of the *Count* very acceptically. The *mise en scène* of the operas, by M. Vatel, is really too bad for a theatre having such a large subscription. The "Puritani" was given last night, with Grisi, Mario, Lablache, Bonconci, Polonini, &c. Complaints are heard that no attempts are made to get up a fresh *repertoire*.

Mr. Mitchell is here actively engaged in forming a *troupe for opéra comique* for the St. James's Theatre, to-night next month. Madame Meriden is also here, to engage, if possible, Madame Viardot Garcia, for English Opera, at Drury-Lane. It is also rumoured that Mr. Lumley has arrived. Mr. Costa is in Milan, making engagements for the Royal Italian Opera next season.

SONG OF THE SONDERBUND.

Brothers! although a "sunder'd band,"
Our hearts are with you still.
We are children of the Vaterland,
Sons of the vale and hill.
Our fathers conquered side by side,
Against an empire's might;
Still let us in ourselves confide,
And God defend the right!

Let Zurich raise her myriad men,
And Berne full many more,
Then comrades will the hill and glen
With a patriot people's gore;
But woe betide the fratricide,
Who rushes to the fray!
When gentle Peace might prove his guide,
And the God of Peace adored!

Rifles are round the Right Berg,
That never miss'd their aim;
And Kaenle keeps the bow of Tell,
And glories in his name
And 'twas by the Fier Walden See,
That freedom's shout arose,
When ponder lakes were slumbering
In the chains of base repose.

Then, by our freeborn hills around,
And the blessed stars above,
Our Eagle shall yet be found
Tame as the timid dove!
We feal not fear, for our right is clear,
The Freedom of the Soul;
For *that* the banner shall we rear,
Against a world's control.—L.

SCOTLAND.

The Lord Provostship of Edinburgh.—Mr. Black has consented to retain the office of chief magistrate for another year.

The Financial Crisis.—The academic visit of Lord John Russell to Glasgow is to be taken advantage of by the Lord Provost and magistrates, who are about to meet for the purpose of resolving as to the best means of bringing the state of the money market under his lordship's notice.

Improved Revenue at Glasgow.—It is very gratifying to find that the trade of Glasgow is still greatly on the increase; and that, although the duties on corn have been suspended for the last six months, the Customs revenue for the year just ended has reached £695,600, being an increase over the year preceding of £35,000; and that, while the revenue tables for Great Britain, now published, exhibit a falling off in the last quarter, there is an excess at Glasgow of above £22,000.

Fatal Accident on the Hawick Railway.—On Saturday a painter in Edinburgh, named James Milne, was killed on the Hawick Railway, at a point near Lasswade. It appears he had been walking between the rails, when a train, proceeding from Dalkeith to Gorebridge, came up and overtook him before he had stepped aside out of its way. The unhappy man was literally crushed to pieces.

Melancholy Accident at Edinburgh.—On Saturday evening Mr. Wilson, dentist, Young-street, Edinburgh, had the misfortune to witness a most heartaffecting kind. It appears he had gone to Trinity to visit a patient, and having done so, he proceeded to the railway station there, along with Dr. Scott, to return to Edinburgh by the seven o'clock train. The train having arrived, Mr. Wilson, it appears, had diverted himself by inspecting the accommodation at the station, and in doing so he opened a door which leads from the check office to a coal-cellar on the ground floor by a curved stair, which is surrounded at the threshold of the door. Never imagining that there would be any such descent, but that the door opened in a room with a floor quite level to that of the office, and it being dark, Mr. Wilson stepped forward, and immediately he fell down, falling on his back on the stair. On being taken up, it was found that his spinal cord had been ruptured, which caused paralysis of the extremities The unfortunate gentleman expired at the 9½ o'clock on Sunday morning. What renders the case peculiarly melancholy, is that his wife died about six weeks ago, leaving eight children, the youngest of whom is only three years of age.

Poisoning at Glasgow.—A man named Keenan, a labourer, living in Hunterstreet, Glasgow, died on Sunday, under circumstances leading to the belief that he had been poisoned; and on an officer's making inquiry into the circumstances, deceased's wife was apprehended on a charge of murder. *A post mortem* examination, by Dr. Easton, showed that the death of the man had been caused by laudanum; and it is believed that the drug was administered to him on Sabbath, while he was under the influence of liquor. Deceased was about 40 years old, and his wife is the same age.

Statistics of Pauperism.—The population of Sweden amounts to about 3,500,000 souls, and has only three mendicants in every 400 persons; while in Norway they reckon five out of every 100; in Denmark, 4; in Wurtemberg, 5; in Switzerland, 6; in Saxony, 7; and in the Tyrol, 8; and in the British Islands collectively, 17; although in England separately there are only 10. In France the number of foundlings supported at the expense of the State was, in 1844, 129,384, exclusive of those supported at the cost of 6,707 89f. 5c. a-head. In Paris the charitable establishments afford relief to 98,000 paupers. At Berlin the number of mendicants has become doubled between 1822 and 1845; the number of families in receipt of parochial relief has increased from 7,000 to 9,331. In London it is computed that there are 25,000 persons who daily practice mendicity or robbery.

Sea and Shore.—On Thursday morning a shark was discovered, at a short distance from St. Sampson's Harbour, Guernsey, by a fisherman and his crew, who were in a boat off that spot. They happened to have with them a harpoon and a musket, with which they attacked the voracious stranger. The former was lodged in its body, but, so far from disabling it, only rendered it furious; and it was not till it had been pierced by five bullets that it was deprived of life. The shark was then, with some difficulty, got into the boat and brought on shore, and proved to be about two years old, and one of the blue species, and measuring nearly eight feet. It had two rows of teeth, and the mouth was about a foot wide. A shoal of animals of this sort was seen a few days ago off Sark—a circumstance of very rare occurrence in that latitude.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Next week will bring to a close the racing season of 1847 with the Houghton Meeting at Newmarket. That occasion will extend over the whole six days, and, according to the "Racing Calendar," which was published on the 19th instant, it will show, upon the lists, at all events, not less than sixty-five races—that is to say, fourteen for the first day, Monday, eight for Tuesday, nine for Wednesday, a dozen for Thursday, as many for Friday, and eight for Saturday. A large proportion are, of course, matches, and most probably these will be added to, especially on the last day, so as nearly, if not quite, to make up for the small sweepstakes and handicaps that may not fill. The Cambridgeshire is now the sole hope of the market: it is the la t lot on hand among the sweep and lottery dealers, who, however, taking time by the forelock, have already a substitute for it on the stocks. The Great Metropolitan Stakes—the first great handicap of the season, to be run for at the Epsom Spring Meeting has been put on the stage with indomitable spirit. Mr. Dorling, of racing-card immortality, was the founder of that sporting race; and, by a happy coincidence, and the co-operation of his friends, it bids fair, thus early, to be an Olympic lectisthan in 1848. They have subscribed handsomely and caused others to do the same, so that its *bonus* or premium already boasts of a hundred sterling—and that many each succeeding should it go on as it has begun. We wish good speed to Mr. Dorling, and his energy in favour of the especial racing ground of the metropolis. The citizens of London are indebted to him for a greatly improved system at their favourite course—for an increase of sport, and better facilities for enjoying it. Those who affect the Turf for the purpose of promoting gambling, do not share our good wishes with him.

As the cynosure of present speculation, we must deal with the Cambridgeshire, after the fashion of our contemporaries, but in a less ambitious character. A very considerable field has been touched upon in reference to it; but differing in policy from the investments on the Metropolitan, the outsiders have by no means been laid against in the desperate way they were for the issue which crowned the losses of Cuirbail and his party. The highest weight is 8st. 10lb.—the lowest 5st 4lb.—that is of those that accepted. Upwards of sixty of the animals named on the spot, and a very large start is certain to gladden the eyes of the fieldsmen. They cannot but have the best of it. The weights, if not a *chef d'œuvre* of handicapping, must bring the field too close together to be pleasant to the backer, or those who stand on anything at odds under two figures. As to picking at a winner, one might as well expect to find a new bat among the last lot after a public dinner. But the general policy of the Turf, grounded upon that of the leaders in the market is carefully dealt with. It's "anybody's race as the phrase goes; if you *must* bet toss with yourself for choice—or take our advice, and let the field win for you.

In a morning paper a few days ago, there was inserted a paragraph to the effect, that, "on authority," it stated that Mr Sleman, said to have been implicated in a recent smuggling transaction, "was *not* a member of the Royal Yacht Squadron." But this was a mistake. He was a member of the Royal Thames Yacht Club, as we stated last week—and on Thursday last that distinguished society met, to consider what steps should be taken in relation to that charge. A very large meeting was the result, and in the absence of the Commodore and Vice-Commodore, the chair was taken by Captain Wheeler, the Treasurer. A long and warm discussion followed, of which the chief feature was the emphasis with which speakers denounced smuggling in particular, and their resolution to deal with this case, when it should be more ripe. We refrain, however, from details, *as this was not a regular meeting*; and whatever else may be said, *we defy any body to say that it was.*

TATTERSALL'S.

Monday.—A very full muster, but more cry than wool. We may observe, however, that the following horses were really in force for the Cambridgeshire:—Geraldine, Giselle, Collingwood, Prior of St. Margaret's, Patriot, and Hydrangea. Some others were backed, but the outlay was in small sums.

AGAINST THE FIELD			
8 to 1 agst Geraldine (t)	18 to 1 agst Patriot (5)	30 to 1 agst Dalcet	
11 to 1 ——— Prior of St. Margaret's (t)	20 to 1 ——— Greenbrier (t)	30 to 1 ——— Ithuriel	
	20 to 1 ——— Queen Mary	40 to 1 ——— Lucas Nereus	
12 to 1 ——— Hydrangea (t)	20 to 1 ——— Sir Hugh	40 to 1 ——— Rough and Ready	
14 to 1 ——— Giselle (t)	25 to 1 ——— The Cur	45 to 1 ——— Wanota	
14 to 1 ——— Collingwood (t)	25 to 1 ——— Lord Lincoln	50 to 1 ——— Rough and Ready	
	DERBY		
16 to 1 agst Glendower (t)	25 to 1 agst Waterdasher (t)	30 to 1 agst Londstone (t)	

Thursday.—There was no improvement in the amount of the business transacted, and, at least on the Cambridgeshire, no movement of any importance beyond the elevation of Giselle to the premiership. On the Derby, however, a great change will be found in Queen Mary, who was backed back to 20 to 1, and was quite friendless. Glendower, Flatcatcher, and The Stinger were in great request

AGAINST THE FIELD			
6 to 1 agst Giselle	16 to 1 agst Collingwood	30 to 1 agst War Eagle (t)	
9 to 1 ——— Geraldine	16 to 1 ——— Queen Mary	30 to 1 ——— Remembrance (5)	
10 to 1 ——— Patriot	16 to 1 ——— Greenbrier	30 to 1 ——— Wanota	
13 to 1 ——— Hydrangea	16 to 1 ——— George Hudson	30 to 1 ——— Rufus	
13 to 1 ——— Prior of St. Margaret's	16 to 1 ——— Sir Hugh	50 to 1 ——— Tragical (t)	
	25 to 1 ——— Newcourt		
	1000 to 10 each agst Christopher, Colleen Bawn, and Clermont (t)		
11 to 1 agst Surplice	17 to 1 agst Flatcatcher	25 to 1 agst The Stinger (t)	
13 to 1 ——— Glendower (t)	20 to 1 ——— Springy Jack	30 to 1 ——— Seventies (t)	

POLICE.

Violent Assault.—At Worship-street, on Tuesday, *Charles Westbrook*, a low, ruffianly-looking fellow, was charged with having committed a murderous assault upon his wife, by which she was so seriously injured that her life is in danger. It appeared, from the evidence of a policeman of the G Division, that he was on duty on Sunday night last, when he received information that a man had travelled with a woman, and had nearly killed her, by striking her on the head with a hammer. He proceeded to a court in Whitecross-street, where he found a large mob of persons, and a woman was bleeding from the head and insensible, and she was taken away for medical assistance. On making inquiries, he found that she was the prisoner's wife, and that, after quarrelling with her, he seized a large hammer, now produced, with which he beat her about the head, and injured her severely. He took the prisoner to the station-house. The officer produced a medical certificate stating that the woman was most seriously injured about the head, and the least excitement might endanger her life. Mr. Arnold asked the prisoner if he wished to say anything to the charge against him. The prisoner replied that he was very sorry for what had happened. The fact was that he was quite drunk, and did not know what he was about at the time. The constable said that on the Saturday night after the wife had received the injury, and when the prisoner was in custody, she said she did not wish to prosecute him. She was in a very bad state at the time. Mr. Arnold, however, paid no attention to this, and remanded that it was evident the woman must be in a bad state, and severely injured. He was accordingly remanded.

Stress of Plunder by a Shopwoman.—At Marylebone Office, on Thursday, a very smartly-attired young female, named *Anne Simmons*, shopwoman to Messrs. Marshall and Co., silk mercers, &c., in Vere-street, Oxford-street, was charged with having robbed her employers to a considerable amount. It appeared from the evidence, that the prisoner had been in the situation alluded to between two and three years, and that she had recently been suspected of having pursued dishonest practices; it was at length deemed advisable to give her in charge, and after she was looked up at the station-house an examination was made of her boxes, which were found to contain a large quantity of silk, satin, muslin, and other articles of a valuable description, having upon them marks which enabled Mr. Marshall to identify them as belonging to him and his partner. The officer produced a large box with the stolen goods in it, and it further appeared that the prisoner had sent to a person, in Woodstock-street, a number of other articles, in the absence, &c., to be made up for her. In reply to the magistrate, Mr. Marshall said that the amount of property which he had sworn to was about £25, but he had no doubt with regard to the system of plunder having been carried on by the prisoner to a much greater extent. The prisoner, on being asked what she had to say, replied that she had purchased many of the things of young men in the shop. Mr. Broughton, in order to afford time for the production of other evidence necessary for the completion of the case, remanded the prisoner.

Ingenious Tricks of Swindlers.—At the Mansion House, on Tuesday, *Charlotte M'Gee*, a notorious pettifogger, described as a female, and an able assumer of characters calculated to excite deep commiseration, was brought before the Lord Mayor by Horsford, the Mendicity Society's officer. The prisoner, who has been several times apprehended and convicted as a common impostor, was seen by Horsford dressed in deep mourning, and with a widow's cap closely over her head, and he had no doubt that she had been calling upon some of the charitable visitors of the City for contributions. Her husband, who was of the same profession, and in all probability carrying it on within a street or two, had been several times committed by magistrates, but had not a quarter of the experience of common goats to which his wife laid claim. The moment she saw the officer's face, than which she had often said she would rather have seen the devil, she ran into a public-house, and managed to get rid of her widow's cap, but was seized in possession of a petition, containing, in pathetic language, the sad of the bereavement, and of a letter, of which the following, which caused much laughter, is a copy. It was directed to her husband, who is called Peter M'Gee, *alias* Wood, *alias* Thompson:

Castle, Donnington, Sunday Evening.

Dear Friends—We hope these few lines will find each of you in the enjoyment of good health, as it leaves us all at present. We have been from Birmingham at the time your letter arrived there, or it would have been answered before; however, we hope this will reach your residence before you leave London. Give our best respects to Mrs. Adams, and tell her we are very sorry to hear of her husband being in trouble as well as others. We have been spending the time here very delightful since we left you, as well. We have been going it, we tell lately, thank God; got a double fee from a lady, and two pounds from another on Saturday last. We have dropped on some good places lately We have got a capital receipt for hair dye, which Richard says he will sell you for a trifle. We expect to be in Birmingham by the end of next week, and will address a letter to it as Joseph's in Old Thomas-street, where the old woman is still staying With best respects to all inquiring friends we remain, Your sincere friends, RICHARD and CHARLEY

Horsford said he had ascertained, and he had received the willing assistance of the police, that every one of the signatures was fictitious, but he could not find any one to whom she had applied on the day he apprehended her. A venerable gentleman who was sitting next the prisoner, when the prisoner was put to the bar, said, "Why, that woman got half a sovereign from my wife some time ago at Brixton." (The Prisoner: Ah, Sir, you wickedly wanted to inveigle me. Laughter.)—The Lord Mayor said one of the villanous trade followed by the prisoner would not hesitate to make any charge, either for money or revenge. He much regretted that the evidence against her fell short of conviction, but she should be watched, and the punishment should certainly follow her conviction.—The prisoner: You shall never see my face again, nor my husband's, if we can get out of the City. The prisoner was then discharged.

The Commercial Crisis and the Bill-swindlers.—On Wednesday, at the Mansion-House, the Lord Mayor said it would appear as if the swindlers about town regarded the pressure as favourable for the existing commercial embarrassments, for he found that they were sending forth circulars headed "Commercial Information and temporary assistance to merchants, manufacturers, tradesmen, and persons gentlemen of respectability," and offering pecuniary accommodation to any extent upon goods, or good bills, &c. He had just received the following letter, enclosing long printed circulars of the kind alluded to, addressed from the Strand, and apparently, "By very respectfully, John Evans, Brothers, and Co., factors and commission-brokers."

My Lord,—I have this morning received the enclosed circular (for which I have been taxed with postage), and as it appears to me likely to be a source of scoundrelism, I venture to transmit them to your lordship, that the designs on the unwary in this season of commercial embarrassment, of the parties calling themselves "John Evans, Brothers, and Co., factors and commission brokers," may be exposed to your lordship may best judge. I have marked a paragraph in one of the circulars with red ink. I remain, &c

The paragraph is as follows:—"It is particularly requested, if this circular is of no immediate service, it may not be shown unless to a confidential and respectable friend, whose object it is likely to serve, or you might wish to avail yourself of the facilities on some future occasion, as in the instability of business we want, but respectability, and in the safe, quiet, mercantile manner which our friends have now for so many years approved of." The Lord Mayor observed, that such modes of advertising were called "begging letter-writing," and sufficient evidence of success, if there were not the positive and melancholy testimony of the victims who had from time to time addressed the Chief Magistrate to supplicate relief from the cruel fraud of which they had been subjected. He hoped that, at such a time as the present, those who suffered from a temporary emergency, would not make themselves liable to more severe and bitter injury, by becoming the dupes of the cool swindler. If those who joined in such a vile conspiracy happened to be within his jurisdiction, he should certainly proceed to very summary operations. The mischief accomplished by the failure of the many extensive firms which had been entirely misunderstanding the repeated exposures in the press, was, he was given to understand, incalculable. The only mode, he regretted to say, which he had of counteracting the future machinations of the gangs of swindling gentry who were preying on society, was by steadily and resolutely denouncing them in the justice-room, and thus recommending them to the wholesome castigation of the press, to which the public were so vastly indebted for its information and admonitions upon the subject.

Hereford Cathedral Restoration.—A county meeting in aid of this good work was held at Hereford, on the 14th instant. Sir Velters Cornewall, Bart., Peter Sherriff Esquire, and Lord Chamberlain Somers, the Earl Somers, Lord-Lieutenant of the County; the Bishop of Hereford; Joseph Bailey, jun. Esq., M.P.; F. H. Haggitt, Esq., M.P.; the Dean of Hereford; Archdeacon Wathen; and a number of other gentlemen were present. After the usual dinner-table, and at the social board, is not of rare occurrence, and it has always been attended with the happiest and best results." Both Members delivered elaborate addresses, which were enthusiastically cheered.

Public Appearance of Mr. Cobden at Manchester.—On Tuesday Mr. Cobden, M.P., made his first public visit since his return; and, as might be expected, the meeting to the chief seat of the cotton trade—the Free-Trade cause—the League Rooms, Newhall's-buildings, Manchester. A great number of Free-Traders it being the principal market-day—were present, and gave the honourable gentleman a most gratifying reception. Amongst the leading gentlemen present were James Pilkington, Esq., the new member for Blackburn; James Heywood, Esq., the new member for North Lancashire; and T. Bazley, Esq., President of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Cobden appeared to be in good health, though not more robust than when he left this country. It is believed that the hon. gentleman will elect to sit for the West Riding of Yorkshire, in the room of Mr. Stansfield, resigned, public opinion there being made of the fact.

Anecdote of Pius IX.—We find the following anecdote in some of the Paris journals.—"Cardinal Lambruschini wrote to several religious communities, engaging them to offer up prayers that the Pope might be removed from his state of blindness. One of these letters was sent to Pius IX., who caused the Cardinal to be invited to come and see him. The Cardinal having replied that he was ill, and could only go the next day, the Pope sent a message that he would wait on the Cardinal. On this the Cardinal hastened to the Quirinal, and on being introduced to the Pope, the Holy Father placed in his hands the letter which he had addressed to the communities. When the Cardinal had read it, the Pope said, 'You now understand that I could not go to bed without pardoning you.'"

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

Her Majesty, "in consideration of the piety, eloquence, and learning of the late Dr. Chalmers," has granted a pension of £200 a-year to his widow, and £25 a-year to each of his five daughters. The warrant is dated on the 11th inst., and the payments, "to commence from the 1st of July last," are to be made in trust to the Rev. Dr. William Hanna.

Accounts from Silesia state that the winter has already set in, and the mountains are covered with snow.

On the 13th inst., the Cracow Railway was solemnly inaugurated, after it had been consecrated by Bishop Sentowski. The first Cracow steam-engine, with a long train of carriages and luggage waggons, left at half-past ten for the Prussian frontiers.

A portion of the property of the late William Smith, Esq., of Norwich, situate out at the Market-gates, recently realised the enormous rate of £1300 an acre.

A St. Petersburg letter of the 3rd states, on the authority of the last accounts received from the Caucasus, that the cholera had entirely ceased there.

Mr. Howe, Senior Inspector of the Waterside Department of the Customs in London, succeeds Mr. Weston, the late Surveyor-General.

The *Démocratie Pacifique* states, that on taking down the heavy canopy of the bed of the late Duchess de Praslin, it was discovered that the screws, with the exception of one, which was half unscrewed, had been removed, and the holes filled up with wax. The screws and nuts which had been removed were found in the drawer of a commode in the bed-room of the late Duke.

A letter from Stockholm dated October 5, says, that Count Björnstjerna, well known both as a diplomatist and an author, was on the 3rd instant, attacked by a fit of apoplexy in the street. He now lies in a hopeless state.

Accounts from Berlin of the 13th inst., state that the prices of bread-stuffs, as well as potatoes, had already again risen considerably, but this is entirely attributed to temporary delays, owing to the low-water state of the river, and to evil-minded speculators.

So great is the rage for playing at cards in Russia just now, that in the imperial manufactory at St. Petersburgh 1200 dozen sets are made every day; that is to say, 14,400 sets a day, or 526,600 every year. This immense number is insufficient, and the nobility of St. Petersburgh have addressed a petition to the Government, which has the monopoly of this manufactory, to obtain an augmentation of the supply.

At the request of some of the leading hop planters of Kent, the Chancellor of the Exchequer has consented to postpone the payment of the November duty for a month.

Letters from St. Petersburgh of the 9th inst., state that a terrible fire had broken out in the city of Kostroma, which destroyed 118 dwelling-houses and the convent. On the same night another fire broke out in a parallel street, but happily only one house was burnt. The next day, at seven o'clock in the evening, the inhabitants were a third time called upon to witness a part of their town in flames. Another fire occurred, which proceeded with such rapidity that in an incredibly short time seventy houses were burnt to ashes.

M. Solikow, a young officer of the Russian navy, left the port of Mezen, at the head of a small expedition, at the beginning of August, 1846, to explo e the Straits of Matotchkahine, which run between the Islands of Nova Zembla, and which are very little known. Notwithstanding the excessive cold, he pr ceeded to pass the winter in the country, to make observations. Since his departure no news has been received of him.

Moscow enjoyed the spectacle of a very fine Aurora Borealis in the evening of the 24th ult. The light extended to 120 to 180 degrees on the horizon of the north, and was so strong that it caused the light of the moon to become pale. It was weakest at the Constellation of the Swan and the Eagle, which were then at the meridian. The phenomenon commenced at 40 minutes past seven, and ceased at eight o'clock.

The opening of that section of the Cologne and Minden Railroad, which runs between Minden and Hamm, took place on the 10th, but without any ceremonies. This line will enable travellers to go direct by rail from Cologne and Paris to Berlin and Vienna, and, in a very short time, to Trieste.

Sir Peter Laurie has given notice for the next Court of Common Council that the freedom of the City, in a gold box, be presented to Mr. Brooke, the Rajah of Sarawak, in testimony of the admiration of the Court of the courage, zeal, discretion, ability, and disinterestedness displayed by him in the Island of Borneo, in the Indian Archipelago, and in the peaceful establishment of order and good government at Sarawak in that island.

The London and North-Western Railway Company recently issued circulars to all companies with which they are connected, strongly recommending that, wherever it was practicable, railway works should be suspended for the present; and the recommendation has been adopted by most of the companies to which it was made. All works on the London and North-Western Line (and those lines now exceed 500 miles in extent) which could be postponed, have been suspended indefinitely.

Cabrera, the well-known Carlist General, paid last week a visit to Nice, where he remained two days; after which he returned to Genoa. No political manifestation had taken place at Nice, and a great number of Russian and English families had arrived, with the intention of remaining during the winter.

It is reported at Brighton that the Royal Pavilion is shortly to be razed to the ground, and the report derives confirmation from the fact that all the domestics now engaged at the Pavilion are to be discharged at Christmas, the majority of them to have three months' salary in advance on receiving their discharge. The old servants are to be drafted to other Royal establishments.

Accounts from Parma state that a serious misunderstanding has taken place between the Archduchess Maria Louisa and some of the authorities of Parma.

Letters from Hamburg of the 14th instant state that the Money Market there became easier and easier every day, and that the slightest fear of any reaction from our financial crisis was any longer entertained.

The Criminal Court at Darmstadt has resolved to make the mysterious death of the Countess of Goerlitz the subject of a criminal trial, and has issued warrants against the Count and several other suspected individuals.

The Council of the Royal Manchester Institution have announced their intention of opening an evening exhibition of the works of modern artists, the charge for admission to which is only twopence.

About £150,000 in gold has been received at the Bank of England from France. The account given is, that it has been purchased by the firm of Rothschild and Co., a little above the Mint price, in order to relieve themselves from dependence on the Bank of England for accommodation, for which it is said they are paying at the rate of nine per cent. per annum.

The opening of the Berlin Railway will greatly facilitate the correspondence with Belgium. The *Prussian State Gazette*, posted at Berlin the evening of the 15th, arrived at Brussels at half-past five on the 17th. This is a gain of twenty-four hours.

A bill has been presented to the Greek Chamber of Representatives for making the pecuniary advance of M. Eynard part of the public debt at an interest of 5 per cent.

The Lords Commissioners of the Treasury have directed that lentils and yams be added to the list of articles with which the Navigation Laws have been suspended until the 1st of March next.

It is stated in a letter from St. Petersburgh of the 8th inst., that Lord Bloomfield, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary from the Queen of Great Britain, had arrived at that place. After several weeks of mild autumn weather (adds the letter) we have been suddenly transplanted into winter; during the last two days it has been snowing incessantly, consequently the snow is now lying thick in the streets.

There is at present in the orchard of Mr. Bowe, of Stair, near Keswick, an apple tree in full bloom.

At the Bank on Wednesday there was a further arrival of gold from Paris to the amount of £830,000.

Great apprehensions are expressed that the winter will cause great distress in the Highlands, "but," says the *Scotsman*, "somebody or another draws at least £576,900 of rent from the three counties in which the distress is prophesied."

A letter from St. Petersburgh of the 5th states that no intelligence has been received of the French aeronaut, M. Lédet, who, it will be remembered, ascended in a balloon on the 19th ult. from that city, and has not since been heard of, though his balloon fell into the Lake of Ladoga. On the evening of the day on which M. Lédet made his ill-fated ascent, his sister w s attacked with sickness, of which she died the next day. Madame Lédet, his wife, who was at Moscow, immediately on learning that he had disappeared, set out in the hope of finding him.

Thirty-nine competitors have sent in plans in competition for the proposed asylum at Colney Hatch, with estimates varying from £40,000 to £150,000!!

A well known actor on the Edinburgh stage entered into an engagement with Jenny Lind, securing to her the powers for the gratification of the lieges in Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Perth; the terms were £400 per night. When the gifted Swede was performing in England she was taken ill, and as before that event considerable preparatory expenses had been incurred in Scotland, the speculator became rather alarmed, and accordingly insured the life of Jenny Lind for six weeks, for one thousand pounds. The only effect of this step was to reduce the gross profits of her visit by a twenty-pound note.

The number of passengers between England and Boulogne during the week ending the 11th of October was 1742—one less than the number of the corresponding week in 1846. The total number between London and Calais during the same week was 985, 122 less than that of the corresponding week last year.

Mr. Emerson, the American author, is expected shortly in England. Mr. Emerson will lecture at the Athenæum and Mechanics' Institute of Manchester, as well as at the Liverpool Mechanics' Institute, during the month of November.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*P. P.*"—*You can have two or more Queens on the board at once, as we have occasion to declare every week.*

"*Sopracinta*"—*The author's solution of Enigma* 211 *is*—1. *R to K B 6th (ch); K to K 4th, or to Kt 4th.* 2. *P to K B 4th (ch): K takes R.* 3. *Q to K B 7th, mate. It appears, however, that by playing his King to Kt 4th, and then to R 4th, instead of capturing the Rook, Black may delay the mate another move. Try* 209 *and* 213 *once more*

"*Jet*"—*There are no more restrictions to a Pawn taking a Piece than to one Piece taking another. Loose no time in buying some elementary treatise, and acquiring the first principles of the game.*

"*Zajah.*"—*You will find an account of the Chinese manner of playing Chess in the "Transactions of the Royal Irish Society," Vol. V.* (1795), *and in the "Asiatic Journal," Vol. XXIV* (1827).

"*S. T. R.*"—*The Play alluded to is one of Middleton's, intituled "The Comedy of a Game at Chesse, as it has been sundrey Times acted at the Globe, on the Banck's Side." London,* 1616.

"*Juvenis.*" *Your M.S. is quite unintelligible.*

"*O. B.*"—*See the notice above, to "Sopracinta."*

"*Ambulator.*" *Much too ample for our columns.*

"*Jonathan.*"—*The "American Chess Magazine" is obtainable in this country of Messrs. Wiley and Putnam. Nine monthly Numbers have already appeared. The projected assemblage of Chess Players in New York was appointed for the beginning of this month; but we have received no intelligence of their doings yet.*

Solutions by "Styk," "P. P.," "W. A. B.," "Ambulator," "Frank," "Oh, never," "Philo-Chess," "Miles," "L. M. O." "T. G. S." "Stonenats," "G. V." St. Paul's School; "M. P." "F. R. S." and "Dr. H." are correct. Those by "T. R. S." "L. L. G." "S. H." and "W. T." are wrong.

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM NO. 195.

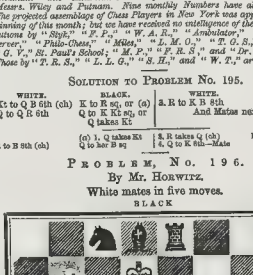
WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Kt to Q B 6th (ch)	K to R sq, or (a)	2. R to R 8th	
2. Q to Q 8th	Q to K 8th sq, or	And Mates next move.	
	Q takes Kt		
2. R to B 8th (ch)	(a) 1. Q takes Kt	$. R takes Q (ch)	K takes R
	Q to her B sq	4. Q to K 5th—Mate	

PROBLEM, NO. 196.

By Mr. Horwitz.

White mates in five moves.

BLACK



WHITE.

CHESS IN THE METROPOLIS.

THE THREE FOLLOWING GAMES ARE FROM THE VALUABLE SERIES PLAYED BETWEEN MR. HARRWITZ AND MR. ——S, OF THE LONDON CLUB.

WHITE (Mr. H.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)	WHITE Mr. H.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)
1. K P two	K P two	20. K B to Q B 2d	Q to Q 2d
2. K Kt to B 3d	Q Kt to B 3d	21. Q B takes Kt	Kt takes B
3. K B to Q B 4th	K B to Q B 4th	22. Kt to K B 4th	K R to K 4th
4. Q Kt P two	B takes Kt P	23. Kt to K 6th	Q B P one
5. Q B P one	K B to R 4th	24. P takes P (c)	P takes P
6. Castles	B to Q Kt 3d	25. R takes R	P takes R
7. Q P two	P takes P	26. R to Q sq	B to Q 6th
8. P takes P (a)	Q P one	27. Kt takes B (d)	P takes Kt
9. Q P one sq	Q Kt to K 2d	28. R takes P	Q to K 3d
10. K P one sq	P takes P	29. B to Q Kt 3d (ch)	(e) K to B sq
11. Kt takes P	K B P one (b)	30. R to K 4th (ch)	K to Kt sq
12. Kt to K B 3d	Q Kt to K B 4th	31. K to P two	Q to K 3d
13. Kt to K sq (ch)	K Kt to K 2d	32. R to K R 5th	R to K B sq
14. Q B to R 3d	Q Kt to Q 3d	33. Q to Q B 3d	Q to K B 3d
15. Q Kt to B 2d	Castles	34. Q takes Q	R takes Q
16. K B to Kt 3d	Q B to K Kt 8th	35. R to K 5th	K Kt P two
17. K R P one	B takes Kt	36. R to K 7th	Kt to Q Kt 4th
18. Q takes B	K Kt to K B 4th	37. Q B P two sq	Kt to Q 6th
19. Q Kt to K 2d	K R to K sq	38. B to Q sq	Q R P one

Finally drawn.

(a) We prefer now playing on the K Pawn.
(b, Hazardous defence.
(c) White plays this part of the Game very well.
(d) Q to K Kt 4th, threatening to take the K R P with the Bishop, deserves consideration.
(e) Something decisive surely must have been gained by Mr. Harrwitz, but he has moved the Q to her 3d sq (?) Here, also, Q to her 8d appears much stronger play.

BETWEEN THE SAME PLAYERS.

WHITE (Mr. H.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)	WHITE (Mr. H.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)
1. K P two	K P two	14. B to Q Kt 5th (ch)	K to B sq (a)
2. K Kt to B 3d	Q Kt to B 3d	15. Kt to K B 3d	Kt takes P (ch)
3. K B to Q B 4th	K B to Q B 4th	16. R takes Kt	B takes R
4. K Kt P two	B takes Kt P	17. B takes P	K B P one (b)
5. Q B P one	B to Q Kt 4th	18. Q P one	Q to K B 3d
6. Castles	Q P one	19. P takes P (c)	K Kt P one
7. Q P two	P takes P	20. B to Q B 6th (ch)	K to Kt 2d
8. P takes P	B to Q Kt 3d	21. K P one	B to K Kt 5th
9. Q P one	Q Kt to K 4th	22. Q to K 2d	Q B takes Kt
10. Kt takes Kt	P takes Kt	23. Q takes Q B	B to Q 5th
11. B to Q Kt 2d	Q to K 2d	24. R to K B sq	B to K B 7th
12. K to B sq	K Kt to B 3d	25. Q takes Q Kt P	B to Q Kt 3d
13. Q Kt to K 2d	After several weeks of mild and bloomy	26. K P one (d)	Black resigns

(a) Interposing the Q B we believe would have been safer play.
(b) B to Q B 4th appears a better mode of defence. (c) All this is cleverly played.
(d) This unimportant looking little move renders all further resistance unavailing.

BETWEEN THE SAME PLAYERS.

WHITE (Mr. H.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)	WHITE (Mr. H.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)
1. K P two	K P two	30. K to Q 2d	K Kt to Q sq
2. K Kt to B 3d	Q Kt to B 3d	31. Q R P two	K Kt P one
3. K B to Q B 4th	K B to Q B 4th	32. Kt to K 3d	K B P two
4. Q Kt P two	B takes Kt P	33. R takes K P	K B P one (c)
5. Q B P one	B to R 4th	34. K takes Kt	P takes Kt
6. Castles	Q P one	35. R to K 4th	R takes Q P
7. Q P two	P takes P	36. K to Q Kt 2d	R to Q 7th (ch)
8. P takes P	B to Q Kt 3d	37. K to Kt 3d	R takes P
9. Q P one	Kt to K 2d	38. R takes P	R to Q B 3d
10. K P one	Q Kt to K Kt 3d	39. R to K 6th	R to K B 7th
11. R to K sq	K Kt to K 2d	40. B to Q 5th	R to K B 8th
12. Q B to Kt 3d	Castles	41. B to K 4th	R takes B
13. P takes P	P takes P	42. R takes Q Kt P	R takes R
14. Q Kt to B 3d	Q B to K B 4th	43. P takes R	K to Kt 2d
15. K Kt to K 2d	R to B sq	44. Q R P one	K R P two
16. B to Q Kt 3d	B to K Kt 5th	45. K P one	K R P one
17. Q Kt to K Kt 3d	Q Kt to K R 5th	46. R to Q 6th	K P one
18. Q to K B 2d	Q Kt to K B 3d	47. R to Q Kt 6th	K P one
19. Q R to Q B sq	B takes Kt	48. K to Q 4th	R to Kt sq (d)
20. P takes B	K B takes P (ch)	49. K to Q 5th	R to Kt 2d
	(c)	50. R to Q Kt 3d	R to Q 2d (ch)
21. K takes B	K Kt to K B 5th	51. K to K 4th	R to K 3d
22. R to K 4th	Q Kt to K 3d	52. R takes K R P	R to Q 4th
23. Q to Kt 4th	Q to Q Kt 3d	53. Q to Q Kt 3d	R takes P (ch)
24. Q takes Q	P takes Q	54. K to K 3 4th	R to B 4th (ch)
25. R to Q Kt 3d (b)	K Kt to Q 6th (ch)	55. K to Kt 4th	R takes P
26. K to K 3d	h Kt takes R	56. R to Kt 6th (ch)	K to B 3d
27. B to Q B 4th	Q Kt to K 4th	57. R takes P (ch)	K to B sq
28. B takes Q Kt	Q P takes B	58. R to Q B 7th	
29. Kt to B 5th	R to R sq		Drawn Game.

(a) The utility of this sacrifice is not at all apparent.
(b) A magnanimous requital of Black's previous generosity
(c) Black contrives to obtain an equivalent for the doomed Kt by this determined advance of the K B P.
(d) That he might be able to take the adverse Pawn without subjecting his own to be taken, by a check, at the same time.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 217.—By Mr. S. Boden.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
K at his 8th	K at K R 6th	K at K 6th	
Q at K B 3d	Ps at K R 6th and	P at K 3d	
B at K Kt 3d	K Kt 7th		

White to play and Mate in five moves.

No. 218.—By A. Lichtenstein.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
K at Q Kt sq	K at Q 8th	Kt at K R sq and	Kt at Q Kt 8th
Q at K B 5th	K at K R 3d and	Q at 6th	Ps at K R 7th,
	5th	Ps at Q 2d and Q R 2d	K 2d, K Kt5th,
B at Q R 4th	B at Q R 4th		K B 3d, K 3d, Q
			Kt3d, & Q R5th

White to play and Mate in four moves.

No. 219.—By S. H. W.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
K at Q Kt 3d	K at K R 3d	Kt at Q Kt 3d	Ps at K Kt 4th, K
R at K B 7th	R at K Kt 4th	P at K Kt 3d	3d and Q 3d, Q
B at K B 4th	B at K R 5th		4th and Q Kt5th

White to play and Mate in five moves

*** Any Amateur wishing to play a Game of Chess by Correspondence, may hear of an opponent by addressing "W. H. F. B.," 18, Sand-pits, Birmingham.

APOLLO'S LAST VISIT TO PARNASSUS.

A VERY IRREGULAR ODE.

A few weeks since the God of Day
Took in his glorious head to pay
A visit to Parnassus.
Long had the truant God neglected
A sourtesy so much expected;
But he had heard his favourite mount
Was ragged grown, and barren, and cold;
And that not even Helicon's fount
Could save his Nine from growing old.

A veil of roseate light was thrown
Over the ancient mountains brow;
The Graces and the Loves came down
Assisting at the show;
While Flora showers
Her choicest flowers,
And Zephyr, in a joyous rout,
Scatters their fragrance all about.

Three Muses alone, on the sacred hill,
Stood to attend the God;
Sliding down on a sunbeam, calm and
chill,
He gave them a gracious nod.
The Historic Maid curtseying, laid by
her quill,
Having taken the date
Of this visit of state.

Erato rang out a famous lyric,
In praise of Poetry, the Sun, and Physic;
Which Euterpe, to show off in modern
sort, sa ?
Banishing lyre and flute,
And the old classic lute,
Touched fine on her grand piano-forte.

"But three!" his Godship seemed in a
fix:
"But three! pray where are the other
six?
Calliope," a "To Britain she went
Stored with Hymettus' honey,
To touch the tongue of each hustings
man,
And help the God of money."
"Electioneering!"
Quoth Apollo, sneering;
"Urania, where?' not with her, I hope."
"No sire, she is peering
Through my Lord Rosse's great teles-
cope.
Our comic sister, in the St. James,
Is *vaudevilling* it.
In which she's reeling it.
The Muse of Song doth also fail,
For with one northern Nightingale
She's sweetly pealing it."

"Humph!" muttered the God of
Day;
"The British bull-dog well doth pay
For his artistic education;
And may become, I still opine,
Like Greece and Rome in their decline,
A musical and dancing nation.

"Oh, Greece, my lost, my lovely one!
Now cold as monuments, stone,
Never shall cease to mourn for thee.
Mute is thy famed Euripides,
Trans Lachylus, thy Sophocles—
But hold—the Tragic Muse?—where,
where is she?
My best-beloved, divine Melpomene?"

All stand abashed; to speak none dare;
Not even Echo answers "where?"
Apollo glowered with passion;
The beams around his head
Turned to a fiery red,
Till Clio gently said:—
"The Tragic Muse is out of fashion;
Therefore so poor that I much fear
She hath not wherewithal t' appear
Before this splendid presence here.

"To London, on a spec, she lately went,
With travel sadly soiled, with labour
spent,
Seeking for ancient temples; there
were none;
And even Shakespere, her immortal son,
Had, with his latest friend Macready,
flown.
In despair,
She turned her where
The booksellers held their mart,
With her last specimen of art.
"And first she went to Smith and Elder,
Who with civility repelled her.
Murray, patron of poetic sin,
Sighed as he prayed her to depart;
Murray gently bowed her out;
Pickering made her face about;
And Bentley, with excess many,
Closely shut up his *Miscellany*.
The indignant Muse with anger burned;
Her Shakespere's land she proudly
spurned,
And, in her grief and rage, returned."

Thus spoke the Muse of History:
Her Elegiac sister touched a chord
Of the same lyre, so mournfully,
That tears filled eyes divine. Parnassus'
lord,
With rage and sorrow in his face,
Forgetting every Love and Grace,
Rushed up into his dwelling-place.

And thence sent forth that Vision fair,
That form of bright, transparent air,
Which none can see—none can—
Rarely lost though never won.
Hope found the poor Muse where she
sate
With locks thrown back, and head up-
raised,
And parted lips, and eye that gazed,
Full of her God's resplendent ray.
She had caught the sound of Rachel's
song,
As in Racine's soft, rhyming strain,
It died away in measured pain,
And Hope then whispered to her heart,
"Rejoice!

"Though not the bard of whom thou art
most proud,
Nor of his favoured land—yet mark you
crowd,
Absorbed in sympathetic woes;
Each stealthy tear a tribute flows
To the
Melpomene!"
She looked—and as the Audience rose,
It dried its eyes,
And wondered why
It had not *English* Tragedy
Then stood the banished Muse, and
smoothed her brow of care,
"*And Hope, enchanted, smiled, and waved
her golden hair.*"

E. B. E. N.

THE THEATRES.

HAYMARKET.

Mr. Westland Marston is a bold author. Just at the period when the playgoing world is beginning to entertain different notions respecting "legitimacy," to those which it has been accustomed traditionally to receive—when audiences are gradually ceasing to sympathise with pseudo-Elizabethan personages and phrases, and look for interesting plots or situations, in new plays, and some reflections of the manners or ruling passions of our age—when something more than smooth blank verse and elaborate peerings is expected to constitute a successful and attractive play, the author of "The Heart and the World," produced at the above houseon Wednesday evening, comes forward with his five acts, the only ingenuity about which, appears to have been exerted in making them a vehicle for all those strange inconsistencies and faults to which the "realism" of the present day aim their sharpest shafts at. The story is utterly incomprehensible; the characters speak sometimes in poetry and sometimes in prose—now in the stilted phraseology by supposed conventionally to belong to the close of the seventeenth century, and now in the drawing-room parlance of the present day every attempt to interest the spectator in the fortunes of the dramatis personæ has been studiously kept down; and the result is, that after yawning at some scenes, and straining their brains to discover the motives or meaning of others, the audience say at last when the curtain falls, "thank heaven it's over," and some more breathe freely again. We do not, however, wish to deny the evidences of great poetic genius throughout the play. There were passages of exceeding beauty, which were readily seized on by the audience, and warmly complimented; we might also add that this same audience, sometimes carried away by sound rather than meaning, applauded speeches which were not intelligible even after reading them over two or three times in the book. But something more than fine only part of the piece, and admirably she played it her exquisite reading of a letter at the end of the first act, and impassioned acting towards the close of the third, bringing down the drop, in either case, amidst loud plaudits. Few of the other characters appeared at home in their parts. Mr. Brindal, the prince of cool sharp valets, was uncomfortable as a baronet; and Mr. Wigan, in a very wonderful wig, looked as if he would have given any money to have become one of his own "foreign gentlemen" again. Mr. Creswick played effectively, but we cannot say what interpretation he gave of the part, not precisely knowing what was intended; and Miss Julia Bennett looked as well that the audience turned their attention from her character to her individual self, and were well pleased.

The applause at the conclusion was not altogether unqualified; but the principal artistes had to appear; and Mr. Marston, upon being loudly called for, bowed from his private box. The play was then announced for representation every evening of Miss Fancit's engagemen , which, being ended, we do not suppose "The Heart and the World" will be again performed, albeit, from its reception, on Wednesday evening, it will be called successful.

After the play was represented the new farce, produced last Saturday, called "Who's my Husband?" from the pen of Mr. Morton. It has been written for

the purpose of placing Keeley as *Mr. Daniel Tooles*, an apothecary's assistant, in a series of those terrible embarrassments, in which, perplexed, bewildered, and bullied, he is so inimitably comical. He is missed on the very morning of his wedding-day with his master's daughter; his honour is compromised by his presumed intimacy with a supposed widow, to whom he has to pay a certain mysterious sum monthly; in despair, he ultimately avows his affection for her; and Mrs. W. Clifford being the widow to whom Mr. Keeley pretends to be attached, the fun may be imagined. We heard the piece was written for Mr. Buckstone, which we can very well imagine; but it lost none of its humour by being in the hands of Mr. Keeley. Without either of these performers, it might not have met with a good reception. As it was, however, the applause was loud and general, and Mr. Keeley announced it for repetition every evening amidst renewed acclamation.

LYCEUM.

Long before the appointed time for opening the doors on Monday evening, the crowds collected at the Box entrance and in the Strand, showed the interest felt by the play-going world in the new management of this theatre, now undertaken by Madame Vestris.

We have said the crowd was very great on Monday, and the house filled to the slips immediately after the opening of the doors. When the lights were turned up, a simultaneous burst of applause, proceeding from every part of the theatre, acknowledged the extreme beauty of the *coup d'œil*, and this continued for several minutes, until the overture commenced. In the first piece, all the old favourites were loudly cheered as they came on the stage; and when Madame Vestris herself appeared, there was such a huzzaing, and waving of hats and handkerchiefs, as was only equalled by Mrs. Nisbett's reception on her return to the Haymarket. She looks thinner than when we last saw her, and was suffering from a severe cold. She played with all her old delicacy and grace. The piece, "The Pride of the Market," is an adaptation by Mr. Planché, of a French comedietta, "La Bouquetière du Marché des Innocens." Its story is one of those intrigues of which the memoirs pertaining to the reign of Louis XIV. furnish countless examples, and has all the neatness and ingenuity of the French school, although, possibly, too flimsy for three acts. But Mr. Planché's dialogue runs so easily and pleasantly, that the slender story is forgotten; and Mr. Buckstone's drolleries, as a jealous baker, are so very piquant, in the third act more especially, that the laughter of the audience might possibly interfere with a stronger interest. The piece, which was entirely successful, served to introduce a Miss Gilbert to the London boards. She is a very ladylike and graceful person, and will be an acquisition to the theatre as the "walking lady." The second piece, "The Light Dragoons," met with a very doubtful reception, although Mr. C. Mathews worked like a horse all the way through it, to "pull it up." It might with advantage have been brought into one very short act, and this we still recommend. It was stated, we should observe, that in consequence of the occupation of the stage up to Monday morning by the carpenters and decorators, neither of the new pieces had had a chance of perfect rehearsal.

And now a word about the management of the theatre. Madame Vestris has an admirable company experienced and clever persons in every department, and, beyond all doubt, the favour of the public. With a few good pieces, her success will be brilliant and unchallenged. But we would suggest, for the best part, light one act sketches of modern life, taken in good society—pieces of the class which made the Olympic what it was in the olden times, and first gave birth to that taste for correctness in the *mise en scene*, which was carried out so well in the succeeding Vestris dynasty at Covent Garden, and more or less followed at all the theatres. Let the new lessees eschew all French translations, except those of the merest *bluettes* to sparkle for twenty minutes or half an hour—but no longer—between the other pieces. The want of an elegant vaudeville theatre, such as we are told the Lyceum is now to be, has been long felt. Judgment and activity will make it both the fashionable and popular resort of play-going London.

MADAME VESTRIS AS "MARION," IN THE "PRIDE OF THE MARKET."

REDECORATION OF THE LYCEUM THEATRE.

THE Auditory of the Lyceum Theatre, as originally constructed by Mr. S. Beazley, the architect, in 1834, was allowed to be one of the most elegant and novel *interiors* in the metropolis. The introduction of the tall columns, which are carried up to the line of the second box circle and gallery row, so as to supersede the use of slender pillar supports for each circle, were much admired in the design. Another novelty, the latticed balcony in front of the dress circle, was, however, less popular; and the crimson and gold imitative tapestry on the box fronts was no great matter of art. Still, the interior, taken as a whole, was the most original specimen of theatre decoration in London. As its splendour waned, several injudicious alterations were made in the design; and, through a series of unsuccessful managements, the result of parsimonious neglect was but too apparent. Even during the money-making dynasty of the Keeleys few attempts were made to redeem the artistical character of the Auditory; and, at the close of this management, the theatre required cleansing, from the portico in Wellington-street to the stage wall in Burleigh-street. To this arduous task the present lessee has proved himself fully competent; whilst the presiding taste of Madame Vestris, and the design of Mr. Bradwell (of the Colosseum), have, within the short space of three weeks, given to the Auditory the appearance of a new theatre.

We will now glance at the principal changes; the general effect of which is conveyed in the accompanying large Illustration.

The central chandelier has been removed, and in its place has been painted the figure of Genius, surrounded by a *bordure* of fruit. Around this are flying Cupids, bearing wreaths, within a circular *bordure* of flowers, between gilt bands. The lower and principal portion of the ceiling, throughout, is occupied by figures of the Muses, the Seasons, and mythological groups, cleverly designed and painted; and again inclosed by a *bordure* of flowers within bands. This is, altogether, a great improvement upon the medallic embarassery of the original ceiling decoration: it is, also, more elegantly characteristic of the present style of performances.

The members of the cornice, from which springs the coved ceiling, are very fully gilt; and below is a frieze of rich Italian foliage, with mask-centres, and birds in high relief, taking the appearance of white china, as do all the applied ornaments throughout the house, etch-gilt on a rose-coloured ground. "The columns which support the gallery remain as they were, and are gilt, but the gallery front is entirely changed; the imitative balustrade has disappeared; and, in its stead, are panels, showing clusters of fruit and flowers, painted on a white ground. On the cornice from which the front rises are nine groups of sitting boys, entwined with foliage, holding branches for lights, and producing a play of outline novel and effective. The frieze here also is filled with rich foliage, as above; but on a blue ground, and altered in character by the introduction of birds in high relief, which, apparently, hold up in their bills, by strings of eggs, the drapery of the boxes beneath."

"The first tier of boxes shows an entirely different treatment. On the face of each of the columns at this level, encrusting them, as it were, is a well-arranged group of three boys, associated with foliage, and terminating in a bracket, from which hangs a chandelier. The canopy of what was the balcony is removed, and on the front of the boxes, midway between each column, are groups of boys, in relief, representing music, war, hunting, surrounded by ornamental frames, and made (like the light-bearing boys and friezes above, as before mentioned) to represent white china sparingly gilt. In intervening spaces, are oval medallions containing birds and squirrels, with twinings of holly, oak, and laurel. These are surrounded by borders of flowers, and birds are introduced between them, to hold up the drapery of the dress-circle as above.

"The front of the dress circle is new, and is made to swell out for the feet, as at the Italian Opera House. The decoration here consists of a rich scroll of china flowers, heightened with gold, on a rose-coloured ground.

"The draperies are all of India crimson damask, with gold fringe, and present, in addition to the device of looping them up by the birds, an ingenious departure from the usual arrangement in respect of the private boxes. Fearing the heaviness that might result from the superabundance of the crimson drapery in this particular part of the house, Mr. Bradwell—by whom, as we ought to have said before, the whole of these decorations have been arranged and carried out—has omitted it in the smaller sub-divisions, and introduced Swiss white curtains to each box, as a separation."

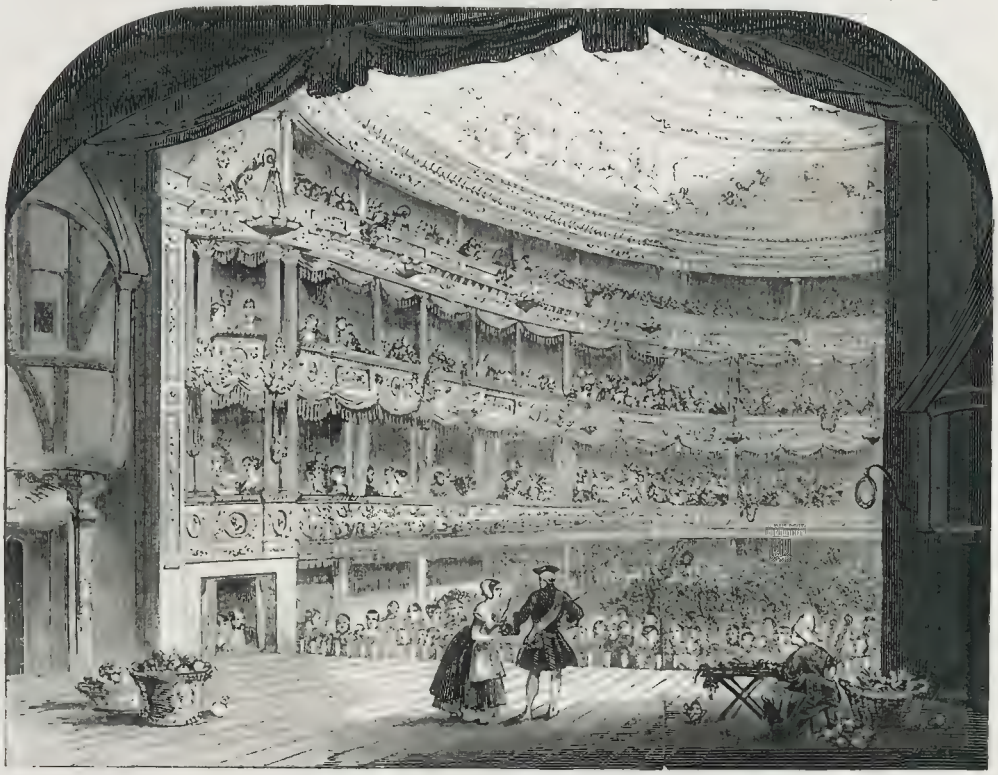
The proscenium was originally, to our thinking, the least successful portion of the original embellishment: it was poor, mean, and ineffective. In place of the painted Royal Arms, in little, they are now in white china, heightened with gold, on a rose-coloured ground, bordered with blue (to connect it in tone with the slips and gallery fronts); and, with an extension of beautifully-modeled foliage, the Arms now occupy the whole of the upper part of the proscenium.

"In the angles, reaching from the front of the slips to the corners of the ceiling, are rays of gold mouldings, with drops of painted flowers between them. The soffit around the opening to the stage and the pilasters beneath, have china ornaments on a blue ground. The proscenium boxes on the dress tier have groups of boys in relief."

These quoted details are from our artistic contemporary the *Builder*; and we agree with the remark that great ingenuity has been displayed in obtaining a nice play of light and shade, by the breaking up the monotonous horizontal lines.

We have omitted to mention that the two pavilions at the proscenium extremities of the slips have been removed: they were *doomed* by a small wit long since, and were unsightly excrescences. The body of the house is lighted by sixteen richly-gilt chandeliers of gas in ground glass shades.

Nothing can exceed the gorgeous beauty of the general decorations



INTERIOR OF THE LYCEUM THEATRE, REDECORATED.

SCENE FROM THE "PRIDE OF THE MARKET," AT THE LYCEUM THEATRE.

They are made of a new substance, called *carton pierre*, which is capable of being sharply cast in moulds; and, being varnished, some have the appearance of porcelain. Messrs. Jackson, of Rathbone-place, are the artists: we noticed, some time since, a fine specimen of their work, in the re-decoration of Ironmongers' Hall.

NEW HELMET.

THE pattern of this new Helmet for the Heavy Dragoons has just been sanctioned by the proper authorities, and will come into use at the customary period for renewing the clothing. It will be seen that the Helmet, in form, resembles that worn by the Life Guards; but the material is of brass, with a black horse-hair plume. The Helmets are now in course of manufacture by Messrs. Hamburger and Co., of King-street, Covent Garden.

NEW HELMET FOR THE HEAVY DRAGOONS.

By the way, the use of the Helmet is of high antiquity: indeed, some covering of this description for the head appears to have been worn by the warriors of every country. Helmets were even found among the inhabitants of the South Sea Islands, when discovered by Captain Cook. Amongst the oldest specimens now remaining are the two helmets found on the field of Cannæ in 1752, preserved in Sir William Hamilton's collection in the British Museum. Another ancient helmet, bearing an inscription, found at Olympia, was presented to the British Museum by King George the Fourth.

PRICES OF CONSOLS.—In the year 1737, Three per Cent. Consols obtained the price of 107 per cent, which was the highest ever known; and on the 20th of September, 1797, when the failure of the attempt to negociate with the French Republic became known, they fell to 47¾, the lowest point they ever reached.

COLLISION OF THE "VANGUARD" AND "MINERVA" STEAMERS.—On the night of yesterday week, the *Vanguard* left Greenock, having on board about twenty cabin passengers. The weather was exceedingly calm and clear. When off Corsewall Point, about eleven o'clock, the passengers being mostly in bed, a frightful crash was heard, and it was soon found that the vessel had come into collision with the steamer *Minerva*, from Dublin to Glasgow. The scene at this time was terrific. The captain and crew, not being aware of the extent of the danger, could not allay the fears of the passengers, who were rushing half-dressed on deck: and a portion of both crew and passengers were clinging with eager grasp to the boats. In a short time, however, the fears of the passengers were somewhat calmed, by the assurance of the captain that, although at the time of the collision they were placed in a very perilous position, yet, from an inspection made of the damage, he was quite satisfied that there was no danger, but that he nevertheless considered it prudent to put back to Greenock. Both vessels are lying there, in a very shattered condition.

THE SOLAR ECLIPSE AS SEEN AT WHITEHAVEN.

THE large Eclipse of the Sun, looked forward to with so much interest by astronomers, took place at the exact time predicted, on Saturday morning, the 9th of October. The Eclipse, however, being only a large partial one at this place, presented no new feature for the astronomer to record. The writer, having planted his telescope on the highest ground in this vicinity, obtained a full view of the solar disc at 6h. 33m. A.M., Whitehaven mean time, when the southern limb cleared the summit of Herdhouse, one of the Ennerdale mountains. The first contact of limbs was calculated to take place here at 6h. 4m., or 14 minutes before the time of the Sun's rising, but, in reality, 29 minutes had elapsed from the moment of contact, before the luminary was visible at the most elevated and advantageous position in the neighbourhood of Whitehaven. The Moon had consequently encroached considerably on the Sun's northern limb, when the latter made its appearance, and it continued gradually to cut away the bright body of the Sun until 7h. 15m., when the orb of day presented a fine crescent to the eye, resembling the Moon when about three days old. The Sun, through the telescope, now appeared for a time to repose on his back, with his sharply defined cusps presented vertically upwards; the period of greatest obscuration had arrived—in a minute or so, the crescent had sensibly augmented, and it continued to increase till 8h. 33m., when the Sun again appeared with a full round orb, the shadow passing off on the south eastern limb. There were fewer spots than usual on the Sun, and none of them of any considerable size—all I noticed, were half a dozen in the S.W. portion of the disc, and I found them of considerable value in enabling me to ascertain the moment of greatest obscuration,—it was, moreover, interesting to observe the dark body of the Moon gradually cutting away these maculæ, one after another. I give below the times of occultation of three spots, in case any other observer should have noted their disappearance—though, without the accompaniment of a diagram, I fear the observations will be of little value.

Whitehaven mean time.

H.	M.	SEC.		
7	10	30	1st spot	disappeared (the largest.)
7	14	35	2nd	ditto.
7	16	40	3rd	ditto

Whitehaven, Oct. 14, 1847 J. F. M.

THE EXPLOSION OF GAS IN WALSALL CHURCH.

THE Illustration, from a Sketch by a Correspondent, shows the scene of the terrific catastrophe, described in our Journal of last week.

A large quantity of gas, it appears, had accumulated under the flooring, and perhaps in the vaults of the Parish Church. Nearly the whole of the pews in the south aisle were instantaneously destroyed. The floor and ceiling of the Church are much damaged. The explosion was caused by the thoughtless conduct of one of the beadles, whose attention had been drawn by the Churchwarden to a leakage in one of the pipes, taking a lighted candle, after the service, to discover the cause of the unpleasant smell of the escaping gas, which had been complained of by many parties.

It is a matter for great thankfulness that this fearful accident did not occur till a few minutes after the service. If it had happened but a short time before, the lives of many hundreds must have fallen a sacrifice.

The accompanying Sketch is by a gentleman whose relative narrowly escaped with his life. The poor beadle, the unhappy cause of this calamity, was found dead near to the place where he was last seen with a candle. Several persons were in the Church at the time; but, being at some distance from the immediate spot, have providentially escaped injury. The sound of the report was heard three miles distant.

WALSALL CHURCH, AFTER THE LATE GAS EXPLOSION.

GREAT LOSS OF LIFE IN HUNGARY.—An accident recently took place at Koman, in Hungary, which was attended with a lamentable loss of life. As the Archduke Stephen, on his journey from Vienna to Ofen, was going from Koman to Raab, and about to cross the flying bridge over the Danube, an immense number of people rushed towards the vessel, being anxious to get over, as the town of Raab was brilliantly illuminated, and grand preparations had been made for the Stadtholder. The travelling carriage of the Archduke just succeeded in reaching the vessel, but the bridge immediately gave way; the second and third carriages, and an immense number of persons, were precipitated into the river. The most fearful confusion ensued. About 80 persons were missing, among whom were many cavaliers from the suite of the Archduke; but it is hoped that many of them may have been saved. A later account states that above 200 persons were precipitated into the river, among whom were many nobles, and, as far as can be ascertained, 40 persons were drowned. Many bodies have already been washed on shore. The Archduke Stephen has testified the most lively interest in the mournful event.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday). Notwithstanding the arrivals of English wheat during the present week have been on a very moderate scale the show of samples here this morning was more than equal to the wants of the millers, whose attendance was again small. For all descriptions—especially for the parcs a left over from Monday—the demand was in a very sluggish state, and, in some instances the quotations of the previous day have been reduced. Moderate imports of foreign wheat have been received, nevertheless, owing to several large parcels being pressed for sale. In malt trade was heavy, and Monday's currencies were with difficulty supported. Barley was a very slow sale, and somewhat easier to purchase. Superfine malt supported late rates, but all other kinds were very dull, at barely stationary prices. Oats were a slow inquiry, but not cheaper. In all other articles we have no change to notice

Arrivals this week:—English wheat, 3390; barley, 1010; oats, 1080 quarters; Irish wheat, —; barley, —; oats, —. Foreign, wheat, 4450; barley, —; oats, 1800. Flour, 1450 sacks and 170 barrels; malt, 1040 quarters

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 47s to 52s; ditto, white, 50s to 60s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 47s to 52s; ditto, white, 52s to 56s; rye, 34s to 36s; chilling barley, 23s to 25s (chilling, 25s to 30s; malting ditto, 32s to 37s; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 63s to 66s; brown ditto, 60s to 64s; Kingston and Ware, 64s to 67s; Cheveley, 68s to 70s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 22s to 24s; potato ditto, 27s to 28s; Tonghal and Cork black, 19s to 22s; ditto, white, 21s to 27s; ticks beans, new, 37s to 40s; ditto, o.d., 41s to 43s; grey peas, 44s to 47s; maple, 45s to 47s; white, 45s to 48s; boilers, 49s to 52s, per quarter. Town-made flour, 40s to 46s; Suffolk, 36s to 40s. Stockton and Yorkshire, 36s to 38s, per 280 lbs. *Foreign.*—Dantzig and wheat,—s to —s; white, —s to —s; barley, —s to —s; beans, —s to —s; peas, —s to —s per quarter. Flour, American, 24s to 27s; Baltic, —s to —s per barrel.

The Seed Markets.—There has been a slight improvement in the demand for clover seed, at very full prices. Canary has advanced 2s per quarter. All other kinds of seeds move off slowly, at late rates. Linseed cakes are steady; but rapeseed cakes are cheaper.

Linseed, English, sowing, 60s to 63s. Baltic, crushing, 42s to 43s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 37s to 39s. Hempseed, 36s to 38s per quarter. Coriander, 18s to 21s per cwt. Brown Mustard-seed, 8s to 9s; white ditto, 7s to 7s 6d.

Rapeseed (new), £20 to £21, per last of 10 quarters. Linseed cakes, English, £13 5s to £13 10s; ditto, foreign, £9 5s to £10 0s per 1000. Rapeseed cakes, £6 0s to £6 10s per ton. Canary, 60s to 72s, per quarter. English Clover-seed, red,—s to —s; extra,—s to —s; white —s to —s; extra, —s to —s. Foreign, red,—s to —s; extra,—s to —s; white,—s to —s; extra,—s per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread, in the metropolis, are from 7½d to 8d; of household ditto, 6d to 7d per 4lb loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 54s 3d; barley, 32s 8d; oats, 23s 7d; rye, 35s 6d; beans, 46s 3d; peas, 45s 6d.

The Six Weeks' Average.—Wheat, 53s 9d; barley, 32s 9d; oats, 23s 1d; rye, 35s 6d; beans, 46s 1d; peas, 45s 9d.

Tea.—For all kinds of tea, the supply of which pressing for sale is extensive, we have to report a very dull inquiry, at barely stationary prices

Sugar.—A somewhat extensive amount of business has been transacted in raw sugars during the week, and prices have been mostly supported. Refined goods are heavy, and 6d per cwt. cheaper. Brown lumps, 43s to 52s 6d; a standard ditto, 53s per cwt.

Coffee.—This market still rules very dull, and, to effect large sales, lower prices must be submitted to

Rice.—The fall in the quotations of corn has had considerable influence upon the demand for rice, which is heavy, on lower terms.

Provisions.—The arrivals of Irish butter being on a very extensive scale, the trade is heavy, at a further reduction in the quotations of 1s per cwt. Carlow, landed, 92s to 98s; Cornish, 80s to 86s. Kilkenny, 90s to 96s; Cork, 90s to 94s; Limerick, 88s to 94s; and Waterford, 90s to 96s per cwt. On board, or for forward delivery, we have no sales to report. A fair business is doing in English butter at 104s for mild and 96s for middling, per cwt. Fine is in demand and good ditto: 100s to 104s for the Devon; and 92s 6d to 98s per dozen lbs. for fresh Welch Dutch butter we are nominally quoted unchanged. Fine Friesland, 104s to 108s; Holland, 100s to 104s, middling and good, 90s to 96s; and inferior qualities, 78s to 88s per cwt. The arrivals of new Irish bacon are considerably on the increase, prices have fallen 2s per cwt. Prime sizeable Waterford, 76s to 78s. Old parcels are unsaleable, at 60s to 66s per cwt. Prime lard is quite a shade. All other kinds move off slowly, at about sticklemoney.

Tallow.—Owing to the large arrivals, the heavy stock, and the scarcity of money, the market is heavy, at drooping prices. P Y C on the spot, is 44s 6d; and for delivery all the year, 43s 6d to 44s per cwt. Home make is 47s 3d to 48s 6d per cwt.

Oils.—We have had a very dull sale for all kinds of oil, and prices have a downward tendency.

Spirits.—The rum market is heavy, at a further reduction in value of from 1d to 2d per gallon. Jamaica, 23 to 26 per cent overproof, is selling at 8s 6d to 9s. Demerara, 12 to 26 per cent, 2s 1d to 2s 3d; Leewards, 1s 10d; and Calcutta, 1s 9d per proof gallon. Brandy is very dull and rather cheaper. In corn spirits no alteration.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £3 10s to £3 18s, clover ditto, £3 13s to £4 15s; and straw, £1 7s to £1 11s per load

Potatoes.—The arrivals of potatoes at the water-side are good, and of excellent quality. The trade is dull by means active, at offers very low, from 70s to 110s per ton.

Hops (Friday).—The tightness in the Money Market still continues to act very prejudicially to the hop trade, whilst in a measure depressing the duties that have had to report for a series of years past at this particular season; consequently prices rule extremely low On speculation no sales have taken place this week, but for immediate use—the brewers purchasing with extreme caution—the transactions have been somewhat extensive, at barely former rates; the quotations have again receded from 2s to 3s per cwt. Yearling and old hops may be had at miserably low figures. The duty is called 140,000 cwt. Bassez prokes, £3 3s to £3 6s; Wealds of Kent, ditto, £3 10s to £4 0s; Mid and East Kent, ditto, £4 to to £5 10s

Smithfield (Friday).—Carey Hartley, 20s 6d. Bloy and Hall, 20s 6d. Harvell, 20s Holt, 22s; Hudson & Hartpool, 20s; Gosforth, 20s 3d; Heaton, 20s 6d per ton.

Smithfield (Friday).—Owing to the supply of barely stock was moderate as to number 2,—there being about 200 head less on offer than on this day se nnight—and of very inferior quality Really prime beasts would have sold at full prices, whereof there were but a few, all there were none in the market, we have to report a steady beef trade, at fully Monday's quotations. The foreign supply for London consisted of 220 oxen and cows, 1700 sheep and lambs, and 12 pigs. With sheep, we were very scantily supplied. All breeds moved off readily, at fully, but at nothing quotable beyond Monday's currencies. There was a very moderate show of calves, and a good clearance was effected, at, in some instances, an advance in the currencies of 2d per 8lb. The pork trade was firm, at late rates. Milch cows were very dull, at from £15 to £17 17s each, including their small calf.

Per 8lb. to sink the offal—

Inferior beef, 2s 6d to 2s 8d; middling ditto, 2s 10d to 3s; prime large ditto, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; prime small ditto, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; large pork, 4s 2d to 4s 4d; inferior mutton, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; middling ditto, 3s 10d to 4s 0d; prime ditto, 4s 2d to 4s 4d; veal, 3s 8d to 4s 8d; small pork, 4s 10d to 5s 4d.

ROBT. HERBERT.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

At present there is no abatement of anxiety in monetary circles. Each day discloses some new example of over trading, upon the insecure prospect of assistance whenever required. The balance-sheets of the week have only served to swell the forbearance of creditors, exhibit sad proofs to the foreigner of the reckle sness in which the once-renowned English merchant has of late indulged. To the lists of previous weeks may now be added the suspension of the Royal Bank of Liverpool, and the Liverpool Banking Company. In the first case most reckless advances have been made and in supporting speculations directly opposed to fair trading, and the money of the shareholders has been unprofitably wasted, although large dividends have been annually declared. The original capital was £500,000, which was afterwards increased by the creation of 2000 new shares of £1100 each, of which £50 per share has been called up. Such an amount, with an addition of £ 10,000 deposits, carefully employed, might have not only assisted legitimate trade, but have paid a fair dividend to the proprietary. Unsecured advances, however, to an unprecedented amount, furnishing a clue that too clearly explains the withholding, and consequent undue advance of produce, have dissipated a large proportion of this princely capital. The case of the Liverpool Banking Company is less important in its effects, the business having been more limited, and apparently better conducted. This case, however, is not free from deserved censure. Several firms in Liverpool are known to be in both the cities; and two Banking Companies are viewed with suspicion. A large Bank in the Country in the North, it is understood, will su-pend. The Directors at the Bank of England are pressed, on Tuesday, to a demand for an advance by a large firm connected with the Royal Bank of Liverpool.

Notwithstanding this augmentation of difficulties, much satisfaction is expressed by the great body of the respectable merchants, at the relief afforded to the Liverpool Deputation by the Government. Over-trading, aided by imprudent advances of the Banking Companies, is felt to be the primary cause of the existing state of things, while that the Government system has been added, "to make assurance sure," is a most insolvency would be only postponing the evil, to increase it at a future day This is understood to be the feeling of the Directors of the Bank of England, who, when consulted by the Government, refused to be any party to an extension of the currency, preferring to let affairs take their course, rather than give an appearance of deceitful stability to firms rotten to the very core.

A meeting of the creditors of Messrs. Lyall, Brothers and Company, was held on Saturday last, when the balance-sheet exhibited a deficiency of £188,881, and a dividend of about 9s. in the pound. A claim, however, on the estate of Messrs. Lyall, Matheson, and Co., amounting to £200,000, is only set down at £60,000. Should the larger amount be paid, a dividend of 17s. may be realised.

On Monday, the balance-sheet of Messrs Castelain, Sons, and Co., was exhibited to the creditors. A deficiency of £36,000, and a probable dividend of 10s. in the £ was the result. A meeting of the creditors of Messrs Cockerell and Co. was held on the same day, and a nominal surplus of £190,000 was shown. An understanding was agreed to that a dividend of 5s. in the £ should be immediately liquidated, and general dividends be made from time to time, as often as sufficient funds may be in hand to distribute 10 per cent. The creditors of Messrs. Thomas, Son, and Lafevre, met on Tuesday. The property is ample to meet demands upon the contingencies of Messrs. De Jersey and Company paying in full, and the house in St. Petersburgh meeting its engagements. These two facts accomplished, and a surplus of £40,213 will remain. On Wednesday the creditors of Messrs Perkins, Schlusser, and Mullens, held a meeting. The balance-sheet displayed a surplus (after deducting estimated losses) of £8,721. The liabilities on bills receivable, however, are very large. Payments are to be made in the manner in which they are liquidated.

The English Market opened on Monday with much buoyancy at a rise of ¼ per cent., 81 ¼ being the quotation for Money. The failure of the Royal Bank of Liverpool, however, speedily reduced quotations, and the price at the close of business was 79¾ to ¾. On Tuesday the fluctuations were frequent and extensive, Consols opening at 79¾ for Money, and receding to 78¾. They rally afterwards made a quotation of 80¾, but the stoppage of the Liverpool Banking Company depressed prices to 79¾. Money was, however, in less demand, 6 per cent. being the average rate. More steadiness was apparent on Wednesday. Consols, after touching 79¾, closed at 79¾ to 80. A further improvement at the opening on Thursday to 79¾ to 80¾, was followed by 80¾ for Money. Towards the close, however, the Bank threw a large sum of stock on the market, in order to assist a Liverpool house, and prices immediately fell ¼ per cent. Exchequer Bills have been done as low as 34s discount, but have rallied, and varied with Consols. India Bonds are very heavy, and Bank Stock is now very depressed; at closing, the prices were, for Bank Stock, 181; Reduced, 79; Consols, 79¾; New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cent. 80¼; Long Annuities, 8 1-16; Ditto Thirty Years, 8¾; India Bonds, under £1000, 40s; Consols for Account, 80¾; Exchequer Bills, £1000, 24 d.; £500, 17 dis.; Small, 2 pm.

A very unimportant in Spanish and Mexican occurred on Monday, with which exception the market was flat. Mexican was 17¼; Spanish Actives, 17¾. This rate received on Tuesday to 16¾. On Wednesday, 17¼ was "called: Mexican, on the contrary, receded to 16¾. No movement was apparent, a consequence of the Spanish news on Wednesday, and since that period no alteration has taken place of moment The last rates are—for Brazilian Bonds, 70; Danish Bonds, 79¾; Equador Bonds, 24¼; Grenada Bonds, Deferred, 3; Mexican, 18; Portuguese 5 per Cents, 74; Ditto 4 per Cent, 20; Spanish 5 per Cent, 1840, 17¼; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cent, 53¼; Ditto 4 per Cent, 89¾

The Share Market continues extremely dull, as the following list will show: Bristol and Exeter, 63; Caledonian, 34¼; Do., Half Shares, ¼; Eastern Counties, 15¾; Do., Perpetual, 5 per Cent., No. 1, ¼ dis; Do., do., No. 2, ¼ dis; York Extension, 7¾; Great Northern, 14¼; Great North of England, 21¼; Great Western, 90; Do., Half Shares, 52¼; Do., Quarter Shares, 14; Do., Fifths, 2¼; Do., New £17, 6¾; Lancashire and Yorkshire, Fifths, 8¾; Do., Thirds (Rag) 6¾; Leeds and Bradford, 84; London, Brighton, and South Coast, —; Ditto, Guarant. 5 per Cent., 108; London and North Western, 143; Ditto, Quarters, L. and B., 2⅝; Do., New, 6¾; Do., Fifths, 10¾, Do. £10 (M & B.), A. 7; London and South Western, 54¾; Ditto New Cons., Fifths, 40; Ditto, Set £50, 26¾; Midland, 10¾; Do. £40 Shares, 39; Do. £50 Shares, 6¾; North Britain, —; Do., Half Shares, 10¾; Ditto, Quarters, 3¾; Do. Thirds; N. Staffordshire, 6¾; Reading, Guildford, and Reigate, 6¾; Roydon and Hitchin, 1¾; Scottish Central, 23; South Eastern and Dover, 25¾; Ditto, No. 3, 7; Ditto, No. 4, 3¾; South Wales, 4¾; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 29¾; Ditto, Original New and Berwick, (Rag) 15¾; Ditto, Extension, 8½; Ditto, Ditto, No. 2, 9¾; Ditto, Great North Eastern, Preference, 72; York and North Midland, 67; Ditto, East and West Riding Extension, 24¾—Boulogne and Amiens, 13¾; Central of France (Orleans and Vierzon), 14¾; Northern of France, 10¾; Paris and Rouen, 34; Paris and Strasbourg, 3¾; Rouen and Havre, 19¾ ex div.

SATURDAY MORNING.—The "Banking Company in the North," alluded t above, is the Newcastle, Shields, and Sunderland Joint Stock Bank. The late town agents, Messrs. Barnetts, and Co., have not suffered, the London and Westminster Bank having been for some time engaged in conducting the agency. In the English Market Consols advanced 80¾ but at closing they had receded to 79¾ for Money, and 80¼ for Account. Exchequer Bills were 24 to 22 dis. for large bills, and 18 for £500 bills, par to 3 for small. In the Foreign and Share Markets nothing of any moment occurred.

THE MONETARY CURRENCY.—BY JOHN HOLLAND.

We have received a Pamphlet entitled as above, which contains some clear remarks respecting the Currency, the subject which now most agitates the commercial world.

Mr. Holland states that his must never be forgotten that if we make Paper Money as valuable as Gold, we virtually make Gold as plentiful as Paper Money;" and he wishes to prove that the only safe Currency consists of Gold and Silver, exclusively of all Paper. We quote from page 9 the following:

Our old commercial friend Roberts, when about to describe the internal resources of England, in the time of Elizabeth, says, "the ornaments of this country hath, in *times* past, been expressed unto us by this verse:—

England is stor'd with mountains, bridges, wood,
With towns, with corn, with pasture, and with flood."

"But these are not the commodities that merchants look after." He then commences to enumerate the various articles of manufacture, such as was *then* exported to every part of the known world

"By manufacture, England yields woollen cloths of all sorts, broad and narrow, a quarter of a million (by computation) of pieces. Wool, it must be borne in mind, was the staple commodity of the kingdom: the manufactures were spread over the kingdom in (what may be termed) natural localities, arising from the facilities that three hundred and twenty-five rivers, and eight hundred and fifty-seven bridges would afford. He then mentions twenty other Lighter materials for clothing; there were eight hundred furnaces daily set on work, iron of all sorts, besides ordnance of iron, salt, coal, lead, alum, copperas, all iron wares, linen, cloth, glass and glasses of all sorts, leather, silver, gunpowder, all sorts of saltpetre, and all sorts of grain and farming products, *and wheat in great plenty.* He then goes on to show that England wanted neither gentry nor parks, clergy nor churches; she had an abundance of all; but I will give his own words:—"The beauty and wealth of this kingdom is demonstrated in 336 rivers, eight thereof being great and navigable for some miles, whereon is found 887 bridges; 30 chases; 55 forests; 74 parks; 800 archdeaconries; 844 deaneries; 844 parsonages; 9400 parochial benefices, besides impropriations and vicarages, and the whole divided into six circuits, for the administration of justice; 22 bishoprics; 2 archbishoprics; 40 shires; 45 counties; 5627 parishes, and 800 market towns, which are market-towns; and 22 cities, including the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge."

"Thus have we seen the beauty and wealth of England, fifty-six years before Paper Money was invented in this kingdom, and which had been progressing for a thousand years preceding that time, in a natural manner, according as population increased. We proceed to show that Debt is a much subsequent event years of the time of the invention of Paper Money in this kingdom; the *labourers last are shillings a week, bread was threepence a quartern*, and they *could buy twenty-four quartern loaves for a pound* of their money. St. Paul's Cathedral was building *about* this time, and cost one million sterling.

It is all very well for Mr. Holland to wish us to return to a pure Metallic Currency; but what would he do with our enormous Debt, which in reality would be doubled in amount by the exclusive Metallic medium in contemplation? The interest of the Debt is now paid by the industry of this country, and amounts in fact to giving to the fundholder as many hundred thousand quarters of wheat, thousands of yards of cloth, &c. Suppose we increase the value of money by withdrawing the Paper, the labourers would have to work double the time to obtain the same amount the money paid as interest by a pure Metallic Currency would purchase double the quantity of labour or produce in a Mixed Currency, as at present. And, besides, most of the private debts have been contracted in a very different Currency from a Metallic one.

We are certain the Pamphlet will not have much effect in stemming the current now set in in favour of an increase of Paper Money; we believe the agitation will be such as to induce the Government to propose something to alleviate the present distress, and we think they ought to do so; but, however, caution the mercantile world against asking for too large a quantity of Paper Money. This would produce greater panics than even the present.

IRELAND.

THE REPEAL ASSOCIATION.—The usual meeting of this body was held on Monday, at Conciliation Hall. Mr. Steele presided. Mr. Gray, one of the members of the Legislature were present. The principal matter brought under the notice of the Association was a report from the Committee on the distress of Ireland, and its remedy. Mr. J. O'Connell, in this document, which was drawn up by him, refers to various proofs of the existence of great destitution. He refers to the official admissions of the same facts. He demands £12,000,000 additional from the Imperial Treasury, for the alleviation of this destitution and the preservation of the lives of the people. The report insists that England can find no difficulty in an advance of this amount, for she expended, in 1813, upon a useless war, £162,000,000 and in 1815 in the prosecution of that mischievous war, £174,000,000. The report passed the Association with much applause.—Mr. O'Connell referred at much length to the approaching meeting of the Roman Catholic Bishops.—Mr. Scully, M.P., stated the painful fact that Government had forwarded to the west of Ireland already 1200 tons of meal. The rent for the week was £37 3s. 9d.

SEARCH OF ARMS.—It appears from the Irish papers that the most active measures have been taken by the Government to suppress the spirit of tumult and outrage prevailing in the southern part of the county of Limerick. A large reinforcement of troops has been sent there, and the Roman Catholic Bishops have had a meeting upon the subject, respecting which the *Evening Freeman* says: "There was but one opinion as to the present condition and future prospects of the country. The prelates lament, in earnest, and sound, and east, as well as the prelates from the west, fully knowing the circumstances of their respective provinces, bore testimony to the fearful privations which the people at present labour under, and the fearful prospect of famine that is before them. The result of this day's conference has been the UNANIMOUS ADOPTION of a resolution to petition the Government for the immediate adoption of measures for prompt and efficient relief."

SUSPENSION OF RAILWAY CALLS.—On Wednesday the deputation appointed at a meeting of shareholders in the Liverpool, Manchester, and Newcastle Junction Railway, lately held in Manchester, for the purpose, waited on the Board by appointment. The proceedings on the part of the shareholders' deputation resolved themselves into three questions:—First, whether the directors were disposed, in the present state of the money market, to call for the whole of the £5 per share; secondly, whether they were disposed to return any portion of the £98,000 now in hand, and wait for more favourable times; and, thirdly, if not disposed to do either, what they really were disposed to do? The directors replied, that after mature consideration, they *found* that they could not do the first without a new Act; that their legal advisers informed them that to do the second would be illegal; and, as regarded any notice of the third question, they might state that they were perfectly aware of the condition of the Money Market, that they would do all they could to suspend works and curtail expenditure, that they had let no contracts and had suspended many works already, and that it was not their intention to suspend all operations, in so far as was consistent with their engagements. The Liverpool, Manchester, and Newcastle Company is about the first railway that has publicly moved in this matter, and its example is expected to form a precedent that will be pretty generally followed. The total deposits received amounted to £179,000, and the total expenditure to about £80,000, leaving a present balance of about £98,970. Nothing beyond the finishing of the surveys and plans for the portion of the line from Kettlewell to Bolton Castle, fifteen miles, which it was intended first to commence out of a total of sixty, and which includes a summit tunnel, has been done, and this only has been wicked out. The line is to a great extent in alliance with the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, OCT. 19.

BANKRUPTS.

J Duncan, Wellington-street North, Strand, corn, paper proprietor. W HUMPHRYES, Bowstreet, Covent-garden, tavern-keeper. P PATTISON, Cornhill, city tailor. J F E PRIDMORE, late—road, Regent's Park, boarding house-keeper. S LAWFORD Luton, Bedfordshire, straw-plait-dealer. J A PHILLIPS, Brabon-court, Lime-street, City, merchant. R MAY, Peckham, Surrey, stock and share-broker. J KNIGHT, Waltham-Saints-Lawrence, Berks, farmer. H CUCKER, Rathbone-place, Oxford-street, auctioneer. J HUGHES, Frodsham, Cumarronshire, miller.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS

J ROY, Glasgow, cabinet-maker C KID, Arbroath, merchant A and J WINGATE, Glasgow, calico printers. A THOMSON, Pittenweem, Fifeshire, merchant. R MUTUR, Aberdeen nor. A HANNATYNE and CO, Glasgow, grain-merchants. J CUTHBERT and CO., ... smiths. J RUSSELL, Airdrie, grocer. J WILKEN, Cruden, Aberdeenshire, ... inn.

FRIDAY, OCT. 22.

WAR-OFFICE, OCT 22.

6th Dragoon Guards: Lieut J Forster to be Lieutenant, vice Carter

14th Light Dragoons: Capt C E Doherty to be Major, vice Alanlis Lieut A Scudamore to be Captain, vice Doherty Cornet H Edwards to be Lieutenant, vice Scudamore; W D'Urban Blyth to be Cornet, vice Edwards

1st Foot: Ensign H F Jones to be Lieutenant, vice Hawkins; J Aytoun to be Ensign, vice Jones 30th Foot: The Hon A C Onslow to be Adjutant, vice Bowker. 7th: Lieut H L Carter to be Lieutenant, vice Forster; Second Lieut S W Aldworth to be Lieu enant, vice Hamlet. 85th: Lieut T W Weatherup to be Captain, vice Kirby, Ensign E R Hart to be Lieutenant, vice Weatherup. 86th, W Moore to be Second Lieutenant, vice Aldworth 91st. Capt J Campbell to be Major, vice Douglas; Lieut W A Daly to be Captain vice Campbell. Capt E S T Sweyne to be Major, vice Carew, Lieut S F C Annesley to be Captain, vice Sweyne; Ensign S Fairclough to be Lieutenant, vice Annesley; C G Pole to be Ensign, vice Fairclough. 93rd: Ensign W Bowyer to be Lieutenant, vice Balmoll. 95th, Ensign B D Moore to be Lieutenant, vice Dorf; J Atkinson to be Ensign, vice Moore

T WATSON and J RUSSELL, Jun, to be Lieut-Colonels in the Army.

MEMORANDUM.—Major General C Beckwith, upon Unattached pay, as a General Officer, has been allowed to retire from the service upon the sale of an Unattached Lieut-Colonelcy

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, OCT. 19.

Corps of Royal Engineers.—Lieut-Gen J F Birch, C B, to be Col-Commandant, vice Sir T Dickens

ADMIRALTY, OCT. 18.

Capt of Royal Marines H H ... to be second Lieut; J Shute to be Second Lieut.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED, OCT. 19.

The Tithe Commissioners for England and Wales have appointed Henry Fleming, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, to be an Assistant Tithe Commissioner for special purposes.

BANKRUPTS.

T. EARSON, Birmingham, cut nail manufacturer.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

B BRASTED, Bryan-street, Pentonville, grocer. J PINK, Westbourne Park Villas, Paddington, architect J VENABLES, Dundee, Tutsdale-court-road, butcher. S STOCKS and M L TAIT, Manchester, bleachers. J HEGINBOTTOM and G SOUTHAM, Ashton-under-Lyne, cotton spinners H KELLY, Manchester, linen-draper. L WILLIAMS, Manchester, ... blanmongashire, grocer G EVANS, Canon's Marsh, Bristol, carpenter. J ... and W WHITTINGHAM, Wrington, ... J ROBERTSON and CO, Leeds, ... J ... Boston, grocers K KETTLEWELL, Leeds, silversmith. W GILLS, Launceston, Cornwall, ... manufacturer.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

J PATERSON, Lars Ayrshire, builder T BLACKWAY, Bridgeton, Glasgow, grocer. T RICHMOND, ... Ayrshire, grain merchant. RIDDELL, BROTHERS, Union-terrace, Edinburgh, ... T COATS, Calton, Edinburgh, merchant. D JOHNSON, Jun, and Co, Glasgow, sewed muslin manufacturers.

MARRIAGES.

On the 19th inst., at Notting-hill, London, Mr. Wm. N. Cooke, of a daughter.—In Guildford-street, Lady Pollock of a son, still-born.—At St. Peter's Vicarage, Thanet, the wife of the Rev. John George Hodgson, of a daughter.—At Woolwich, the wife of Lieut.-Col W M Hutton, Royal Marines, of a daughter.—On the 19th inst., the Viscountess Campden, of a daughter.—At Mawhank House, Mrs. George C. Archibold, of a daughter.—At Brook Green, Hammersmith, Mrs. Mark Lemon, of a daughter.—On Tuesday, the 19th instant, at Langley, Essex, Mrs. F Cowell Stepney, of a daughter.—At Lamberhurst, the Hon. Mrs. Charles Coat, of a daughter.—At Provender, the wife of Norton J. Knatchbull, Esq., of a daughter.—At 36, Gloucester-square, Hyde Park, the wife of J. P. K. Shuttleworth, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

At Dewlish, near Blandford, George Trapps Graham, Esq., to Caroline Mary, eldest daughter of the late General Wilson, and niece of Sir Robert Sidney Farquhar, Bart.—At Carlisle Amelia, youngest daughter of Walter Skirrow, Esq.—At Frant, the Rev. R T W Sleigh, to Hannah Jane, youngest daughter of the late Sir Henry Thompson, Bart.—On the 21st, Philip Cotton, Esq., brother of the Dean of Lismore, to Caroline, daughter of the late Rev. Stukeley Hinkins.—October 14th, at Ballyroan Church, by the Rev. R. Fayo, T. E. Elliott, to Georgiana Griffith.—At Saltwood, Kent Frederick Sutton, Esq., to Georgina, third daughter of the venerable James Croft, Archdeacon of Canterbury.

At Torquay Arthur ... of the late ... Henry Moore, aged 76.—At Bath, Captain Nicholas Kingsmill, R.N., aged 72.—At Bath, Mrs. Ann Hall, aged 84.—At Ealing Lodge House, near Bury St. Edmunds

SMART'S WRITING INSTITUTION, 7, New-street, Covent-garden. Open from Ten till Nine daily. Persons of all ages received (privately) and taught at any time, during their own convenience. Lessons one hour each. No classes. Terms [illegible] Lessons to Writing Masters. Circulars forwarded. Letters to be addressed, as above, to Mr. Smart, as above. "In the several Government offices the system has been liberally encouraged and recommended as a correct and approved mode of instruction."—Magazine of Commerce.

WRITING, BOOK-KEEPING, &c.—Persons of any age, however bad their Writing, may, in EIGHT LESSONS, acquire permanently an elegant and bold hand. Gentlemen's sons carefully instructed in Writing, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, correspondence. Arithmetic on a method requiring only one-third the time usually required. Book-keeping as a [illegible] Terms [illegible] Prospectuses, Circulars, &c. Apply to Mr. Smart, at the Institution, 7, New-street, Covent-garden [illegible] Mr. Smart, as above. "In the several Government offices the system has been liberally encouraged and recommended as a correct and approved mode of instruction."—Magazine of Commerce.

THE REVOLVING CRAVAT.—HENRY WITHERS, 9, Poultry, calls attention to this decided novelty The durability of these cravats is combined in one. Also, to his Stock of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Under Clothing and Hosiery, which is amongst the best in London; and to the excellent Shirts he sells at 6s 6d the half-dozen.

MECHI'S CHESSMEN, in ivory, bone, and wood, 4, Leadenhall-street, London; the best and cheapest assortment ever made, also the gold of his Backgammon. Draught, and Chess Boards, Cribbage Boards and Pegs, cushioned Bagatelle Tables Pope Joan Boards, Work-boxes, Inkstands, Tablets, Dressing-cases, Razors, Penknives, Scissors, Clothes, Hair, cases, Tea-trays, Table Cutlery, Sheffield-plated Ware Fenderives, Scissors, Clothes, Hair, and Tooth Brushes, Combs, Razors, Strops, &c.—Manufactory, 4, Leadenhall-street.

VARICOSE VEINS.—Surgical Elastic Stockings and Knee-caps of a new and ingenious fabric, for cases of Varicose and Weakness, are introduced and extensively manufactured in every form by POPE and PLANTE, 4, WATERLOO-PLACE, PALL-MALL. This perfect elasticity yields at every muscular movement, and gives support WITHOUT THE TROUBLE OF LACING OR BANDAGING. Patronised by very eminent surgeons. Instructions for measure on application, and the article sent by post.

A GOLD WATCH and fine GOLD CHAIN, fitted complete in a morocco case, for £8 10s., very suitable for a present. The discription of the watch as follows:—Double backed gold case, gold dial, horizontal movement, detached lever, jewelled, manufactured by one of the first makers, and all recent improvements; a written warranty given, and a twelvemonth's trial allowed; the chain is of the best quality.—SAHL and SONS, 64, Cheapside, 15, Cornhill, opposite the New Royal Exchange; are in Broad-street, Bloomsbury, near the Mansion House. N.B. These elegant presents can be forwarded through the Post-office with perfect safety, upon the receipt of an order for the amount.

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

TO PRINT-SELLERS, FRAME-MAKERS, &c.—C. F. BIELEFELD respectfully announces that his New Patent Mouldings may now be had From these rules, which are made in 12 ft lengths, with rebate, &c., complete Frames may be made in a few hours, either in imitation of Ebony, Oak, Bronze, or Gold, at a cost not to be felt as an item beyond all competition (from 3d. to 1s. 6d. gross per foot run), while their perfection is such as to leave nothing to be attained. The Patents are so simple that a child can perfect as an inspector in an hour.—An Illustrated Card Rule sent post paid on receipt of one Post Office Stamp, or free at the works, 15, Wellington-street North, Strand

ROYAL PAPIER MACHE WORKS.—JENNENS and BETTRIDGE, Manufacturers, by special appointment, to her Majesty and the Royal Family, Hallam-street West, Be graves-square, London; and also at Birmingham.—At these Works are manufactured Papier Mache Trays, Chairs, Cabinets, Dados, Inkstands, Tea Caddies, &c. JENNENS and BETTRIDGE'S Manufactures can be had at the Establishments above named, and of the principal Furnishing Ironmongers in the United Kingdom.—Wholesale also, of their Correspondents in every important city in the world. N.B. All Goods marked with JENNENS and BETTRIDGE'S names are warranted.

PORTE-PLOMBAGINE, manufactured by S. MORDAN and Co.—The new, elegant, and most convenient instrument for the artist and the amateur combines many advantages. The lead is mechanically protruded from a square tube, and offers a point of a broad surface, which, by a slight turn of the finger while freely sketching, furnishes the means of spreading a breadth of shade or drawing a fine line. The leads do not require sharpening, and are, therefore, used without waste, but they are renewed without the least difficulty. The leads supplied by S. M. and Co for the Porte-Plombagine are made of genuine Cumberland lead, purified by Brockedon's patent process.—Manufactory, City-road, London.

SUPERIOR WINTER OVER-COATS.—Those who appreciate a genuine, respectable, and first-rate garment, at a moderate cost, that will REALLY exclude the rain, and insure permanent satisfaction, are confidently invited to inspect the extensive assortment of such; also at BERGER'S WATERPROOF PALLIUM, the well-known Light Over-Coat, as universal in demand as it is elegant and unique for the time of year. Government once invented. Price two to three guineas.—W. BERGER, Tailor and Over-Coat Maker, 59, NEW BOND-STREET, and 98, CORNHILL.

THE REGISTERED PALETOT of LLAMA CLOTH, the most fashionable coat for both the present and approaching seasons, still retains the sales moderate price which, with its usefulness and gentlemanly appearance, has rendered it a great popularity. It has been made by special command for Her Royal Highnesses Prince Albert, Prince George of Cambridge, Princes Edward of Saxe Weimar, his Grace the Duke of Wellington, and the several Royal visitors to the British Court; London in order to meet the purchased of the Patentees, H. J. and D. NICOLL, Court Tailors, 114 Regent-street, and 22, Cornhill—and at Liverpool. Also at Manchester and Sons, Guild-street, for Dublin Cloth Cassimeres.—Messrs. Molesworth-street; for Edinburgh, Christie and Son, George-street, for Birmingham. Warehouse, 10, New-street, and the principal tailors in the Kingdom.

SILKS FOR THE MILLION! In consequence of the awful depression of trade, and ruinous effects produced amongst mass acturers by the scarcity of money (vide City Article) the Messrs. STAGG and MANSFIELD have at length, after several lots of Silks, which are now on sale, viz: 13,700 yards Rich Check Gros-de-Naples. 1s. 11½d., formerly and. 2s. 3d. ... 12,800 yards Very Rich Striped Gros-de-Naples,

THE "BRITANNIA" STEAM-SHIP LEAVING BOSTON, U.S.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

the water. Breaking suddenly on the view, "the Nakki Talao" (as the lake is called) forms a most delightful picture; surrounded as it is by high-peaked and well-wooded hills, on and about which many temples are built, and many snow-white tents are pitched. The eastern extremity of the lake is the one more generally, however, sought after by visitors as a place for their tents, on account of the westerly breezes which are cooled by their passage over the water; and about this spot many small, but pretty and commodious bungalows or cottages have been erected. Although in the vicinity of the lake, the scenery of Aboo is the finest, yet for the seventeen miles in length and eight miles in breadth that the mountain extends, it presents at each step new and striking views; the walks and rides are rich in varied scenes: rock and wood, interspersed with luxuriant valleys, abound in all, and form a never tiring panorama to the eye, weary as it is of the interminable plains of Guzerat.

During the past hot season some sporting gentlemen, by great perseverance, contrived to find a spot where races could be run, and their ingenuity converted one of the few level spots on the hill into a race-course, strange, indeed, in shape, being in the form of a badly constructed figure of 8, but one that answered every purpose. The annexed Sketch will give some idea of the extraordinary form of the course and of the beautiful scenery surrounding it; but a better pen than the writer's is required to describe the gay scenes the spot presented on the days of the races, when nearly every person on the Hill, European and native, was present, the latter portion of the community adding much to its picturesqueness by their white flowing dresses and turbans of many colours. The following are details of the sport:—

FIRST DAY, MAY 14.

The Derby. Heats. Three hurdles.

Mr. Cameron's b p Ruby	..	..	..	.. (Owner) 1

The Oaks. Heats.

Captain Anderson's g a h Promise	..	..		Walked over

The Bonnet and Cheroot Stakes.

Mr. Lennox's b p Old Ton	..	..	..	Walker over

The Consolation Stakes.

Mr. Hardcastle's b p Archimedes	..	..	..	.. 1

SECOND DAY.

First race. For all horses. Once round the course. Three hurdles.

Mr. Elliott's b a h Ghuznee	..	..	..	.. 1

Second race. For all ponies. Once round the course. Three hurdles.

Dr. Cameron's b p Ruby	..	..	..	.. 1

Third race. For all horses. Heats.

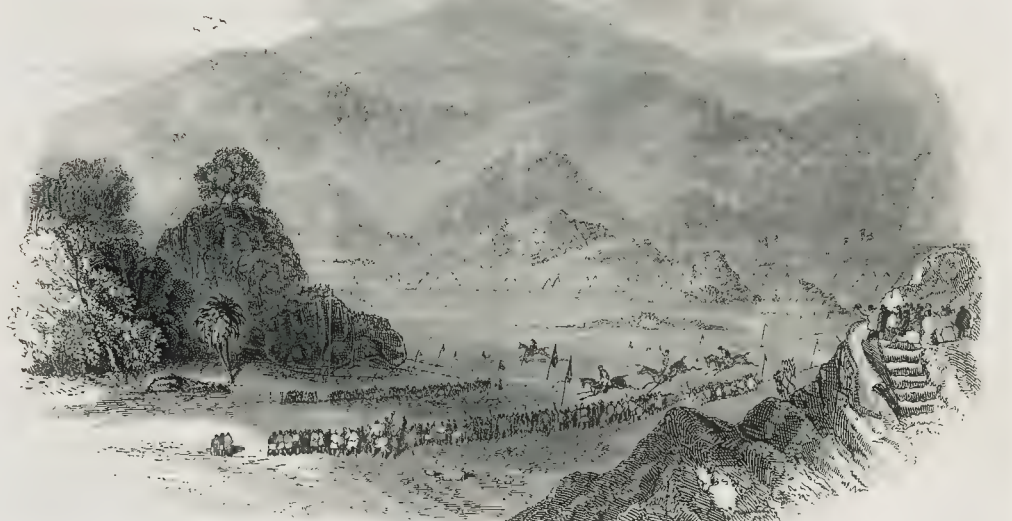
Dr. Paton's g a h Mazeppa	..	..	..	.. 1

Fourth race. For all ponies. Once round the course.

Dr. Cameron's b p Johnny Gilpin	..	..	..	.. 1

Fifth race. A Mate between

Mr. Hardcastle's c a h Rufus	..	..	..	.. 1
Captain Anderson's g a h Promise	..	..	..	.. 2



THE RACES AT ABOO, IN BOMBAY.—(FROM A SKETCH BY A CORRESPONDENT.)

London: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by William Little, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—Saturday, October 23, 1847.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 287.—Vol. XI.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1847. [Sixpence.

THE COMING SESSION.

APPING out the work of the New Parliament is an occupation already commenced; and, if the number of questions to be considered is estimated, its task, as a mere matter of quantity, is immense. There is an anxiety to know how a Legislature, in which there is such a preponderance of new men, will deal with many an old subject; and this feeling, combined with some recent events, creates an impression that Government cannot long defer summoning the House of Commons, "for the dispatch of business."

It is one of the old traditions of Downing Street, that, except under extraordinary circumstances, Parliament can only meet in February; that is the month sacred to bills and motions, as September to partridges, and August to grouse. But the business of the British Empire has become so vast and complicated, that the space of time it usually sits has become too short; as questions have multiplied, so have those who speak on them; a lengthening of the Session, or of the sittings during the Session, has become inevitable; and there is even a prospect of the Legislature extending its meeting through the whole year. But, independently of the pressure of general business, there are special circumstances which make an anticipation of the usual period of assembling, almost unavoidable.

First, that necessity has been precipitated by the virtual suspension of the Bank Charter Act of 1844, which the Cabinet was compelled to carry into effect last week. They were at last forced to abandon that "we can do nothing" policy, on the weakness of which we recently took occasion to remark. We have rarely noted such a want of foresight: there was scarcely a banker or merchant in the City, who did not see the course to be taken three weeks ago; but, wrapped up in official incredulity, the Ministry alone were unprepared; they resisted to the last, as if the suggestions made to them by the commercial community came from enemies, and were to be suspected. How has the flippant confidence of the Chancellor of the Exchequer been rebuked! Compelled to act, he has lost by delay all the credit he might have gained by acting in time; he is in the position of a man on whom perception has been forced: why not have done this before, is the universal question, when it would have saved half the bankruptcies, and much of the ruin that has overtaken us? And in that question the reputation of the Statesman is gone; the possibility of asking it, proves the existence of two faults, ignorance or obstinacy; and by ignorance and obstinacy England cannot be ruled.

But, now the step is taken, it will require to be explained before it is ratified; it at once destroys the infallibility of Sir Robert Peel's Bill, and the whole question of Bank Management is opened again; with it comes the interminable subject of the Currency. The Parliament of 1847 is not the Parliament of 1841; men have changed, circumstances have changed; will the Act of 1844 escape modification, now that it has been broken in upon? The conduct of the Bank itself has not been of the wisest, nor is its constitution such as to create implicit confidence in it. The suffering the commercial world has gone through, has been too great to be lightly forgotten; and the same reasons that compel the Government to call Parliament together at an early period, will give rise, in it, to some strong denunciations of the policy they have thought fit to pursue. For the past week, the meetings of the Cabinet have been frequent, indicating an anxious and uneasy state of feeling. Did Sir Robert Peel consent to this violation of his perfect, self-acting, measure? Supposing he did not consent, will he approve of it, now it is done? There is a chance, just a chance, from the half-hint he let fall at the Liverpool Dinner, that he will not oppose the "mitigation;" in that case, he may float the Ministry over the difficulty; but even Sir Robert Peel's influence in the new Parliament has to be tested.

Ireland forms a large item in the demand on the time of next Session. There is a field in that country for the exertions statesman, such as was never before offered to the ambition—the laudable ambition—of man. A whole society has to be reconstructed; what a problem! But we have little hope that any of our party leaders will be equal to the emergency; boldness and sagacity are what are wanted; but it must not be the sagacity learned from the past; and the courage required must be that which can dispense with precedents. The condition of Ireland resembles nothing on the face of the earth. The Catholic Bishops who formed the late deputation to Lord Clarendon, were quite right in tracing the present evils of the land to the dreadful legislation of the past; but they proposed no tangible remedy for the present, and the world cannot progress with its eyes turned eternally backward; their lament, rather insinuated than expressed, over the disappearance of monasteries, was merely absurd, and we look in vain throughout their long memorial, for any suggestion which common sense would confirm as a good one, except, perhaps, "an equitable arrangement of the relations between landlords and tenants, founded on commutative justice," which is also rather vague. The same vice runs through all these memorials; describing existing

STOCK EXCHANGE.—THE INTERIOR.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

evils vividly enough, and recalling the sins of our ancestors with a painful accuracy, they can see no further into the future than those they censure. The reply of Lord Clarendon is stamped with the same defect, though it is the best answer delivered by any recent Lord-Lieutenant to similar representations As to monasteries, they do little but foster and encourage idleness and beggary abroad; in Ireland at the present day, they would be mere public nuisances. A Poor-Law had been passed, which shall and must be completely carried out; the difficulty of applying it is no proof of its failure; and, beyond all, he states decidedly that there are many landlords in Ireland who have not done their duty. In general, when any thing harsh is said of the Irish landlords, it is met by a plea that there are "exceptions;" of course there are, but Society takes its character from the mass, not the exceptions; and in England the character of Irish landlords is decidedly a bad one, in one-half the cases we believe from their total inability to act better if they wished it. For the rest, Lord Clarendon's declaration is not suggestive, it deals too much in "ifs." If everybody was exactly what they ought to be, there would be no occasion for Laws, nor Parliaments, nor Prime Ministers, nor Lord Lieutenants; but, as they are not so, there is occupation for Legislators and Ministries, and authorities of all kinds, to compel better behaviour if compulsion is necessary. To expect and hope that men will change their natures and do their duty, who never did it before, is to be over sanguine; and over confidence is ruin either to statesmen or generals.

Then come all the other minor but still important subjects, that have hitherto been overborne, from the public mind not having been excited to the proper pitch about them. The Health of Towns, the sanatory condition of the people, become of vital consequence to all, by the rumoured approach of pestilence to our shores: even now we do not believe the dwellers in the largest cities, with the most ample means of information about them, are aware of half the horrors that surround them. Enon Chapel has figured again in the public prints during the past week, with the additional enormity that, festering with death below, it is used as a dancing-room, where "balls" are given at sixpence a head! What ideas of religion have the managers of such foul dens? Here alone is a vast field for legislation opened to us! With the new blood that has been infused into the Legislature, we hope the rate of our progress will be increased, and that the next session will see some difficulties turned into possibilities, and impossibilities into facts.

THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

As we have already detailed the history and machinery of this great monetary Establishment (See No. 102, Vol. IV.), we need only here explain that the prefixed View was sketched during one of the days of the late Monetary Panic, when the scene may be inferred to present its extreme excitement.

It is worthy of note that the occasion of our previous Illustration (April 8th, 1844,) was the extraordinarily high prices of the Funds; now we have to note a very opposite record.

At the above date, for the first time for nearly a century, the Three per Cent. Consols were par, or £100 each for £100 stock. The highest price the Three per Cents. ever rose to was in June, 1737, and again in May, 1739, when they attained £107 In the troublous times of 1797, when our troops were defeated abroad, and rebellion was at home, the Three per Cent. Consols fell to 47½ being the lowest price to which they have ever fallen.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

It transpired towards the close of business on Saturday last, that a deputation of City bankers, consisting of Mr. Masterman, Mr. Abel Smith, Mr. G.yn, Mr. Bevan, Mr. Barnard, and a few others, had waited upon the commercial interests of the country, and that this pressure has been aggravated by a want of that confidence which is necessary for carrying on the ordinary dealings of trade.

"They have been in hope that the check given to transactions of a speculative character, the transfer of capital from other countries, the influx of bullion, and the feeling which a knowledge of these circumstances might have been expected to produce, would have removed the prevailing distrust.

"They were encouraged in this expectation by the speedy cessation of a similar state of feeling in the month of April last.

"These hopes, however, have been disappointed, and her Majesty's Government have come to the conclusion that the time has arrived when they ought to attempt, by some extraordinary and temporary measure, to restore confidence to the mercantile and manufacturing community.

"For this purpose they recommend to the Directors of the Bank of England, in the present emergency, to enlarge the amount of their discounts and advances upon approved security; but that, in order to retain this operation within reasonable limits, a high rate of interest should be charged. In present circumstances they would suggest that that interest should not be less than 8 per cent.

"If this course should lead to any infringement of the existing law, her Majesty's Government will be prepared to propose to Parliament, on its meeting, a bill of indemnity.

"They will rely upon the discretion of the Directors to reduce as soon as possible the amount of their notes, if any extraordinary issues should take place within the limits prescribed by law.

"Her Majesty's Government are of opinion that any extra profit derived from this measure should be carried to the account of the public, but the precise mode of doing so must be left to future arrangement.

"If her Majesty's Government are not insensible to the evil of any departure from the law which has placed the currency of this country upon a sound basis, but they feel confident that, in the present circumstances, the measure which they have proposed may be safely adopted; and that, at the same time, the main provisions of that law and the vital principle of preserving the convertibility of the Bank note may be firmly maintained.

"We have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your obedient humble servants,

(Signed) "JOHN RUSSELL.
CHAS. WOOD.

"The Governor and Deputy Governor of the Bank of England."

(Copy of Reply.)

"Bank of England, Oct. 25, 1847.

"Gentlemen, We have the honour to acknowledge your letter of this day's date, which we have submitted to the Court of Directors, and we enclose a copy of the resolutions there on, and

"We have the honour to be, your most obedient servants,

(Signed) "JAMES MORRIS, Governor.
"H. J. PRESCOTT, Deputy Governor.

"To the First Lord of the Treasury, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer."

BANK RESOLUTION.

"Resolved,—That this Court do accede to the recommendation contained in the letter from the First Lord of the Treasury and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, dated this day, and addressed to the Governor and Deputy-Governor of the Bank of England, which has been read.

"That the minimum rate of discount on bills not having more than 95 days to run be 8 per cent.

"That advances be made on Bills of Exchange, Stock, Exchequer Bills, and other approved securities, in sums of not less than £2000, and for periods to be fixed by the Governors, at the rate of 8 per cent per annum."

On this resolve being generally circulated, nothing could exceed the agitation that prevailed. Everywhere it became the enerossing subject of conversation; and, while many who were favorable to the "expansion" objected to the high rate of interest, others more experienced, remembering 1825 and 1836, with all the train of evils that resulted upon the withdrawal of the notes then issued, loudly expressed their disapprobation of this invasion of the most valuable chaser in the Bank Charter Bill. Its mere relaxation, it was observed, robs the measure, at once and for ever, of the powerful check to over-trading, that a knowledge that, under no circumstances whatever, a relaxation would be resorted to, was calculated to produce. The immediate effect in Liverpool has been to raise the value of cotton one per cent. This is a direct hindrance to manufacturing, and Manchester, Leeds, &c., consequently suffer. It is remarked at Liverpool that eight per cent, although high, is nothing in comparison with being obliged to withhold goods when ordered, and ultimately by the consumer. From Manchester, advices have been received of the failure of Messrs. Fairbridge, and Mr. Robert Gardner (the latter is greatly regretted); from Leeds, of a firm it would be premature to mention. In the meantime, money in London is rather dearer than cheaper. Discount houses, and the joint stock banks, are taking money repayable at short dates, at 6 per cent, 5 and 6 per cent is charge less than the current rate. Good bills will not be done under 8 per cent; and second-rate at scarcely any price. The Directors of the Bank of England at present have not been subject to any great demands since Monday; the difficulty of offering good security being at once an obstacle to firms partially insolvent. At present it is almost premature to judge, but doubts are entertained whether the benefits resulting, even for the present, from the "relaxation," will at all balance the baneful effects already anticipated

On Monday, the stoppage of the North and South Wales Bank was announced. An unfounded report of the failure on Friday caused a run, which ended in suspension; a resumption, however, is confidently anticipated.

As soon as the correspondence between the Bank of England and the Government was made public the use of money for one and a half per cent immediately ensued. Consols on Saturday left off at 89⅞ to ⅞, and on Monday, 89¾ ⅞. Several fluctuations, however, occurred in the course of the day, and a fall of ¼ per cent, on the announcement by the Bank broke up of the terms of the correspondence alluded to above, excited much surprise On Tuesday, the market was very unsettled, operations being nearly confined to Consols. The opening quotations were 89¾, and the highest quotation 90⅝, with numerous fluctuations. A tendency to reaction was visible on Wednesday; the first price was 89¾ for Money, which declined to 89⅝, but afterwards rallied to 89¾ ⅞, at which prices they closed. On Thursday, there was scarcely any fluctuation until towards the close of business. The news of a banking failure in the West of England caused a fall of nearly ¼ per cent; and at closing, 89⅛ for Money, and 89⅜ ⅜ for Time, were the current quotations. Exchequer Bills have considerably fluctuated during the week; about 70s. dis. for large bills is the closing quotation. Bank Stock has fluctuated, but India Bonds continue very much depressed, quoting about 30s. dis. The closing prices are for Bank Stock, 185; Three per Cent. Reduced Annuities, 81½; Three per Cent. Consols, 89⅜; New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cent. Annuities, 89⅛; Long Annuities, 9 1-16; Ditto 30 Years, 8 11-16; India Stock, 228; India Bonds, £1000, 30 dis.; Consols for Account, 89⅜; Exchequer Bills, £1000, 15 dis., ditto, £500, 17 dis., ditto, Small, 2 p.

In the Foreign Market a general stagnation prevails. Spanish Three per Cents. on Tuesday, were done at 28; Portuguese, 21¼; Mexican, 17½; Dutch Four per Cents., 81½ Mexican declined on Wednesday to 16⅜, and Portuguese, 20⅝. Peru has since slightly reacted, and closed as follows:—Brazilian Bonds, 75½; Ditto, Small, 78; Mexican Five per Cent., 1846, 16¼; Peruvian Bonds, Six per Cents, 25; Portuguese Four per Cents., 21½; Russian Bonds, 105. Spanish Five per Cent., 1840, 16½; Ditto, Passive, 5⅝; Ditto, Three per Cent., 27½; Belgian Four-and-a-Half per Cent., 88; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cent., 12 Gmld, 83; Ditto, four per Cent. Certificates, 82

The Railway Market was very animated on Tuesday, prices generally advancing. The principal fluctuations occurred in the following lines:—Birmingham and Oxford Junction advanced to 19½; Caledonian, to 8⅞; Chester and Holyhead, 22½; Eastern Counties, 16½; Do., Northern and Eastern, 49½; East Lancashire, 11½; East Lincolnshire, 8½; Great North of England, 218; Do., New, Ex-Shares, 65; Great Western, 102; Do. Halves, 61; Hull and Selby, 97; Do., Halves, 48½; Jarrow and Simonside, 8½; Lancaster and Preston, 25; Do., New and L., 8½; Do., Halves, 36; Do., Preston and Wyre, 33; Leeds and Bradford, 88; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 43; London and North Western, 185; Do., Quarters, L and B., 30; Do., £40 Shares, Small B, 40; London and South Western, 56; Midland, 111; Do., Birmingham and Derby, 84; Do., Consolidated Bristol and Birmingham, 6 per Cent., 118; Norfolk, 50; North British, 26½; North Staffordshire, 12½; North Union, Lancaster, and Carlisle, 40; Nottingham, Derby, Gainsborough, and Retgate, 72; South Eastern and Dover, 28½; South Wales, Bristol, Somerset, and Weymouth, 9½; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 32. Do., York and New Castle, 20½; York and North Midland, 20; Ditto, Preference, 15; Boulogne and Amiens, 13½; Namur and Liege, 1; Northern of France, 11½; Sambre and Meuse, 6; West Flanders, 1½ On Wednesday a meeting of shareholders of the Enterprise Railway, took place at the London Tavern. The offer made by the Great Northern to purchase or guarantee the shares in the Amberside line, was approved of, and a vote, agreeing to the terms proposed, was carried. Mr. Badger received the thanks of the meeting for his exertions in regard to the proposal

On Thursday a considerable alteration in prices occurred, distance being the prevailing characteristic. The following are the closing values: Birmingham and Oxford Junction, 19; Buckinghamshire, 22 dis; Caledonian, 8¾; Eastern Counties, 16; Ditto, ditto, No. 2, 6; Ditto, York Extension, 7; Ditto, North and Eastern, 49; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 47½; Great Northern, 2; Great Western, 99; Ditto Half Shares, 56½; Ditto Quarter Shares, 14; Ditto, Fifths, 2 9; Ditto, ditto, New, £17, 7; Hull and Selby, 96; Ipswich and Bury St. Edmunds, 6; Ditto, ditto, Extension Scrip (late Camb. and E.y.), 1; Lancaster and Carlisle, 53; Ditto, Thirds, 10; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 76; Ditto, Half Shares, 38½; Ditto, Quarter Shares, 19; Ditto, Fifths, 6; Ditto, Thirds Scrip, 4 dis.; Ditto, Quarters (West Riding Union), 2; Ditto (Preston and Wyre), 33; Leeds and Bradford, 85; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 43; London and North Western, 184; Ditto, Quarters, L. and B, 29; Ditto, Ditto, New, 2; Ditto, Fifths, 1; Ditto, £10, (M. and B.) 8, 8½; Ditto, £10 (M and B.) C., 4; London and S Western, 56; Ditto, New Cons. Rights, 4; Do., Th rds, 1½ dis; Manch., Buxton, and Matlk., 14; Midland, 110; Do., £40 Shares, 41; Do., £30 Shares, 8; Do., Birm. and Derby, 82; Mid. Con. Brit and Birm., 6 per cent., 117½; Mid., Brist. and Glos., 8; North Staffordshire, 12½; North Union, 41; Ditto, Quarters, 8½; Ditto, Thirds, 2½; North British, 24½; Ditto, Half Shares, 24½; Ditto, Quarter Shares, 12; Ditto, Fifths, 6; Ditto, Thirds Scrip, 4 dis.; Nottingham (West Riding Union), 2; Ditto (Preston and Wyre), 33; Leeds and Bradford, 85½; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 43; London and North Western, 184; Ditto, Quarters, L. and B, 29; Ditto, No. 2, 8; South Wales, 4½; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 31; Ditto, Original New and Berwick, 27½; Ditto, Extension No. 1, 12½; Ditto, No. 2, 10½; Ditto, G. N. Preference, 4½; North Midland, 7½; Ditto, Extension, 14½; Ditto, East and West Riding Extension, 26; Boulogne and Amiens, 13½; Northern of France, 10½; Orleans and Bordeaux, 4; Paris and Lyons, 5½; Paris and Orleans, 6½; Sambre and Meuse, 6.

SATURDAY MORNING. An unsettled feeling pervaded the Stock Exchange yesterday, and Consols gradually declined from 89½ to 89⅜ to 89⅛ for Money, and 89½ for the Account. Exchequer Bills fortnightly vary. Bank Stock on the Shares Market was very depressed. Notwithstanding this heavy appearance of affairs in the Stock Markets, a better feeling existed out of doors The failure of Messrs. Brooke, alluded to above, is likely only to prove a temporary suspension, and in the best circles City information a decided feeling of improvement prevailed.

BANK OF ENGLAND

As Account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Vict. cap. 32, for the week ending on Saturday, the 23d day of October, 1847.

	ISSUE DEPARTMENT		
Notes issued	£31,893,440	Government Debt	£11,015,100
		Other Securities	2,984,900
		Gold Coin and Bullion	6,743,354
		Silver Bullion	1,120,091
			£21,865,445
	BANKING DEPARTMENT		
Proprietors' Capital	£14,553,000	Government Securities (including Dead Weight Annuity)	3,899,707
Rest	3,564,415	Other Securities	13,617,120
Public Deposits (including Exchequer, Savings' Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts)	4,756,201	Notes	1,751,372
Other Deposits	8,840,509	Gold and Silver Coin	167,211
Seven-day and other Bills	947,013		
	£32,661,138		£32,561,138

HELP IN HOUR OF NEED.

THE ADVANCE OF THREE MILLIONS.

"Help in the Hour of Need!"—the cry
Rang from the Merchant's house of Care,
Mid distant wailings to the sky
Of Panic-Parts everywhere!
The fever spread its spectre gaunt
Roar'd onward as a rushing steed,
In vain pale Commerce shriek'd
"Avaunt!"
And wept for "Help in Hour of Need!"

The "Hour of Need," in truth had strode
As on some fearful wing of Time,
And enter'd Trade's unwarn'd abode,
And scared it's spirit like a Crime!
Integrity must bow,
And heart of Honesty must bleed,
Unless the mighty aid us now,
And "help us in the Hour of Need."

Banks, Funds, and Credit—who shall stem
The torrent raging over all?
Dismantled of her diadem,
The once proud Commerce mourns her fall!
Thick and more thick, the evils lower!
Fast and more fast the perils speed!
"Oh, for the giant hand of Power,
To stretch forth 'Help in Hour of Need!'"

The voice of London cries aloud
The old Emporium of the world!—
Not with its lusty lungs, and proud,
But with a haughty banner furl'd!

The sturdy staff of MAMMON reels
And quivers as a shaken reed;
Humbled, the groaning Crœsus kneels,
And prays for "Help in Hour of Need!"

Nor may he fall!—He is a King
No Monarch shall see uncrowned—
His merchants' harvests withering!
His Argosie of Commerce drown'd!
No, Ingot as the Gate of Thames' side
A Merchant-River—'tis decreed
The Palaces that skirt his side
Shall help his sons in hour of need!

So, till St. Stephen's door be flung
Wide to the Legislator's tread,
The Nation's grief-complaint is rung
Loud at the portals of WHITEHALL.
The TREASURY, with the word "RAILS,
Hot-telegraphs'd the BANK will speed,
And QUEEN and Senate as a shaken reed
To help the City's *Hour of Need!*

THE CHOLERA.—A letter from St. Petersburg, of the 12th, gives the following intelligence relative to the cholera. "Since the 24th of September no new case has been observed in the town of Saratoff. In the rest of the province of that name the disease has diminished considerably from the 15th of that month. At Woronesch also the cholera has lost its intensity. Up to the 21st September, 3556 persons of that town have been attacked, of whom 1437 died In the province of Tambooff the cholera has made very few ravages. At Jassan there have been 40 cases and 20 deaths. The couriers of the province of Kursk, Charkow, Orel, and Pultawa, have notarrived with intelligence. The news that the cholera had broken out anew in Perdia is confirmed by official reports. It has raged with great violence at Hoja and Jabris, and was spreading towards the province of Asiatic Turkey."

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

PARISIANA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, October 26.

The polemics of the Parisian Papers, for the last few days, have been particularly stale, and the only fact to be gathered from their wordy comments on foreign affairs, is an additional evidence that the Government of his Majesty Louis Philippe, is resolved upon taking an open part with the Sonderbund Cantons of Switzerland. It is affirmed besides, by a journal, that new instructions have set been sent to the French Charge d'Affaires, at Berne, enjoining him, in he event of a war, to address a formal protest to the Vorort and take an immediate departure for France.

We learn by a Toulon letter, that the steam frigates *Panama* and *Cacique* and the steam sloop *Ticon*, with the Prince of Joinville on board, put out to sea on the 17th, to join the squadron for which they were carrying out supplies of provisions. After reaching the Isles of Hyères, his Royal Highness bore off again in the evening of the same day, steering, it is believed, for Civita Vecchia. It is stated that he has temporarily given up the command of our naval forces in the Mediterranean, to start on a diplomatic Mission to some of the Italian Governments

Our latest accounts from Algeria represent the colony in a most satisfactory state. By a recent decision of the Governor-General, it has been provided that the control direction of the Arab Affairs is no longer to exert a direct control over the native population in the division of Algiers. A special sub-direction, under General Changarnier, is established for the latter province, similar to those already existing at Oran and Constantine, and henceforth the central direction will only be called upon to apprehend the local administrations. A proclamation has been addressed by the Duke of Aumale to all the Arabs and Kabyles of Algeria, setting forth that nothing will be changed in the course adopted with respect to them by Marshal Bugeaud, who never acted but conformably to the will of the King; that they will always find the word of the French as steadfast as their force is irresistible, and that all the acts of the new Governor will only tend to augment the prosperity of the faithful allies and subjects of France.

The young Duke, moreover, is reported in the *Presse* to have made himself very popular already, by taking upon himself to obtain from the Ministry a prompt realisation of several useful measures, and especially the long delayed payment of indemnification to many land owners, natives and French, who were expropriated by the Government. Two fortunate expeditions have just been directed by native chiefs, against the only tribe of the Sahara, in the province of Oran, that had not come in to submission; the Ahmian Garbus.

Artillery and munitions of war, says the *Patrie*, are about to be sent to Senegal, for the forts which are to be erected there in defence of the territories

Father Asti, a new delegate of the Christian population of the Lebanon, has just arrived in France, to implore the protection of our Government. He is the bearer of a letter from Mgr. Marouite Prelate, to all the French, entreating them to take pity on their brethren, on those heartless sufferings it draws a heart-rending picture. At the date of this letter, August 26, nothing had been heard, in the Lebanon, of the messengers who, according to the pledged word of M. Guizot, should have reached Europe by the beginning of July

An ordonnance has been issued by the Minister of Finance, declaring that henceforth Prussian slips will enjoy, in the French ports, the same privileges with all navigators does that is granted to French traders, in the Prussian port, whenever they can prove that they were forced to put in for the preservation of the vessels and their cargoes.

The crusade of our Government against the Opposition press is more unrelenting than ever. On Tuesday last, the *National* was seized, at the Post-office, and at the place where it is published. Another judicial measure, among at the same results, was directed, on the 21st, against M. Wayrany, the delegate of the city of Bona, whose name has appeared frequently before the public, in connection with some charges of corruption against the public functionaries in Algeria, and who lately made a formal denunciation of them to the Procureur du Roi. It appears that General Delarue, and several other important personages, had lodged a complaint against him for defamation; and, although there be no precedent, nor any provision in the law to justify preventive confinement on such a charge, M. Warrany was arrested, and a visit paid by the police to his lodgings for the examination of his papers. It is given out that the Government intends, early in the next session of the Chambers, to bring in a bill for the abrogation of the law by which all the members of the Bonaparte family are excluded from the French territory.

If we are to credit the *Presse* and *Univers*, the Bank of France is to take an interest in the approaching loan, to the extent of 2,000,000 francs, for which it will subscribe at whatever rate the loan may be taken by M. de Rothschild. This decision is expected to lead to another, with a view to solicit the authorisation of the Government for augmenting the social capital of the Bank, which, though it was at first (in 1806) 90,000,000f., has since been reduced to 60,000,000f.

There is a report in the Paris Bourse of the revival of Pius IX., and the financial difficulties he might have to be exposed to by a war, have suggested to the Marquis Baudet d'Antheuil the idea of a general Committee of Subscription, which, by the aid of secondary ones, should receive the offerings of each to the Holy Father.

The *Univers*, on another hand, appeals to all the clergy, the faithful, and, especially, the French ladies, to rouse them into a generous rivalry towards the accomplishment of a similar project devised by the Archbishop of Lyons In the words of the *Univers* the object is nothing short of a civil list to be offered to his Holiness, by all Christendom, under the patronage of the French ladies.

The Minister of Commerce has just given three Doctors of the Faculty of Paris missions to go and study the progress of the cholera at Trebizond, Moscow, and Odessa.

The *Indicateur de Bordeaux* announces that the embankment for the railroad, at the Hill of Lormont, completely disappeared on the morning of the 21st. It sunk in on a sudden, to the extent of about fifty yards, leaving no trace of a work that was executed at a great cost.

On Thursday last the railway from St. Cre'i to Compiegne, a section of the Creil and St. Quentin Line, was opened to public circulation.

A train of merchandise, with a carriage containing passengers, has just made the journey from Paris to Chateaurenx.

SPAIN

The state of affairs in Spain may be summed up in a very few words, for no intelligence of importance has arrived. Narvaez yet remains in power; the Queen Mother is regaining her influence and power in the palace, and it is not difficult to surmise how she will employ them. The Queen Regent, and her husband, live together, and a decent semblance of concord is preserved in public, but prophecies are freely indulged in that a fresh explosion may shortly be expected; it is understood that serious differences exist, the Ring Consort desiring to undertake the management of the Royal patrimony, an arrangement to which Queen Isabel entertains insuperable objection.

PORTUGAL.

The *Iberia*, Captain Bowen, arrived on Wednesday at Southampton, with the Peninsular mails. The dates are Gibraltar, Oct. 19; Cadiz, 20; Lisbon, 21; Oporto, 23, and Vigo, 24

We have to report the failure of Lisbon of the house of Cockburn, Greig, and Co. The liabilities amount to £40,000. The Queen Dowager, on her way to Madeira, had arrived at Lisbon on the 22d, on board the *Hecate*. She was accompanied by the whole of the British squadron. The Queen of Portugal embarked in her state barge at the Arsenal, and visited the Queen Dowager on board the *Hecate*. She remained an hour on board, and then landed at Belem, where apartments had been held in readiness for the distinguished visitor

Her British Majesty was received on the Tagus, came into the Tagus, having on board the Duke of Palmella and family, who is merely *en route* for Madeira, on account of the delicate state of the Duchess' health. The Duke landed towards the evening of the 21st, the Queen Dowager proclaimed, and was immediately recognised, and received with marked respect. The Duke's arrival is by many connected with public affairs, and has thrown the Court and the Cabral faction generally into the greatest consternation.

The bad weather off the coast caused unusual delay in the arrival of the packet from England. In the Tagus there was a little fleet of merchantmen, waiting for the weather to moderate

On Monday morning last, there was a terrible storm all over Lisbon, accompanied by thunder and lightning, and the fall of two thunderbolts, one falling in Barriver close alongside the Portuguese Bank, and another strikes against the Convent of Santa Monica, and setting fire to a portion of the building, and doing considerable damage, besides causing the liveliest alarm to the residents

The Queen of the 21st announced the loss and total wreck, on the coast near Aveiro, of the English schooner *Swana*, of Dartmouth, from Newcastle, bound to Oporto, with coals. Master and crew saved. The English packet came to anchor in the afternoon of the 21st.

Shortly after the Duke of Palmella landed, a letter was addressed to him by Cabral, which was published in the *Nacional*, and written in her Majesty's name. The Duke proceeded to the Palace, and had an interview with the Queen which lasted three hours; nothing is absolutely known as to what took place, but the Queen is represented as having evinced a desire to conciliate; of course much speculation is afloat upon the subject. The Duke's friends affirm that the distinguished diplomatist is perfectly weary of the petty intrigues and trumpery broils in which Queen Donna Maria is continually implicated, and that he has no intention whatever of mixing himself up in public affairs. The Cabral journals accuse the Court of being too partial in not ordering the Duke out of the country forthwith.

The Ministry, it is believed, is on its last legs, and the civil governors of Oporto and Castello have sent in their resignations; it is even stated that Ministers have been requested to hasten their departure, and it is said that the Queen accepts their resignations, it will be difficult to avert a popular tumult—for who are to be their successors?

The first act of the new drama is over. The election for the Municipal Chambers of Lisbon took place on last Sunday, the 17th instant, and terminated in the triumphant return of the thirteen candidates put forward by the Committee of which Conde de Thomar (Costa Cabral) is president. The whole number of voters was 7869. Of that number the Cartistas polled 4774, and the Progressistas but 2395; giving a majority to the Cartistas of 2379. A majority was expected by all parties, but not so great a one. It is said that many Progressistas, conscious of the inutility of voting where defeat was beforehand certain, staid at home.

SWITZERLAND

It appears but too probable that the struggle will resolve itself into a civil war. It is not believed that the Catholic party will yield, encouraged as it is by the agents of France and Austria. The Diet met at Berne, on the 18th Instant, and, two days after, unanimously adopted a proclamation remarkable for the mildness and moderation of its tone, calling upon the Seven Cantons to relinquish a private alliance, which was inadmissible in the federal law, and contrary to the spirit of the most ancient treaties between the confederates. The Diet solemnly declares that it "does not wish either the organisation of the confederation, nor the destruction of the Sovereignty of the Cantons, nor the violent upsetting of the Cantonal Institutions, nor an Unitary Government, nor the violation of your rights of your religion. Her object is neither religion. It wishes rather to accord to all the Cantons, and loyally, the protection which they have a right to claim from their co-states against unjust attacks in the manner that the dispositions and the object of the common alliance demand;" and points out that the actual compact guarantees sufficient protection to the rights and liberties of the separate Cantons. After appealing to the seven Cantons not to persist in a position which "saps the foundation of federal rights, divides the confederates into two inimical camps, and thus compromises from without our independence and our liberties," the proclamation concludes with the following admonition :—

"The consequences that a perseverance in such a position may draw upon you and the whole country are incalculable. It depends yet on you to avoid them. Take resolutions such as your federal duties and this peace and honour of the Confederation, as well as of your own Cantons, require of you. What we wish is obedience to the law, the maintenance of the interior, security of the Confederation, and order. Faithful and dear confederates, give us fraternally your hands to attain this end, which is prescribed to us by the duties which we have sworn to fulfil. May God preserve and protect our dear country !"

The Diet has appointed federal delegates to go among the States of the Sonderbund with instructions to demand from the several Governments that the proclamation be made public. The delegates are to support by their representations the contents of the proclamation in presence of the chief authority of each Canton, and are instructed generally to act in accordance with its spirit.

On the 18th Inst., nearly the whole of the village of Provence, Canton de Vaud, was destroyed by fire. Forty-two houses were entirely consumed, and 220 persons, most of them poor, are left without shelter.

HANOVER.

The ratifications of the treaty between this kingdom and England, which was signed in London on the 24th August last, for the reciprocal protection of literary and artistic property, and the reduction of duties on the import of books and productions of the fine arts, has just been exchanged. Similar treaties exist between England and Prussia, Saxony, and Bavaria.

AUSTRIA.

The cholera has broken out at Perecop, which is 50 German miles distant from Odessa, but it has not appeared at Odessa itself. It has entirely ceased at Taganrog and at Marcianopoli, more in the sea of Azoph. The Lloyd has just launched a new steamer, which has received the name of *Venezia*. It will ply from Trieste to Venice.

BAVARIA.

At the sitting of the Bavarian Chamber of Deputies held on the 19th, a motion for the total abolition of Jewish disabilities was made, and unanimously adopted. The Minister of Justice announced that the new code of laws for Bavaria was so far advanced that it might be presented during the season of 1848, or at latest in that of 1849. It will establish the oral examination of witnesses and the publicity of trials in the courts of law. Towards the end of the sitting, Baron de Closen, a member of great consideration in the Chamber, made an eloquent appeal in favour of the Duchies of Schleswig-Holstein, at the end of which the whole Chamber rose, in expression of its sympathy on the question.

RUSSIA.

Letters in the *Frankfurter Journal* of the 26th, announce the appearance of the cholera in the governments of Tschernigow, Riasan, and Tula, and in the cities of Jaroslaw, Kasan, Nisechi, and Orenow. The Marshal of the nobility, Von Witebsk Von Cechanowsk, a nobleman well known by his extensive travels in Europe and the East, was lately shot by a gamekeeper, who mistook him for a wild beast, on account of his head covering. The dying man fully exculpated the innocent author of his death.

POLAND.

The greatest apprehension is felt at Warsaw, at the approach of the cholera. It has carried off three-fourths of the population of Karkow, whence it came to Warsaw. Although it was the time of jubilee, the churches were filled at all hours. The wetness of the season has destroyed the potatoes and wheat, part of which are rotting in the ground, and everything announces a cruel famine. Crowds of poor persons, scarcely clad in rags, throng the streets. The charity of private persons and of benevolent societies is quite insufficient.

ITALY.

Accounts from Ferrara bring news of a serious nature. On the 14th of October some disturbances took place at Ferrara. A young man, having passed before a sentinel a cigar in which the Austrians gave a bonus, was struck with his bayonet. A priest interfering, to take the part of the young man, was also ill-treated. The people having then collected round the guard-house, the soldiers fired on them. One person was killed outright by the Austrians, and three detained prisoner. Some of the crowd recommended to sound the tocsin, and call upon the people to attack *en masse* the troops, but Cardinal Ciacchi exerted himself to calm the people, in the name of the Pope, and was taken prisoner and stored to the Pontifical authority. It is said that the Austrians have got a counter order as to the evacuation of the town. Austrian patrols, on horseback and on foot, were constantly in the town at the 15th.

The Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Tuscany, and the Hereditary Prince, made their solemn entry into Lucca on the 14th, where they were received by the civil and military authorities.

TURKEY AND GREECE.

By news from Constantinople to the 12th of October, it appears that Monsieur de Titoff, the Russian Ambassador at the Sublime Porte, had signified to the Sultan the Emperor Nicholas's *full approval* of the measures of coercion adopted by the British and French Greece, which, in conformity thereto, despatches from Russia had been forwarded to the Greek Cabinet, condemning in strong terms the obstinacy of the latter continues to manifest in refusing to accept the very reasonable and moderate satisfaction demanded by the Porte, and recommending his Majesty King Otho to make all the concessions necessary for the restablishment of friendly relations between the two Governments; a recommendation which, according as it does with the view taken of the question by Great Britain, is will be madness to turn a deaf ear to.

News from Athens, to the 14th of October, reports matters to be in a lamentable state. French influence appears on the decline, whilst that of Austria and Bavaria is paramount.

The insurgent chiefs, Farmaki, Valanea, Pappacosta, and Condojanni, are still in arms, occupying different positions, and carrying on a guerilla warfare.

MALTA.

The trial of Capt. Tate, of the brig *Navy*, and his wife, before the Criminal Court, has ended favourably to the prisoners, both of whom were, on the 17th October, acquitted : as whilst the public prosecutor failed in proving any wilful intent, his own witnesses went the length of establishing much blameable negligence and want of due vigilance on the part of the quarantine officers. The trial of Capt. Clark, of the brig *Lord Hardinge*, charged with a like crime under the same law, was fixed for the 19th of October, but our dates only reach to the afternoon of the 18th.

AMERICA.

ARRIVAL OF THE HIBERNIA.

By the Royal mail steam-ship *Hibernia*, Captain Ryrie, arrived at Liverpool, on Thursday evening, we have advices from New York to the 15th, Boston to the 16th, and Halifax to the 18th inst., respectively. She brings 90 passengers, and £12,000 in specie.

Accounts from Mexico, though mere rumours, are interesting. Santa Anna was stated to be at Guadaloupe, whence it was expected he would retreat to Oaxaca. This, however, is contradicted by rumours, which report that the American troops, after taking the city of Mexico, had numerous severe conflicts with the almost innumerable swarm of Leperos who inhabited and surrounded the capital, and that the latter finally became so annoying and destructive that they obtained the advantage over the American troops, who were finally under the necessity of retiring from the city. It is further said that Santa Anna had left his quarters at Guadaloupe, and returned to the capital at the head of an army of 10,000 regular troops, and that fighting had been resumed and was still going on desperately at the last accounts.

It was further stated that in consequence of the above report the Mexicans had become inspired, and were flying to arms throughout the country. Three thousand were reported to have gathered at Victoria.

In consequence of these reports, great anxiety was felt for the troops under General Scott.

A rumour, which is confirmed, states that Santa Anna had resigned the Presidency, and that the instrument of resignation was dated from Guadaloupe, the 16th of September ; but that the Mexican Congress would not dispose of or receive it, and had again placed him at the head of the army

General Rea is said to have gotten full possession of Puebla, but the Americans were preparing a deadly fire upon his troops from the surrounding heights commanding the town.

NEW ZEALAND.

There are accounts, by way of Sydney, of more fighting in New Zealand, the Maories having attacked, in open day, the settlement at Wanganui, and plundered some of the unfortified houses in the suburbs. An unremitting fire was directed against the settlers all day from a Maori fort, commanded by Lieut. Holmes, and the natives at last were compelled to retire, having lost their great chief, Makoiti, understood to be the prime mover in the rebellion. As soon as intelligence of these disastrous occurrences reached Auckland, Governor Grey proceeded to Wanganui, in her Majesty's steamer *Inflexible*, and landed there 100 men of the 65th regiment, and about 80 sailors. They proceeded up the river in boats, with military on each side of the river, but though the natives did not retire, they were in such close contiguity to fastnesses and to swamps, that it was deemed prudent not to attack them, so the reconnoitring party returned. Towards the close of May, the force at Wanganui was strengthened by Captain Stanley, Lieutenant Beresford, and thirty men from her Majesty ship *Calliope*, and early in June by a Lieutenant and 40 men from the same ship, 116 men of the 58th Regiment, Lieutenant Hon. W. C. Yelverton, and some artillery, all under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel M'Cleverty. Previous to the arrival of these reinforcements, the natives had retired up the river to a position difficult of access. It is stated that upon three or four occasions the military, civilians, police, &c., under the command of Governor Grey and Lieutenant-Colonel M'Cleverty with the sailors and marines under Captains Stanley, and Hobeson, R.N. in boats, went out, accompanied by some native allies, and 30 or 40 Maories, who were the advance party, but they could never come to close quarters with the enemy. On one of these occasions (a force of 5000 to 10,000 rounds of ball cartridges, with rockets, from the boats, were expended, and the rebels were firing at the expedition from behind cover, they never touched a man, and all the loss ascertained has been stated as four killed and a few wounded on the enemy's side The last accounts from the expedition are furnished by letter from Wellington, the 18th June, which says, that it appeared from intelligence received the previous night, that the number of killed and wounded on the enemy's side was stated at 40, but certainly 30 had suffered. The troops advanced on each side of the river, while the gun-boats cleared the banks, ravines, and gullies, with their guns and rockets, so as to prevent an ambush, and on one occasion when considerably in advance of the troops, the boats fell in with a large body of the enemy; and had the land forces come up at that time, probably we should have almost annihilated them. Most unfortunately, however, the troops were recalled a retreat, and the enemy quickly took up a position in a ravine, which commanded the ground to be passed over by Lieutenant Colonson, R E , and 70 men of the 58th, who would shortly have been in motion to attack the position on the arrival of the blue-jackets, under Captains Stanley and Hosseson, of the *Inflexible*, who cleared the ravine with their great guns and rockets."

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

The October session of the above Court commenced on Monday. There were present at the opening of the Court, the Lord Mayor, the Recorder, Aldermen Hooper, the Lord Mayor elect, Sir C. Hunter, Sir C. Marshall, Gibbs, &c. ; Messrs. Cubitt and Hill, the Sheriffs for the ensuing year ; Messrs. France and Wire, the Under-Sheriffs, &c

There are 247 prisoners for trial at the present session.

The Grand Jury was sworn, and, having been addressed by the Recorder, retired.

THE ATTEMPTED MURDER IN MARK LANE.

John Gorniston (aged 54), upholsterer, (remanded from last session), was on Wednesday placed at the bar, before Mr. Justice Maule and Mr. Justice Cresswell, charged with feloniously shooting at John Crawley, with intent to murder him. There were other counts in the indictment, charging the prisoner with intent to do Crawley grievous bodily harm. The prisoner, who appeared in a weak and dejected state, was allowed a chair.

Mr. Ryland and Mr. Laurie were counsel for the prosecution, and Mr. Clarkson appeared for the prisoner.

The facts have been so fully published that it is unnecessary to print all the evidence in detail. The examination of Mr. Crawley will be sufficient to recall the facts to the recollection of our readers. He deposed as follows : I am a wine-merchant, residing in Mark-lane. I know the prisoner at the bar : in November last year he was appointed one of the assignees to a person named Bond, a publican. Mr. Crocker was the other assignee. I supplied goods, on the credit of the assignees, in the months of November, December, and January, to the amount of £150. I was to have been paid in two months, but was not; consequently I brought an action against the prisoner and Crocker. I knew there was an execution put into prisoner's house in August last, and on Saturday, the 14th of that month, his goods were sold under a writ of execution. On that day, about four o'clock, I was sent for to my counting-house on arriving there I saw the prisoner; he was sitting in a chair in the counting-house. I asked him if he wished to see me ; he nodded his head ; I then asked him to walk into an inner room, which he did, and I shut the door. The prisoner said, "What does all this mean?" I was about to reply, when I received a wound from a pistol shot. I immediately ran out of the room, and was afterwards taken to St. Thomas's Hospital. The only peculiarity I at first noticed in the prisoner's demeanour was a sullen manner.

Mr. Yates, clerk to Mr. Crawley, the policeman, and other witnesses, were next examined, and deposed to the facts which have been already amply detailed in the police reports, and the case for the prosecution having closed,

Mr. Clarkson addressed the Jury for the defence. He did not attempt to deny that it was the hand of the prisoner that had committed the act, but he hoped to satisfy the Jury that at the time it was committed, the prisoner was in such a state of mind as not to render him criminally responsible for the act of which he was undoubtedly guilty. If he should succeed in establishing that fact to their satisfaction, he reminded them it would not have the effect of relieving him from all punishment, but he would be enabled to make such a case as would render it impossible for him to do any violence either upon himself or any other person in future. The learned counsel then proceeded to comment upon the circumstances of the case, and said that the most important question to decide was that of the state of mind of the prisoner at the time he committed the act; and if he should show them, by undoubted testimony, that during the whole of his life the prisoner had been remarkable for his kind and amiable character, and that his mind had been overwhelmed by the distress and misfortunes that had come upon him, the climax of which was the sale of all he possessed under the execution, and which had completed his ruin, in all probability he would feel any difficulty in coming to a conclusion that it was during a temporary paroxysm of madness, thereby occasioned, that he committed the act of which he was now charged. He was ready to admit that almost immediately afterwards the reason of the prisoner returned to him, and that at the present moment he was perfectly sane; but this did not, in any way, affect the proposition that he had submitted to the Jury, that, at the time when the act was accomplished, he was not in such a state of mind as to be responsible, criminally for what he did. A great number of witnesses were examined for the defence

Mr. Clarke Maule then summed up, and the Jury, after deliberating for a short time in the box, expressed a wish to retire. They were absent for half an hour, when they returned into court, and gave a verdict of "Not Guilty," on the ground of insanity.

The prisoner was ordered to be detained during her Majesty's pleasure.

John Green, 19, was indicted for stealing, at Richmond, a loaf of bread.—The prisoner, who appeared in a miserable condition, pleaded Guilty.—Mr. Cope informed the Court that when he was brought into the gaol, he was in a very destitute state, and seemed to be almost starved.—The Recorder sentenced him to be imprisoned in Newgate for seven days, and he requested Mr. Cope to have inquiries made in order to ascertain if he had any friends who would do anything for him.

MIDDLESEX SESSIONS.

The October Adjourned Sessions commenced on Monday at the Court House, Clerkenwell. There were 81 prisoners for trial, 9 of whom were misdemeanours, the remainder being felons. Amongst the 81 prisoners there were 27 unable either to read or write. 16 who could only read, while of the remaining 31 were described as able to read and write "imperfectly." The Assistant Judge, in his charge to the Grand Jury, informed them that after that day the House of Detention for the confinement of accused parties previous to their trial, would be ready for their reception.

Jane Price was indicted for stealing a gold watch, value £10, the property of Joseph Warren, from his person. It appeared that on the evening of the 11th inst., the prosecutor was accosted by the prisoner, who followed him, although he repeatedly desired her to go away ; and at length she made a snatch at his watch, which was in his waistcoat pocket, and having snapped the chain she ran off with both. She was stopped by a policeman, but she refused to give up the watch except the prosecutor would let her go ; and upon being taken to the station-house she endeavoured to slip it into the lap of another woman. Verdict, guilty. The prisoner had been twice before convicted ; and was, therefore, transported for ten years.

POLICE.

MANSION-HOUSE.

ROBBING A TRADE SOCIETY'S BOX.—*Edward Probert*, the secretary to the Silk Hatters' Trade Society, held at the Black Bull public house, in Upper Thames-street, was charged, on Tuesday, with having stolen £20 8s. 0½d. out of the box. Mr. Humphreys attended for the prosecution. To the box it appeared there were three locks, which required three different keys, one of which was kept by the president, another by the vice-president, and the third by the secretary. It was necessary, according to the regulations of the Society, that the three persons should be present upon the opening of the box. The secretary, however, determined to dispense with the presence of the two other officers and on Saturday, last, with the assistance of a blacksmith, possessed himself of the whole of the contents of the box, with which he went off to Bristol, where, however, before he spent all the money, he was apprehended and conveyed in prison. The sum of £5 and 4d. was found upon his person, and, when he was asked what he had done with all the rest, he said it was spent.—The prisoner was remanded.

MARYLEBONE.

ROBBERY BY A SHOPWOMAN.—Tuesday was the day appointed for the re-examination of *Anne Simmons*, shopwoman to Messrs. Marshall and Sutton, Vere-street, Oxford-street, and the Court was much crowded.—The evidence given on the first occasion went to show that the prisoner had been upwards of two years in the service of the prosecutors, who, at length, had some suspicion with regard to her honesty, and gave her into the custody of Allison, an officer of the D division, No. 88, who, after she was locked up, searched her boxes, and found therein an immense quantity of silks, satins, muslins, gloves, stockings, &c., together with numerous letters and papers. Identification of the said property as being the property of Messrs. Marshall and Co. was fully established, and the prisoner was therefore remanded. She was brought up again on Tuesday, and from what transpired, it would seem that a systematic plan of robbery had been carried on by the prisoner to an extraordinary extent. Allison now brought forward two large boxes, containing valuable goods worth nearly £1000, which he found at the chambers of Mr. F. D. Hickman, 18, Lincoln's Inn-fields, his attention having been attracted thereto by a letter in the possession of the prisoner, and which bore the address in question. Mr. Hickman admitted to the officer that he had been acquainted with the prisoner Simmons for two years, and that she had been in the habit of coming to him occasionally at his chambers. Mr. Hickman was sent for, and was present, under surveillance, during the investigation. The prisoner was remanded till Tuesday next, and Mr. Hickman was ordered to enter into his own recognizances in £200, and to find two sureties in £100 each, for his being forthcoming on the day named. Mr. Hickman said that he should be quite prepared to prove his entire innocence with regard to any guilty knowledge respecting the property found at his chambers, as alluded to by the police constable. It is stated that the amount of property taken is between £3000 and £3000.

On Wednesday, *R. Simmons*, a man upwards of sixty years of age, the father of Anne Simmons, who had been charged the previous day, was charged as a receiver of a large portion of the plunder. He was brought up from Market Harborough, by Inspector Tilman, of the D division. His residence was at a village called Gumley, near the place first mentioned, and, from information received by Mr. Marshall, he and the inspector proceeded to prisoner's dwelling. On both men acquainted with their business, the prisoner, after some hesitation and denial of guilt, delivered up a large hair trunk and a wooden box, which were found to contain an immense amount of silks, satins, &c., which were identified by Mr. Marshall as belonging to him and his partner. The prisoner reserved his defence, and was remanded till Tuesday.

WORSHIP STREET

EXTRAORDINARY ATTEMPT TO UPSET RAILWAY TRAINS.—A man, a middle-aged man of very respectable appearance, with full face, coloured face, and who had given his name *William Jameson* at the police-station, but now admitted that to be false, and stated his name to be *William Jackson*, was placed at the bar before Mr. Arnold, upon the very serious charge of having deliberately placed large stones upon the rails of the Eastern Counties Railway, apparently with intent to upset the trains. The prisoner, in a rather unconcerned way, said that, to save time, he would plead guilty to having thrown the stones on the line, but without any improper motive. He was informed, however, that it was for the magistrate to be summarily disposed of, and the evidence in support of the charge must be taken. Mr. Charles Johnson, a gentleman of property, resident at Leytonn, in Essex, was then sworn, and stated that on Monday morning, between seven and five o'clock, he was fishing in the river Lea, between Leyton and Stratford, and about two hundred yards from the Cambridge line of the Eastern Counties Railway, when he saw the prisoner get over a gate which separates a field from the railway, and then saw him take up some large paving stones that lay near, and throw them on the line. They were very large stones, some of them 50lb. weight, and he heard them as they fell upon the line, and he then laid down his fishing rod to see who was the prisoner. The latter was then stooping down over the rails, but he was then sideways towards witness, who could not exactly see what he was doing with the stones. After having been about a minute in that position, and after stooping over them he returned over the same gate, and walked towards the witness, who waited until he came near, and then spoke to him, and asked him if he had been clearing the rail, to which he replied, "No," and appeared quite unconcerned, and said a few minutes in conversation. The witness then saw a train approaching from London, and said, "Why, here's the train." The prisoner said nothing to that, but when the train passed the spot where he had thrown the stones he was held quickly away. The train passed that spot without apparent obstruction, but near the place called the Lodge, 300 or 300 yards further on, suddenly stopped, and a man got down and ran back to the spot before mentioned. The witness then ran across to meet him, and, seeing him removing stones from the rails, pointed out to the prisoner. The latter then began to run, but the guards got off the train and ran after him, and captured him. The witness, in answer to a question, said the prisoner appeared to him as if he had been drinking a little, but seemed to know perfectly well what he was about. This evidence was fully borne out by the guards of the train, and the prisoner was committed for trial.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

FATAL BOILER EXPLOSION.—A boiler explosion, which has already resulted in the death of four persons, and so severely scalded four others that not the least hopes can be entertained of their recovery, occurred on Thursday morning (last week), at New Hay, near Two Bridges, about two miles from Rochdale, on the premises occupied by Mr. Samuel Berry as a woollen manufactory. The buildings in the whole formed three sides of a square, the fourth being the end of the new mill. The space thus left was partially covered by a roof supported by pillars, and was a place of resort for children of the mill during their leisure time, and, on the morning in question, about half-past eight o'clock, seven or eight of them were playing there, when the boiler exploded with a fearful noise, and in an instant the whole of the out-premises were reduced to ruins. The children instantly rushed to the door to escape, but the door had been driven inwards by the force of the explosion, and it was some time before it could be opened. Of those that was accomplished five of the children were found most frightfully scalded, and they were removed to some of the adjacent houses. The total number of persons injured is eight, of whom John Leach, aged 56, a weaver, was lying lingering in agony for a couple of hours, expired. Grant Taylor, aged 11 years, died as a late hour on Thursday night ; Thomas Clegg, aged 11, died on the half-past nine on Friday morning ; and Thomas Sutcliffe, aged 10 years, expired at twelve o'clock on the same day. At present it is impossible to state how the explosion occurred, but the general opinion is that it was occasioned from an imperfect supply of water.

FIRE. On Saturday morning last, a most destructive fire took place on the premises of Messrs. W. and W. Lake, in Thorne's-lane, Wakefield. The proprietors, it appears, have also extensive flax and cotton mills at Sandal, in the vicinity of the Messrs. Ferrandes, Mr. Thomas Haigh, and other large firms, were with difficulty saved, the dwelling-houses of those who reside in the vicinity were placed in imminent danger. The whole of the machinery and stock were completely destroyed, and nothing more than the bare walls of the mill are left standing. The building was insured to the extent of £1000, a sum much below its real value. The destruction of property is estimated at £2500. Of the origin of the fire no accurate idea can be formed. There was happily no loss of life.

FATAL FIGHT.—Mr. Wakley held an inquest on Wednesday on the body of Thomas Burningham, a greengrocer's servant, at the Fitz's Hoe, Portland Town. Deceased had quarrelled with a man named Good, in the same trade, and the two went into a field near Primrose Hill, at 11 o'clock on Sunday night, to settle their differences by a fight. They fought one round and both fell. Good rose directly, and deceased was also in the act of rising, when he fell again as if by a blow from his antagonist. No one saw Good strike the blow; but he acknowledged he had knocked deceased down. Dr. Bernard Shee deposed to the effusion of blood on the brain without any corresponding external injury, and the surgeon could not swear positively that a blow had been the cause of the effusion. After a long deliberation, the jury returned a verdict of "Manslaughter."

THE ALLEGED MURDER AT GRAVESEND. On Saturday, William Wilson was again brought before the magistrates, when further evidence was taken respecting the charge of his having caused the death of his wife. The wretched man appeared to be labouring under deeper dejection of mind and debility of body than at the previous examinations. The magistrates held a short consultation, and committed the prisoner for trial at the next assizes for Kent, on the charge of manslaughter. All the witnesses were bound over in heavy personal recognizances to appear.

UNITED YACHT CLUB.—This Society, which is composed of members of the fourteen *Royal* Yacht Clubs of Great Britain and Ireland, will take possession of their new club rooms, at the Thatched House Tavern, early in November, previous to which a general meeting will be held. Rear-Commodore Kent, R.H.Y.C., is now acting as Honorary Secretary, and nearly all the other flag-officers of the Yacht Clubs have already joined this useful Society.

POSTAGE REGULATIONS.—The *Gazette* of Tuesday contains a Treasury warrant directing that for the future packages which in length, breadth, or width, exceed twenty-four inches, shall not be forwarded by the post between any places within the United Kingdom, excepting, however, petitions or addresses to her Majesty, or petitions to either House of Parliament forwarded to any Member of either House, or printed votes or proceedings of Parliament, or letters to or from any Government offices or departments. It also directs that if any letter is sent, or delivered in order to be sent by post, between places within the United Kingdom, that the postage shall be prepaid in money, by the letter be duly stamped. It further orders that all such letters of twenty-four or more inches in dimensions, or above four ounces in weight, may be detained and opened, as the opinion of the Postmaster General, or chief clerk for the time being, with a charge of double the amount of postage. This warrant is dated the 22nd of October, 1847, and is signed Richard C. Wood and R. W Rollew.—The following notice has also been issued from the General Post-office :—"General Post-office, October, 1847. Postmaster General of the United States having given a notice for determining the agreement under which the correspondence between Great Britan and Canada has been conveyed, in closed mails, through the territories of the United States, *as well as all other agreements subsisting between the Post-offices of the two countries*, the mails to and from Canada will henceforth be landed and embarked at Halifax, Nova Scotia, instead of Boston, as heretofore. All letters and newspapers, therefore, addressed to Canada, will in future be forwarded by the way of Halifax, N.S., unless specially directed to be sent by some other route, and as the arrangement under which United States postage has hitherto been collected in Canada is also suspended by the notice alluded to, all letters for Canada, which the writers desire to have forwarded by the way of the United States, should be addressed to the care of parties in the United States, or they will otherwise be detained for the postage due for their transit through the American territory. The postage on letters to and from Canada, forwarded *vid* Halifax, N S , will be 1s. 2d. the half ounce, as at present, but no charge will be made on newspapers either in the United Kingdom or in Canada. By command of the Postmaster-General,' These regulations will take effect on and after the 3d of November next.

CHARGE AGAINST A CHEMIST.—An inquest was held on Tuesday, before Mr. Mills, at the Seymour Arms, near Bryanstone-square, on the body of Emma Elizabeth Turner, aged two years, the child of a dairyman in Adam-street West. The case at first appeared to be an ordinary death from scarlatina, which was proved to be present in the house, but it assumed a new feature in consequence of the assertion of Mr. Moat, a surgeon in the neighbourhood, that, on a post *mortem* examination, he had found a considerable portion of morphia in the contents of the stomach. This, involving as it did the character of the chemist who had supplied the powder for the child, led to the adjournment of the inquest, in order to apply further chemical test. Mr. Theophilus Redwood, professor of chemistry to the Pharmaceutical Society, analysed the remainder of the contents found in the child's stomach, and found morphia in considerable proportions as scarcely to be distinguishable. His opinion led to a discussion and conflict of chemical opinions ; the inquest was adjourned for a considerable period, and then returned a verdict, "That the child died from natural causes, there was not sufficient evidence before the jurors to show," accompanied with a strong expression of opinion by the Jury of the danger and illegality of the practice of chemists in prescribing for ailing persons without seeing them.

THE EAST ANGLIAN RAILWAY.

THE PORT OF LYNN AND THE "HARBOUR BRANCH" OF THE RAILWAY.

We this week commemorate, in a series of very effective Illustrations, the opening of the Lynn and Ely Railway, which took place on Monday last, with great *éclat*. This Line, it should be mentioned, is the most important section of the East Anglian system; since, it will bring a very valuable district of the eastern part of the country into railway communication, not only with the metropolis, but with the northern and western parts of the kingdom; while it will add materially to the low lands traversed by the various lines. The termini of this newly-opened line are—one at Lynn, and the other at Ely, the point of junction with the Eastern Counties Railway.

This new Line, (26½ miles in length,) though running through a perfectly level country, possesses a peculiar interest, from its traversing a vast and fertile district, less than a century ago covered by water; many vain, because unscientific, attempts having been previously made, dating even from the Roman occupation of this Island, to reclaim and adapt the land for cultivation. The productive and remunerative farming of the Fens of Norfolk is one of the greatest triumphs of *steam*; for that was the effective agent at length employed in the hands of the Bedford Level Corporation, to give value to, or rather to *create*, this extensive territory! Even within a recent period, lands estimated at £3 or £4 an acre, have been enhanced in value, not merely one hundred per cent., but even one hundred fold.

With the exception of a few rather expensive viaducts, forced upon the Company by the Drainage and Canal Commissioners (who, however, are themselves contented with very rude and economical structures, on a level with the river banks), the Line, passing, as it does, through a level and easy, as well as a fertile country, exhibits few specimens of ambitious or costly engineering; all is simple, strong, substantial, as well as economical.

On the first section of the Line, from Lynn to Downham, which was opened exactly a year ago, viz., on the 29th October, 1846, (six months after the turning of the first turf), there is a rather costly iron and brick bridge raised over the turnpike-road, not far from the town; beyond this, for ten or eleven miles continuously, there is neither embankment nor excavation.

The works further opened this week, complete the Line to its junction with the Eastern Counties Railway at Ely; and the branch of ten miles from Wattington to the great corn market of Wisbeach, will be opened in about a month; thus perfecting the intercommunication of Yarmouth, Peterborough, and other very important places.

The first two miles of the Line beyond Downham comprise three extensive viaducts over the Ouse; one of these having nine openings, with a centre arch spanning the river, of 120 feet; all of them being imposed on the Company by the Bedford Level opposition.

In the mode of crossing the bog leading to the main viaduct, and in forming a foundation upon beds of quicksand for the piers of an iron girder bridge, crossing the canal at Wisbeach, the engineer of the Line, Mr. J. S. Valentine, has exhibited great skill and capability. In the former case, foundation after foundation was swallowed up in the swamps, piles sunk, trenches dug; thorns, brushwood, and timber, spread over the surface; and the difficulty was only to be surmounted by topping a dry sandy soil till it settled firmly in the bed, the moisture being pressed out from beneath; and the works here are now as strong and durable as on any portion of the Line. A different contrivance is resorted to in the case of the Wisbeach quicksands. A platform of timber is actually laid under the bed of the canal, extending along the adjacent ground; and upon this are firmly sunk the piers for an iron bridge of thirty-five feet span, consisting of six girders of four tons each.

The branch to Wisbeach will be characterised also by a few viaducts of large span, constructed to meet the views of the Middle Level Draining Commissioners.

The Line was opened by a train, well filled with passengers, leaving Lynn for Ely, on Monday morning, which returned in the afternoon: at the bridges over the Ouse and Wissey, the up train to Ely was stopped to afford the passengers an opportunity of inspecting the peculiarity of the structure.

"The bridge and viaduct over the river Wissey (says the *Lynn Advertiser*,) is 105 yards in length, and consists of one opening of 70 feet span over the water-way, similar in construction to the bridge over the river Ouse, and seven side openings of 30 feet span. The viaduct over the river Ouse (*See the Engraving*) is 150 yards long, and consists of ten side openings of 30 feet span each, with a single span over the water-way of 121 feet 6 inches. The roadway over this great space is by suspending the platform from three timber bows, each formed of 3-inch deals, firmly united together by oak transits; the suspension-rods are of wrought iron, of the very best material and workmanship; each rod has been proved to be equal to a strain of 20 tons, and as there are 72 of these rods, the weight they are capable of supporting is 1440 tons, but the greatest weight which they will be required to carry will not exceed 310 tons—the platform itself being 160 tons, and the greatest load which can be placed upon it being about 150 tons; but even this weight is never likely to come upon the bridge, except for the sake or experiment. The piers upon which the super-structure rests are built of Yorkshire stone, the foundations resting upon the solid gault at a depth of about 30 feet below the top of the banks.

"When Captain Wynne, the Railway Inspector, inspected the railway between Ely and Denver, the Ouse Bridge was tested by placing on it four engines and four tenders, laden with coke and water, and five waggons, laden with six tons of iron each. The weight may be fairly taken as follows:—

Four engines and tenders, 26 tons each	..	..	104 tons.
Five loaded waggons, 9 tons each	..	..	45
Men and other things, say	..	..	1
Total	..	..	150 tons.

"With this weight, the bridge sunk 5-16ths of an inch only; and, it is more than probable that, when this bridge has come to its proper bearing, it will not sink more than one-eighth of an inch under all the weight that the bridge can hold."

On the return of the party, in the afternoon, the event of the day was celebrated by a public entertainment, in the Town Hall, at Lynn. The Mayor (Mr. Carter) presided, having, on his right, Mr. Lacy, M.P. Mr. C. Williams, and Mr. Armes; on his left, Sir W. Folkes, Bart., several of the ex-Directors of the Line, and Mr. Roney, Secretary to the Eastern Counties Railway. The guests numbered about 130.

Lord George Bentinck, M.P.; Mr. Hudson, M.P.; and Mr. Waddington, M.P.; were expected; but could not attend.

The usual introductory toasts having been duly honoured, Mr Armes proposed "The Health of Mr. Lacy, M.P., and the Directors of the East Anglian Railway," which was drunk with three times three.

Mr. Lacy returned thanks, and, in doing so, adverted to the "fashionable" desire to attribute the present monetary pressure to railway speculation and its consequences. He observed that he did not see how the credit of the country could be affected by employing large classes of the population upon works of the greatest possible public utility, and paying good wages to the men so employed; nor could he see that railway companies were chargeable with the speculation that had prevailed in this branch of our national enterprise. The spirit of railway speculation, against which so much was now charged, had not been fostered by the old companies, but had been encouraged by a certain great man, (Sir Robert Peel,) who one day took a spade in his hand, and declared that direct lines were the thing. All the world were immediately up in arms for direct lines; bubbles swarmed, and, he believed, direct as the Lynn and Ely Line was, that if a "direct" Lynn and Ely line, so called had been brought forward in 1845, the very

VIADUCT ACROSS THE OUSE.

THE EAST ANGLIAN RAILWAY.

ELY FROM THE RAILWAY.

name of it would have secured it patronage and support. Mr. Lacy then offered some observations on what he termed the absurdity of supposing that the principle of our gold currency is a reality, and proposed, "The prosperity of the Town and Trade of Lynn."

The Mayor returned thanks.

"The health of Sir William Folkes, and the ex-Directors of the East Anglian Railway;" "the Solicitors of the Company" (acknowledged by Mr. C. Williams); "their Secretary and Engineer, and the Directors of the Eastern Counties Railway" (acknowledged by Mr. Roney, Secretary); with several other toasts, were afterwards given and drunk with much applause, and the company separated shortly before twelve o'clock.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

The first of our Illustrations shows the Harbour of Lynn, with the Railway branch to the bank of the river, showing the great facility with which vessels may be laden or unladen.

The second Engraving shows the stupendous Bridge across the Ouse, which we have already described. This was an object of great curiosity to the passengers, who alighted from the train to examine its peculiar construction.

The third Scene is taken from the Railway crossing the Cam, near its junction with the Eastern Counties Line; showing the city of Ely and its noble Cathedral, with its lofty western tower, 270 feet high, and a massive assemblage of gables rising upon the picturesque river-bank.

The Ely Station, with its general business, is shown in the fourth Illustration. It is an extensive pile, in pleasing mixed Grecian and Italian style.

MUSIC.

FOREIGN MUSICAL NEWS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Wednesday.

The *début* of Miss Birch is fixed for Friday night, in the character of *Mathilde*, in Rossini's "Guillaume Tell." For such an interesting event as the first appearance of an English vocalist as a French *prima donna*, on the boards of the famed Académie Royale de Musique, I need scarcely state that I have prolonged my stay in Paris. Duprez will be his *Arnold*, and Barrolhet *Guillaume Tell*. Next week you shall have a full account of the honours paid to *perfide Albion*, in the person of one of her most gifted singers. Mdlle. Alboni quitted Paris last Thursday morning, on her way to Pesth, where she will remain a month, returning here in December. The Directors have been left in ignorance as to her intentions. It is, however, probable that she will prefer to accept an engagement at the Italian Opera, than to sing in French opera. Gerito and St. Leon have been well received, but their success has not been overwhelming. The ballet of "La Fille de Marbre" is very indifferent; it is a mixture of "Alma" and the "Marble Maiden." Pugni's music is so bad, that the entire weight of the ballet fell on the dancers, of whom St. Leon, strange to say, pleased more than his *cara sposa*, Gerito. This failure of "La Fille de Marbre"—for it can be styled nothing else—has accelerated the *début* of Miss Birch. Verdi's "Jerusalem" ("I Lombardi") will be rehearsed with full orchestra this week, and will be produced the 16th of November, introducing a new *prima donna* from Belgium, Mdme Julian Van Gelder.

At the Theatre Italien, the old *repertoire* is going the round. Mario is, however, as yet the only singer who has fairly taken the audiences by storm. Grisi did not sing *Norma* as she sang it at Covent Garden. Gardoni's *Polliо* is very weak. Ronconi has been singing very out of tune in the *Puritani* and *Lucia*, but he will take his revenge in Mercadante's "Bravo," which is preparing for him, Grisi, Castellan, &c. It is now almost official that Grisi and Mario have signed a contract, on enormous terms, for St Petersburgh, for the season 1848-1849, at the period when the Royal Italian Opera in London is not open. Their engagement here with Vatel expires in March next. Mdme Viardot Garcia, it is expected, will be the successor of Grisi here. Nothing, in the way of music, has pleased me more in Paris than some performances at the Opera Comique, such as Halevy's "Eclair" and "Monsquetaires de la Reine," Auber's "Sirène," "Macon," &c. The orchestra, although not so good as when it was formerly conducted by Girard (Labarre, the Harpist and Composer, is the present *chef*), is still the best in Paris, always excepting, of course, Habeneck's *Conservatoire* phalanx. There is a charming actress and singer in Mdlle. Darcier, in the Anna Thillon school; and Mdlle. Lavoye and her sister, Mdlle. Grimm, &c., possess considerable talents. But the star of the Salle Favart is Roger, the tenor, one of the finest actors I have ever seen on any stage, and a most delightful singer. He should be heard in Boieldieu's "Dame Blanche," singing the air of "Robin Adair," to have a notion of the charm of his organ. He goes to Italy next spring, and, I have no doubt, will have great success. Three new operas are preparing at the Opera Comique—the first by Auber; the second by Reber, a composer who has gained great glory in instrumental music, and the third by Balfe; the libretto by Scribe and St. Georges. A one act opera by Hecquet, the critic of the *National*, is also accepted.

Mr. Mitchell has gone to Brussels, but will return here on Thursday to complete his arrangements for the Opera Comique, at the St. James's Theatre. He has engaged Mdlle. Charton and M. Coudere, formerly of the Brussels *troupe* which was in London formerly.

Madame Jullien is still here. She was unable to arrange with Madame Pauline Viardot Garcia for Drury Lane Theatre, as the latter leaves in a few days to sing in German at Dresden, and from thence she will go to Hamburg, prior to her campaign for January, February, and March, in Berlin. Madame Jullien has now engaged Madame Dorus Gras, who will open the season in "Lucia," with Mr. Reeves as tenor, and Mr. Whitworth Jones as baritone. Miss Birch, Miss Susan Hobbs, and Miss Mossent, are also engaged.

Madame Pischek is so dangerously ill, that there will be some delay in the arrival of Pischek. Standigl is expected at a later period.

Berlioz, the celebrated composer, leaves Paris early next week for London, to assume his functions as Musical Director and Conductor, at Drury Lane Theatre; prior to the opening of which for Opera, a Concert will be given on the 20th at Covent Garden, by the permission of Mr. Beale, to enable the public to hear the works of Berlioz, which have created such sensation in France, Germany, Russia, &c. Amongst these compositions are his "Romeo and Juliet" Symphony, his "Harold" Symphony, Roman Carnival, &c. Balfe is also composing an opera for Drury Lane, also Edward Loder. The work of the former is founded on the ballet of "Lady Henriette," and of the latter on "Pizarro."

Benedict is expected here daily from Stuttgardt, where his opera of the "Crusaders" will be produced at the end of November. In Vienna, at the An der Wien, three English operas are in rehearsal—Benedict's "Crusaders," Balfe's "Bondman," and Wallace's "Maritana." Mendelssohn's "Elijah" will be done at Vienna in about a fortnight; so that England is now supplying Germany with original works liberally. Benedict and Balfe's operas may now be heard in Hamburg, Munich, Dresden, &c.

M. JULLIEN'S PROMENADE CONCERTS.—The Swiss Quadrilles, although not likely to be so popular as the Irish, Scotch, and English Quadrilles, contain some very clever imitative effects.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY.—Mendelssohn's "Elijah" will commence the opening season on the 17th of November.

SOCIETY OF BRITISH MUSICIANS.—The series of concerts will begin on the 1st of November.

M. Adolphe Adam is actively engaged in Paris preparing for the opening of the new Opera National.

Mr. Costa is expected to return to Paris in November, from his journey to Italy, to make engagements for the Royal Italian Opera. Mr. Lumley, who has been to Berlin and Leipzick, is also expected shortly in Paris.

JUDGES OF THE SUPERIOR COURTS.—At the commencement of Michaelmas Term, on Tuesday next, the several courts of law and equity will be opened, when the learned Judges will resume their labours. There are, it seems, in the United Kingdom, 51 Judges of the superior courts; 22 in England, 15 in Ireland, and 13 in Scotland. The Judges of the inferior courts, exclusive of the County Court Judges in England, number 312. In England, the salaries of the 22 Judges of the superior courts amount to £223,641; of the Judges of the Court of Chancery, five in number, amount to £30,000; the Lord Chancellor has £10,000; the Master of the Rolls, £7700; the Vice-Chancellor of England, £6000; and the two Vice-Chancellors, £5000 each. The salaries of the Judges of the Court of Queen's Bench are stated at £23,900. The Lord Chief Justice has £8000, and the four Puisne Judges, £5020 each. The salaries are the same in the Court of Common Pleas, and also in the Court of Exchequer, with the exception of the Chief Baron, who has £7000. The Judges of the Court of Admiralty has £4000, and the average emoluments of the Judge of the Prerogative Court are returned at £3077.

THE STATION AT ELY.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, October 31.—Twenty-second Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, November 1.—All Saints.—Saturn souths at 7h. 3m. p.m.
TUESDAY, 2.—All Souls. Mars souths at 11h. 31m. p.m.
WEDNESDAY, 3. Princess Sophia born, 1777. Jupiter souths at 4h. 43m. p.m.
THURSDAY, 4.—William III. landed, 1688. The Sun [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
SATURDAY, 6.—St. Leonard.—The length of the day 9h. 20m., and it has decreased 7h. 14m. since the Longest Day.

The planets Saturn and Mars are visible during the evenings; the latter is now near the Earth, and therefore appears large; this circumstance, in connection with the redness of his colour, causes him to be easily distinguished.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 6.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
4	4 58	5 38	6 19	7 0	7 41	8 22
5	5 19	5 59	6 40	7 21	8 2	8 43
6	5 40	6 20	7 1	7 42	8 23	9 4
7	6 1	6 41	7 22	8 3	8 44	9 25
8	6 22	7 2	7 43	8 24	9 5	9 46
9	6 43	7 23	8 4	8 45	9 26	10 7
10	7 4	7 44	8 25	9 6	9 47	10 28
11	7 25	8 5	8 46	9 27	10 8	10 49
12	7 46	8 26	9 7	9 48	10 29	11 10
1	8 7	8 47	9 28	10 9	10 50	11 31
2	8 28	9 8	9 49	10 30	11 11	[illegible]
3	8 49	9 29	10 10	10 51	11 32	[illegible]
4	9 10	9 50	10 31	11 12	[illegible]	[illegible]
5	9 31	10 11	10 52	11 33	[illegible]	[illegible]
6	9 52	10 32	11 13	11 54	[illegible]	[illegible]
7	10 13	10 53	11 34	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
8	10 34	11 14	11 55	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
9	10 55	11 35	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
10	11 16	11 56	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
11	11 37	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
12	11 58	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

There will be no high tide during the afternoon of Thursday

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*F. S.*" is thanked for the offer of the Brass Rubbings. We cannot, however, spare room for such illustrations, except under circumstances of immediate interest.
"*T. S.*," Manchester.—*H. Bulwer*, (now in Spain), is the brother of Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, Bart.
"*F. N.*," Hand Cross.—Certainly.
"*A. B. C. D.*"—*Taylor's Short-hand* improved by Harding."
"*J. D. L.*" We cannot spare time or space.
"*F. H.*" will find the changes of the Moon in October, present year, noted in the third-hand page top of No. 1 of the "Illustrated London Almanack."
"*T. L. D.*," Bath. The Sketch of Stanton Drew is too indistinct for our purpose.
"*M. L. H.*," Edinburgh.—The step named would be a breach of confidence.
"*A Constant Reader*" should address his enquiry to Messrs. Mordan.
"*R. D.*," Sturminster.—Probably, in a Number or two.
"[illegible] Tolleth than Subscriber" is recommended to a Savings Bank.
"*H. J.*, Minden Newton.—We cannot interfere with the delivery of the Bye Post; more especially as we do not know the extent of the district.
"*B. M.*"—Young men are taught Scientific Farming at the Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester. (See No. 171 of our Journal.)
"*A Constant Reader*," Strand.—The notion that the "Death-warrants" of those criminals to whom mercy is refused are signed by the Sovereign, is a popular error. (See "Popular Errors explained," p. 264.)
"*[illegible]*" Donations towards the Shakespere House Fund may be remitted to Mr. [illegible]ham, Audit Office, Somerset House.
"*[illegible]*, Castleton," is thanked; but the Lines do not reach our standard of merit.
"*Q. [illegible]*" is thanked; but we have not room for the fragment.
"*O. G.*," Ipswich.—The uniform of Napoleon's Imperial Guard was blue coat, with [illegible] and boots; and [illegible] red; white waistcoat and breeches
"*W. W. W.*" The appointment of the Bishop of Manchester will be found noticed in our present Number.
"*A Constant Reader*," King-street, probably, refers to the play of "Damon and Pythias," by the late John Banim. He may, perhaps, obtain a copy at Harris's [illegible] at Covent Garden Theatre.
"*J. L. B. B.*," Wymondham.—Begin with the "Eton Latin Accidence."
"*A Subscriber and Student.*"—The subject of inquiry is too important to be grasped within a few lines.
"*Pupil*" is thanked for his pains; but several of the subjects he suggests have appeared in our Journal.
"*Aqua Tofana*" was a poisonous fluid, invented by an infamous Italian woman, named *Tofana*, in the 17th century.
"*L. M. R*" will find a Portrait of *Isabella*, Queen of Spain, in a previous No. of our Journal.
"*[illegible]*" [illegible]
"*A [illegible]*" is recommended to buy the Shilling "Handbook of Oil-painting," just published: it will supply him with the information he requires.
"*A Subscriber*" Lewisham.—*Imitation* is unmixed gold or silver in the mass. The precious metals are called bullion when smelted and not properly refined, or when refined and cast into bars, ingots, or plates. Foreign coin is bought and sold under the name of bullion in this country.—Buchanan's Technological Dictionary
"*Ozymandias*" is thanked for his communication relative to the Aurora of Sunday last. Before we transmit his communication, the account of the Aurora, which will be found in this day's Paper, was already in the Engraver's and Printer's hands.—In regard that we cannot find room for both communications; the main difference between the two, however, to be, on the face of an arch seen at Oxford at 10 o'clock, whilst no arch formation was seen at Blackheath till towards midnight.
"*W. A. M.*" Islington. *The Baroness de Calabrella* is an English lady, and was for some time connected with the Court Journal.
"*A Correspondent*" "The eldest sons of Dukes bear, as their title by courtesy, the second dignity enjoyed by their father. Consequently, some are styled Marquesses, some Earls, and soon Barons, according as the second title may be; but all take precedence as Duke's eldest sons. Thus, the Duke of Wellington's eldest son is Marquis of Douro the Duke of Richmond's, Earl of March, because there is no Marquisate attached to the Dukedom of Richmond. The Duke of Somerset's eldest son, [illegible]ford, Seymour, because the only subordinate title enjoyed by his Grace is that of Baron." "Raising the Siege" means merely removing or ending the siege.
"*P. C. S.*"—We shall, if possible, give the name of the family to whom the arms now in [illegible] belong, next week.
"*An Old Friend and Subscriber.*" The age of the [illegible]ren at Lord Douglas is scarcely two. Lord Traquair is still alive, and [illegible]. We believe the poet Shelley's widow is living: we cannot say where she resides
"*L. [illegible]*." The ragnung Duke of Saxe Coburg Gotha (Prince Albert's brother) is married to the Princess Alexandrina, eldest daughter of Leopold, Grand Duke of [illegible]. but has no issue.
"*W. G. O.*" Newry. We cannot assist our Correspondent.
"*F. T. F.*" Belper.—Apply to any Music or Bookseller: the price is trifling.
"One about to be a Mother."—See Dana's "Seaman's Manual."
"*T. P. H.*" Exeter.—"Sketch of All Religions," last edition.
"*Anti-Lawyer*" had better consult a Solicitor.
"*Canada.*" Manton's, Dover-street, Piccadilly.
"*A Subscriber.*" Peterhead.—Not under 14 years of age.
"*A Constant Reader.*"—Mornings Licences are obtainable at Doctors' Commons. Plans, in such cases, are not required.
"*P. M. L.*" Dunchide," is thanked: but we have not room.
"*Inventive Character*" may hear of the work at Sherwood and Co's, Paternoster-row.
"[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

POSTSCRIPT.

The Queen will hold a Privy Council on Saturday next, at one o'clock, at the Castle. Lord John Russell arrived at the Castle on Thursday, on a visit to her Majesty.

MEETING OF PARLIAMENT.—Parliament has been summoned to meet for the despatch of business on the 18th of November, when, it is understood, after the formalities which usher in a new House, Ministers will immediately ask a legislative sanction for their late measure.

SECESSION FROM THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH.—The Rev. Mr. Chirol, Curate of St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, was yesterday received into the Church of Rome, at St. Mary's, Chelsea. The Right Rev. Dr. Wiseman officiated at the ceremony, assisted by several clergy of the Roman communion. Mrs. Chirol, and Mrs. Chirol, son., the lady and mother of the reverend gentleman, made their profession of obedience to the Roman Catholic Church at the same time.

COMMERCIAL FAILURES.—The stoppage of two country banks was made known on Friday—the Salisbury, and the Shaftesbury and Hindon. Letters from St Petersburg mention the failure of C. Rivs and Co. The amount of their liabilities is not stated, but the lowest estimate formed by those who are acquainted with the business of the firm ranges from £150,000 to £200,000. From Lisbon, accounts have arrived of the failure of Messrs. Joseph Mettler and Sons, caused by the stoppage of Mr. F. J. Vanzeller, of London, which took place on the 7th inst. The liabilities in this case are not large. At Oporto, Messrs. Cockburn, Greig, and Co., have suspended, also in consequence of the pressure on account of their London correspondents. By advices from Liverpool to Thursday, so far as ascertained, no fresh disasters are now anticipated, in consequence of the new advices from the Money Market, and in banking affairs no change of an untoward character has occurred.

[illegible]nesday, a special meeting of the Dock Committee of Birkenhead was held at their office, in Liverpool, to consider a communication relative to the docks, received from the office of Woods and Forests. The propositions of the Government were in substance that the Government should compound for the purchase of the north side of the entrance to the great float, the Woods and Forests, in such case, defraying the expense of completing the sea-wall, estimated at £44,000. The Government to receive as security township-bonds to the amount of £55,000, and on this condition it advances £160,000 to finish the float and dock; that the trust be remodelled, and placed under the direction of thirteen Commissioners, six to be elected by the ratepayers of Birkenhead, six by the rate-payers of Wallasey. Three by the dock boneholders, and the Government to have the right to nominate one who shall be Chairman of the Board. These proposals met with the concurrence of the Commissioners last week, and an answer to that effect was transmitted to [illegible]. The reply to which constituted the communication now read to be considered. The above propositions were accepted and substantially confirmed by the meeting, and the details will be published in a few days. An Act of Parliament will be required in order to enable the Commissioners to proceed with the works, and it is proposed that it shall be introduced as a *Government measure*. It is further proposed and agreed to by the Commissioners, that the Government appointed by the Government shall have the power of veto-ing the appointment of all the others. The preliminaries may now, therefore, be considered as definitively settled between the parties, and the works will be vigorously recommenced as soon as the Act of Parliament can be obtained.

The *Amphion* steam-frigate sailed on Thursday for Lisbon, carrying despatches for the Squadron.

SUICIDE OF A MERCHANT.—Mr. Payne, the Coroner for the City of London, received information, on Thursday, of the death of John Henry Peffell, Esq., who committed suicide under the following extraordinary circumstances:—The deceased gentleman, who was in the 70th year of his age, was a merchant, whose office was in Billiter-court, Billiter-street, City, and his private residence at No. 38, Upper Harley-street, Portland-place. He had recently become exceedingly despondent, and between ten and eleven o'clock he left home. In Wigmore-street he entered a chemist's and druggist's shop, and asked, in Latin, for some prussic acid, giving his name as Dr. Randell. The shopman, not having the slightest suspicion, took down the bottle from the shelf, when the deceased seized it directly, and drank a quantity of the contents. The persons in the shop failed to secure him, but he ran out as far as 108, Fore-street, where a surgeon was called, and the unfortunate gentleman was removed to the Cripplegate Dispensary. Every effort was made to expel the poison, but the deceased expired in a few minutes.

THE LATE MURDERS IN BIRMINGHAM.—Ann Wilkes, the woman committed for the murder of her four children on Saturday last, died in the Queen's Hospital on Thursday morning, at one o'clock. The children were interred the same day in St. Paul's Churchyard. The mother before death made a full confession of her guilt, stating that her unfortunate offspring died without a struggle.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

SWITZERLAND

Private letters from Berne of the 24th inst. state that the federal representatives had completely failed in their mission to the Cantons of the League. They had been everywhere received by the Governments, but were not permitted to communicate with the people. Proclamations which had been sent to Berne were seized, and not allowed to circulate. Some disturbances had occurred in the Canton of St. Gall, which were supposed to have been fomented by Lucerne. They were, however, speedily suppressed by the energy of the authorities and the federal co-operation of Friburg, which sent two battalions into the disturbed districts. The Diet held an extraordinary sitting on the 24th, at which the decree of the Sonderbund refused to accept, was read, that on Sundays they were not in the habit of attending to the affairs of this world.

We read in a letter in the *Débats*, dated Berne, 22rd instant:—"The Catholics of St. Gall, Argau, of Geneva, and of Thurgau, are preparing petitions against war. The Conservatives declare that they will not march against the Sonderbund. In the meantime, the Diet has ordered that 60,000 men shall be placed under arms, to be divided into five divisions and six brigades."

The *Journal des Débats* adds a postscript dated the 24th, received by extraordinary express, announcing the resignation of M. Dufour, General of the Federal Army. The motive for his determination was unknown, but it appeared to be generally supposed he had accepted merely to obey what he considered a military duty, and that, after reflection, he declined the responsibility and the conduct of a war which he disapproves politically.

The *Union Monarchique* says:—"The Diet has suspended its sittings until the return of the federal representatives from the Cantons of the Sonderbund."

ITALY

The Neapolitan police, at Messina, having opened the despatches of the British Consul, he has apprised the British Admiral of the daring violation of his correspondence, after having in vain demanded satisfaction from the authorities.

The *Alba* of Florence states from private correspondence that warlike preparations are in progress at Modena. Proceeds in a preemptive state of defence. Three cannons have been sent to Reggio, and accommodations are preparing for a numerous body of Austrian troops, who appear to be shortly expected there.

AMERICA.

By the latest accounts brought by the *Hibernia*, the territory of Santa Fé was more tranquil, and reinforcements had arrived. Accounts from all parts of the United States and Canada represent the general prevalence of the potato rot. At least one half the crop has been destroyed, and many of the potatoes coming to market, although apparently sound and healthy, become rotten and worthless in three or four days. The grain crops in Canada are less than an average. On the other hand, the crop of cotton in the United States is represented as superabundant; there is, therefore, in the country, to lie over most of it till next spring, an immense surplus of wheat and corn. The *New York Courier* comments:—"Meantime, the country is quiet, prosperous, and little affected by war or by the commercial calamities of England."

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.—On Wednesday, a numerous meeting of Poor-Law Surgeons and other gentlemen of the medical profession took place at the Hanover-square Rooms, for the purpose of adopting such measures as might be deemed expedient for bringing under the consideration of the Government the necessity of adequately remunerating the medical officers employed by the Boards of Guardians Dr. Burton, of Walsall, in the chair. Mr. T. Piers Healey, Hon. Secretary, read a long list of the various localities and unions in which meetings had been held, resolutions passed, and deputations appointed by the medical Poor-Law officers throughout the country, and stated that there was scarcely a union surgeon in the country that was not in communication with the gentlemen who were the principal promoters of the movement. Several gentlemen from different parts of the country addressed the meeting, and resolutions strongly condemnatory of the scanty and uncertain mode in which the medical officers were remunerated, and to the effect that the medical relief at present provided for the poor must be faulty and inadequate, with respect both to the patients and the public, as a necessary consequence of the errors of the system itself, were passed. A committee was appointed to collect and digest information, to memorialise the Government, and to communicate with the various Medical Corporations, in order to obtain their co-operation. Thanks having been voted to the Chairman, the meeting separated.

IMPROVEMENTS IN POSTAGE STAMPS.—The Post-office stamps having to be detached, either by cutting or tearing them from each other, great inconvenience is felt, particularly by those of extensive correspondence. A plan has been invented, by the aid of a machine, by which more than double the number of stamp sheets that are now annually required, may be so minutely indented in the direction of the white lines, as to allow the stamps to be instantly detached from the sheet without the operation of cutting. The contrivance will also enable purchasers to fold a sheet of stamps, or any less quantity, with unerring regularity, and in one-tenth of the time that is at present consumed in the operation.

MIDDLESEX HOUSE OF DETENTION.—This new prison for the reception of prisoners in the county of Middlesex, prior to their trial before a jury, was opened on Tuesday. It is under the control of Lieutenant Hill, who has been appointed Governor, under the control of the Visiting Justices. The building contains about 270 cells, and has been erected with the view of carrying out the system of separate confinement.

SHAKESPERE MEDAL. A medal, about the size of a crown-piece, has just been struck in bronze, to commemorate the first anniversary of Shakespere's house. The obverse bears the effigies of the poet, and the reverse, a view of the house in Henley street, Stratford-upon-Avon; beneath is the date of Shakespere's birth. The medal is an interesting memorial, and, except as to reputed likeness, is cleverly executed

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

ROBERT SMYTHE, ESQ., OF METHVEN CASTLE, CO. PERTH.

RECENT accounts from Scotland bring the intelligence of the death of this respected gentleman, a great landed proprietor in the county of Perth, and one of its Magistrates and Deputy-Lieutenants. He was son of the late David Smythe, titulary Lord Methven, by Elizabeth, his first wife, only daughter of Sir Robert Murray, Bart., of Hill Head, and represented the ancient family of Smythe of Braco, which was founded by Thomas Smythe, a distinguished Physician of his day, and Apothecary to King James III. of Scotland. Traditionally, the Smythes of Methven trace their origin to the famous Clan Chattan, being descended, it is asserted, from Neil Cromb, third son of Murdoch, of that Clan, who flourished in the time of William the Lion. Mr. Robert Smythe, whose death we record, was born 10th Feb., 1778, and married twice. His first wife was Mary, daughter of James Townsend Oswald, Esq., of Dunnekier, Co. Fife, and his second, Susan Renton, eldest daughter of Sir Alexander Muir Mackenzie, Bart., but by neither had he any issue. His estates devolve, consequently, on his half-brother, William Smythe, Esq., now of Methven Castle.

SIR HENRY BROMLEY HINRICH, KNIGHT.

SIR HENRY, whose death occurred on the 19th inst., aged fifty-five, was son of Charles Robert Hinrich, Esq., by his wife, Anne Charlotte Thwaits. The honour of Knighthood he received 18th September, 1831, at the coronation of William IV., being then Lieutenant of the Band of Gentlemen-at-Arms. He married, in 1823, Miss Eliza Susanna Dent, and had issue two sons and five daughters. The worthy Knight resided, chiefly, at Bisham Cottage, near Marlow, Bucks.

MAJOR-GENERAL THOMAS STAUNTON ST. CLAIR, C.B. AND K.H.

This distinguished officer died at his residence, Gloucester-road, Hyde-park, on the 23d inst., aged sixty. He was youngest brotuer of Captain David Latimer St. Clair, R.N., of Staverton Court, county Gloucester, being son of the late Colonel William St. Clair, a descendant of the ancient Scottish family of St. Clair.

COUNTRY NEWS

MURDER OF FOUR CHILDREN BY THEIR MOTHER.

A horrible event, forcibly suggesting remembrances of the tragedy of Steinberg, occurred at Birmingham on Saturday morning. A wretched woman, known by the name of Ann Wilkes, who for the last five months kept a small shop in the Cheapside, for the sale of cigars, has murdered her four helpless children under circumstances so appalling that the records of human crime and madness may be searched long for a parallel. The attention of the neighbours was first attracted by the shutters of this little shop not being taken down at the usual hour in the morning of Saturday; and, when noon had passed, the windows still remained closed, and no answer being returned from within to repeated knockings, a person named Edwards, living near the spot, placed a ladder against the window of the first floor, and thus obtained an entrance into the house. On proceeding to an upper room a hideous and revolting spectacle met his gaze—the mother extended on the floor with her throat cut, yet still alive! Beside her, was her youngest infant—dead; and near by, on a truckle bed, lay three other children, all stone dead, with their throats cut. Medical assistance having been obtained, the woman was conveyed to the Queen's Hospital.

THE INQUEST.

On Monday the Coroner's Jury was empanelled at the Commissioners Rooms, in Moor-street, Birmingham, to enquire into the facts briefly related above. After being sworn, the Jury proceeded to view the bodies at the house in Cheapside, and on their return the evidence was produced. A man of the premises was laid before the Coroner, exhibiting the exact position in which the unfortunate children lay

The first witness examined was Edward Alfred Banks, tailor, of 38, Sherlock-street, brother-in-law to Ann Wilkes, the mother of the four children. He had always been given to understand that her name was Ann Wilkes, but he believed there was a person to prove she had not been married.

The Coroner said he must ascertain the name of the parties before proceeding further.

George Hodgson was then called, and he said he believed her name was Ann Green. The father of the deceased children was Henry Wilkes; he was brother to his (witness's) wife. The mother of the deceased children always went by the name of Ann Wilkes, and he should like that she was not married, and consequently her name was Ann Green. He had occasion, after the death of Henry Wilkes, to see her respecting a property question, and he asked her name and she told him it was Green. He produced a letter written to Wilkes.

Mr. Banks's evidence resumed. He knew the four murdered children. John Henry, ten years of age, was the eldest; Mary Jane Maria, seven years of age, the second eldest; William Charles, six years of age, was the third; and Frederick George, four years of age, the youngest. After all he had heard, he still believed the mother's name was Ann Wilkes. He was married in the family nine years, and never heard she was by any other name except Ann Wilkes's friends. He had heard Mr Hodgson said some time ago she was not married.

Margaret Fisher deposed that, on Friday night last, she was at the house of the mother of the four children, in the parlour, sitting on the hearth-rug, playing on the hearth. She did not observe anything particular about the mother, and the conversation throughout was unimportant.

Elizabeth Herring, of the Crescent, Cheapside, deposed that, on Friday night, about ten o'clock, Ann Wilkes came to her house, and purchased a quarter of sixpenny ale, which was an unusually large quantity for her. The White Horse is nearly opposite the prisoner's house. Ann Wilkes, but she (witness) did not observe any company in her house that night.

Wm Edwards deposed to having entered the house, by means of a ladder, in consequence of the shutters being still closed at late as half-past one on Saturday, and described the position in which he found the woman and her murdered children.

Edward Weldings, of the Birmingham police, generally confirmed the evidence of the preceding witness; and Banks, upon being recalled, deposed to the distress and embarrassment which the deceased had suffered, and to her unsuccessful efforts in trade. He also described her despondency and state of mind, and said that she had threatened suicide rather than endure destitution.

Several other witnesses were examined, including the mother of the unfortunate woman. The evidence, however, was not of any interest.

Mr. Sands Cox, Professor of Anatomy in the Queen's College, Birmingham, gave medical evidence as to the wounds; and with respect to the state of the prisoner's mind since the event, he said—"I have seen her on several times, when she was calm and placid. She answered simple questions which I put to her coherently, but I did not ask her many."

The Rev. J. C. Miller, Rector of St. Martin's, Birmingham, was about to give evidence, having visited the prisoner in the hospital, but upon his saying that nothing had occurred between them which would lead him to suppose that she was convinced she would immediately die—that she was devoid of all hope in this world, the Coroner decided that his evidence could not be received.

The Jury, after a minute's consideration, returned a verdict of "Wilful Murder against Ann Wilkes," and she accordingly stands committed to take her trial at the next Assizes for the county of Warwick.

CESSATION OF LABOUR IN THE MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS.—The threatened general strike has proved a failure. An aggregate meeting was to have been held at Hyde, on Monday, which was to have been attended by the whole of the working classes of the district, including Hyde, Gee-cross, Stalybridge, Ashton, Dukinfield, Oldham, Rurst, Mossley, Stockport, &c., and the parties were to assemble in their respective towns, at an early hour in the morning, and march in procession to the Market-places in each town, where they were to meet at ten o'clock. The object was to produce an entire cessation of factory work in the whole of those districts. The news of this determination soon reached the authorities of the respective towns, and immediate steps were taken to suppress any breach of the peace that might be attempted. At Oldham there was to be a meeting, at six o'clock, on a plot of ground, from which the mob was to march to Hyde, but, as the hour named, there were but more than a dozen boys and some three or four men present. No one offered to speak for some time, until one of the boys mounted upon Mr. Mellor, the chief constable, who was on the spot, do take the chair. This gave rise to a laugh, and the whole thing was treated as a joke, and the few persons who had assembled immediately retired to their homes. At Stockport every attempt to get up a meeting failed, and not an operative left work. At Ashton and Dukinfield, being the places where the masters had determined to reduce the wages 8 per cent, all the hands ran stand out except at Messrs. Whittaker's mill, where the operatives accepted the reduction. At ten, on Monday, the turn-outs held a meeting on a vacant plot of land, but the only business done was to order that they should march to Hyde, to meet the workmen from Stockport and other towns. About 200 of them set off and quietly walked along the road, until they arrived at the Market-place, where, to their astonishment, they was not a single individual assembled. After remaining in the streets for nearly an hour, a meeting was held in a small room in a beer-house; but, after waiting for some time, they were informed that the people of Stockport could not be prevailed upon to turn out as a body; and that, therefore, the object of the movement did not think it advisable to form a procession to march to Hyde. In the meantime a deputation from the Ashton spinners was appointed to wait on the masters of Hyde, to request them to cease working until the affair at Ashton was settled. Thus, after three days' active exertions on the part of the leaders, ended the universal strike in twenty-four towns, as agreed upon in former resolutions of the delegates. The general impression is, that there will be no general turn-out. At present, it is confined to Ashton, where the reduction was offered.

REALLY TOO BAD.—Why is the spiked sun of a drover like part of Buckinghamshire?—Because it runs into *Oxon* and *Herts*. The hurried necessity of going to press much earlier than usual, in consequence of our rapidly-extending circulation, can alone excuse this wanton attack upon the feelings of our readers. We fear we have already gone too far; but, if they will, take our kindly over-look such reckless sporting with their patience, we pledge ourselves to do so no more.—*Man in the Moon.*

MORAL REFLECTION.—How many literary men of the present age ought to make the pot boil by pushing their works under it.—*Man in the Moon*

EPITOME OF NEWS.—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

Miss Lechmere, of Great Malvern, Worcestershire, has been received into the Roman Catholic Church. This young lady is highly connected in England, and a near relative to a Protestant Bishop, and to several Protestant Clergymen in her immediate neighbourhood.

The ceremony of opening the Cheltenham and Gloucester Railway took place on Saturday. At Cheltenham, a splendid *déjeûner* was given, Viscount Barrington presiding. The chief feature of interest was the union, for the first time, between the Broad and Narrow gauges.

It is said that Mr. Cobden, M.P., intimated his intention not to "pronounce" as to whether he will sit for the West-Riding or for Stockport, until the assembling of the new Parliament.

We learn, with very great pleasure, that Mr. Cobden has really been able to purchase the paternal property of his family in Sussex, which is considerable, and which had passed into other hands.

A verdict of acquittal has been pronounced in the case of Mr. W. Tongue, a man of property, committed for trial, at Stafford, on a charge of stealing a quantity of wood from the Trent Vale Railway Works.

It is said that Mr. Charles Dickens will preside at the first *soirée* of the New Glasgow Athenæum.

Mr. Buckingham, for many years connected with the weekly press, has been appointed to the office in the Statistical Department of the Board of Trade, vacant by the promotion of Mr. Porter to the place formerly filled by Mr. Lalleve.

William Smith, the Mormon Patriarch, has been some time since suspended, pending a trial on a charge of gross immorality.

The Hon. Captain Gore, R.N., is appointed Chargé d'Affaires and Consul-General at Monte Video, in the room of Mr. Turner, who has retired on his pension.

On Saturday last the Society of Blues partook of their annual dinner in commemoration of the birthday of King Edward the Sixth.

It is stated by the *Sunderland Times* that the Liberal party in the town, who supported Mr. Barclay, have resolved to invite Mr. Macaulay to stand, in the event of the affairs of the firm in which Mr. Barclay is the chief partner, not being retrieved.

A statue, sculptured by Mr. Behnes, of Major-General Sir John Thomas Jones, of the Royal Engineers, has just been erected in the south transept of St. Paul's.

The salmon fishing in the Tweed closed on Friday last, the 15th of October. The season has been more than ordinarily unsuccessful even on a comparison with former seasons scarcely considered an average.

An extensive system of plunder has been discovered in the Potteries amongst the workpeople in the manufactories of Alderman Copeland and Mr. C. J. Mason. Two men and two women have been taken into custody, and a quantity of the stolen property has been discovered. The females have been admitted to evidence against the men.

One day last week, says the *Indépendance de la Moselle*, during a storm, the inhabitants of the village of Vaux were astonished to see the houses and street covered with frogs. The quantity was enormous. They are supposed to have been drawn into the clouds from some large pond at a distance.

Great sensation has been created at Lyons by the suicide of M. Cochet, Advocate-General in that city, and son-in-law of M. Martin, Deputy of the Rhone, which melancholy event took place in the morning of the 21st.

According to a letter from Moscow in the *Universal German Gazette* of the 20th, the late fire at Rostroma, in Russia, was the work of incendiaries, several of whom are said to be Poles. Amongst them is a Polish lady who had recently arrived from Warsaw. It is more than probable that this charge against the Poles will be found to have had its origin in calumny. A great number of persons have been arrested.

The Prince de Canino was, on the 12th, still under arrest in his palace. Proceedings have been instituted against him.

Lord and Lady John Russell and family are expected to remain at Pembroke Lodge, Richmond-park, until January, when they return to Chobham-park for the season. Her Ladyship's health, we are happy to state, is quite restored. Lord Rubbledale, step-son of the noble Premier, has left town to pursue his academical studies at Oxford University

The Railway from Lynn to Ely, where it joins the Eastern Counties Line, was opened on Monday, and the event was commemorated by a grand banquet at the Town Hall of Lynn, the Mayor presiding.

The Pope has just published a decree, consisting of seven chapters and fifty-six articles, by which he constitutes a Council of State.

The *Vapore* of Lucca informs us that on the publication of the decree of the Grand Duke of Tuscany, abolishing the punishment of death, the people broke into the prison, where the guillotine was kept, and having carried that instrument to the public square, set fire to it, while the bells of the town rang a merry peal.

By an Imperial Ordonnance recently issued, the use of the Polish language is suppressed at the University of Cracow, where henceforth German only is to be used, except in teaching the Polish tongue and literature, in which that must of necessity be employed. Several of the Professors of this University, who were Polish, have been removed, and replaced by Germans

The fine packet-ship *Brooklyn*, of Boston, lying opposite the Prince's Pier, Liverpool, was run foul of, on Monday, by the New York ship *Patrick Henry*, and her bowsprit and mainstay completely carried away.

A letter from Rome says that the Pope has caused letters to be written to the different towns in the Papal States, where subscriptions are being raised for the erection of monuments in honour of him, to request that they will devote the money to a more useful purpose—namely, the foundation at Rome of a central hospital and almshouse for aged persons.

The Emperor of Russia, who had started, as has been stated, on a tour of inspection round his provinces, has determined to return, frightened, no doubt, by the cholera. He left Warsaw on the 14th inst., for St. Petersburg.

On Wednesday, in the Sessions Court, Liverpool, a prisoner named Jane Smith, who was arraigned on a charge of having stolen a mat on the 19th Oct., suddenly dropped down dead while the evidence was being proceeded with.

The new Trinity Beacon on the Goodwin Sands was destroyed by the storm on Saturday morning last.

A curious marriage took place last week at Voiteur, in the Jura. A blind man, more than sixty years of age, was united to a blind woman, also turned sixty.

A sad accident occurred, a few days ago, at Pagney, in the Jura. A farmer, named Crognet, was out shooting with his son, when the fowling-piece of the former went off suddenly, and killed the young man on the spot.

In the Tyrol a regular business of breeding snails for sale in carriages. They are placed in large pieces of earth, bare of shrubs and trees, and covered with grass, where they are fed with cabbage leaves. In winter they are covered with moss to protect them from the cold. The flesh is most delicate and nutritious. They are sold on the spot at the rate of about 2½ to 3 florins the thousand.

The health of Marshal Soult is reported to be in a deplorable state. He has been labouring many years under a disease of the bladder, which is regarded as incurable, and the patient suffers excruciating pain.

A peck of fine green peas was gathered last week in the nursery ground of Messrs. Bunyan, at Maidstone—one among the many proofs of the mildness of the season.

At a meeting of the Governors of the German Hospital held on Thursday at the London Tavern, a Committee was, after a warm discussion, appointed, to enquire into the charge brought against Dr. Freund, it being understood that no obstacle was to be placed in the way of that gentleman performing his duties

Glasgow has lost her able city statist, Dr. Watt, who has been for many years past paralytic.

Mr. Wm. Jackson, M.P., has contradicted the report of his having been appointed Chairman of the New Birkenhead Dock Trust.

Henry Fleming, Esq., Barrister, having been appointed an Assistant Poor Law Commissioner, for special purposes, was sworn into office on Friday.

Mr. Green, who made his 176th aerostatic ascent on Sunday last, descended with his three companions, after travelling for five hours, at Schrick, a village between Mahlens and Louvain.

A final dividend of 5d. in the pound has just been paid, through the medium of the Court of Bankruptcy, under the estate of Messrs. Hopkins and Drewitt, of Arundel, bankers, who failed in the month of October, 1841. This, with former payments, makes a gross dividend distributed among the creditors of 15s. 11d. in the pound.

A Company has just been formed at Turin, to establish a railway line from Locarno to Ticino-Cleguo and the Rhine Valley, as far as Rorschach. This, in connection with the railway from Genoa to the Langensee, will mark out Sardinia as a thoroughfare for all the goods of Italy, and, eventually, also for the Indian Mail.

A further arrival of gold took place at the Bank on Wednesday to the extent of upwards of £100,000. The chief proportion came from Russia.

Letters from Liverpool of Wednesday's date contain news of continued improvement in commercial affairs in that city.

An opinion seems to prevail that there will be a short Session before Christmas, but nothing at present is known with any degree of certainty.

In the night of the 13th, M. G. F. Goerausseu, Cashier General of the Bank of Sweden, was found assassinated in a street in Stockholm. Death had been occasioned by stabs in the breast with a knife. A valuable diamond ring and a gold watch were found on him, but his pocket book, which is supposed to have contained articles of great value, had disappeared.

The works upon the South Wales Railway have been partially suspended, in consequence of the late severe pressure. It is said that about four hundred men have been discharged, but we understand that the contractors intend pushing on their contract at Bridgend

HER ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCESS HELENA.—SKETCHED AT WINDSOR.

THE PRINCE OF WALES, PRINCESS ROYAL, AND PRINCESS HELENA, IN THE PARK OF WINDSOR.

Two fresh home-pictures of the pleasant time
Of pretty Childhood—making Royal play
With youthful opportunity—and off
To brace the limb and catch the breezy gale,
And woo the sportive Autumn to be kind
To its bright beauty and its gamesome health!
There is a loveliness in every phase
Of Childhood's growing Life—an int'rest rife
With gushing innocence and tender joy—
A catching charm that flows and spreads itself
Over the spirit of the Looker on,
And wooes him to Companionship and Love.
The Sight of Infancy is like the link
That binds us to the pure and *only* time
When we were sinless:—so in every land,
In every guise and rank—whether the blossom
Be lowliest violet or of Regal rose—
CHILDHOOD is impress'd as among the fairest
And holiest gleams of Life!
Here it has presence
Beyond the personal and spirited lure
Of its own beauty; here it woos the gaze
As symbol of a dear and national hope
And, as from th' Heaven of FUTURE shineth out
Stars in her book of England's destiny!
The grand old Castle crowning Windsor's Slopes,
And smiling, from its hale and hilly brow,
Over the broadlands of its boundless park,
Watches the gambols of our Royal Race,
And blends the lovely prospects of the hour
With proud Ancestral Memories of the Past!
The turreted old Palace, that hath gone
Through such a wilderness of Wild Romance,
May well be deemed imbued with power of thought,
And fancifully held to charm its heart
With some of the great dramas of the days
Of which it stood the theatre. It alone
Unmoved and motionless thro' all the lapse
Of Royalty that died beneath its dome!
But if along with Thought it could awake
The Strength of Contrast, and with Memoried Past
Match the bright Consciousness of present hope,
Know of the better time that blesses it;
Talk to its gallerted Kings—and tell plain truth
Of sympathy and happiness that reign
To-day between the People and the Throne—
To try a parity of bliss inferred,
It might be glad to gaze upon its parks,
And see the young pets of the present hour,
Frisking their happiness along its lawns!
Nay, if Old Windsor's walls are senseless things—
Have no enchantment in them—cannot boast
Of Herne the Hunter's brains—and know not halt
As much of History as they do of Storm;
Still they have have tenants full of earnest hope,
Anxious with wisdom, and with hearts alive
To every beat and throb of Nature's pulse!
Thence a dear Queen and Mother gazes down
In happy pride upon her little ones;
Blesses the beauty of her lovely girls,
And sees a young King in her buoyant boy!
Thence her proud Consort (her's and England's choice,)
And well confirming both their choice and love,)
Partakes with *her* the sweet parental joy;
While the unconscious children ride away,
Not knowing how their blythe contented ways
Are blessing those who watch them!
Could a score
Of Britain's millions rush into that park,
Climb its old trees, and stand among the boughs,
There would be hats waved like a hurricane;
And the loud voices of their heart-halloos
Would make Old Windsor, and half England more,
Ring with their echoes of "God save the Queen,"
"Honour Prince Albert"—"Bless the Prince of Wales!"
And then the Princess Royal's name would blend
With that of her young sister's—till the voice
Of the Land's *Loyalty* should make the Soul
Of the Land's Royalty more happy still!

THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES THE PRINCE OF WALES AND THE PRINCESS ROYAL, AT WINDSOR.

M O S Q U I T I A.

A FAMILY OF WOOLWA INDIANS ON THE BLUEFIELDS RIVER.

THE spirit of enterprise inherent in the Anglo-Saxon race has extended the influence of Great Britain far beyond the bounds of her colonial empire, insomuch that it reigns paramount in places hitherto scarcely known to the generality of her population.

Among these, Mosquitia, or, as it is commonly called, the Mosquito Shore, affords more than ordinary interest, not less from its posi-

THE KING OF MOSQUITIA IN COUNCIL.

tion and natural productions, than its former possession by, and present attachment to, this country.

Situated to the south of the Bay of Honduras, and forming the western shore of that of Guatemala, its position is central with respect to the trade of the West Indies, Mexico, and the United States, as well as that of Southern America. It consists for the most part of Table Land, nearly 5000 feet above the level of the sea, backed by the mountainous range in which are the famous gold and silver mines of Costa Rica, on the south, and Honduras on the north.

The soil is remarkably fertile, producing two, and sometimes three crops of corn, and grapes annually; sugar, indigo, tobacco, cocoa, and cotton, may be cultivated to any extent; mahogany of the largest size, and logwood abound, and cochineal is found in great quantity. The climate is salubrious, excepting in the uncultivated lowlands on the coast. It has several navigable rivers and excellent harbours. Fish are taken in profusion both in the fresh and salt waters, and the abundance of turtle led Mr. Gunter to select it as the most suitable locality for his establishment for preserving the flesh of that desire of epicures.

To this much favoured country the aboriginal inhabitants retired after they had been driven from other parts by the Spaniards. Here they have maintained themselves in a rude independence under the rule of the head of the Mosquito tribe; but after the conquest of Jamaica by Cromwell, they, prompted by an ancient friendship, which had originated in the time of the Buccaneers, in the reign of Charles the Second, placed themselves under the protection of England, and acted as allies against the Spaniards. During the war of 1739, the trade of this country had become so important that it was determined to hold it under the immediate sovereignty of Great Britain; and a superintendent was appointed, who erected a fort, hoisted the national flag, and a settlement being formed on the Black River, a clergyman was sent out under the auspices of the Venerable Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. Yet, notwithstanding the European population had risen to near 1400 in number, though not till after much debate—ceded to Spain in 1778, and, in consequence, abandoned.

The Spaniards, however, being offensive to the native population, were never able to obtain any footing in the country; and since that time the ruling Chief, with the title of King, has been under the protection of the British Government, and been crowned at Jamaica or Balize by its officials, in Church and State.

The present King, George Augustus Frederic, was crowned at the latter place by the Rev. Mr. Newport, Commissary to the Bishop of Jamaica, in the presence of Colonel Fancourt, Superintendent, and Patrick Walker, Esq., Agent and Consul-general for the British Government, at the Mosquito Shore, on the 7th May, 1845, being then about fifteen years old.

The drawing represents the King in Council, his pages behind him; on his right, P. Walker, Esq.; on his left, George Hodgson, Commandant at Bluefields; and at the bottom of the table sits Captain Watson, a gentleman educated in the naval service of the East India Company, but who last year crossed the Atlantic in his yacht, about forty tons burthen, and has settled in the country—the little vessel now bearing the Mosquitian flag under his command.

Mosquitia may contain above 40,000 square miles, and its coast is considerably over 400 miles in length; the claim of its Monarch to the whole extent, from Cape Cameroon to the Chiriqui Lagoon, is considered tenable; although the Spanish geographers place its southern limit at St. Juan de Nicaragua, on the river so lately seized by Prince Louis Napoleon as the most eligible by which to connect the Atlantic with the Pacific.

The population may be about 20,000. At Bluefields, where alone Europeans are now settled, there are 300 Creoles and Browns, and 400 Negroes to 120 European settlers of the United States.

There are sixteen native tribes, the principal of which are the Sanchos, on the coast from Black River to Pearl Key Lagoon; the Valientes about the Chiriqui Lagoon, though these have suffered most from the tyranny of the Spaniards; and the Woolwas, on the Bluefields River. They are an intelligent but indolent race, all their wants being supplied by the abundant and spontaneous produce of the earth, its woods and waters, as appears from the accompanying Sketch.

The present Resident, Mr. Walker, has used great exertions to promote the welfare of this country, and open it to British commerce; but, partly on account of the failure of former ill arranged and mendacious schemes of colonisation, as yet, without great success. The citizens of the United States are also, as usual, making very effort to monopolise it; but the settlement of Mr. Watson promises well for the future, as does that of a body of Prussian emigrants who arrived last autumn.

The people are anxious for instruction of every kind, and a schoolmaster has been sent from Jamaica; but, although land has been appropriated by the will of the late King for the establishment of the Church of England, and both on the part of the Head of Ruatan they are willing to contribute largely towards the maintenance of a clergyman, they are as yet wanting the offices and sacraments of our holy religion. This deficiency is supplied, in so far as is possible, by Mr. Walker, who, with his lady, deserves the highest commendation for his labours to improve the moral and social condition of the people, and endear the young King for the station to which, by the providence of God, he has been called.

THE WINTER FASHIONS.

(Abridged from "Berger's Ladies' Gazette of Fashion.")

The Winter Fashions have appeared in unusual variety and splendour. We never recollect so many novelties in every department of the toilette, as our Paris this month exhibits. Not only have we obtained patterns of all the most elegant Parisian costumes and of the dresses to be worn by the ladies of Ten among our own aristocracy, but we have also obtained a pattern of the winter dress of our beloved Queen. We will describe the Royal Promenade Dress; and then give our usual summary of the Fashions for the month. The Royal chagrain is of green satin, a close shape, the back ornamented with black lace draperies; a cluster of green ostrich aigrets are disposed at the bottom of it, on each side. The dress is a robe redingote of pink gros d'Hiver, a high corsage, and full sleeves. The Royal pardessus is of puce coloured velvet, lined with white satin, and trimmed with broad bands of ermine; it is a three-quarter length, high and close at the neck, with a large collar of very small bows, trimmed with ermine. We have presents with the Misses of the Month.

Chapeaux and Capotes.—There is little alteration in the forms of; the brims are closer, and the crowns are round and low. Feathers are in favour for velvet chapeaux, with the addition of a black lace drapery or vellette. Satin, velours epingle, and velvet, are the favourite materials.

Mantles, Mantelets, and Pardessuses, we have so many elegant novelties in, that we hardly know which most to recommend. We have seen some very elegant mantles made of velvet, trimmed with satin, and lined with ruby or emerald green satin; they are quilted all round; the corners of the fronts are rounded, and the mantle is short, and trimmed with broad lace or deep fringe. Very pelerine, rounded at the top, and covering the arms, is terminated by long narrow ends, which are trimmed to correspond with the bands of the dress, and finished with a broad cellature. Velvet, satin, and cashmere, keep their ground for hardessuses.

Robes.—Silks, satins, and poplins, are the favourite materials; shot silks are also employed in some instances. The pensee form is most in vogue. Many of those for the morning promenade are less trimmed than usual. Garnitures, in half-dress, are numerous, and we observe considerable novelty in those of passementerie. The franges Sevillennes are employed both for redingotes and robes.

The forms of dresses are very little changed from the last month. Sleeves are much in favour for négligé. Silks and cashmere are employed far half-dress, trimmed with passementerie or velvet. Shot silks seem likely to resume their vogue, particularly for dinner dress, also bufetas. Satins and satin are in request for evening robes. The corsages low, deeply pointed, and the majority flat; the garnitures generally lace flounces. Others are trimmed with blonde lace of the colour of the robe. Demitoilettes of coloured blonde are also employed.

Coiffures.—Caps lose nothing of their vogue for dinner dress, and social parties. The most novel are of application de Bruxelles, trimmed with geraniums; others are of tulle, entirely bobbinnée, without ribbons, flowers, or any ornament except floating barbes of tulle.

Passementerie will be much employed for evening coiffures, and dinners of ceremony. Among the most remarkable is the application de tulle, of silk net trimmed with a chou and falling fringe; it is a mixture of a striking colour, with gold or silver.

Colours.—The new colours are purple, orange, puce, shade of grey, crimson, fawn, groseille, violet, and different shades of green.

Furs.—Sable and ermine lose nothing of their vogue. Mink comes next to sable. Imitation sable will also be used. Kolinski is also in vogue, and grey squirrel for young ladies. The Victorines have given way to the Queen's or riding boa, these are either cut to the shape of the neck, or made quite straight; both sides are of fur, and their length is about a yard and three quarters. They are worn with cuffs to correspond; muffs to match will appear later in the season. Very deep fur cardinals will also be very fashionable; they must be a yard deep at the least. The Witzchoura will be used as an evening wrap, but lead to the exclusion of cloaks of a smaller size. Real or imitation ermine will always be adopted for the Witzchoura. Grey or fancy squirrel, Kolinski, and other furs for smaller cloaks.

LITERATURE.

The Doctor. Vol. VII. Longman and Co.

Soon after the publication of this work was commenced, its main drift was described to be "to strengthen and revive the genuine old English feelings and tastes." This oracular opinion was given some dozen years since, and, incontestably, there has been during this interval a very considerable reaction in a kindred direction. It is not worth while to attempt to define what portion "The Doctor" has contributed to this change; but, the dropping of a volume, occasionally, must, to some extent, have cherished the "feelings and tastes."

We are not quite sure that the right understanding of the work has been extensive which its acceptation by the public. By some it has been regarded as immense trifling; and all its accompaniments, the author himself included, as the middle of the present volume, when he says: "egregious" is his mistaken who supposes that this book consists of nothing more than

Some Dr. Long's sense, and dregs of scattered thought.

He than says more as that he has carefully selected for the reader *verba deiderii, recitations, et versus*: and in the next page, he contemptuously adds "make up your mind to find them all in this chapter."

By another set of readers the work has been reputed merely a mere compounding of lip-wisdom, a string of piquant quotations—the pure ore of the author's setting being evidently overlooked in such estimates of "the Doctor's" production. It is true that it is rich to excess in anecdotes of rare pleasantry and body-speech, in quaint illustrations of and read acquaintance with the rarities of our olde literature; yet, the aptitude, ingenuity, and learning evinced in the application of this wealth is manifest in every page of "the Doctor's" own writing. Of the long trails of beautiful thought, the refined disquisitions, and the snatches of exquisite wit and humour, with which Southey has illuminated the volumes of "the Doctor," as well as the rich stores which he has garnered from rare and eloquent books, into these pages, the reader need scarcely be reminded; and so, lest no be "Unmasyred," we will proceed to show how far the present volume attains to the character of its predecessors.

The seventh, then, is the close of the work; and the editor, the worthy vicar of West Tarring, informs us that the present volume contains "all that it is thought advisable to publish of the Papers and Fragments for the Doctor, &c." From such discursive materials it will not be difficult to select a pleasant column. The first and second chapters are occupied by a disquisition upon Tongues. Towards the close of the latter the author drily observes,

"If were better to be remembered as Bayes than remembered Petrus Carmilianus, because of the profound obscurity in which this pitiful poet was buried. Than thus to be thought worthy of being remembered for having predicted the Dutch fleet, that deserved to be forgotten. There is, or was, an officer of the Exchequer called Carmelian Nihility, or Clerk of the Nihils. If there were a High Court of Literature with such an officer on the establishment, he would be a sinecure office for him in these, or in any days, to register the names of those authors who have written to no purpose, and the titles of those books from which nothing is to be learnt."

"More harm is done to public life by the reticence of well-informed men, than by the loquacity of fools; more by the timidity and caution of those who desire at heart the good of their country, than by the audacity of those who labour to overthrow its constitution. It was said in the days of old, that 'a man full of words shall not prosper upon the earth.' *Mane nost avons changé tout cela.* Even in literature, a leafy style, if there be any fruit under the foliage, is preferable to a knotty one, however fine the grain. Whipt cream is a good thing; and better still when it comes and adorns that amiable combination of sweetmeats and ratafia cakes soaked in wine, to which Cowper labelled the delightful poem, when he described the 'Task.'"

The two succeeding chapters are, in the staple, the inquiry of that good old divine, Adam Littleton—whether a man and himself were two, and his reply, that "every man is made up of three Egos."

The Equality of the Sexes and the Importance of Woman, are the subjects of the two next chapters. The former question was much discussed some years since. The Doctor is a waverer; but, the mention of the first transgression enables him to quote "an Apology for Eve by one of her Daughters, yea, an Apology for her, and a Defence, showing that she acted meritoriously in eating the Apple." The Lady's new heresy is that the Serpent tempted the Woman by assuring her that if she ate the Apple, she should not surely die, but be as Gods; hence, she makes the motive great, virtuous, and irresistible; the novelty consisting in the temptation being addressed to the understanding, but the succeeding generations as a great and meritorious act. Here are a few of the curiosities of the succeeding chapter:—

"There are, indeed, certain Rabbis who affirm that Eve was not taken out of Adam's side; but that Adam and herself were created, with a tail (pendix) agreeing with the well-known theory of Lord Monboddo); and that, among the various experiments and improvements which were made in his form and organization before he was finished, the tail was removed as an inconvenient appendage, and of the excrescence or superfluous part whence was then kept off, the Woman was formed.

"There is another legend relating to a like but even less worthy formation of the first helpmate, and this is also ascribed to the Rabbis. According to this mythos, the rib which had been taken from Adam was for a moment laid down, and in that moment a serpent stole it, and ran off with it at full speed. Adam pursued, and though not in league with the Monkey he could have been no good Angel; for, overtaking him, he caught him by the Tail, brought it maliciously back instead of the Rib, and of that Tail, was Woman made. What became of the Rib, with which the Monkey got clear off, was never to mortal known.' However, the Doctor admitted that, on the whole, the received opinion was the more probable. And during this admission, he related an anecdote of Lady Jekyl., who was fond of puzzling herself and others with such questions as had been common enough a generation before her, in the days of the Athenian Oracle. She asked William Whitest of he remembered anything in memory, one day, at her husband's table, to resolve a difficulty which occurred to her in the Mosaic account of the creation. 'Since it pleased God, Sir,' said she, 'to create the Woman, who of all things, was the first that he took rib rather than any other part?' Whiston scratched his head, and answered, 'Indeed, Madam, I do not know, unless it be that the rib is the most crooked part of the body.' 'There!' said her husband, 'you have it now: I hope you are satisfied!'

"The Hungarians, thinking it inhumane for a nation to be governed by a woman—and yet grossly paying their homage to the Queen of Hungary—resolved, when the Crown fell to a female, they called her King Mary, instead of Queen. And Queen Elizabeth, rather than be accounted of the feminine gender, assumed it as her prerogative to be of all things, 'A prime officer with a White Staff.' 'True,' replied the Queen, 'yet I never gave you your office so absolutely, it that I still reserved myself of the *Quorum*.' 'Of the *Quorum*, Madam,' returned the Lord, presuming somewhat too far upon her favour. Whereat she snatched the staff in some anger out of his hand, and told him 'he should acknowledge her of the *Quorum Quorum Quorum*, before he had it again.'"

This banter upon Woman, and of Women, traces well the Gossip Feminine; the following Ladies of the Stocking agreeing in the sentence of condemnation:

"There is Mrs. Lapis Lazuli, and her daughter, Miss Ultramarine, there is Mrs. Buestone, the most camelot of female critics, and her friend, Miss Gentian, —Heaven preserve us! the blueness of her complexion—there is Lady Turquoise, Lady Celestina Sky, the widow Bluebeard, Miss Mazarine, and that pratty creature, Serena Cerulean—it does me good to look on her, she is the blue-bell of the party. There is Miss Prussia, Mrs. Prussian, Mrs. Indigo, and the Widow Woad. And Heaven knows who beside."

We, we, however, perceive that we seriously incur the displeasure of small critics, "who never will be pleased with their own food, like ducks in the water, but never purify themselves in clear streams, nor take to the deep waters."

The metempsychosis in a descending scale as a scheme of punishment, is thus glanced at:

"He assured [illegible] that no Judge ever pronounced a more just decision than the three Infernal Lord Chancellors of the dead would do, if they [illegible] and [illegible] to [illegible] to [illegible] to

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*H. B. B.*" *The first position is somewhat too easy. The second is wrong; for, upon White taking the knight, Kessering check on his first move, Black may interpose his Queen, and thus keep the mate. Be not discouraged, however; you can do better yet.*

"*A. S. B. T.*"—*There is a palpable flaw in your little Problem; since, the moment Black moves his King, he opens check with his Bishop upon the adverse King.*

"*J. J. L.*" *Broad Oak.—Simple, but pretty too. We shall find a corner for the best, by-and-by.*

"*R. W. L.*"—*We have not the paper at hand to refer to.*

"*A Lithographer.*"—*Not quite up to our standard. Try again.*

"*A Regular Subscriber.*"—*Next week.*

"*W. W., W.*"—*In the description of Enigma No. 218, the second Pawn at Black King's 2nd should be placed on Black Queen's 3rd. Try No. 219 once more.*

"*G. S.*" *We cannot make out whether you mean 210 or 210, the MS. is so illegible. Send a diagram of the position.*

"*Colonus.*" *Enigma No. 219 is quite correct, and needs no additional Pawn. If, after another trial, you fail in No. 213, we will give the solution.*

"*H. W. T.*" *Your suggestion of a Companion to the "Chess-Player's Handbook," by the same author, has been anticipated.*

"*Cachaeuvous.*"—*The most celebrated Chess-player in Russia is Mr. Alexander Petrof, the author of a work on the game, called "The Theory and Practice of Chess-play," which was published in the Russian language, at St. Petersburg, in 1824.*

"*W. R.,*" *Glasgow.*—*Thanks for the suggested amendment.*

"*Sopraciita.*"—*The key move in Enigma 213 is, Kt take P. Black cannot, then, by any mode of play, prevent mate on the next move. With respect to No. 214, you are quite mistaken, as a glance at the position should show you. No. 216 cannot be solved in less than the prescribed number of moves.*

"*S. S. C. H.*" *We as a Pawn reaches the 8th square, you can demand any piece for it you choose (except of course a second King), whether you have lost such piece or not.*

"*S. H. W.*" *is thanked. The diagrams shall be examined: at first sight, they appear incorrect, from there being more than two Kings on the board. Some distinction should surely be made between the initials denoting a Knight, and those standing for a King.*

"*No Conjuror.*"—*Next week.*

"*W. H. C.*"—*The required corrections shall be made.*

"*Amateur.*"—*Pity.*"—"*R. F.*"—*Mr. Boden's Enigma 217 can be solved in three moves, as you suggest.*

"*Nabob.*" *There is an old-established Chess Club at "the Cape," and a new one has lately been started in Calcutta.*

Solutions by "Harry Hotspur," "M. M.," "G. A. H.," "W. H. C," "J. R.," "R. F.," "Ole Joe," "P. T.," "Philo-Chess," "Devis," "M. P.," "S. N.," "Argus," "Peon," and "Ambulator," are correct.

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM NO. 196.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1 P takes Kt (ch)	P takes P (best)	4. Kt to Q 6th (dis ch)	K takes Kt
2 Q to Kt 4th (c)	K to his 5th	5. Q to her sq (Mate)	
3. Kt takes Q P (ch)	K to Q 5th+		

+ 3. K to Q 4th.

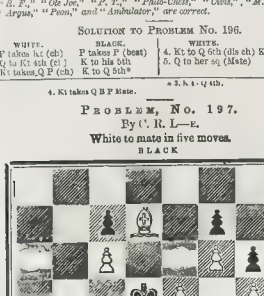
4. Kt takes Q B P Mate.

PROBLEM, NO. 197.

By C. R. L—E.

White to mate in five moves.

BLACK



WHITE.

CHESS IN THE METROPOLIS.

Mr. Horwitz gives Queen's Rook to Mr. K——, Amateur; Member of London Chess Club.

(Remove White's Q. R.)

WHITE (Mr. H.)	BLACK (Amateur.)	WHITE (Mr. H.)	BLACK (Amateur.)
1. K P two	K P two	18. Q B to Kt 5th (ch)	K to B 2d
2. K Kt to B 3d	K B P one (a)	19. B to K 3d (c)	Kt to Kt sq
3. Kt takes P	Q to K 2d	20. Kt to K 8th (ch)	K to Kt 3d
4. Kt to Q B 4th	Q takes P (ch)	21. B to Q 8th (ch) (d)	h to B 4th
5. Kt to K 4	K B to Q B 4th	22. Q B P one	R to Q R 8th
6. Q Kt to B 3d	Q to Q B 3d	23. R to Q sq	Q Kt P two
7. R B to Kt 5th	Q to Q Kt 3d	24. Q R P one	Q Kt to R 3d
8. Castles	B takes Kt	25. Q Kt P two (ch)	Kt takes P
9. B P takes B	K Kt to R 3d	26. R P takes Kt (ch)	R takes P
10. Q Kt to Q 5th	Q to Q B 4th	27. P takes R (ch)	K takes P
11. Q to Kt 5th (ch)	K to Kt sq (b)	28. R to Kt 4th (ch)	K to B 5th
12. B takes K B P	Q takes B	29. B to Q sq (ch)	K to R 6th
13. Kt takes Q	R to Kt sq	30. Q to Kt 5th	B to R 3d
14. K B to Q B 4th	R to K 4th	31. Kt to K 4th	R takes B
15. Q P two	Q B P one	32. Kt to B 3d	Kt P one
16. K P one	R takes K P	33. Hook	
17. P takes P	R takes Q P	Mates	

(a) This move, which tends to what is called "Damiano's Gambit," may be played advantageously where such large odds as a Rook are received.

(b) By interposing either Kt or P, he would clearly have lost his Queen

(c) Well played to restrict the march of the Kt. (d) Better play than to B to K 3d.

MR. BUCKLE GIVES THE KING'S KT TO MR. MEDLEY.

(Remove Black's K's Kt from the Board.)

BLACK. (Mr. B.)	WHITE. (Mr. M.)	BLACK (Mr. B.)	WHITE (Mr. M.)
1. K P two	K P two	21. Q to Q R 5th (ch)	Q Kt P one.
2. Q P two	P takes P	22. Q to Q R 4th	K to Kt 4th
3. K B to Q B 4th	Q Kt to B 3d	23. Q Kt P two	Q to K 3d
4. Castles	Q P one	24. Q to Q 3d	Q B to K Kt sq
5. Q B P one	P to Q 5th	K R P one	
6. K B P two	Q B to K 3d	26. K R to B 2d	K R P one
7. B takes B	P takes B	27. K R to K 6th	K R to K 6th
8. Q to Q Kt 3d	Q to Q B sq	28. Q to her R 4th	K to Q Kt 2d
9. Kt to Q 2d	K P one	29. Q Kt P one (a)	P takes P
10. P takes P	Kt takes P	30. Q takes P	Q to K sq
11. Kt to Q B 4th	Kt takes Kt	31. Q to Q 5th (ch)	Q to Q B 3d
12. Q takes Kt	K Kt to B 3d	32. Q to K 6th	Q to Q B 2d
13. Q R to Kt 5th	K B to B 4th	33. K P one (b)	K B P takes P
14. Q R to K sq	K R P one	34. K to K B 7th	Q Kt to K Kt 3d
15. B takes Kt	Kt P takes B	35. Q Kt to K B 2d	K R to K Kt 3d
16. Q to her Kt 5th (check)	Q B P one	36. Q to K B 5th	Q P one (c)
17. Q to K R 5th (ch)	K to Q 2d	37. Q B P one	R takes P (ch) (d)
18. Q R to Q sq	Q to K sq	38. Q to Kt 8th (ch)	K to Q 3d
19. Q to K B 5th (ch)	K to Q B 2d	39. Q to A B 4th	K P one (dis. ch)
20. Q K takes P	K to Kt sq	40. Q takes Q (ch)	K B to Q 3d
	And wins.	41. K R takes Q	K B to Q 3d

(a) Black makes a very gallant fight, but the odds are too much for him to give to such a player as Mr Med ey

(b) All this shows the master hand. (c) Well intended

(d) It was with this object he advanced the Q P last move.

(e) Had he taken it with Q R, White would then have taken K R, threatening afterwards the check with his Bishop

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 220.

This position occurred in the course of a game between M. St. Amant, and Mr. Schulten, M. St. A. having the white men.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
K at Q B sq	K at K R 3rd	K at K 3d	K at K 3d
K at K Kt 5th	K at K B sq	Ps at K R 4th, Q Kt 2d, and Q R 2d	K at Q B 2d
R at Q 8th	R at K B sq		Ps at K Kt 5th, K B 2d, Q B 3d, Q Kt 2d, and Q R 2d

White having to play, gave Mate in four moves.

No. 221.—By Mr. S. BODEN.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
K at Q R 3d	K at Q B 6th	K at K Kt 4th	P at K 6th, Q 7th, and Q B 5th
Q at Q B 8th	K at Q 4th	Kt at Q Kt 4th	
R at Q 4th	Kts at K 2d & Q Kt 3d		

White to play and Mate in four moves.

No. 222.—By A. LICHTENSTEIN.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
K at Q R 3d	K at his 3 sq	P at K B 4th, K 3d, Q Kt 2d and Q R 4th	Kt at Q Kt 5th
Q at K R 4th	Q at K B 8th		P at K R 4th, K B 2d, K 5th, Q B 3d, and Q R 4th
B at Q 2nd	B at K Kt 3d		
Kt at K 7th	Kt at K R 2d		

White to play and draw the game.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

To-day brings to a conclusion the racing year of 1847—at least, the so considered legitimate turf season. It has been one which—like all human affairs and institutions—was not without its *crosses* and, the mischances of the time taken into account, its fair share of good luck also. We shall, at no distant day, bestow upon it a Parthian hit—in form of a summary or retrospect; in the meanwhile contenting ourselves, in this brief allusion to its closing meeting, with a few observations on the most important event of the occasion. As the Cesarewitch handicap to the second October week is the Cambridgeshire of that ilk to the Houghton. The latter meeting, from the circumstance of its being the last and only opportunity for making use of the miscellaneous inmates of the stables, is distinguished for populous fields. We, therefore, predicted last week a very large start for its chief handicap—the result was the greatest ever known at Newmarket. The very general interest which attaches to the principal racing events of the season -in consequence of the very general taste for turf specula tion is one shape or other—has led to the practice of anticipating their issues in sporting essays. Without offering any opinion upon that custom, we may venture to quote the two latest instances of its application.

The Cesarewitch and Cambridgeshire Stakes this year were won by two of the extremest outsiders of the ring. The "talents" curled up their noses at Gawrush, and looked upon the poor old Widow as if she herself were the defunct subject of the coal. The pair of unmatchables won their respective races in such style as Childers or Eclipse might not have disdained; and why not? If weight can bring horses together—as who says it cannot—is not a handicap the unfairest on which this effect is to be brought about? Among gamesters there has long prevailed a passion for some ideal system—which, being perserved in, should insure its disciples success; but the wildest fanatics of fortune never fancied that there existed a single cast of the dice which afforded the player a better chance of "throwing in" than half-a-dozen, or half-a-score. Now hazard an I handicap races are, or ought to be, alike in this; both are essentially matters of chance-swindler. But in "mats" in the former being called and thrown, the odds are for or against the player; while in the latter, the acceptances being declared, their number tells for or against the fieldmen. Calculating on large starts for the two great autumnal handicaps, we said, "Back the fields." How startling that counsel was, the facts have shown.

At the "*regular*" monthly meeting of the Royal Thames Yacht Club, to be held on Thursday next, the inquiry into the charges of smuggling said to be pending in the Court of Exchequer against a member of the Club will be resumed. It is stated that the *Duc de* Stacpole admits having removed a considerable quantity of brandy from his yacht to his cellars ashore, but pleads that it was done openly and in ignorance of its being any infringement of the Excise Laws. The *Duc* has written to the Secretary of the R.T.Y.C., requesting that his name may be erased from the list of members. The propriety of acceding to that desire will be taken into consideration; not, of course, in reference to the abstract matter of it, but to the manner in which the resignation shall be received.

NEWMARKET HOUGHTON MEETING. MONDAY.

Match, 200, h ft, T.Y.C.—Mr. Payne's Woodcraft, 8st 7lb (Nat), beat Lord Glasgow's Ch. by Herman Plaloff, dam by Ardrossan, 8st 9lb.

Match, 300, h ft, last half of Ab.M.—Mr. Mostyn's Tamarind, 6st 7lb (Ritchner), beat the Duke of Bedford's h. and, 8st 7lb (F. Butler).

Match, 100, h ft, T.Y.C. Lords of Bolton's Eothen, 7st 7lb (Pettit), beat Mr. Greenwicke's Fitch, 8st 7lb (H. Bell).

Match, 100, h ft. T.Y.C. Sir J. Hawley's Lovelace, 8st 7lb (J. Marson), Lord Strathmore's Passion Flower, 8st (Nat.) A dead heat.

The Criterion Stakes, of 30 sovs each.

Mr. Mostyn's Loadstone (6lbs extra)	.. .. ..	(Nat)	1
Lord Exeter's Thisbone	.. .. ..	(W. Abdale)	2

Sweepstakes of 10 sovs each. Winner to be sold for £30. Five (Subs.)

Mr. Merton's Alnoah, aged	.. .. ..	(Robinson)	1
Mr. Rogers's Jolly Dick, 3 yrs	.. .. ..	(Chapple)	2

TUESDAY.

Sweepstakes of 10 sovs each. The winner to be sold for £70. (3 Subs.)

Mr. Wallace's Jeer, by Touchstone, out of Firefly	.. ..	(Nat)	1
Mr. Elliott's Glance, by Venison	.. ..	(F. Bell)	2

The Selling Handicap of 15 sovs each. The winner to be sold for £200. (7 Subs.)

Mr. Payne's Spider, 3 yrs, 7st 11b	.. ..	(Mann)	1
Colonel Peel's Palma, 3 yrs, 7st 5lb	.. ..	(Nat)	2
Count Batthyany's Master Stepney, 5 yrs, 8st 4lb	..	(Chapple)	3

Sweepstakes of 10 sovs each. The winner to be sold for £80. (6 Subs.)

Mr. Hyde's Will-o'-the-Wisp, 3 yrs	.. ..	(Simpson)	1
Lord Chesterfield's Cherry, 4 yrs	.. ..	(Nat)	2

Match, £100, first half of Ab. M., 7st 7lb each.

Lord Enfield's Garry Owen	.. .. ..	(Nat)	1
Lord Strathmore's Secundus	.. .. ..	(Crouch)	2

Handicap Plate of £100, for three yr-olds, &c. D.I.

Lord E. Russell's Fergus, 3 yrs, 6st 13lb	.. ..	(J. Sharp)	1
Mr. C. Rayner's Albani, 3 yrs, 7st 2lb	.. ..	(Dockeray)	2

The Cambridgeshire Stakes of 25 sovs each, with 100 added.

Mr. Leigh's The Widow, aged, 7st	.. ..	(Pettit)	1
Colonel Bouverie's War Eagle, 3 yrs, 8st 3lb	.. ..	(Robinson)	2
Mr. Solt's Collingwood, 4 yrs, 7st 12lb	.. ..	(Rogers)	3

Fifty-pounds, for two-yr-olds. Winner to be sold for 300 sovs, &c.

Mr. Shirley's Tarella, 8 yrs	.. ..	(S. Mann)	1
Sir J. Hawley's Vanity, 3 yrs	.. ..	(J. Prince)	2

WEDNESDAY

Sweepstakes of 10 sovs each; the winner to be sold for £150, &c. (8 Subs.)

Mr. Mostyn's Winchester, 3 yrs	.. ..	(Nat)	1
Mr. H. T. Worley's Headsman, 4 yrs	.. ..	(Sly)	2

Match 100, h ft.—Lord Glasgow's c by Don John, out of Impertinence, 7st 5lb (Nat), beat Duke of Bedford's Eothen, 8st 7lb (F. Butler). Betting—6 to 4 on Impertinence colt.

Sweepstakes of 50 sovs each, h ft. (9 Subs)

Mr. Greig's c by the Earl of Richmond out of Singleton's dam (Nat)	.. ..	(J. Sharpe)	1
Mr. Gelaldcross's Buckstone	.. ..	(F. Butler)	2

Match 100, h ft.—Duke of Bedford's Duplicity, 4st 7lb (Nat), and Colonel Anson's Contessa, 8st 10lb (F. Butler), ran a dead heat.

Plate of £99; the winner to be sold for 200 sovs, if demanded, &c.

Lord Chesterfield's c by Charles XII., out of Dean Swift's dam, 2 yrs	.. ..	(J. Sharpe)	1
Mr. W. S. Stanley's St. Ann, 2 yrs	.. ..	(Carter)	2

Handicap Plate of £50.

Sir G. Hawley's Millwood, 3 yrs, 8st 12lb	.. ..	(J. Prince)	1
Lord Chesterfield's Lady Lurewell, 3 yrs, 7st	.. ..	(J. Sharp)	2

THURSDAY

Match, 300, h ft, last half of Ab. M Bridle beat Administrator.

Sweepstakes of 50 sovs each.

Mr. J. Moore's Blaze	.. ..	walked over	

Match.—Valeria beat Rough-and-Ready.

Handicap of 15 sovs each, for 3-yr-olds, &c. T.Y.C.

Lord Stanley's Bowstring	.. ..	..	1
Col. Peel's Vert-Vert	.. ..	..	2

Sweepstakes of 10 sovs each. A.F.

Sagacity	.. .. ..	..	1
St. Demetrt	.. .. ..	..	2

Sweepstakes for two-yr-olds; T. Y. C. Winner to be sold for £150.

Lady Francis	.. ..	..	1
Lady Mary	.. ..	..	2

Match, 100, T.Y.C.—Dromedary beat Cocon Nut.

Handicap for two-yr-olds. D.M.

Mr. Scott's Jill colt	.. ..	..	1
Major Knabbroake's Practice	.. ..	..	2

Two-Years-old Sweepstakes: last half of Ab. M.

Miss Margrave	.. ..	..	1
Peeress filly	.. ..	..	2

FRIDAY

Match, 200, A.F. Watch-dog beat Rough and Ready

Match, 100, h ft, A.F.—Wanota beat Kimbleworth

Handicap of 20 sovs each. T.Y.C.

Poltinger	.. .. ..	..	1
Colingwood	.. .. ..	..	2

The Nursery Stakes of 25 sovs each. D M.

Lord Chesterfield's b f by Don John, dam by Colwick	.. ..	..	1
Mr. J. Moore's Blaze	.. ..	..	2

Seventeen ran.

Sweepstakes, first of Ab. M. Winner to be sold for £400, &c.

Bishop of Romford's cob	.. ..	..	1
Gabbler	.. ..	..	2

Sweepstakes for two-yr-olds. Winner to be sold for £50

Lord Chesterfield's Game Lass colt	.. ..	..	1
Mr. Wallace's Miss Margrave	.. ..	..	2

FLYING SHEETS FROM OUR TRAVELLING CONTRIBUTOR.

MUNICH, Oct. 15.*

Fine weather, the late Volksfest, and the return of the Court, have contributed to make this city much more gay of late than it has been for some time past. I confess I am often astonished that more English do not permanently reside here. Thousands of English families, to whom economy is an object, are to be found in other places on the Continent, where living is dearer, and there are not so many objects to interest the mind; but here, where a man can live for £80 a-year, and enjoy life for £100—where there are works of art enough to occupy a lover of the arts for ever—where, during the greater part of the year, the finest music is to be had almost for nothing, and there is a perpetual scope for amusement—where a good lodging may be had for 12s. a-month, and a man can live at an hotel, breakfast, dine, sup, drink his bottle of wine, and sleep, for 8s. a-day, and have his stall at the Opera for 1s. 8d. a-night, there are comparatively few of our economising countrymen, who rather frequent the more expensive cities and towns in the neighbourhood of the Rhine, or flock to those places where gambling is the chief business of life. I can perfectly well understand a man preferring to live in Paris, because there, if he can command sufficient money, he can also obtain a more continual enjoyment. It is true, that at Munich you must, in a great measure, seek your amusement; while in Paris, it is forced upon you at every turn: but it is also true that a man can enjoy *all* the amusements of Munich, and be in a condition to move in good society, upon an income of one-fourth or one-fifth of that which will procure him a similar position in Paris, or even in Brussels. However, every one to his taste.

Yesterday, and the day before, there has been going on a ceremony here, to which we have nothing similar in England. Wednesday, the 13th, was the anniversary of the death of the late King of Bavaria, the father of the present Sovereign, Maximilian I. It has been the custom to mark the day by a procession of a religious character, which strongly illustrates the loyalty of the Bavarian people, and the manner in which personal respect for their King is mixed up with their political and social system. For the last two-and-twenty years it has been the custom to mark the national respect for the memory of the late Sovereign by one of the most imposing ceremonies of the Church which speaks to the soul through the medium of the senses, and whose aim it is to keep the minds of its votaries in a sort of ecstasy by the aid of the powers of art. By nine or half-past nine in the morning the bells of the different churches tolled a funeral peal, and crowds of people might be seen hurrying in the direction of the St. Michael's Church, where the ceremony was to take place. Detachments of the five different regiments quartered in Munich also made their way to the church a fine old building in the Rococo style of architecture. On entering the church I saw with how much art, and with what an eye to effect, everything that could enhance the solemnity of the occasion had been used. Every one who had the arrangement of the interior. You must imagine a lofty chapel, more fitly to be termed a cathedral, rich in Italian carving of garlands, fruits, and flowers, and crowded with statuary and gilding. The high altar, the stalls, and the numerous minor altars of the church, were all hung with palls of black velvet; and, in the centre of the choir, immediately opposite the high altar, was a catafalk, raised on steps to a considerable altitude, over which a magnificent black velvet pall, embroidered with gold, hung from the ceiling by a canopy at the top, and descending in four long black streams to each corner of the choir. Before the pall was formed a triangle composed by innumerable wax candles, and all around, in every niche and corner, were more lights, clustered like stars in the heavens. These, gleaming and sparkling on the black velvet, and their brilliancy heightened by the windows and doors of the church being all darkened, reflected again upon the bright shields and armour hung up on all sides around, and also in the curasses of the soldiers, and the magnificent gold and silver robes of the officiating priests, produced an almost magical effect. Coming into the church from the daylight, it seemed like some vast subterranean temple, or one of those mysterious scenes one sees in dreams, grand and indistinct. Round the coffin a guard of honour was stationed, composed of picked men from the various regiments. These, at a signal from without, presented arms; and the King, accompanied by Prince Luitpold and Prince Adalbert, entered their stalls, followed by a suite of Generals, Colonels, &c., in full uniform. The body-guard of the King, dressed in their singular old Spanish costume, and armed with halberds, then took their station in front of the altar; and the intermediate space was filled with officers of cuirassiers and other regiments, whose ample white cloaks, and flashing helmets with their sable plumes, formed a group not ill in keeping with the rest of the scene in the interior of the Church. Soon after the King's entrance, the officiating Bishop, in full dress of black and gold, issued from the vestry into the choir, ushered by the acolytes, and followed by the canons of the church, also in full robes, and by a body of archbishops in their brown habits. The Bishop's entrance was the signal for two bands of regimental music (stationed in the organ-loft) to commence playing the music of the mass, the responses being accompanied by two other bands stationed in the choir. In England we cannot reconcile ourselves to the idea of anything but an organ for sacred music; but it would be difficult to conceive anything much more grand or imposing than the effect of their music, heard under such circumstances; swelling up the lofty aisles, and echoing in the higher galleries, that it seemed lost in space, as though it had borne upon it to heaven the prayers it was meant to express in sounds and thoughts more beautiful and devout than human language can convey. The mass was celebrated with all the solemnity which characterises the Roman Catholic Church. The vocal music was given by the choristers of the King's Chapel, assisted by the chief singers of the opera; and as the interest might be heard the low monotonous chanting of the priest officiating at the high altar, responded to by the canons at intervals, or the tinkling of the bells at the raising of the Host. The King paid devout attention throughout. He is a man of a highly poetical mind, and one on which such scenes produce a strong impression; and the ceremony altogether, which hundreds of the people took part, was one which can only be seen in a country governed on the despotic principle, where, whatever may be the faults of the ruler, he at least makes himself up with the people, and, in profession at least, shares with them his joys and his sorrows. The whole ceremony lasted about an hour, at the expiration of which time, the King and the Court and their respective retired in state as they had come

Yesterday, a ceremony of a similar kind took place in the Theatine Church, which requiem was chanted in the presence of the King and the Royal Family.

As it to form a contrast with the foregoing, on Wednesday, being the anniversary of the Queen's marriage with the King, and yesterday being the anniversary of her birth, music was performed by regimental bands in the public squares, and the people rejoiced and feasted much.

Politics are making more stir here than usual. The Chambers recently voted an address to the King, full of the most liberal views demanding, in short, rights which, if granted at once, would paralyse the Government, and be tantamount to a revolution. The Chambers have met to vote money for the railroad. They have *commenced* the business; but, taking a lesson from Charles the First's Parliament, they are going to discuss their grievances before they vote the money. To-morrow (Saturday) the first debate comes on, on the question of the liberty of the press. There will be a good deal of excitement, and a good deal of ill-will; but, in the present state of Bavaria, the movement is premature, more especially as the King, with the Countess of Landsfeld always urging him forward, is decidedly disposed to advance with the times, and these things are better done by concessions of free will than when yielded to force.

Prince Napoleon was at present the Chevalier Bayard, a native of Bavaria, who has spent twenty years of active and arduous travel, often attended by serious danger, in the interior of South America, whence he has returned with some thousands of most valuable original sketches. He is already somewhat known by the praises of Von Humboldt. It is to be hoped the King may purchase his collection, which would form a valuable addition to others he has here. By the way, an Englishman visiting Munich, should not neglect to see the unique collection of Etruscan and other antiquities, in the lower chamber of the Pinacothek or; a similar collection of general curiosities which may be heard of on inquiry in the Basaar, in the Hofgasten.

ILLUSTRATED LITERATURE.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK FOR 1848.

This is a more attractive year-book than either of its predecessors: it is richer in illustration, and, altogether, more original, in its artistic as well as its literary contents. The pencil of Mr. Kenny Meadows has contributed "the Heads of the Months," which are characteristically effective. Next, we have a set of charming illustrations of "Country Scenes" a large and picturesque subject, with a small piece, for each month. Each bears the impress of the individuality of the natural climatology, with the natural appearances of the season, and the monthly phases of the farmer's life. Thus, in January, the ground is white and thickly clothed with snow, the effect of which, against the black wintry sky, and the bare bough trees, is very telling; the scene is a farm-yard, where the feeding of poultry, pigs, and cattle, seems to break the sleep and silence of the season: the contrast of the still and busy life is excellent. The tail-piece is a shepherd carrying one of his flock in a snow-storm. The business of February is ploughing and sowing; the rooks are wondering, and all nature is just astir. In March, we have felling timber; in April, angling, the ferry, and harrowing; with the landscape just freshened by a shower, and the hop in the sky. May is decidedly redolent of whitethorn, and budding boys and girls in the roads and hedges. In leafy June, we have the mowers at their work, and the heavy load of hay. In July, the business is Sheep-washing and Shearing; a rustic bridge, and the milkmaid crossing. In August, the reapers are at work, and the children gambol amid the rustling reaped corn. September shows us the orchard, and the fruit and hop-gatherers, happy amid their golden spoil. October is a sorry time of the life:—

"The trudging sow leads forth her numerous young,
Playful, and white, and clean, the brises sunning;
And o'er their heads, loud rising flit the flocks
Brisht from their caps the rattling treasure falls BLOOMFIELD.

December is a heavily-laden coach, the horses led by the guard through the snow-drifts, stuck and fast-falling; the tailpiece, a happy circle round a farmer's fire. The letter-press to this beautiful Series of Illustrations has been written by Mr. Thomas Miller, who has evidently luxuriated in such kindred subjects: his descriptions teem with eloquent poetry and truthful nature. We quote a portion of the "November," with the Illustrations:—

"In the stormy east wind straining,
The pale yellow woods are waning,
The broad stream in its banks complaining,
Heavily the low sky raining TENNYSON

"Windy, rainy, dark November, which seems as if sent purposely to make us more in love with home. What a roaring there is now in the woods—what a jabbing of branches and clashing together of great grey iron boughs, that groan again in their mighty agony, as the storm tries in vain to tear them from their gnarled and knotty stems. The streams foam and dash and hurry on in their

* Received too late last week for publication.

COUNTRY SCENES.—NOVEMBER.

(FROM THE "ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK" FOR 1848.)

headlong course, as if they had now no cause to linger—no flowers to mirror back—no green shady sprays to cover them, but were eager to reach their journey's end, and empty themselves into river or sea, to escape from the blinding rain that is ever coming down heavily. The gardens have a desolate and dreary look; and, if a flower still lingers behind, it looks like a mourner bending over a grave, and envying the dead that lie below: it seems lost in the world without its companions, and you are glad when it is gone.

"November is the pioneer of Winter; he marches foremost, and gathers all the decayed leaves into dark hollows and dreary places, where they lie to be blown and strown upon, until the work of decay and death is completed. The song-birds that gladdened our woods and hills are now far away over the sea: the twitter of the swallows no longer falls upon the ear between the showers, as it did in Spring; nor is there even the murmuring of a bee, to vary the monotonous moaning of the wind, and the dull dead plashing of the rain. The cattle stand disconsolate beside the leafless hedges, looking wistfully towards the well-stored farm-yard, as if wondering why they are kept so long from the snug, warm, and well-filled stall. The woodman drags his way wearily towards the forest, trying in vain to whistle the cheerful tunes which seemed to shorten his journey in Spring, and glad when the short day has drawn to a close. There is a ragged and vagrant look about the clouds, and they seem to wander homeless about the sky, as if they had no resting place, but were driven hither and thither at the will of that harsh overseer, the wind. Such are the objects we pick out amid the gloomy shadows of November.

* * * * *

"Frequently during Autumn the heavy rains which descend flood the low countries beside rivers for miles around, sometimes breaking through the embankments before any one is prepared for such a disaster, and rushing into the fields where the cattle are still left to pick up what they can. A strange appearance does a country present thus laid suddenly under water. You see cottages and hayricks half buried; hedges, whose outlines you can only trace by the topmost twigs which rise above the surface; and far out to the foot of the opposite hills, what was but a few days ago a green open landscape, is now, with the exception of a few half-buried objects, one wide watery scene. Footpaths and gates are no longer visible; you can only tell where the broad brown level highway went winding along, by the marks of some particular tree that grew here and there beside it;—and where the hay and straw and broken boughs have drifted and lodged against the trees, or the uncovered tops of the higher hedges; there water

rats and water-shrews, and mice of all descriptions, and weasels and ferrets, friends and foes, all huddled together, may be found sheltering, and at peace, amid the terrors created by such a wide spreading deluge. Here the naturalist may meet with objects which he has hunted for in vain for years, for all that burrows underground, conceals itself amid the reed-covered banks, or hides under the thick entangling hedgerows, is now compelled to brave the unwelcome light of day, for everything excepting man possesses the power of swimming for a considerable time; he alone finds it difficult to 'keep his head above water.'"

These, however, are but detached passages; and the description of the month, to be appreciated, must be viewed as a picture—as a whole.

We have left ourselves room to say but little of the Miscellaneous Department of the Almanack, which is unusually copious on its Astronomical Information, carefully furnished by Mr. Glaisher, of the Royal Observatory, Greenwich. The Lists of the New Parliament are very complete.

For the wrapper, Mr. Harvey has contributed a new design—a charming composition of classic taste and feeling.

THE TAPIR,

PRESENTED BY HER MAJESTY TO THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

The Tapir, or Neborebi, as it is called by the Guaranese, is a native of the marshy river banks in most of the warm countries of South America. It belongs to the Pachydermatous tribe of Quadrupeds; and has, according to Mr. Bennet, the nearest osteological relation to the rhinoceros: while its external resemblance to the hog will strike the spectator at once, as well as the indication, on the other hand, which its slightly proboscidean muzzle affords of some affinity to the elephant. As the full size attributed by Azara to the male of this species is a total length of six feet, the specimen from which our drawing was made must be regarded as a fine one; and a very valuable addition to the previous gifts with which her Majesty has so munificently enriched the Society's collection on former occasions, which we have had the gratification of recording.

Azara informs us that in Paraguay the Tapirs sleep by day in the thickest recesses of the forests, and emarge by night to feed on grass, pompions, and water-melons. They are, however, by no means scrupulous in the selection of their diet, and, with the exception of the hog, are the most omnivorous of the group to which they belong. The hide is immensely tough and thick, and effectually protects the animal in its passage through the dense vegetation in which it dwells. The flesh is said by Azara to be "greatly commended by good judges," and is eagerly sought for by the natives, who pursue it with dogs and destroy it with poisoned arrows.

THE GREAT BUSTARDS, IN THE GARDENS OF THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

The last abodes of the Great Bustard in England were Salisbury Plain, the Yorkshire Wolds, and the open country about Newmarket. In all these localities it is now, however, extinct; its large size and wandering habits having rendered abortive all the efforts of the landowners for its protection. The acquisition of ... specimens from which our Illustration has been made will, therefore, be a matter of much interest to the numerous class of the community who cultivate the study of our native animals, as well as to the sportsman who deplores the absence of so noble an object of his pursuit. They are birds of the present year, and were obtained from Central Germany, where they are still found in considerable numbers. The plains of Spain, Italy, and the Levant, are also reported to produce a certain number of this species, which, although rapidly decreasing, has a very extensive geographical distribution. In India, Australia, and Africa, the Great Bustard is represented by kindred forms—of which, however, none exceeds it in beauty of colour or majesty of carriage.

The males, when perfectly adult, are adorned with a fan-like tuft of long slender feathers, which grow downwards and backwards from the chin; they not unfrequently attain a total length of forty-five inches, although the females are nearly one-fourth less in all their dimensions. The anatomical structure presents some striking peculiarities, which will be found in detail, with many other interesting particulars, in Mr. Yarrell's excellent "History of British Birds."

The last recorded instance of a Bustard in England was in the Spring of 1844. A solitary female was killed near Boreham, in Cornwall, in a turnip-field, which it had frequented for some days previously; the country people devoutly believing it to be an eagle, in consequence of its great size and the noise with which it rose from its covert. We believe that this specimen is now in the fine collection of British Birds which has been formed in that county by E. H. Rodd, Esq., of Penzance.

TAPIR PRESENTED BY HER MAJESTY TO THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY

GREAT BUSTARDS IN THE GARDENS OF THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

CONFIRMATION AT SUTTON COURTNEY.

On the afternoon of Monday last, Oct. 25, the Lord Bishop of Oxford held a Confirmation at the Church of Sutton Courtney, near Abingdon. About two hundred candidates were assembled, and the Church was crowded with attentive hearers. His Lordship was accompanied by the Venerable Archdeacon Clerke. The village—which is a real old English scene with grassy banks sloping to the Thames, quaint old manor-houses with twisted chimney-shafts, dormer windows, and fine ancestral elms—was thronged with happy crowds, assembled from many a mile around. There was also a goodly array of the neighbouring gentry and Clergy. We particularly noticed Mrs. Bowles, of the Abbey House, Abingdon; John Bowles, Esq., of Milton Hill; Mrs. Clerke, of Milton; the Misses Ashurst, of Waterstock; Mrs. Gregson, of Sutton Courtney Abbey; Mrs. Barrett, of Milton House; the Revs. Dodson, Cox, Cary, Gregson, Robinson, Vincent, Carter, &c., &c.

We give a view of the Church, which is a noble pile, built and founded by William the Conqueror. The tower is still in its original state of massive strength. Unscathed by the lapse of eight centuries, it has seen the banners of Thomas, Earl of Courtney, pass by on their way to oppose Edward the Fourth, at Towton Field; it has seen the fiery Rupert and his brother Maurice, with Sir Henry Gage, pass over Culhambridge on their way to the storming of Abingdon; it has seen the homesteads of Sutton Wick and Appleford lighted by the stern hands of Prince Charles's Dragoons; and, on Monday last, its bells welcomed the Prelate of Oxford on his peaceful and holy mission of "laying on of hands."

The Bishop of Oxford was entertained at Sutton Courtney Abbey, the ancient abode of the Abbots of Abingdon, by the Rev. John Gregson, the Vicar of the parish. His Lordship inspected the schools, and spent the night in the Abbot's dormitory. We give a sketch of the West Front of the monastic pile. Some of the rooms, and several of the ancient windows, remain.

SUTTON COURTNEY CHURCH.

The Church presents a very interesting epitome of Anglican Church Architecture; the characteristics of which we find thus cleverly detailed in the appendix to the splendid folio "History of the Great Western Railway," lately published:

The tower is late Norman, and its lower story has flat low buttresses, with round-headed Norman windows; the next story is without buttresses, and has pointed Norman windows. Above it is a Norman corbel-table, that probably carried the original parapet; the upper story being a decorated addition. The nave has four arches on each side; on the north they are decorated, the arches drop, the piers octagonal; on the south, the three eastern arches are exactly as the four on the north, but the fourth or western arch is different and very curious. The pier is decided and good early English, with a bell-cap. The arch is pointed Norman, with crenelle and chevron moulding, bold and good; but, just above the pier is a single ball-flower of Decorated date. This arch must have been under-pinned, and the pier inserted, the ball-flower being a still later addition. The whole exhibits a well-marked style of the manner in which the ancient architects mixed the styles. The north and south aisles are Decorated, with good Perpendicular additions; in the latter, a chantry is still screened off. The chancel is Early Decorated: on the north side some altar-tombs have been thrust into a good Decorated sepulchre. The south porch is of brick, and late Perpendicular, with an upper chamber, in which is a small library. There is a good Perpendicular rood-loft and screen, unusually perfect. The Font is a cylinder, with a band of intersecting arches, probably late Norman.

SUTTON COURTNEY ABBEY.

THE BIRKENHEAD DOCKS.—These Docks and the important works connected with them, are now about to be completed at Government expense. On condition of the piece of made land on the north side of the entrance to the great float being recovered to the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, they engage to pay £44,000 to complete the sea wall, and to advance £150,000 more for the purpose of finishing the great float and embankments. The Commissioners have accepted the conditions.

WESTERN JEWISH GIRLS' FREE SCHOOL.—The first public examination of the pupils of the Western Jewish Girls' Free School, took place on Monday, at Mr. Caldwell's Academy, No. 20, Dean-street, Soho, in the presence of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, Patron of the institution. The attendance was very numerous, and included the Reverend the Chief Rabbi, the Baroness de Rothschild, Lady Montefiore, Baron A. de Rothschild, Mr. J. M. Johnson, Mr. S. L. de Symonds, Mr. J. P. Salomons, &c. The examination continued for three hours, and included Scripture history; catechism, comprising the decalogue, the thirteen articles of the Jewish faith, the feasts, and fasts, &c.; Hebrew reading, and translation of prayers; English reading, grammar, arithmetic, writing, geography, history, and needlework. A preliminary prayer, in English, and an ode were also recited by the pupils. Prizes were distributed to the more deserving of the pupils by his Royal Highness. After which the Chief Rabbi addressed the assemblage at some length on the importance of promoting education among their poorer brethren.

OPENING OF A RAILWAY CHAPEL AT GATCOMBE.

We are happy to illustrate in our pages the opening of a Building for Divine worship for the attendance of the labourers now engaged in forming the South Wales Railway. We agree with a Correspondent, to whom we are indebted for this communication, that it is very desirable to awaken some sympathy in the public mind, in regard to men whose habits and occupations seem almost to have rendered them a distinct class of persons, and whose migratory lives, for several years, have hitherto excluded them from those benefits which we talk largely of sending abroad to the Heathen, while our own valuable railway labourers at home have met with but partial efforts for their enlightenment. The present is, we believe, the first step we have taken towards that object: and, considering that the South Wales Line will be 140 miles in extent, it would, indeed, be sowing the seeds of much future good, if, by any means, a well-regulated system of instruction could be carried throughout its length; and public opinion would, doubtless, go far to accomplish this.

RAILWAY CHAPEL ON THE SOUTH WALES LINE.

The interesting ceremony of opening the Chapel took place on Sunday, the 17th instant—being the day appointed by her Majesty as a day of thanksgiving for the late abundant harvest. The Lord Bishop of Gloucester having granted a licence, the service was performed by the Rev. W. Malpass, Curate of Blakeney; and the address and sermon were founded on the 8th, 9th, and 10th verses of the 107th Psalm, illustrating not only the special duties of the day, but also bringing forward in a most feeling and judicious manner the purposes for which Divine Service had been established in that place, and amongst a class of men whose spiritual welfare and means of improvement have generally been so much neglected.

The order and decorum evinced by the "Navvies," together with the serious attention they paid to the impressive exhortation of the minister, shows that, where the effort is made to bring the Gospel of Peace among them, even their rough nature will respond to the endeavour; and it is greatly to be hoped and desired that the various attempts which have lately been made for the religious instruction of these hard-working men should meet with increased encouragement, not only from the Directors of the Railways and the Contractors, but also from the Clergy, and inhabitants of those localities through which lines of railway are in course of formation.

The Building fitted up and used as a Chapel is situated in a quiet bay of the Severn, and was formerly used as a warehouse; but, being purchased by the South Wales Railway Company, for the purpose of being pulled down to make room for the Railway, it has been cleaned and fitted up by Mr. Sharpe, the Contractor, to be set apart for Divine Worship until the progress of the works renders its demolition imperative. It is capable of containing about 200 persons; and on the day of opening was very well attended by the various officers of the Company, and many of the "Navvies," together with some persons from the adjoining villages. The works of the South Wales Railway are of no ordinary character in this district, and will, probably, occupy a longer time than usual in their completion; so that a great number of men will now be induced to attend a place of worship for several months, who, probably, would otherwise have spent the Sunday in idleness or intoxication.

The scenery here is of the finest description, and is well worth a visit from the tourist, if he can find time to divorge about one mile from the Gloucester and Chepstow turnpike-road, at the village of Blakeney.

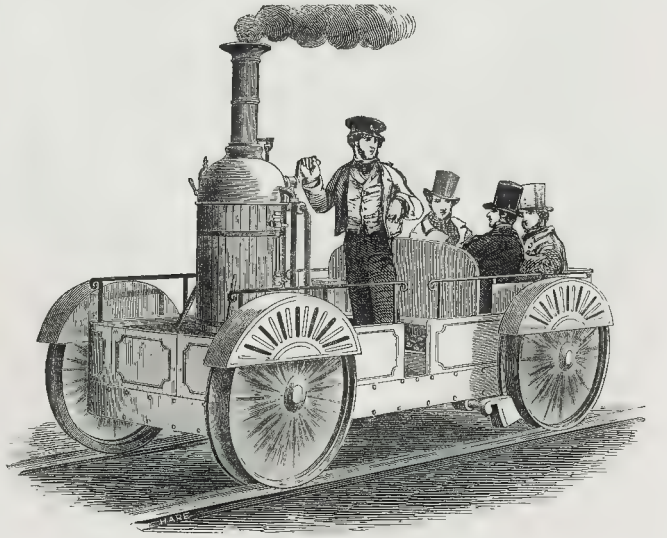
FRETHERNE CHURCH.

On Thursday, the 21st inst., the village of Fretherne, in Gloucestershire, was the scene of a very interesting and impressive ceremony, such as is, happily, of more frequent occurrence now, than in past years. The Parish Church, picturesquely situated on the banks of the Severn, was, a year or two back, an unsightly specimen of that neglect and bad taste, which, during the last century, wrought silently, but too effectually, the destruction of so many relics of the piety and genius of our forefathers. The old pile was in so dilapidated a condition, and presented so unecclesiastical an appearance, that it was determined to pull it entirely down, and to erect on the same site the present beautiful little edifice. The expense of upwards of £3000 has been, for the most part, liberally defrayed by the Rector, the Rev. William Darell, and his friends; assisted by grants from the Incorporated Society, as well as from the Diocesan Church Building Society.

The new Church was consecrated on the 21st, by the Lord Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, assisted by eighty of his clergy, and in the presence of a crowded congregation, consisting of the gentry of the neighbourhood. At the conclusion of the ceremony, the Bishop and a numerous party partook of the kind hospitalities at the Rectory, which extended to the poor of the parish, and the children of the school, who were regaled in the School-house (also newly erected by their esteemed incumbent) upon roast beef and plum-pudding, and other elements of good old English fare; after which, his Lordship and the greater part of the company returned to the Church, to inspect more minutely its interior decorations, which are, of the kind, perfect.

NEW CHURCH AT FRETHERNE.

The new Church is in the late decorated or transition style. The plan consists of a nave, 40 feet by 18 feet; a chancel, 20 feet by 14 feet, with a vestry on the south side, 8 feet by 9 feet; a north aisle adjoining the nave, 23 feet by 9 feet 6 inches; at the west end of which is a tower surmounted by a broach spire, 9 feet square internally. The north aisle is open to, and divided from, the nave, by stone piers and arches. The principal entrance into the Church is through the tower on the north, the bottom part of which forms a porch. A priest's



LILLIPUTIAN LOCOMOTIVE ENGINE.—(SEE NEXT PAGE).

door, or entrance into the chancel, is also on the north side, and opposite to it is the entrance into the vestry, which also has an outer entrance from the churchyard. The walls are 3 feet 6 inches thick, lined internally with white free-stone ashlar, no plaster being used anywhere in the church, and they are faced with a brown sand stone externally, in places exceedingly hard, had from the quarries at Stapleehorne, near Dursley. The external dressing and moulded work, as well as the spire, bell turret, crosses, &c., being all of Bath stone, the contrast of colour between the Bath and brown sand stone, has a very good effect. The floors are laid with encaustic tiles in pattern. The font is of white freestone, from Painswick, carved and moulded, and raised upon a grey Forest stone step. The whole of the roofs, the timbers of which are [illegible] are of Memel timber, stained. The principals, which are strongly [illegible] and filled with tracery, spring from stone corbels, having carved heads and other emblematic devices. The whole of the sittings, which are open, as well as the altar rails, seats, reading desk, pulpit, font, cover, and table, &c., are of Riga carved oak, stained dark. The whole of the nave, transept, and other windows, are filled with stained glass. The east and west windows contain subjects illustrating the Life of our Blessed Lord. The whole of the painted glass has been executed by Mr. Rogers, of Worcester, and reflects great credit on his taste and talent. The organ is placed on the floor, under the west window, in the nave.

Many of the interior fittings have been sent from and executed by parties of note both in London and elsewhere, viz.:—by Messrs. Potter, Terry, and Co., by the Patent Carving Company, and Messrs. Minton and Co. The contractors for the building were Messrs. Ashbee, of Kingscote, and Cockerton, of Cheltenham; and the whole has been done under the inspection and direction of Mr. Francis Niblett, of Gloucester, architect.

LILLIPUTIAN LOCOMOTIVE ENGINE.

We give on the preceding page, a sketch of the Lilliputian Locomotive Engine launched on the Eastern Counties Line, on Saturday last. Though small in size, it will not be small in its results, as tending to show that, for many important purposes, speed may be attained with small weight. This little engine, in short, is to the usual ponderous locomotive what the race-horse is to the dray-horse. The origin of it, we understand, was as follows:—Mr. Samuel, the Resident Engineer of the Line, having before his eyes the economising of the Shareholders' and Directors' pockets, had long viewed with uneasiness the sundry gaps in that diem he was forced to expend in the use of large locomotives for the purpose of surveying the Line. By his orders, Messrs. Adams, of Fair Field Works, constructed for him a manumotive machine, with six feet driving wheels, with which a speed of twelve to fifteen miles per hour was attained. But this speed was insufficient; and, moreover, manual labour was found costly. Dissatisfied, but not disheartened, he began to think of the possibility of procuring a locomotive to travel some twenty miles per hour, and weigh only half a ton, so that on an emergency it might be lifted off the Line. Messrs. Adams undertook to construct it, and, under the directions of Mr. Samuel, the working drawings were prepared. Everything was made as light as possible, and wooden wheels were used, the axles being only six feet apart. On the first trial, it was found too small and short for steadiness. A new boiler was then put in, new iron wheels, and larger axles; and the result has astonished all who predicted—first, that, though pretty and workmanlike, it would not go—secondly, that it was so light it would fly off the rails. It has, however, neither sinned in omission nor in commission. It has become not a "great fact," but a little fact pregnant with great consequences, and not least to those of the daily and weekly press, reducing their express expenses on the rail to one fourth the existing amount; for, in this age, we cannot conceive that his will long remain a solitary engine, with the working expenses reduced to a few shillings per day.

The following are the dimensions of the Engine. The entire length of frame of engine and carriage, which is one, 12 feet 6 inches, on four wheels, 3 feet 8 inches in diameter, the leading and driving wheels being of equal size; and the width from centre to centre nine feet, the wheels being outside all. The frame is divided in the middle by a bulk-head, into two compartments, the foremost containing the engine and machinery, and the latter the seats for the passengers. The boiler is a vertica. one, on the American principle, consisting of 94 tubes, an inch and a quarter each in diameter, the diameter being two feet, and height three feet six inches. The fire beneath is one foot from the rails, level with the floor, and the entire height of flue, boiler, and chimney, seven feet six inches. The machinery, the working parts of which are all composed of steel, is enclosed in bx ves on the sides of the compartment, consisting of two inside cylinders, three inches in diameter, with a long inch stroke, crank axle, link motion, with the usual reversing gear. The water tank is in the cross seat, against the division board of the two compartments, and will hold a sufficient supply for a run of from eighteen to twenty miles. Coke is used in consequence of its being so much easier of combustion than coke. in a furnace of such small dimensions. The passenger compartment is open, and resembles what is termed an inside Irish car, having a seat crosswise against the division board, and one on either side, which together will conveniently accommodate seven persons. The weight of the engine, which is suspended on spiral bearing springs, when in working order, exclusive of passengers, is about 22 cwt., and is able to travel at the rate of forty miles an hour, the boiler having borne with ease a pressure of 200 to the square inch; but it is not intended to drive her at this rate of speed or pressure on ordinary occasions.

In the trial trip, on Saturday, Mr. Samuel, with this little Engine, accomplished the journey from London to Cambridge (57½ miles) in 1¾ hour; in more than one instance during which the speed attained was at the rate of 43 miles per hour.

THE THEATRES.

HAYMARKET.

It is, we think, some three or four years since the experiment was first tried, at this theatre, of representing Shakspeare's comedy of "The Taming of the Shrew," in the style in which it was originally performed—that is to say, without the scenery, but with the localities merely indicated by a placard hung on some curtains, according to ancient custom. The idea was a good one, and from its novelty, attracted; and now the play has been presented with equal effect, being acted on Tuesday evening. The "induction" was given, the *Lord* and *Sly* being played by Mr. Rogers and Mr. Lambert; and the principal characters in the play itself were cast as follows: *Petruchio*, Mr. Webster; *Grumio*, Mr. Keeley; and *Catharine*, Mrs. Nisbett. Keeley's *Grumio* was delicious; possibly, with the exception of Mrs. Nisbett, it was the best sustained part in the piece—admirably acted throughout, and never once falling at a point. Our play-going readers can readily conceive how glorious the lady was as *Catharine*; we never remember to have seen her look so well as she has done this season. And Mr Webster kept his position of a strong-minded lady-tamer, and cracked his whip, with a hearty determination that always made an effect upon the audience. Mr. Lambert, from the Adelphi, was a very fair representative of the tinker, but we missed the uncurious oddness that characterised poor Strickland's performance. The house was very well filled.

The new comedy, by Mr. Sullivan, whose "Beggar on Horseback" was so favourably received last year at the Haymarket. Few modern pieces have had out so much promise as the one just named; and the production of another, by the same author, is looked forward to with some interest by the play-goers.

The Lyceum has been crowded every night, the extreme beauty of the house having been really a topic of conversation. The pieces have been considerably improved by representation. The "playing cheese," to use a theatrical term—and going generally better with the audience. Mr. Buckstone, it is said, will bring out a novelty, in which Miss Kathleen Fitzwilliam—a young lady who has gained much celebrity in the provinces, will appear for the first time before a London audience.

"Macbeth" has proved a great success for Sadler's Wells; and too much praise cannot be given to the management for the very careful way in which it has been produced. Houses of greater pretensions might take some useful hints from the general *mise en scène*. The same remarks will hold good at the Marylebone, with respect to "Hamlet," with which piece the "Gamester" and the "Jealous Wife," have alternated during the week.

"The Bottle" is still the favourite piece at the minor houses, the version at the City Theatre being, next to common report, the best. Yesterday we saw a troop of men advertising the piece, gravely marching along the pavement, dressed to represent large bottles, their hats forming the cork. The effect was exceedingly ludicrous, and the *cortege*, altogether, affords a great sport to the boys, ever great amateurs of gratuitous pageants.

Our readers may have observed near the theatres, and elsewhere, the simultaneous opening of a number of shops for the sale of "*Gauffres*" that at the corner of Bow-street being the principal one, and always surrounded by a crowd of spectators. *Gauffres* are light cakes, that have long been known at the French *Ecu*. They are made of batter, poured into an iron shape, something like an enormous bullet mould, flattened and squared. In this, they are cooked over a charcoal fire, and when ready, powdered with sugar, and brought over them. At times they are in such demand, that the cooks cannot keep pace with the customers. Although they look large, there is literally next to nothing in them, their walls being exceedingly thin. They have proved very lucrative to the ingenious speculator.

Opening of a new Corn Exchange at Birmingham.—The formal opening of a very handsome edifice for the purpose of a Corn Exchange was celebrated by a public dinner in that town on Tuesday, at which Mr. Councillor Lucy presided, supported by about 300 of the most considerable agriculturists and corn dealers of the district. The party was purely a social one, and the speeches did not consequently possess any general interest.

IRELAND.

SUICIDE OF PROFESSOR M'CULLAGH.

A most melancholy event occurred in Dublin University. While labouring under temporary aberration, arising, it is believe i, from too ardent a devotion to abstruse studies, this distinguished gentleman put a period to his own existence, by cutting his throat with a razor on the night of the 24th inst. From the calm and the determination with which the fatal purpose was effected, that both the carotid and jugular were divided, three separate incisions having been made. An inquest was held upon the body on the following afternoon; and, by the evidence of the Rev. Mr. Butcher, an intimate friend of the deceased, it appeared that the latter had been in low spirits during the past week, and that he had been more desponding on Saturday than on the preceding days. He had a constitutional tendency to melancholy. He was a delicate man, and worked very hard His laboured under an impression that there were statements and charges in circulation against him.

Dr. Stokes, a physician and one of the oldest and most intimate friends of the deceased, deposed to the following facts:—I think I never had occasion to prescribe for him till last Monday. He generally enjoyed better health than most men who lead a sedentary life. He called upon me in company with a friend; the friend said to me that he was not very well, that his breath was heavy, and he was depressed. Did not prescribe for him then. Upon Wednesday evening I received a note from him. He said that he was not well, though not in pain, but was afraid that something in his manner had excited the suspicion of his friends, and that persons might suppose he was ill. He did not say mental illness, but his wish it is to be inferred. I told him that he was labouring under dyspepsia, derangement of stomach. He was melancholy. He said he had been working hard at a difficult mathematical problem. On Monday I gave him a blue pill and rhubarb draught. He mentioned to me that he had been drinking green tea, which evidently had deranged his stomach very much. He was a man of strictly temperate habits. I saw him three times on Wednesday and Thursday. I told him to give up his mat ematical studies and go out. He arranged to go to a friend in the country. He was wonderfully bet-er on Thursday, and still better on Friday, when he promised to come and see me. [illegible] that he chiefly complained of was, lest, during his illness, persons might have conceived that his mind was not all right [illegible] "Never you," said he, "are looking at me." "Why," said I, "one cannot look cheerful to see you ill." He spent Saturday evening with me as my own house. He was perfectly well to all appearance He showed no aberration of mind more than as to natural despondency He asked me would I go to the Colle ge Chapel on Sunday, and I said yes. He got up and went down and breakfasted with me, and we will go together. I did so. The only thing remarkable was that when I came he had breakfasted. He had breakfast prepared for me. His habit, he s id, was to breakfast upon getting up. There was nothing about him that to draw the attention of any person who had known that he was ill. He acknowledged that he had been ill—that he had been in a dreamy state, but to that illness was passing or had passed away. As far as I could ascertain about his depression, it was that his manner had excited suspicion that he was not right in his mind, and that this would go out and damage his character and prospects. I assured him that his illness arose from physical causes, and that his depression was merely the result of those causes. He said that medical men might think as I did, but that others would interpret it into mental illness. There was nothing extraordinary in his state. The only thing unusual in his case was that he had improved so much, and then relapsed. I think his former hallucination was stronger than it had been. Upon the Thursday he said to me that my servant thinks me very ill, and that she watches me. Upon one occasion he went to the door and shut it, and said that she was listening. I believe him to have been a very religious man. On Sunday morning I found him reading Butler's Sermons, which he said it was his habit to read. He asked me if I had ever read them. I said I had not; and he said, tapping me on the shoulder—"My dear friend, I could not recommend you a better book." He often seemed labouring under despondency, but I never saw him in such health and spirits as he was in since the College election. I heard that two years ago he had an attack on his lung. I do not think that the stoppage of that ulcer affected his mind, because he was in excellent health. He stated in his conversation that his object was to bring a still stronger bearing between natural and revealed religion.

Dr. Leeson deposed to the appearance of the body after death; and the Jury returned the following verdict:—"We find that Professor James M'Cullagh died of wounds inflicted upon himself while labouring under temporary insanity."

Mr M'Cullagh was a candidate for the representation of the University at the last election. His reputation as a scholar and man of letters was European.

TENANT-RIGHT MEETING

The grand demonstration which was announced to take place on the subject of tenant right, came off on Sunday, at Kilmeethomas, a village about 15 miles from Waterford. It was attended by upwards of 1000 of the farmer and labouring classes, and a few landholders; but the number of the latter class present was very limited. There was a large force of military of the 6th Dragoon Guards of the 34th Light Infantry, together with a large force of mounted and foot police present, to preserve order. Amongst those on the platform were—Mr. John O'Connell, M.P., who came from Dublin by special invitation, to take part in the proceedings. Viscount Ingestre, M.P.; Mr. M. Power, M.P.; Mr. L. Keating, M.P.; W. H. W. Barron, Bart.; the Very Rev. Dean Burke; Mr. J. Power, of Gurteen; the Mayor of Waterford, and about forty Roman Catholic clergymen.

The chair was taken by Mr. N. Power, one of the members for the county.

Sir H. W. Barron proposed the first resolution, and Messrs Keatings, M.P.; Alderman Meagher, M.P.; Mr. Power, M.P.; the Mayor of Waterford &c., proposed, and tenant-farmers seconded, the remainder of the resolutions, in speeches to the same effect, strongly urging upon the Legislature the imperati e necessity of passing a tenant-right measure, to establish a permanent and fair settlement-right throughout the country, and urging at the same time the old remedy of Repeal as the only sure cure for the ills under which Ireland labours.

The resolutions set forth that the relations between landlord and tenant were marked by contention, insecurity, injustice, outrage, and the spilling of blood. That these distractions were the consequence of the disastrous composition for land which had been imposed upon the people by their sole right to the privation of other resources for maintenance, since the ruin of Irish manufactures and trade under the blighting act of Union, and that the effects of that iron statute had been aggravated by the inattention of the Legislature to the interests of the tenant class. That it was just and imperative that the landlord's rights of property should be respected, but equally just and imperative that the tenant's rights should be equally respected and protected. That the neglect and wickedness of the just rights of the tenants checked industry and depressed agriculture, and thereby impeded and diminished the accumulation of national wealth. That the custom of tenant-right had given security and property to every district of the north of Ireland in which it prevails; that it fully secured the landlord in his rent, whilst it encouraged the tenant, by the security which it gave him, to lay out his capital, and give his best labour to the improvement of his holding. That without peopling this meeting to the strict adoption of tenant right as it existed in the north, the meeting found that the main feature of this custom was that the occupier could not, whether a tenant from year to year or on lease, be ejected from his holding without being allowed to sell the occupancy or possession (including his interest in any improvements made by him) to the highest bidder, due notice being first given to the landlord, that he might compete for the purchase, and the latter being also secured in the payment of all rent due to him on the proceeds of the sale.

A petition to Parliament embodying the substance of the resolutions, and strongly urging the establishment of such tenant-right as would secure the interests of both landlord and tenant, was then adopted; and an Address having been presented to Mr. O'Connell, as the leader of the Irish people," was accompanied by a subscription of £50 to the funds of the Repeal Association from Carlow, the meeting dispersed, giving three cheers for Tenant-right, Repeal, and Old Ireland.

A rescript dated 9th October, has been received in Dublin, from the Pope, containing an unqualified condemnation of the new Provincial Colleges, or "Godless Colleges," which have been established for the education of the people under the act passed by Sir Robert Peel's Government. The rescript was addressed to Dr. McHale, Archbishop of Tuam, but copies were transmitted to all the Archbishops. We have not yet obtained the documents entire. The substance it is as follows: After fully exonerating from any but the purest and best motives those prelates who were favourable to the institution of these Colleges, the rescript recites the fears of the Holy See regarding the dangers that would be productive of grave danger to the Catholic faith, and its judgment that such an institution is detrimental to religion. The Irish Hierarchy are then admonished to take no part in carrying the plan into execution, and are commanded to retract whatever they may have done to the contrary. It is then recommended that the Catholic Colleges already existing be improved by the addition of more Chairs, especially in Theology, and the extension of their means of accommodating students, and also that efforts be made to establish in Ireland a Catholic Academy on the model of that founded at Louvain by the prelates of Belgium.

The Deputation of the Hierarchy. On Monday, a deputation of Prelates waited on the Lord Lieutenant, at the Viceregal Lodge, to present the memorial upon the state of destitution agreed to by the Prelates in synod a few days since. The deputation was composed of the Most Rev. Dr. Crolly, Primate, Armagh; the Most Rev. Dr. Murray, Archbishop of Dublin; the Most Rev. Dr. M'Hale, Archbishop of Tuam; and the Right Rev. Dr. Kennedy, Bishop of Kildare. The memorial, after adverting to the famine in the remote districts, where there were not available resources to avert a destruction of life, and to the causes of the distress in the unprecedented failure of other days &c., declared that the people to be a resource totally inadequate to the magnitude of the evil, and implored the influence of the Lord Lieutenant with the Government, to procure measures of relief more commensurate with the exigency. The prelates in question acted for the abe bodied was discussed; and while the nature of the proper measures to be adopted was left to the wisdom of Government, the memorialists concluded by declaring that no plan would be adequate which did not include the reclamation of waste land, to the cultivation of waste lands, and to the encouragement of fisheries, as subjects well deserving the attention of the Ministry. The Lord-Lieutenant, in his reply, after assuring the memorialists of his perfect sympathy, and his communication of the distress, acknowledged the unrighteous legislation of former times, and the possibility of the Poor-Law falling short of the emergency; but pressed that it should be carried out effectually. He dwelt energetica y upon the absolute necessity of active, united exertion among all classes in Ireland, and of allaying party feelings and strife by Christian charity; and concluded by expressing the gratification it gave him to confer with the Catholic Hierarchy, and the deference with which he should at all times receive their suggestions and counsels.

The Synod of the Catholic Prelates adjourned on the 26th until the middle of November. They passed two sets of resolutions, dated respectively on the 23rd and 26th inst. By the first, the Pope is thanked for his rescript against the Colleges. The second set, after acknowledging the courtesy with which the Lord-Lieutenant had received the deputation, and the enlightened manner contained in his answer to the memorial, proposes, in order to strengthen his anxious efforts" to secure efficient measures of relief, should his Excellency pre to carry his humane wishes into effect, that some members of the prelatical body of the clergy from the various districts of Ireland, and supported by some of the most efficient Irish members, be deputed to wait, if necessary, on her Majesty, about the middle of next month, "to lay at the foot of the throne, the starving and awful condition" of the Irish people.

Conciliation Hall.—The ordinary meeting of the "Old Ireland" Repealers took place on Monday, and Mr. O'Connell and others having made speeches of the usual kind, the week's rent was announced to be £83, and an adjournment to Thursday next, when a special meeting will be held to pass resolutions of thanks to the Pope.

Poor-Law.—The Athlone Board of Guardians rejected, by a majority of nine a motion for a new rate upon the Union. Already four Boards of Guardians have been abolished, and paid officers appointed to discharge the duties. The Unions in which those officers now administer the Poor-law are Castlebar and Ballinrobe, in the county of Mayo; Lowtherstown, county of Fermanagh; and Bantry, county of Cork. It is probable that the Commissioners will also dismiss the Boards of Guardians in Athlone Union.—Thirty-two additional inspectors have been appointed, in addition to those already gazetted. They were chiefly selected from amongst Government inspecting officers, under the relief system. This looks like a determination on the part of the Commissioners to enforce the Poor-law with vigour and strictness.

Dismissal of Another Board of Guardians.—The Commissioners have dismissed the Board of Guardians of the Union of Scariff, county of Limerick, in consequence of their refusal to carry out the Poor-law; and they have appointed two respectable merchants of Limerick Mr. John Joseph Fisher, a Quaker, and Mr. Christie, to discharge the duties.

THE MARKETS.

[illegible]

[illegible] was moderate. The attendance of buyers being on the increase the demand for all kinds of [illegible] Mondays. In wet farm and Mondays [illegible] were fully supported to [illegible] 5240 loads.

[illegible] Foreign. Wheat, 28,660; barley, 3,160; malt, ——; [illegible]

[illegible] Irish Wheat [illegible] Wheat [illegible] and Suffolk [illegible] 2s to 50s; malting ditto, 31s to 32s; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 56s to 60s; brown do., [illegible] Ditto [illegible]

[illegible] Mediterranean and [illegible] Brown [illegible] Ditto [illegible] Ditto [illegible] Ditto

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

T PROSSER, Worcester, builder.

BANKRUPTS.

J MABBOTT, Milton next Gravesend, printer. J HILL, jun, Southampton, builder. G GUSTERSON, Chelsea, builder. H P FLASHMAN, Brompton, soda-water manufacturer. R B SCALE, Leytonstone, Essex, boarding and lodging house-keeper. J TUPLING, Cambridge, shoe-maker. J M'GEORGE, Wardour-street, Soho, ironmonger. F DUPOUY Cross-lane, St Dunstan's-hill, City, wine-merchant. W DOWSING, Ipswich, oil-man. E S MEYER and T C BROWNSMITH [illegible] J WAINWRIGHT, Digbeth, Birmingham, draper. B. WALTON, Wolverhampton, japanner. T SMITH, Swineshead Lincolnshire, cattle-salesman. W WILLIS, Trowbridge, Wiltshire, wool-broker. J STOCKHAM, Bristol, marble mason. P W SMITH, Bristol, leather-seller. C WRIGHT Sunderland hatter. G, J, and T PROCKTER, Rochdale, Lancashire, cotton-spinners. J JONES, Manchester, coal-dealer. J SPENCE, Liverpool, merchant. R BAYNES, Liverpool, flour-dealer and baker.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

A MORTIMER, Aberdeen, baker J WEBSTER, Montrose, merchant. J S KNOWLES Port Bannatyne, publisher J FISKEN and Co, Glasgow, linen-drapers. R and J FRENCH Whitehill, Lanarkshire, coal-masters. T BORTHWICK, Edinburgh, stock-broker.

BIRTHS.

On the 27th instant, at Acton, Mrs Herbert Ingram, of a son.——At York, on the 19th inst, the wife of W Rhodes James, Esq, of a son.——On the 19th instant, at Acton Vicarage, Suffolk, the wife of the Rev Lawrence Ottley, of a daughter ——On the 20th instant at Windsor, the wife of Edward N Conant, Esq, of a son.——On the 22nd instant, at Hartsbourne, near Watford, the Hon Mrs Kenyon, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 28th instant, at Annan Hill, Kilmarnock, Ayrshire, Colonel Montgomerie, C.B., of the Madras Artillery, to Henrietta, daughter of the late J Haldane, Esq.

DEATHS.

October 10, at Tunbridge Wells, the Lady Harriett Garnier, widow of the late Rev William Garnier, of Rookesbury Park, Hants, and eldest sister of the Earl of Guilford On the 18th of July, at the Mauritius, on his passage home from Calcutta, Captain C J Hodnett, of the ship *Subraon*.——On the 6th instant, at Copenhagen, after a short illness, Richard Cleasby, Esq, of Harley-place, Marylebone.——On Tuesday, the 19th instant, at his residence Court-garden, Marlow, Bucks, deeply and deservedly lamented by all his relatives and friends, Sir Henry Bromley Hinrich, in the 56th year of his age.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.

M. JULLIEN'S ANNUAL SERIES OF CONCERTS.

LAST WEEK OF MISS DOLBY

THIRTEENTH NIGHT OF THE SWISS QUADRILLE

A Solo by M. SAINTON. A Solo by Mr RICHARDSON

PROGRAMME FOR MONDAY, NOV 1st, 1847

PART I Overture, "William Tell," Rossini; Quadrille, "The Phantom Dancers" [illegible] Solo, Violin, M Sainton Sainton; Valse, "Le Desir," with Variations performed by the whole of the First and Second Violins, Tenors, Violoncellos, and Contra Basses, Beethoven [illegible] Quadrille" (13th Time), Jullien.

PART II. Opera, "La Figlia del Reggimento." Grand Selection, with Solos by Herr Koenig, Mr. Lazarus, M. Barret, and M Baumann, Donizetti. ("La Figlia del Reggimento" is considered Donizetti's chef-d'œuvre du genre, and [illegible] Jenny Lind created the great sensation during the last season at Her Majesty's Theatre.) Polka, "The Rhine Polka," Jullien; Symphony, The Allegro [illegible] Beethoven; National Song, "The Swiss Girl," Sung by Miss Dolby, Linley. New Valse [illegible] Koenig. Solo, Flute, Mr Richardson Richardson; Polonaise, "The Original Polonaise, [illegible]

The Concert Commences at Eight, and terminates before Eleven o'clock

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor, Mr. WM. BATTY.—LAST NIGHTS of THE CATARACT OF THE GANGES which must shortly give place to a new Gorgeous Spectacle that has been some time in preparation [illegible] will be produced as early as possible, by Mr. W West. Second Week of Miss W[illegible], the Tight Rope, and the new Hibernian Ballet, the MYSTIC BRANCH. MONDAY, November 1st, and During the Week, the Grand Spectacle of THE CATARACT OF THE GANGES; or, The Rajah's Daughter, followed by Brilliant SCENES in the CIRCLE by the British and Foreign Artistes Concluding with an Hibernian Ballet of Enchantment, NORAH, the PRIDE of KILDARE; or, The Mystic Branch Principal Dancers, Herr Deulin and Mdlle Theodore. Stage Manager, Mr. W. West, from the Theatre Royal Drury Lane. Box Office open from 11 till 5.

COLOSSEUM.—NOTICE.—The whole of this Magnificent Establishment is Thrown Open Day or Evening for TWO SHILLINGS. Children, Half-price. Open from Ten till Half-past Four, and from Seven till Half-past Ten Music from Two till Half-past Four, and Seven till Half-past Ten. The Day Panorama of London will be removed early in November

LOVE'S ENTERTAINMENTS AT OXFORD.—Mr. LOVE will present an ENTERTAINMENT on MONDAY, November 1, at the Star [illegible] OXFORD On WEDNESDAY, November 3, at the Literary Institution, WALTHAM ABBEY On THURSDAY, November 4, at the Manor Rooms, STOKE NEWINGTON. On MONDAY, November 8, at the Beaumont Literary Institution On WEDNESDAY, November 10, at the Literary Institution, CHERTSEY. On MONDAY, November 15, at the Assembly Rooms, Rokeby House, STRATFORD. And, previous to CHRISTMAS, Mr. LOVE will appear at the Royal Albert Rooms, BRISTOL. Begin each evening at Eight. Books to be had—price 6d Full particulars in programmes.

"WEIPPERT'S SOIREES DANSANTES," Princess's Concert Rooms, MONDAY, NOV. 1, and every Monday.—A Subscriber of Two Guineas is entitled to an admission for himself and lady any six nights during the season. Single Tickets, 7s. each. Weippert's Palace Band, as usual, conducted by himself M.C., Mr. Corrie. The Refreshments by Alfred Weippert, from Gunter's. Commence at Half-past Ten. Tickets and Programmes, at 21, Soho-square.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.

FIRST INTRODUCTION to the PUBLIC of TWO LECTURES by Dr BACHHOFFNER one on the LAWS of NATURE, applicable to the IMPORTANT SUBJECT of SANITARY MEASURES, the other, on the various modes of VENTILATION, in which the PHYSICAL PROPERTIES of a JET of STEAM will be exhibited, with Novel and Highly Interesting Experiments daily at Two and Half-past Three o'Clock. These Lectures will be given alternately in the Evenings at Eight o'Clock, except on Saturdays The ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS worked The WORKING MODELS, explained. An ENTIRELY NEW SERIES of DISSOLVING VIEWS. DIVING BELL and DIVER, with HYDE'S NEW APPARATUS for CONVERSING under WATER, &c., &c.—Admission, 1s., Schools, Half-price

GRAND CIGAR DIVAN, 101, STRAND.—Mr RIES respectfully informs his numberless Patrons and the Public generally that this favoured Establishment, having undergone the most extensive alterations and being re-[illegible] Due notice will be given of its completion, and, in the meantime, ample arrangements have been made for the reception of his Visitors in the spacious saloon on the ground floor, which is capable of accommodating conveniently above 300 persons —Oct. 28, 1847.

DUTCH FLOWER ROOTS.—M. BATH and SONS, 80, High Holborn, have the pleasure to announce that their splendid COLLECTION of HYACINTHS, and every other description of Dutch flower roots, has just arrived from Haarlem, in very fine condition, and solicit the honour of an early call —Priced Catalogues will be forwarded to any part of the kingdom on receipt of a pre-paid application —N.B. [illegible] immediately, on receipt of a Post-office order for 10s.

MOTT'S NEW PATENT PIANOS, &c., 76, STRAND, at very moderate prices. Purchasers should acquaint themselves with the peculiar merits of these really good and durable Instruments—their delightful qualities and varieties of tone, their powers of resisting the worst climates, and other novel, unique, and desirable improvements Eolina, Melodian, Harmonian, and other combinations.

PIANOFORTES for SALE and HIRE at WILCOCKE and [illegible] 3 Newington-causeway New COTTAGE PIANOFORTES, 6¾ Octaves, at 23 Guineas, cash, warranted. Second-hand PIANOFORTES, by the first makers, from [illegible] DOUBLE-ACTION HARPS, at 25 Guineas each. Warehouse, 100 feet long, established twenty-five years

PIANOFORTES.—The cheapest house in London to purchase these first-rate instruments is at H TOLKIEN'S, manufacturer, 28, King William-street, London-bridge H. T. having completed his extensive alterations, begs his friends to view his splendid stock of PIANOS, which is not to be equalled by any maker, and at about half the price charged by them. H. T.'s much admired Picolos, each price £25. Old instruments taken in exchange —TOLKIEN, 28, King William-street, London-bridge.

PIANOS for SALE, EXCHANGE, or HIRE (in TOWN or COUNTRY), WARRANTED (and packed free of expense).—G. PEACHEY (by appointment Maker to the Queen), 73 Bishopsgate-street Within, opposite the Marine Society, respectfully solicits the attention of the public to his elegant assortment of improved CABINET, COTTAGE, PICCOLO, and SQUARE PIANOFORTES [illegible] condition.—G. PEACHEY (opposite the Marine Society), 73, Bishopsgate Within.

DANCING TAUGHT, in the most fashionable style, by Mr WILLIS, 41, Brewer-street, Golden-square. Private lessons in the Polka, Valse a Deux Temps, Cellarius Valse, Redowa, and Polka Mazourka, at all hours, to Ladies and Gentlemen of any age, wishing privacy and expedition. An Evening Class on Monday and Friday. Terms may be had on application as above.

CHANGEMENT DE DOMICILE.—J. T. SHENCK begs to inform the Nobility and Gentry that he has Removed his old established Ladies French Shoe Warehouse from 29, Conduit street, to 141, New Bond-street, where he solicits a con[illegible]

DISEASED AND HEALTHY LIVES ASSURED

MEDICAL, INVALID, and GENERAL LIFE OFFICE,

25, Pall Mall, London, 22, Nassau-street, Dublin [illegible]

Grosse Gallengasse, Frankfort, and Borsen passage [illegible]

Subscribed Capital £500,000

This Office was Established in 1841, and possesses tables formed [illegible] scientific basis for the assurance of diseased lives.

[illegible] are not affected by suicide, duelling, &c. [illegible] date thereof, should death ensue from any of these causes.

[illegible] es issued by this Society give the Person whose life is assured permission to go at any time beyond the limits of Europe, on the payment of certain, but small and fixed, rates of premium, which are endorsed on the Policy at the time [illegible]

HEALTHY LIVES, both at Home and in Foreign Climates, are Assured with as much facility and at lower rates than at most other offices; and a capital of HALF A-MILLION sterling, fully subscribed, affords a complete guarantee for the fulfilment of the Company's engagements.

Prospectuses and forms of Proposal will be forwarded, post free, on application to any of the Society's Agents or to FRANCIS G P NEISON, ACTUARY, 25, Pall Mall, London.

MUTUAL INSURANCE BENEFIT INSTITUTION, [illegible]

Established 1820 —Capital Invested, £10,000 Sterling

PATRONS—The Duke of CAMBRIDGE, Lords DENMAN, BROUGHAM &c.

The object of this Institution is to bring the advantages of Life Insurance and Annuity Offices, in small Sums, suitable for the Industrious Classes, within the reach of all.

EXAMPLES.—A person, in the 25th year of his or her age, may, by the monthly payment of 5s 8d, till 55 years of age, secure an Annuity of £20 per Annum, to commence at that age, and continue for life. Other sums and ages in like proportion.

By the present payment of £100, by the person in the 60th year of his or her age, an Immediate Annuity of £10 6s. per annum for life may be secured Other sums and ages in like proportion.

A person now in the 24th year of his or her age, may, by paying 2s 6d per month, secure £40, to be paid to surviving children or Nominee, at the death of the Insurer. Other sums and ages in like proportion.

Proper forms for filling up, to effect an Insurance, together with tables of payment, may be obtained at the Office, 1, Threadneedle-street, London; or of any of the Agents.

PUBLICATIONS, &c.

NEW LONDON DAILY NEWSPAPER.

Early in the New Year, 1848, will be published

THE LONDON TELEGRAPH,

PRICE THREEPENCE ONLY.

THE LONDON TELEGRAPH will be Printed on a Large Folio Sheet of Paper, and Published Every Day, at Twelve o'Clock at noon, containing all the News up to that hour.

THE LONDON TELEGRAPH will be Printed by Little's Patent Double-Action Machine, at double the speed of any other newspaper.

THE LONDON TELEGRAPH will contain the News Expressed by the Electric Telegraph from all parts of the Country—thus, the Market Prices of Shares, and News of the Same Day, at Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle, &c. &c. &c., will appear in THE LONDON TELEGRAPH.

Office, 185, Fleet-street, City of London, where all communications are requested to be addressed.

*** A Detailed Prospectus will be ready in a few days.

NOW READY,

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK FOR 1848, PRICE ONE SHILLING.

This Almanack, now in the fourth year of publication, although hitherto acknowleged as the best published, is considerably improved for the year 1848. The enormous sale testifies how highly it is appreciated by the public. No efforts have been spared to render the present one elegant, correct, and useful In addition to the usual Calendar, the Almanack for 1848 contains Twelve Beautiful Engravings of Country Scenes, illustrative of the agricultural and rural occupations of each month—A correct and copiously Illustrated Astronom[illegible] mical Symbols, Terms, and Abbreviations Explained—Duration of Moonlight, Illustrated in a novel manner—Rising and Setting of the Sun and Moon Right Ascensions and Declinations of the Planets—The Barometer—The New Planet Neptune—The Polar Star—Zodiacal Light—The New Planet Iris—Calendar of the Jews for 1848. The Months of the Turkish Calendar Law Terms—University Terms, Oxford and Cambridge General Postal Regulations—Anniversaries, Festivals, and Remarkable Occurrences—Members of the House of Lords and Commons—Beautiful Engraving of the Throne in the New House of Lords—Public Income and Expenditure—Railway Receipts—Table of Stamps and Taxes—New Domestic Recipes—Memoranda for 1848, &c.

Published at the Office of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, 198, Strand; and Sold by all Booksellers.

THE HOLY LAND.

Just Published, price 2s. 6d. (Proof Impressions, on India paper),

A PANORAMIC PICTURE OF THE HOLY LAND; exhibiting Model Views of the principal Cities and Places mentioned in the Old and New Testament. With 85 References Size of the Plate, 23 inches by 12

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[illegible] NEW TESTAMENT [illegible] ware, pictorially used up, are treated with originality of conception."—Daily News.

"A publication characterized by the spirit of the well-known proprietors of the 'Illustrated London News,' and destined, we doubt not, to circulate far and wide. The illustrations are characterized by a daring originality, and finished with a bold [illegible] them immensely attractive."—Wesleyan.

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DEDICATED BY PERMISSION TO HER MAJESTY.

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VOL. XI. of LIVES OF THE QUEENS OF ENGLAND.

By AGNES STRICKLAND,

Comprising THE LIFE OF MARY II., Queen Regnant, Consort of William III.; and THE LIFE OF ANNE, as Princess.

Also, Just Ready,

TOWN AND COUNNRY, A NOVEL.

By MRS. TROLLOPE,

Authoress of "Father Eustace," "The Three Cousins," &c. 3 vols.

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A GUINEA-AND-A-HALF ATLAS FOR 14s. 6d.—THE COMPREHENSIVE ATLAS OF MODERN GEOGRAPHY, containing 31 beautifully engraved Maps, both Ancient and Modern, with a Complete System of Geography and Copious Index, Imperial 4to, half bound, only 14s. 6d., recently published at £1 11s. 6d. Sold by J. FIELD, at his Cheap Book Establishment, 65, Quadrant, corner of Air-street.

N B Several smaller Atlases on sale, from 3s. 6d. upwards.

This Day,

WOMAN'S WORTH; or, Hints to Raise the Female Character. A Second Edition of this Popular Work will be published in Four Monthly Numbers; No. I this day, Price 1s.

LOVE, COURTSHIP, AND MARRIAGE. Handsomely bound in cloth, price 3s.

THE TRAVELLERS' ALMANAC and GUIDE. with Map, 1s.

THE GARDEN ALMANAC and Floral Calendar for 1848, pp. 72, price 6d., just published.

"WHY is a drover's spiked stick like part of Buckinghamshire? Because it runs into Oxon and Herts." When it is stated that this is really a poor specimen of the jokes in the NOVEMBER Number of "THE MAN IN THE MOON," it is fervently hoped that the City authorities will take active measures to prevent accidents from the crush on publishing day. The Panic in the City has not affected the price, which remains steady at Sixpence Office, 1 Warwick-lane

MUSARD and JULLIEN.—In the PIANISTA for NOVEMBER (No. 86), are given the subjects of Jullien's Swiss Quadrilles (now playing at Drury Lane), and the Swiss Echo Quadrilles, by Musard, the latter being artistical and admirable. In the same number are given the four new Alboni Polkas, for four hands, the Tyrolean and Desir Waltzes by Beethoven; and Pius the Ninth's National Hymn. The whole for 2s., or post-free, 36 stamps. "Pianista"-office (first floor), 67, Paternoster-row.

LATEST FASHIONS FROM PARIS.—With the LONDON and PARIS LADIES' MAGAZINE, for NOVEMBER, price 1s., will be given a splendid large folio Engraving, "The Parting Wreath," four large quarto Plates of the latest Fashions, beautifully engraved and coloured, embracing an immense double Plate for Show Rooms and [illegible] Amongst the Fashions will be found, designed by her Majesty's Furrier, some original and exclusive Costumes in Fur for the forthcoming Winter, together with the new Polka Jacket introduced by her Majesty, the different stitches for which will be given.

London: SIMPKIN, MARSHALL, and Co.

THE ONLY CORRECT WINTER FASHIONS are given in the LADIES' GAZETTE OF FASHION for November, [illegible] SHILLING. The ROYAL DRESSES, the PARIS FASHIONS, and Extraordinary Novelties. Five Superb Plates, 100 Figures 150 Patterns; Double the Number given in any other work. Walking Dresses, Cloaks, Bonnets, &c., in endless variety. A GIANT PLATE OF FASHIONS, GRATIS. Descriptions, Tales, &c. Sent, POST-FREE, for 1s. 6d. G. BERGER, Holywell-street, Strand, and all Booksellers.

PRICE ONE SHILLING ONLY.

Sent by post with the same facility as newspapers, by the enclosure of Thirteen-pence.

ALL THE FASHIONS FOR NOVEMBER, and all the [illegible] and unequalled, will be published in THE WORLD OF FASHION Magazine, on the First of November next

The PRICE REDUCED TO ONE SHILLING only not Two Shillings, as before.

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[illegible]

THE GENERAL ADVERTISER, and Monthly Miscellany. A Record of Events, Literature and Trade; and the Advocate of Social and Moral Reform CONTENTS FOR NOVEMBER.—The Currency Question, and List of Commercial Failures [illegible] Burritt's League of Brotherhood. The recent Executions, and Capital Punishment [illegible] Epitome of the Month's Domestic and Foreign News Laura Bridgman. A List of Bankrupts, Insolvents, &c. &c., for the Month Pickings from New Books, Gleanings, &c. The Approaching Cholera. Lessons for the Young. Reviews of New Publications, &c. &c.

Price 3d.; Stamped, 4d On the remittance of 4 postage stamps, a specimen No. will be sent by post Published by MIALL and COCKSHAW, 4, Horseshoe-court, Ludgate-hill, London; and may be ordered of all News-agents.

ANCIENT COINS and MEDALS.—P. WHELAN, dealer in Ancient and Modern Coins, Medals, &c., 35, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, opposite [illegible] at 2s. [illegible] Cloth, the "fine linen" of Scripture, specimens, 1s. each Assignats of the French Revolution 1s. each. Coins sent by post, &c.

O! DO, PAPA, Buy me the TINY LIBRARY! You have no idea what a pretty book it is—Two thick volumes, handsomely bound in cloth, gilt edges, with 300 Engravings, and the price only 7s. 6d Also, the JUVENILE MUSEUM, with 40 Engravings, only 3s.—And BINGLEY'S NATURAL HISTORY with 100 Engravings, only 4s.—You can purchase them at FIELD'S JUVENILE BOOK WAREHOUSE, 65, Quadrant, corner of Air-street, who has an immense Stock to select from.

JEFFS, FOREIGN JUVENILE BOOKSELLER, 15, Bur-[illegible] 4s.; Ancienne, 2s.; Grecque, 2s.; Moyen Age, 2 vols., 4s.; Romaine, 2 vols., 4s., Noel and [illegible] Exercises, 1s. 6

SELECT CIRCULATING LIBRARIES.—A NEW PLAN for their Establishment. It will enable parties who possess but very small means to [illegible] an excellent Circulating Library. Sent to order enclosing Six Stamps, addressed to BULL, 19, Holles-street [illegible]

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SUMMERLY'S ART-MANUFACTURES, designed by eminent English Artists.

PURITY; or, UNA and the LION. A Statuette. £3 3s. By J BELL.

CARVED WOOD BRACKETS. By S. DELOR The pair, £5 5s

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Sold by J. CUNDALL, 12, Old Bond-street; and all respectable dealers.

A Catalogue sent on receipt of a postage stamp.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—A. ROWLAND and SON, 20, Hatton-garden, London, beg to caution the Nobility and Gentry against being misled by the attempts of some shopkeepers, who, to compounds of their own manufacture, give the titles of "Macassar Oil," "Kalydor," and "Odonto," some under the implied sanction of Royalty and the Government Departments, with similar attempts at deception, while they copy the labels, bills, advertisements, and testimonials (substituting fictitious names and addresses for the real) of the original preparations. The only genuine "Macassar Oil," "Kalydor," and "Odonto," are "Rowland's;" and the wrapper of each bears the name of "Rowland's" preceding that of the article, with their signature at the foot, in red ink, thus—"A Rowland and Son." Sold by them, and by all Chemists and Perfumers.

BUY YOUR WEDDING RING AT 33, LUDGATE-HILL.

MR. P. H. DE LA MOTTE, Draughtsman and Engraver on Wood, 46, Broad-street, Oxford, has a VACANCY for an IN-DOOR PUPIL. The most satisfactory references can be given; and a premium will be required.

PURE ST. JULIEN CLARET, 28s. per Dozen; Pints, 15s.; imported direct by HEDGES and BUTLER, Wine Merchants, &c., 155, Regent-street; can be confidently recommended. Also, some superior Gordon's Golden Sherry, 36s. per Dozen. On the receipt of a Post-office order, or reference, will be immediately forwarded.

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AN EXPERIENCED NURSE. A Lady wishes to recommend her Nurse. She is a valuable person in the management of Infants.—Letters addressed to "A. B [illegible] Office, Kerton, near Boston.

GOOD FEMALE SERVANTS are obtained at the CITY DOMESTICS' BAZAAR, 33, Ludgate-hill, which is conducted by a Lady of the highest respectability. Servants, with good characters, will find this the best office to get a respectable situation. Open from Ten till Four, Saturdays excepted.

JONES'S £4 4s. SILVER LEVER WATCHES are selling at the Manufactory, 338, Strand, opposite Somerset House. They comprise every modern improvement, and are warranted not to vary more than half a minute per week The great reduction of price at once sets aside all rivalry, either of the Swiss manufacturers, or any other house. On receipt of a Post-office Order, payable to JOHN JONES, for £4 5s., one will be sent Free.—Read Jones's Sketch of Watchwork, sent free for a Twopenny Stamp.

A GOLD WATCH and fine GOLD CHAIN, fitted complete in a morocco case, for £8 10s., very suitable for a present. The description of the watch as follows:—Double backed gold case, gold dial, horizontal movement, four holes jewelled, maintaining power to go whilst being wound, and all recent improvements, a written warranty given, and a twelvemonth's trial allowed, the chain is of the best quality —SARL and SONS, watch manufacturers, 18, Cornhill, opposite the New Royal Exchange; and 18, Poultry, near the Mansion House. N.B. These elegant presents can be [illegible] office with perfect safety, upon the receipt of an order for the amount.

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DRIVER BONNET PRESERVERS SENT FREE, on receipt of 14 Postage Stamps.—Hand-Knitted with the finest Berlin Wool, and trimmed with Ribbon; smart and tasty in appearance, they act either as an Impromptu Opera Cap, or comfortable Bonnet Cap

DRESSER ROGERS, Berlin House, 101, Borough.—The Trade supplied.

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No. 1.—55 Pieces, at 2s. 6d. per yd. 2.—140 Ditto, Choice Colours, 3s. 2d per yd. 3.—102 Ditto, Superfine Qualities, 3s. 11d. per yd. 1500 Yds. of Satin Stripe Cachmares, at 1s. 11½ per yd. *** Patterns [illegible]

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CHILDREN'S FROCKS, COATS, and PELISSES; INFANTS' CLOAKS, HOODS, HATS, and BONNETS, Long and Short Robes, French Cambric Caps, Day and Night Gowns, Lawn and Cambric Night Caps, Robe Blankets, French Nursery Baskets, Bassinets, with every other requisite in Baby Linen at SHEARMAN'S, 5, Finsbury Pavement.—Several Hundreds of Children's Dresses, constantly on view, from the useful Indoor, at 1s. 11d.; Medium, 5s. 6d., 7s. 6d., 10s. 6d.; Handsome Ditto, 15s., 20s., 25s., up to the richest goods made, with every other article usually required for a Young Family thus completely obviating the trouble and ill convenience so long complained of in going from shop to shop, when Juvenile Clothing is required. —An Illustrated Pamphlet, affording additional information, sent free, on receiving a paid letter.

VARICOSE VEINS.—Surgical Elastic Stockings and Knee-caps of a new and ingenious fabric, for cases of Varicose and Weakness, are introduced and extensively manufactured in every form by POPE and PLANTE, 4, WATERLOO-PLACE, PALL MALL. This pervious elastic yields an unvarying support and equal pressure, WITHOUT THE TROUBLE OF LACING OR BANDAGING. Patronised by very eminent surgeons. Instructions for measures on application, and the article sent by post.

D'OYLEY'S WOOLLEN and SCOTCH WAREHOUSE, opposite Waterloo-bridge.—A. WALKER and CO, have now ON SALE a Variety of Real SCOTCH GOODS, Warranted all Wool, consisting of Cashmere Plaids for Ladies' Dresses, Scarfs, Shawls, &c.; Ladies' Alpaca Carriage Wrappers, Gentlemen's and Children's Travelling Mauds; Clan Tartans and Tweeds; also, a Large Assortment of Rose, French, Brocade, Embossed and Damask Table-Covers; Linen and Damask D'Oyleys, 8-4 and 9-4 Cloths for Billiard and other Table-Covers, Railroad Wrappers, &c. &c. &c.—346 Strand

SUPERIOR WINTER OVER-COATS.—Those who appreciate a genuine, respectable, and first-rate garment, at a moderate cost, that will REALLY exclude the rain, and insure permanent satisfaction, are confidently invited to inspect an extensive assortment [illegible] BERDOE'S WATERPROOF PALLIUM, the well-known Light Over-Coat, so universally adopted [illegible] the upper classes, and the most popular garment ever invented. Price [illegible]—W. BERDOE, Tailor and Over-Coat Maker, 96, NEW BOND-STREET and 69, CORNHILL

THE REGISTERED PALETOT of LLAMA CLOTH, the most fashionable coat for both the present and approaching seasons, still retains the same moderate price which, with its usefulness and gentlemanly appearance, has secured such general popularity. It has been made by special command for their Royal Highnesses Prince Albert, Prince George of Cambridge, Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar, his Grace the Duke of Wellington, and the several Royal visitors to the British Court. In London it can [illegible] purchased of the Patentees, H. J. and D. NICOLL, Court Tailors, 114, Regent-street [illegible] Cornhill.—Agents for Liverpool: Dawbarn and Son, Bold-street, for Dublin, George [illegible] Molesworth-street, for Edinburgh Christie and Son, George-street, for Birmingham Wareing and Son, New-street; and the principal tailors in other la[illegible]

ROYAL PAPIER MACHE WORKS.—JENNENS and BETTRIDGE, Manufacturers, by special appointment, to her Majesty and the Royal Family, Halkin-street West, Belgrave-square, London, and also at Birmingham. At these Works are manufactured Papier Mâché Trays, Tables, Chairs, Cabinets, Desks, Inkstands, &c. &c. JENNENS and BETTRIDGE'S Manufactures can be had at the Establishments [illegible] of the principal Wholesale and Retail Houses in the United Kingdom; also, of their Correspondents in every important city in the world. N.B. All Goods marked with JENNENS and BETTRIDGE [illegible]

MENIER'S FRENCH CHOCOLATE, from its Nourishing [illegible] MENIER may always be purchased in London, at Messrs. DAKIN and CO, 1, St. Paul's [illegible] Messrs. HEDGES and BUTLER, 155, Regent-street, and at the most respectable [illegible] ers in London and in the United Kingdom.

SUGAR, Sparkling Lump, 5½d. per lb. BLACK TEA, 3s.; [illegible] 4s. 8d; young Hyson, 4s. 10d. to 5s. [illegible] d., Gunpowder, [illegible] 5d. to 5s. 6d Coffee: Ceylon, [illegible] 1s. 8d For Cash, at W. H. MOORE'S, old established Tea Warehouse, 109 Strand, opposite Exeter Hall. Orders amounting to £[illegible] and upwards sent free to any part of the country on receipt of a Post-office Order for the amount.

THE Eighth Thousand of the PATENT PORTABLE VENTILATING SUSPENSION STOVE, is now on sale, although it is the beginning of but the fourth season. Its distinguishing merit is that it ventilates and warms an apartment at the same moment; in fact, in doing the one, it cannot but do the other. From 5s. upwards. In operation daily, at GEORGE and JOHN DEANE'S, 46, King William-street London-bridge.

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BED FEATHERS PURIFIED by STEAM with PATENT MACHINERY, whereby they are rendered perfectly sweet and free from dust.

Mixed	1s. 0d. per lb.	Best Foreign Gr[illegible]	[illegible] 0d. per lb
Grey Goose	1s. 4d. per lb.	Best Irish White ditto	2s. 6d. per lb
Foreign ditto	1s. 8d. per lb.	Best Dantzic ditto	3s. 0d. per lb.

BEAL and SON's List of Bedding, containing particulars of weights, sizes, and prices, sent free by post on application to their Factory, 196 (opposite the Chapel), Tottenham-court-[illegible]

FALSE HAIR.—LADIES, READ THIS.—INVISIBLE CURLS, on SHELL SIDE-COMBS [illegible] splendid invention, which can be sent by the Post uninjured. Curls on G[illegible] Perfumer, 9, Skinner-street, Snow-hill, many years with Gibbins, of 7, King-street, St. James's.

BEAUTIFUL WOMEN.—The Thorn that veils the Primrose from our view, is not more invidious in Nature than superfluous Hair on the Face, Neck or Arms of Beauty. For its removal, HUBERT'S ROSEATE POWDER stands pre-[illegible] and by most [illegible]

GOWLAND'S LOTION.—This elegant preparation, an original formula of the late Dr Gowland, for all Impurities of the Skin, continues to maintain a repute commensurate with its specific properties of speedily eradicating every description of eruptive malady, discoloration, &c., and improving and enhancing the [illegible] of the complexion by a congenial action upon the skin, as perfectly innocent as it is agreeable and efficacious.

"Robert Shaw, London," is in white letters on the Government Stamp, without which none is genuine. Prices, 2s. 9d., and 5s. 6d.; quarts, 8s. 6d. Sold by all Perfumers and Chemists

PREVENTION of COUGHS and COLDS. Persons liable to attacks of Coughs and Colds will entirely escape them by the occasional use of that celebrated remedy, Dr. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS, which have a pleasant taste, never fail to give instant and permanent freedom from all irritation of the Lungs. Upwards of 300 Cures of Asthma, Consumption, Coughs, &c., have been performed by this Medicine (and published, during the last twelve months.—Sold at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. per box, by all Medicine Vendors.—Agents: DA SILVA and Co., 1, Bride-lane, Fleet-street, London.

NO more Constipation, Dyspepsia (Indigestion), nor Scrofula &c., &c.—No more Medicine. Medicine superseded by a simple, agreeable, easy and economical mode of alimentation. Published by Du BARRY and CO, 65 and 66, Piccadilly, London: price 6d; or 8d. per post, in letter stamps. Court Copy, 2s., post free. The Third Edition of THE NATURAL REGENERATOR of the DIGESTIVE ORGANS (the Stomach and Intestines), without Baths, Pills, Purgatives, or Medicines of any kind by a simple, natural, agreeable, and infallible means.—For reviews of the NATURAL REGENERATOR refer to the "Mirror" for October, and daily and weekly press generally.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR NOVEMBER.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR NOVEMBER.

The fine weather of late has had the effect of detaining many of the Parisian *élégantes* at their chateaux; so that we cannot state with such precision as could be wished the best models for the approaching winter. The novelties are, however, already very numerous and beautiful.

Manteaux.—There is nothing absolutely new in Manteaux, but only in their details; save this peculiarity—a greater fulness than hitherto. Collets are no longer in great request; *rotondes* and *grandes jupes* being only adapted for travelling. *Manicleti* and *paletots* with sleeves are occasionally seen. *Passementerie* continues in demand, though under a more unassuming form than last year; yet plays a great part in the embellishment of the *toilettes*, in satin, velvet, and cloth. Embroidery, very finely worked, on a ground of satin or velvet, with lace laid on flat, is also in demand.

Robes of cloth, trimmed with embroidery, are much worn; and some are worked *en soutaches*. The *Ecossais*, in satin and velvet, and poplin, is much worn at evening parties. The dress *Estampées* are almost invariably trimmed with ornaments *à la Brandenbourg*, whether they be lace, ribbon, or *passementerie*. The sleeves of the *jupes* are somewhat reduced in fulness and length a characteristic and bold innovation. The sleeves are equally full throughout, and are open at the wrists, so as to show the sleeve beneath. The *Ecossais* robes are trimmed with *bouions de pierre et d'or*, In town, fewer flounces are worn, in consequence of the *pardessus* being worn closer. The collars are always made very small, raised, and confined by a small handkerchief, *à la col d'Amazon*; for the *toilette* they are made of fine lace.

Chapeaux.—The velvets which were formerly so much in vogue for Chapeaux now give place to Caps. The Chapeaux are now much ornamented, and are made *en capots* or *en chapeau*, in a variety of materials; for instance, velvets *epingles*, and satins, and *tulle*, in addition to lace, ribbons, and flowers. The shapes are round, flattened in front. The *calottes* are now only worn semicircular: those *à coulisse* are trimmed with lace or *bouillonne*; or silk fringe, about a quarter of an inch deep.

Blondes of various colours are much in use; either close-fitting or *négligé*; according to the season.

Flowers, *tulle*, and lace, invariably employed as trimmings. Lace is more worn than ever, on *manteaux*, *robes*, collars, and bonnets.

AURORA BOREALIS.

On Sunday last there was a brilliant exhibition of Aurora; it was first seen at about half-past six in the evening, and occasional streamers alone were seen till 9h. 45m. After 9h. 50m. it was constantly changing; its appearance then, and for some little time after, was sketched at the time by Mrs. Glaisher, and from which the above engraving has been made; she has also supplied the following information respecting it:—At 9h. 55m. the portion A A was alone visible, presenting to the eye the fan-shaped appearance, as shown in the Engraving, and exhibiting all the tints of the most brilliant sunset: the column appeared to be composed of streamers, shading from the most intense crimson into the ruddiest and most brilliant orange; which orange again contrasting with the ruddy hue of the next portion, formed, by means of contrast upon contrast, an endless gradation of shade and colour; in fact, it was a truly gorgeous spectacle.

At 10h. 0m. the orange colour had entirely disappeared, and given place to an uniform deep crimson; the column had the appearance of a strong reflection from an immense conflagration; when suddenly, like the brisk unfurling of a fan, the light white fleecy columns, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, and the portion marked Q Q, formed; the portion Q Q, being in form and colour, precisely similar to that of A A, excepting being less bright. The several columns between these two red columns, appeared to be divided into sections, and were of the most silvery light, shaded, as shown in the engraving, with a delicate and pure grey. The columns B, C, D, E, F, G, and H, were perpetually glancing and shifting, though always with vertical motion; whilst the red portions continued unmoved. These movements of the central columns somewhat resembled, in appearance, the reflection upon a wall of a Gothic casement, lighted from within by some fitful and inconstant light. Thus, the portion G would suddenly glance into the place of B, whilst B would suddenly dart higher into the Zenith, and then both would as suddenly descend. These motions were not confined to one section alone, but the whole mass from B to H, appearing to be actuated by the same impulse at the same time. The rose-coloured extremities meanwhile remained immovable, though it rather appeared that, as the central silvery lights fluctuated, now bright, now dim, their very extremities fluctuated in direct opposition, the rosy hue becoming fainter, and inclining to a neutral tint in proportion as the silvery brightness increased.

At 10h. 12m. A.M., a considerable diminution of the parts B to H took place; the regular and casement-like appearance gradually disappeared, and assumed more of the character of the boundaries, although they still retained their fitful glancing motion, and their pale silvery hue. During the time of the above appearance two or three Auroral masses, milk white, and cloud-like (one of which is shown in the drawing) float d from W.N.W. to the S.E, and were remarkable for a kind of pulsation within them-elves.

At a quarter-past 10, the Moon, which was shining with unusual splendour, was surrounded by a beautiful corona, consisting of four concentric circles; that which was the nearest to the Moon was of a neutral tint, the next violet, then green, and the outermost red; the external edge of the latter passed just midway between the Moon and the planet Mars.

Towards midnight the appearance became again very splendid, and traces of the Aurora existed till after two o'clock in the morning of Monday. For more detailed accounts of this magnificent Aurora, see the forthcoming number of the "Philosophical Magazine."

Blackheath, October 25, 1847. James Glaisher.

It was a holy Sabbath night,
The gale blew clear and high,
When lo! a glory of God's light
Shone up athwart the sky.

A faint thin vapour—misty, dim,
First to the gaze was given,
That rode from the horizon's rim
To topmost vault of Heaven!

Like column'd snow, the pillar grew,
While a veiled bride,
Up—mass on mass—new vapours flew,
And climb'd it either side!

Thick and more thick, their fleecy wings
Sail on towards the North;
While opposite in lustre springs
The Moon's full radiance forth.

More and more glory, grandly now
Upon the vision came.
The column wore a godlike brow,
And took the hue of flame!

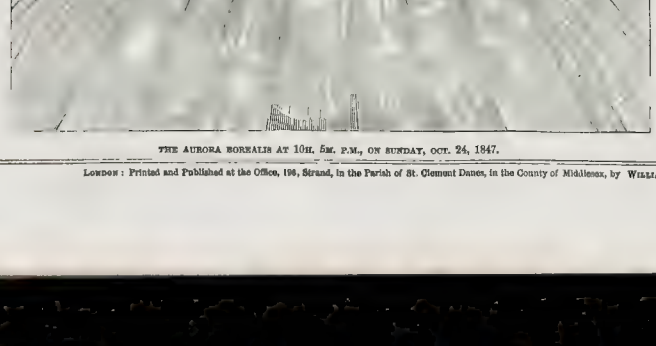
While from the arch that curved in sight
Where round the masses grew,
There shot quick streams of silver light
Far—far into the blue!

Then where the flame with crimson hue
Had made its glowing bed,
The stars in burning groups shone through,
And gleamed behind the red.

Still round and round the streamers bright
Would flit in many a form,
Till the flame-pillar lost it's light
And took the dark of storm!

One moment more, and as a cloud
In smoke it fled away;
Gone was the Meteor and the shroud,
And Night again was gay!

Gay with its Moon and myriad gems
And clouds like sheep wind-driven
Night's Queen with all her diadems
Reigned calm again in Heaven.



THE AURORA BOREALIS AT 10H. 5M. P.M., ON SUNDAY, OCT. 24, 1847.

GUTTA PERCHA.

This substance is of recent introduction to England, and was first brought under the notice of the Society of Arts in the autumn of 1843. The history of its discovery is thus given by Dr. Montgomerie:—"While at Singapore, in 1842, I on one occasion observed in the hands of a Malayan woodsman, the handle of a

THE GUTTA PERCHA PLANT.

parang made of a substance which appeared quite new to me. My curiosity was excited, and, on inquiry I found it was made of the Gutta Percha, and that it could be moulded into any form, by simply dipping it into boiling water until it was heated throughout, when it became plastic as clay, and when cold, regained, unchanged, its original hardness and rigidity. I immediately possessed myself of the article, and desired the man to fetch me as much more of it as he could get. On making some experiments with it, I at once discovered that, if procurable in large quantities, it would become extensively useful." The discovery was communicated to the Medical Board of Calcutta, and subsequently to the Society of Arts in London

Sir W. J. Hooker states the tree from which Gutta Percha is procured, to belong to the natural order *sapotaceæ*, found in abundance in the island of Singapore, and in some dense forests at the extremity of the Maylayan peninsula. Mr. Brooke reports the tree to be called *Nyato* by the Sarawak people, but they are not acquainted with the properties of the sap; it attains a considerable size, even as large as six feet in diameter; is plentiful in Sarawak, and most probably, all over the island of Borneo. The tree is stated to be one of the largest in the forests in which it is found. The timber is too loose and open for building purposes; but the tree bears a fruit which yields a concrete oil, used for food.

Gutta Percha is contained in the sap and milky juice, which quickly coagulates on exposure to the air; from twenty to thirty pounds being the average produce of one tree. For collecting the sap, the trees are felled, barked, and left dry, and useless, so great is the demand for the Gutta, the importation of which already reaches many hundred tons annually. Hence the forests will soon be cleared of the Gutta trees; whereas, it is believed that a constant and moderate supply might be secured by incisions in the bark, as in the case of Caoutchouc.

The Gutta is received in scraps, or in rolls of thin layers. It is first freed from impurities by devilling or kneading in hot water, when it is left soft and plastic and of a whitish grey colour.

When thus prepared, the Gutta has many curious properties. Below the temperature of 50 degrees, it is as hard as wood, but it will soon receive an indentation from the finger-nail. When softened in hot water, it may easily be cut and moulded; and it will harden, as it cools, to its former rigidity; and it may be softened and hardened any number of times without injury to the material. Unlike caoutchouc, it has little elasticity; but, it has such tenacity, that a slip, one-eighth of an inch substance, sustained 42lb. weight, and only broke with a pressure of 56lb. When drawn out, it remains without contracting

In solution, Gutta Percha is applied, like caoutchouc, for waterproofing cloth. It is likewise used for numerous purposes for which leather is used; in mastics and cements, &c. In short, it promises to become as important an article of commerce as caoutchouc itself.

The name is a pure Malayan one; *gutta* meaning the gum, or concrete juice of a plant, and *percha* the particular tree from which this is procured. The *ch* is not pronounced hard like a *k*, but like the *ch* in the English name of the fish perch. It has been suggested to Dr. Montgomerie, that the Gutta Percha would be found useful in stopping decayed teeth.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 288.—Vol. XI.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1847. [Sixpence.

THE SWISS CONFLICT.

BETWEEN the attacks of despotism on one side, and its own divisions on the other, political liberty is, at least in appearance, losing ground in Europe. Another of the few old free Constitutions is about to be broken up. At this moment it is more than probable that the Republic of Switzerland is engaged in a suicidal conflict; one league of Cantons is fighting with another league, and the citizens of the freest state of the Old World are committing on each other all the murderous and destructive atrocities which we are accustomed to think men are only driven to inflict by the orders of a despot. But the follies and passions of human nature do not always require influencing by a great genius like Napoleon, who used the madness of millions for his own aggrandizement. Town hates town, and province rises against province, excited not by the ambition of an individual, but arrayed against each other by a total inability to comprehend the duties of citizenship, or the sacrifices which men must make to each other, in order to preserve the existence of a political body.

It is this unfitness for rational freedom which is undermining all the Constitutions which have been created during the last half century, in imitation of that of England. There remained a hope that in the Republic, which is far more ancient than most monarchies, the people had been trained and bred to the practice and true appreciation of freedom. But there, too, the star of liberty is setting in a sea of blood. It is no matter which party conquers; the result of civil war must be the weakening of the nation, feuds, hatreds, divisions. Then appears the enemy from without, covering and excusing its interference, by appearing as the champion of peace and order; and when "order reigns," in the sense in which despots interpret the phrase, the world knows what it means—it is the desolation of a Warsaw.

The present civil conflict in Switzerland is, indeed, a sad, a disheartening, spectacle. It is frightful to take up the map of Europe, and mark the slow, insidious, but certain progress of Russia, as the incarnation of brute power, here crushing a republic, there absorbing a state, in another direction annexing a province, by force or fraud, advancing always, encroaching on Germany on the west, spreading towards Asia on the east, threatening the Moslem Empire in the south, stopped nowhere but by the ocean, and then to reflect how little root the principles of liberty have taken in some of the States of the west, how madly they are being destroyed in others. Where shall we look for the counter influence, the check against the increase of that fatal principle of arbitrary power which turns men into machines? In Austria? She is the warm ally of the Czar! In Prussia? She is the hypocritical pretender, that, with the phrases of freedom on her lips, hates it in her heart; there is not a writer of independent mind and open speech that has not been driven into exile from a land that affects to encourage literature. Freedom will find no friend in the Court of Berlin.

What are the so-called Constitutional States of Europe? France is bound hand and foot, under a Monarchy as unlimited as that of Louis Quatorze, only more disguised. What are Spain and Portugal? In both, the Constitutions are mere mockeries; in both, the tendency of the Governments is to relapse into despotisms—in other words, the people are fit for nothing else; and it may be accepted as an axiom that nations in general get the Government that reflects their own vices or virtues. If they have not the qualities of free men, they will infallibly degenerate into slaves—all charters and written constitutions to the contrary notwithstanding.

How the Despotic Powers of Europe must enjoy the spectacle of those nations that are so misusing their liberty! They are paving the way for our triumph, is their secret thought. When sufficiently exhausted by internal conflict, there may be a "partition"

POLITICAL DEMONSTRATION—SK[illegible]D IN BERNE, BY OUR OWN ARTIST.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

of Switzerland, possibly between France and Austria—that will be the consummation of the unnatural war of the Republics of Central Europe, whose existence has always been watched with an evil eye by the Powers around them.

The truth is, instead of it being the nature of men to live at peace, and in freedom with each other, it is only by great efforts, and the exercise of positive and active virtues, that either peace or liberty can be preserved. How easy it is to create confusion; a conflict is proved by all history; nay, more, though the slightest effort of reason shows the folly of destroying each other, yet, all the efforts of what are called strong Governments can scarcely, at certain periods, restrain nations from flying at each other's throats. Within the present week, the very first railway meeting that brought Englishmen and Frenchmen together was embittered by national jealousies—the old hatreds were but ill disguised. No violence, oppression, and crime, are the things to which man, undisciplined, naturally tends. Order, peace, and freedom, require the same conditions for their existence between the members of communities as between State and State. There must be some degree of self-sacrifice, some forbearance, some check on the passions; those communities where men are destitute of these virtues become anarchies, falling, sooner or later, under the power of the strongest, the most adroit bandit, or the least scrupulous executioner; States that once had a policy, like Spain and Portugal, become the mere prey of such men as a Narvaez, or a Cabral. Milton defines public virtues to be the inward spring of public liberty; those once lost, the outward forms of freedom soon follow, and the history of a State is thenceforth a chronicle of ruin.

It is this want of the freemen's virtues that gives such a deplorable interest to the civil discord of Switzerland: one of the first things a community should respect, is the religious faith of its members; it is the exercise of the virtue of tolerance. Part of the Swiss Cantons have inherited the Romish creed and worship, and they choose to think that the Jesuits make good schoolmasters; they, therefore, let that body have establishments among them, and send them their children to be taught. As each Canton is quite independent, as far as its internal Government is concerned, there is no infringement of rights in their so doing. But Berne, and the Protestant Cantons, are inspired with a hatred of the Jesuits, and declare that they shall be driven out of the Federation. The feeling is not a religious one; but the pretext serves to excuse acts of violence against the moderate and Conservative party, the strength of which lies among the Catholics. The Liberals or Radicals take arms and shoot their fellow-citizens by way of proving them in the wrong; but, as there are two parties to a battle, the Catholics resist, with the same means, and even get the advantage; the Free Corps, as they were called, being shamefully defeated in the only attack they hazarded. This was some years ago, and, since then, the quarrel has deepened and become more complicated. It is obvious that the Jesuits are the pretext; the countervail is a wider one; it is in fact the conflict between the men of "progress," and those who dislike and dread it. The tendency of the reforming party, is to a greater unity of the Republic; the Conservatives hold by the ancient federal institutions of the country. The question is whether the Sonderbund, or "separate league," formed by the Catholic Cantons among themselves, is such an infraction of the Constitution as to warrant the attempt to suppress it by armed force. That attempt will be made, and the despots of Europe will have another argument to offer to their subjects to prove the mischief of Liberty; see these free men, they say, tearing each other in pieces; how happy you ought to feel in all the safety of fetters!

SWISS STUDENTS.

THE characteristic Illustration upon the preceding page, represents a Scene recently witnessed and sketched in Berne by our own Artist—a band of young men (principally students) who paraded the streets, singing patriotic songs (in German), with strong political *fureur*. The Sketch reached us, direct from Berne, on Tuesday last.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL INTELLIGENCE.

PARISIANA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, November 2.

The present crisis in Switzerland is still engrossing the attention of our press; and while the language of the *Débats*, with regard to the Radical Cantons, is more virulent than formerly, the *National* answers it, by making an appeal to the people of all countries to rush to the aid of the Swiss Liberals. Within the last few days, however, the greater part of our Parisian contemporaries have devoted a large portion of their columns to the reproduction of several retrospective and theoretic papers, contributed by M. Lamartine to the *Bien Public*, a Mâcon journal under his direction. In these articles a severe condemnation was passed by the illustrious poet on the conduct of the present Cabinet; and, although his political views and principles were of a rather too speculative cast to tell on the practical statesman, there was about them the same dash of ideal and chivalrous Liberalism which, in his "Histoire des Girondins," was so effective in wiping the timid, the fastidious, and especially women, to the democratic doctrines of our Revolution. There has been, too, a good deal of stir about an anonymous pamphlet recently published, under the title of "La Présidence du Conseil de M. Guizot, et la Majorité de 1847, par un Homme d'Etat." The object of this ultra-Monarchical production could not be better summed up than in the following words, ascribed to Louis Philippe:—"After all, the Restoration was a good Government—let us continue its spirit, while eschewing its blunders." The opposition papers were unanimous in proclaiming the pamphlet to have been inspired by M. Guizot, who was, indeed, warmly commended for whatever he had done with a view to check the general movement towards civil liberty; but the attack was roughly met by the *Débats*, which protested in strong terms against the tenor of the work; and it is now all but positive that the anonymous writer is but M. Capefigue, a Legitimist historian, who is nothing of a statesman.

Friday, the 29th ult., being the eighth anniversary of the formation of the present Cabinet, all the Ministers were entertained by his Majesty, at St. Cloud. According to the *Union Monarchique*, Mr. Cunin Gridaine is not by far as likely to retire as it has been noised abroad. To say nothing of his unwillingness to do so, he has certainly a better character with the Chamber of Deputies, than M. Mauté de Bort, its rumoured successor: and this consideration is expected by the *Union* to prevail with the Ministry. M. Duchâtel, on another hand, is said to be in such a bad state of health that his resignation can hardly be a matter of doubt. Several measures are spoken of, which are forthwarnare of the approaching session. Baron Martinian, the Sub-Secretary of State at the department of War, is decidedly amongst the most unfavourably disposed; and it appears that other Sub-Secretaries of State, with the necessary compliment of attendant functionaries, will soon be created for the departments of Commerce, Finances, Justice, Foreign Affairs, and the Public Works. It is asserted, besides, that, among the contemplated bills to be brought forth by the Cabinet, there is one for a restitution of the *Panthéon* to the Catholic worship, and another for the re-establishment of the office of Great Almoner of France, with an annual civil allocation on the part of the Government, to solicit both houses to vote an anticipatory law, fixing the amount of the Civil List to be allotted to the future Regent; and this project does not seem to have been received with any very unfavourable remarks from the strong apprehensions that his Majesty is known to entertain as to the state of parties after his death. More than once he has expressed his opinion that revolutions never originate in the overthrow of a throne, and that a new government might well result from the breaking up of the Conservative party, who are likely to fluctuate between the Duke of Nemours and the Duchess of Orleans.

The latest accounts from the northernmost city confirm the report that all the men-of-war and steamers of the squadron are ordered to remain at Genoa, Spezzia, and Porto Terrajo.

The Minister of War, in concert with the Keeper of the Seals, has just appointed a Commission for adapting to the wants of Algeria the French codes, and the various civil and criminal laws connected therewith. It is to-morrow that the Duchess of Aumale is to be presented to the Queen of a fresh race, and that a new opera-house will be attended by General Aymar, one of the Kn[illegible] We learn from Tangiers that the Emperor of Morocco has dete[illegible] sending an Ambassador Extraordinary to the new Governor-General of Algeria. In furtherance of the commercial interests of our colony, a Commission had been instituted to collect information respecting the traffic between the Regency of Tunis and the interior of Africa. Deputies of the Republic of the Counties have just been forwarded to the Chamber of Commerce, at Paris, and to its Secretary, at the Bourse, where one of them is left for public inspection [illegible]

Admiral Laing, who had the command of the station [illegible] lived in Paris. The *Africaine* frigate, which brought him back [illegible] France, is to sail again from Brest early in this month with Admiral Ro[illegible], who is appointed to the command of the squadron stationed at the Antilles. Two of the navy have been ordered to repair to the Persian Gulf, where they are to act, in execution of the treaties between France and England for the suppression of the slave trade.

Within the last few days notice was given by the official papers that the two Commissioners appointed by M. Guizot to proceed to Syria, and enquire into the state of that country, had left Constantinople for Beyrout.

A treaty for the reciprocal recognition of copyright in matters of literature is in contemplation, it is said, between France and Russia. A weekly paper has been recently started in Paris, by M. Castille, under the title of *La Propriété Littéraire*, with a view to advocate the same principles respecting the copyright of artists as well as writers.

We read in the *Gazette de France* that all the household of Queen Christina, with her eight children, have left Paris for Madrid.

Their Excellencies the Marquis and Marquise de Normanby have returned from Chantilly to town, where they intend remaining for the winter season.

Concerning home affairs, the only fact worth mentioning is a circular letter from the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, requesting the Prefects of all their Departments to transmit to him all the information in their power as to what has been done within their respective districts, in application of the laws of April 26, 1845, and July 11, 1847, relative to the irrigation of lands. The Minister adds that he is disposed to assist in the expenses of any measures that may be opportune to promote a good system of irrigation.

On the 29th and 30th ult. the Bank of France, for the first time, made its payments with 200f. notes. In the course of these two days the new paper was issued to the amount of 15,000,000 of francs. It appears that the entire emission will be carried up to 25,000,000.

In addition to the three physicians recently commissioned to study the progress of the cholera at Trebizond, Odessa, and Moscow, Dr. Lassègue has been appointed to visit the provinces of the South on a similar mission. Moreover, the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce has just instituted a sanatory service, having its head-quarters at Paris, and called on to collect information with regard to the plague and other epidemics of the East. Five medical men, selected for this new service, are, in consequence, on the eve of setting out—M. Fauvel for Constantinople, M. Press for Alexandria, M. Barguière for Smyrna, M. Sacquet for Beyrout, and M. Aussein for Damascus.

The Cherbourg papers are filled with the saddest particulars about a catastrophe that occurred on the 26th in one of the building yards of the fort, *gate-boat*, acting as a breakwater to the floating dock, had been put on one of the slips for some necessary repairs; and as, under these circumstances, it was impossible for vessels to go out of the dock at high tide without great risk, it was resolved that the gate should be let down and launched on the canal; but, on the operation being performed, the fastenings of the hawsers by which she was held gave way, the boat darted down the inclined plane, snapping off all her chains, and the shores by which she was supported, as well as the handspikes of the capstans, were scattered with such a tremendous force in all directions, that seven of the workmen in the yard were killed on the spot, and thirty-six others more or less severely wounded. Two of the latter have already died in the hospital. The Minister of the Marine has given orders for relief to be afforded to the victims or their families.

At Brest, the launch of the *Prony* steam-sloop, of 320 horse-power, has been attended with full success; but, at Lorient, that of the *Jeanne d'Arc* frigate was the occasion of a most unpleasant disappointment. The *Jeanne d'Arc* had been built on stocks destined for men-of-war, and, when her last shores were knocked away, she only glided a little from her position, after which she came to a dead stop, from which all efforts have been powerless to force her on into the sea. The great tide of next month must, it is said, be waited for, before the launch can be effected.

On the 23rd, the *Stella* and *Mare* left Marseilles with four Lazarist Missionaries, and twelve Sisters of Charity, for China and Oceania. Four young men belonging to the best families of Paris accompany the Missionaries, and among them is a son of the Marquis of Dreux-Brézé.

The Minister of the Marine is stated to have in contemplation the establishment of a company of divers, intended to answer the various necessities of the navy, and to assist in hydrographic surveys.

The theatrical records of last week are uncommonly glorious. In right of *legitimacy*, the precedence belongs to the "Aristocratie," a five-act comedy, by M. St. Arago, which was produced with success at the Théâtre Français. The object of the play is to exhibit how the old nobility is worn out; how the Dukes and Barons of the Empire are rotten to the core; how the money aristocracy is impudent and vulgar; in short, how there is no true nobility but honour, virtue, and labour. In the absence of genius, there is talent enough in M. Arago's achievement to ensure it a flattering run. An opera comique, in one act, has made an equally successful appearance, under the title of "The Buccaneer." It is the first operatic performance of M. Gustave Lejeune, a gentleman who holds the station of critic-general for the musical department in one of our Parisian papers; and it proves, at any rate, that the critic knows himself how to write pretty melodies and orchestral *morceaux*. As to the Déjazet, a new play by Scribe, which was brought forth at the Gymnase Dramatique, it is a fantastical ballet executed in prose, instead of being delivered by eloquent mutes.

On Wednesday night, M. Sue's grand drama, "Martin et Bamboche," was favourably received by the public of our *Boulevard du crime*. In adapting his novel to the stage, M. Sue thought it fit to besprinkle his heroism more gentilly, and to sober down the rather too violent raisiahness of *Bamboche*. In the play, besides, *Regina* is in love with *Martin*, and *Martin* marries *Regina*, after a long succession of funny scenes and frolicsome extravagance.

Mdme. Viardot Garcia is said to have decidedly accepted an engagement at Drury Lane. Our third lyrical theatre, the Opera National, will open on the 6th with a pro-ogue from the pen of Messrs. Wanes and Royer, set to music by Messrs. Auber, Halevy, Carafsa, and Ad. Adam. The extraordinary offspring of so many fathers, will be followed by an opera, of "Gastebelus," from unknown parents.

SPAIN.

A curious incident occurred in Madrid on the 23rd. A person declaring himself to be the new English Minister sent to Spain by Lord Palmerston to replace Mr. Bulwer, and travelling as such, arrived here, accompanied by an escort or guard of honour. He took up his quarters for a short time at the Hotel de las Personnalines, in the Calle d'Alcala; but while he there kept himself as much concealed as possible. After remaining there some hours, he packed up his effects, called for his bill, paid it, and left the hotel. He was followed by some very curious persons, and ascertained that he entered the house of Don Salustiano Olozaga, in the Calle de las Rejas, near the Palace, where he is believed to be now concealed. It is scarcely necessary to say that this incident has excited attention. The opinion as to who the mysterious personage is is divided.

The Aurora Borealis has been seen at Madrid; it was mistaken for a fire, but has caused even more consternation than a conflagration would have done. The red rings of a portion of the phenomenon resembled flames, while not a few wanting persons who believed the phenomenon to be a forerunner of many woes to the country and the words, *Guerra—guerra—guerra civil*, were often heard.

The clamour raised by the press against the scandalous transaction of the conversion of the arrears of the Royal Household, into a funded debt, has forced the Government, in spite of itself, to notice it. Accordingly, a Royal order has been addressed by Orlando, Minister of Finance, to the Director-General of the Public Debt, directing him to suspend the execution of the Royal order of the 2d inst. for the conversion; and not to deliver the *títulos*, nor transfer the Bank shares, until such time as the Government shall have maturely examined the whole transaction.

General Narvaez has, at his own request, been relieved from the duties of the office of Minister of Foreign Affairs, and of the Presidency of the Council of [illegible]

General Serrano is on his way to Cadiz, to embark for the Canary Islands, under circumstances which leaves it doubtful whether he leaves Spain voluntarily or as an exile.

M. Salamanca, former Minister of Finance, has instituted proceedings against the editor of the *Espanol*, for calumniating his conduct in the affair of the conversion of the arrears due to the Queen.

PORTUGAL.

The Municipal Elections have taken place throughout Portugal; and, as the Member of the Cortes are chosen by the same electors, the result has some political significance. It will excite some surprise in England to hear that the Cabralists, against whom the attack was made, have an overwhelming majority in Lisbon. The general opinion appears to be that Cabral, with many faults, is nearly the only man who has any energy in the Kingdom. His return to power is confidently predicted, if he chooses to take the lead, after the meeting of the Cortes. The present Government continues to drag on, but no one has any confidence in it. The finances are in total confusion, and all classes are embarrassed. The *Revolucao do Septembro* contained the following paragraph:—"It appears that our financial agency in London is to suspend all its functions, from want of means and credit to make any transaction whatever, or to satisfy the smallest demands."

One item of the intelligence from Portugal is very satisfactory; the Port wine vintage of the present year has been magnificent. Letters from the Douro state that the weather has not only been fine, but most appropriate throughout the whole month of September and the first week in October, affording ample time for the careful gathering of the largest and finest fruit of the vintage. The grapes are generally perfectly ripe, with a flavour more than ordinarily fine, which, if retained after fermentation, will in all probability make a distinguished year. Not a defective grape went into the "vat," and nothing [illegible] professional.

The Queen Dowager and suite left Lisbon on the 27th inst. in H.M.S. *Hone* for Madeira.

Colonel Sir Horace Seymour and the Dowager Lady Clinton, who went out in the suite of the Queen Dowager to Lisbon, have returned home in the *Terrible*. He also have Commander Thomas Miller and Lieutenant Arthur Warre, on promotion, from her Majesty's ship *Caledonia*.

GERMANY

M. Munch Bellinghausen, President of the German Diet, had left Frankfort on a political mission of the Austrian Cabinet to the Cabinets of Munich, Stuttgard, and Carlsruhe. His journey was avowedly undertaken to [illegible] Switzerland, and he was to proceed to Vienna after visiting these different Courts.

The King of Hanover had refused to grant an *exequatur* to M. Westphalen, before the Prussian diplomatist had allayed Protestantism and become a Catholic. "It is the second time," says the *Commerce* (a Paris journal), "that King Ernest has manifested his intolerance in religious matters. A year ago he dismissed his representative at the Court of Berlin (Count de Hardenberg), for having abjured Protestantism in favour of Catholicism. The conduct of King [illegible] M. Westphalen, so extraordinary as it appears when the Paris [illegible] of France admit Israelites amongst their members, is, more-Government of Frederick William, who is at least as orthoover, in accordance with the views of the Government of Frederick William, who is at least as orthodox in Hanoverian Majesty [illegible]

Letters received on the 5th of July last between France and Bremen [illegible] extradition of malefactors, was published at Bremen on the [illegible] criminal offenders, and those in whose favour prescription existed, were to be excepted.

ITALY.

LOSS OF THE STEAMER "BONAPARTE."—The following particulars of this disaster are from the pen of a passenger on board the *Bonaparte*, at the time of the occurrence, on her passage from Marseilles to Italy. She had touched at Basila, and was continuing her voyage across to Leghorn, on Thursday night the 14th ult., when she was met by another steamer, the *Comte de Parra*. A collision took place at midnight: the *Bonaparte* had her stern cut in two, and soon went down; three lives were lost, and the rest of the passengers were with difficulty saved by the other steamer, most of them in their night-dresses, while their personal effects, with all other property on board, went to the bottom. The *Bonaparte*, which was a screw vessel, had set out from Marseilles on Tuesday morning, the 12th ult. The weather, which had been stormy, had become beautiful, and most of the passengers had retired to rest at the time of the accident. The *Comte de Parra* was herself very seriously injured, a large hole having been made in her bow a few inches above water [illegible]

The Sultan has sent Chekib Effendi to the Pope to express his desire that the protection of the Christians of the Libanus should take place in a direct manner by the intervention of a representative of the Holy See. The Pope, moved by this overture, has just re-established the office of Patriarch of Jerusalem, and raised to that dignity a simple monastery inmate.

SWITZERLAND.

The affairs of Switzerland continue in the same disturbed and threatening position. The Federal Diet are preparing for war, but without being quite resolved on commencing hostilities; there is division in their councils; the Cantons of the Sonderbund are also prepared for the conflict, and, if their forces are inferior in numbers, they are animated by a much more enthusiastic spirit—their resistance will be a determined one.

Since the Diet had issued a decree, calling out 50,000 troops, the greatest activity prevailed in the staff departments, and the last orders for the levy of the entire force had been given. On the afternoon of the 26th orders had not been issued for the troops under arms to march, but the greater number of the Cantons had anticipated the orders of the Diet. Zurich, Argau, and Thurgovia, had placed their first contingent under arms. Vaud had levied fourteen battalions; Soleure and Glaris each one battalion; and Berne will have, on the 28th of October, fifteen battalions under arms. The Cantons of the Sonderbund, on their side, were not idle. Not only had they rendered several roads impracticable, and placed mines under different approaches, but they were daily increasing their army. They raised recently, in Valais, armed them with cannon, and they had occupied the fortress of S. Maurice in the Valais, which belongs to the Confederation.

The federal representatives had all returned to Berne, after their unsuccessful expedition. In the Cantons of the Sonderbund, the population of Uri, Schwyts, and Unterwald, are firmly determined to make an obstinate resistance to the Diet, as they declare that they fight for their hereditary liberty to be at stake, and there is no doubt but they will defend themselves valiantly, if attacked. In the Canton of Uri the population has uttered the most furious threats against the federal representatives. The Cantons of Zug, Lucerne, Fribourg, and the Lower Valais, who use the French language, are less disposed to fight. In the Sonderbund Canton, the Commander-in-Chief was obliged to disband an entire battalion, and two other battalions proposed a toast to the Confederation. In the meantime, large bodies of Austrian and French troops have approached the Swiss frontiers.

Salis de Soglio, the General of the Army of the Sonderbund, has issued a stirring and eloquent proclamation to the Catholic Cantons, appealing to all those old military associations of which the Swiss are so proud, exhorting them to imitate their ancestors in resisting tyranny and oppression. On the other hand, General Dufour, the Commander of the Radical troops, is described as wanting in resolution and decision. He only accepted the chief command, after a long struggle with himself, as if he had doubted the legality of the war. He scarcely, indeed, belongs to the Radical party: he is one of those feeble and irresolute beings who, during revolutions, always finish by suffering themselves to be carried away in the current of the most violent opinions. The conditions imposed on him and the terms of the oath which he was required to take were, moreover, well calculated to increase his natural dislike to accept the command. That the Radicals are very much the reverse of liberal in their policy is evident from the conditions they have imposed on their General, whose views are looked upon, first, by distrust. First, a representative of the people is to accompany General. The object may be easily divined. He will represent the eye and the arm of the Radicals of the Directory. He will watch the General's every movement; he will receive his instructions from Berne, and dictated by the Bear Club; and if the war be not conducted according to the will of the representative, the General will be recalled. This measure is a direct imitation of the system during the first Revolution, when a General who did not succeed was invariably deposed, sent to Paris, and guillotined.

General Dufour at first refused to accept that humiliating position. A discussion, which soon degenerated into a quarrel, arose between him and several of the members of the Diet. M. Ochsenbein reproached him with having chosen officers to command the Radical army who, for the most part, belonged to the Moderate party. He replied that he would either not command the army, or he would choose capable and honourable Lieutenants. It is, in fact, a singular position in which the Radicals who now govern Switzerland are placed: they have the chance of being raised to the service of society so many men who ought to have remained at the bottom. But it appears—as yet, at least—that the command of an army requires other qualifications, and the Radicals have not found anyone to whom they can entrust the command of the army prepared to act against the Sonderbund could be intrusted. Compelled to abandon the command of the army to a General whose political opinions are not in unison with theirs, they submit to the choice, and have placed a watch over him. According to the latest intelligence, hostilities are daily expected to break out.

SWEDEN.

The King of Sweden, by a decree of the 16th ult., had ordered that all vessels arriving from Russian and Irish harbours should be subjected to certain sanatory precautions, and that those from Irish ports should be free of patents should be found, should not be permitted to communicate with the shore, and be placed in quarantine.

TURKEY.

According to the latest advices, General Grivas continued to be treated with the highest distinction by the Ottoman authorities of Janina, where his partisans were only allowed to retain their arms on the payment of the first instalment of the bounty of the Sultan. Hafiz Pasha, the Governor, had proposed to Grivas a high rank in the Turkish army, which the latter refused to accept, although, at his first interview with the Governor, he received a present of 5,000 men, with which he promised to reduce Greece, in the course of six weeks, under the dominion of the Sultan. Since the death of Colletti, however, he had become a warm Greek partisan again. At the date of the last intelligence from Janina he was engaged in an active correspondence with the discontented of the frontier provinces, which he evidently intended to invade.

INDIA.

Letters from India, in anticipation of the Overland Mail of the 30th of September, have been received. The dates are from Bombay to the 30th, Madras to the 20th, and Calcutta to the 13th of September.

The utmost tranquillity prevailed throughout India.

Mr. Pringle, of the civil service, had replaced Sir Charles Napier in Scinde with the rank of Commissioner. Brigadier Grant had been raised to the command of the troops.

The Governor-General was to leave the hills early in October, intending, it was said, to proceed in the first instance to Cawnpore, where he would have an interview with the King of Oude; and it was believed that Lord Hardinge intended on that occasion to come to an arrangement with the King to induce him to make over his regal authority, in order that efficient steps might be taken to arrest the increasing disorganisation and misrule of that province.

In return, his Majesty was to be offered a handsome pension, secured on a portion of the revenues of Oude, upon condition that he should cede all political authority from our hands, or the administration, for part of the withdrawal by proclamation of the support we had hitherto afforded him, thus leaving his fate to be decided by his subjects.

It was not doubted but that the King would accept the liberal terms of regal wealth and pageantry which would be offered, since, addicted to luxury, he ill supports the cause of a distracted and impoverished state, where the revenue [illegible] to the collection of 50,000 rupees.

Some similar arrangements were said to be in contemplation with respect to the Government of Nizam, but the measures likely to be enforced at Hyderabad would not be of so decided a character as those to be used there, from the somewhat better character of the Prince. It was thought that he would be permitted to retain his authority upon certain liberal concessions to be made to his subjects.

The state of the Punjaub continued to be such as to be most satisfactory. Besides the imprisonment of the dissolute Runee, or Queen Mother, the instigator of the late war, and who was still, it is said, engaged in every species of intrigue against the authority, the Lahore Durbar issued, with due proclamations, one abolishing infanticide and suttee, and the other announcing the suppression of forced labour. The imprisonment of the Queen, who formerly went by the title of "the Sikh Mother," had excited the most popular commotion.

The eldest son of the Maharajah of Cashmere was on his way to visit the Governor-General at Simla, to take leave of his Lordship in his father's name, preparatory to Lord Hardinge's departure for England.

The Dacoit chief Doongar Singh had been captured in Rajpootana, but not until a force of 6000 men had taken the field in various directions against him.

By general orders, dated "Simla, Sept. 8," her Majesty's 31st and 54th Regiments were directed to be held in readiness to embark for England.

Trade had somewhat improved both at Calcutta and Bombay.

The following casualties by death in the armies of India, since the departure of the 11th of September, are reported in the papers received by this [illegible]

[illegible] Lieutenant H. M. Gibb, Artillery, at Saugor, on the 3rd of September.

Madras.—Lieutenant A. Bar[illegible] Hon. at Guntoor, on the 30th of August. Captain F. Ogilvie, 39th Regiment, at the Presidency, the 7th of September. Superintending Surgeon C. Knox, at Imbatoor, on the 2nd of September. Lieutenant A. M. Smith, 36th Regiment, drowned, on the 4th of September. Captain C. Bourchier, 77th Regiment, at the Cape of Good Hope, on the 9th of July.

[illegible]

Bengal.—Major [illegible]

[illegible] E. Whitefoord, 44th Regiment of Anglesea.

[illegible] of the 28th of August had reached Bombay on the morning of the 1st of September, by the steamer *Ariadne*.

NEW SOUTH WALLS.

[illegible] Mr. Boyd, of Sydney, to the [illegible] walls.

that purpose, brought from the New Hebrides group of South Sea Islands (distant three weeks sail from Sydney) 68 of the natives of various ages, from 14 to 35. Much eagerness was shown on the part of the natives to accompany Mr. Boyd, which is attributed to their suffering during eight months of the year, from a scarcity of food amounting to the severity of famine. Though inflammable and cannibalism prevail amongst them, their tractability is such, as to afford the most encouraging hopes of the total eradication of those frightful habits from amongst them, and of their becoming fitted for civilized life. The occupation they are intended for is that of shepherds. The cost of their introduction was £8 per man.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

OPENING OF MICHAELMAS TERM.—THE LORD CHANCELLOR'S DEJEUNER.—Tuesday being the first day of Term, the Lord Chancellor gave his customary entertainment to the Judges, Queen's Counsel, &c., at his Lordship's mansion, in Park-lane. At half-past ten o'clock his Lordship was waited upon by the Recorder, the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex, &c. &c., when the ceremony of introducing the Lord Mayor elect took place. At twelve o'clock the Judges began to arrive, each wearing state robes. The Lord Chancellor received his visitors in the drawing-room. Those who attended comprised the Master of the Rolls, the Vice-Chancellor of England, the Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, the Lord Chief Baron, Vice-Chancellor Wigram, Mr. Justice Patteson, Mr. Justice Coltman, Mr. Baron Parke, Mr. Baron Rolfe, Mr. Justice Maule, Mr. Justice Erle, Mr. Justice Williams, Mr. Justice Coltman, Mr. Baron Alderson, Mr. Commissioner Goulburn, Mr. Commissioner Holroyd, Master Barlow, Master Bowlswell, Master Farrar, Sir George Rose, Sir Giffin Wilson, the Attorney-General, the Solicitor-General, the Accountant-General, Mr. Horace Twiss, the Vice-Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster; Mr. Bell, Mr. Russell Gurney, Mr. Godson, M.P., Mr. Whateley, Mr. Pago Wood, M.P., Mr. Parker, Mr. Spencer Walpole, Mr. Purvis, Mr. Kindersley, Mr. Romilly, M.P., Mr. Lee, Mr. Bacon, Mr. Holt, Mr. Hayward, Mr. Loftus Wigram, Mr. Turner, Mr. Wilbraham, Mr. Rose, Mr. Roupell, Sir Frederick Thesiger, M.P., Sir Fitzroy Kelly, M.P., Mr. Anderton, Mr. Russell, Mr. Spence, Mr. Stuart, M.P., Mr. Wakefield, Mr. Walker, Mr. Marvin, M.P., Mr. Tinney, Mr. Temple, Mr. Parry, and the Hon. J. Stuart Wortley, M.P., Queen's Counsel; Mr. Sergeant Talfourd, M.P., Mr. Sergeant Storks, Mr. Sergeant Channel, Mr. Sergeant Shee; the Registrars of the several Courts, &c. Their Lordships did not enter their respective Courts until half-past one o'clock.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

On Monday *William Ashcroft*, aged 39, of respectable appearance, was indicted, before the Common Sergeant, for a misdemeanour, in having unlawfully and maliciously cast a number of stones upon the line of the Eastern Counties Railway, with intent to obstruct the passage of a certain engine and train travelling thereupon, and thereby endangering the safety of the passengers. It appeared that on the preceding Monday a gentleman, named Johnson, while angling in the river Lea, observed a number of stones upon the line, and, immediately afterwards, heard the sound of something like stones striking upon the railway, but he took no particular notice of the proceeding at first, supposing the defendant might be engaged upon the line by the Company. In a short time the defendant went up to him, and he asked him if he had been clearing the line, to which he replied in the negative; and, while they were conversing, the half-past four o'clock down train came along the line; and, upon Mr. Johnson making a remark to that effect, the prisoner looked very confused and walked away. The train came up at the rate of twenty miles an hour, and the engineer having given a signal of danger, the guard put on the break, and the train was stopped, fortunately without any injury being occasioned; for it appeared that a number of large paving-stones, some of them weighing 30lb., had been placed upon the rails, and that the engine had gone over several of them, crushing them to pieces; the "life guards," as they are termed, which are pieces of iron running in front of the fore wheels of the engine, having pushed several others off the rails. Upon further search, a portion was found that a number of the same description of stones had also been placed upon the up-line, an up-train being expected almost immediately; and, indeed, it appeared almost miraculous from the manner in which the rails were encumbered, that one train or the other had not been thrown off the line, the consequences of which must have, in all probability, involved a fearful loss of life. The prisoner ran away, and endeavoured to make his escape, but was pursued by the guards of the train and taken into custody; and, when before the Magistrate, he admitted that he had placed the stones upon the rails, but said he could not tell what induced him to do so, other than that he was "out of humour." He denied any intention to injure any one. Mr. Meller addressed the Jury for the prisoner, and called several witnesses in proof of previous good character. Verdict—"Guilty." Sentence—Imprisonment, with hard labour, for two years.

A special session of this Court was held on Tuesday, in accordance with the provisions of the Provisional Insolvent Act, for the purpose of fixing the days for holding the sessions for the ensuing year. At half-past eleven o'clock the Lord Mayor entered the Old Court, accompanied by Mr. Baron Parke, Mr. Baron Alderson, Mr. Justice Patteson, Mr. Justice Coleridge, Mr. Justice Coltman, Mr. Justice Maule, Mr. Justice Cresswell, Mr. Justice Erle, Mr. Baron Rolfe, Mr. Baron Platt, and Mr. Justice Williams. Mr. Clark, the Clerk of the Arraigns, then said that it was the pleasure of the Court that the sessions for the ensuing year should take place on the following days:—

Monday, November 22	Monday, February 28	Monday, July 3
Monday, December 13	Monday, April 3	Monday, August 21
Monday, January 3	Monday, May 15	Monday, September 18
Monday, January 31	Monday, June 12	Monday, October 23

POLICE.

BOW-STREET.

On Saturday, a young man, named *John Rains*, was charged by Sergeant Ashman, F, with being found concealed in the churchyard of St. Paul's, Covent-garden, supposed for the purpose of committing felonies. The officer, who was crouching between two graves, pretending to be asleep; on the ground beside him was the stock of a centre-bit. The officer searched him, and found upon him a turnscrew, with a chisel, a dark lantern, and a life-preserver of a most murderous description, and in his trousers pockets two centre-bits, seven keys (each of which had double wards), with a box of lucifer matches. On the sill of Mr. Elkin's window, which opens into the churchyard, and is a sliverarch, in King-street, there was a large sheet of brown paper, lying near where the prisoner lay, one side of which was lined with a coating of thick paste, or other adhesive substance, by which those panes could be removed with the greatest facility, after the centre-bits were used, without disturbing the slumbers of the domestics. The prisoner was remanded.

MANSION-HOUSE.

On Monday, the Lord Mayor read a letter, exposing the practices of those persons who advertise "respectable situations" as vacant, offering the appointment for "a premium." His Lordship's correspondent states:—"In the Times of or about September 13, there appeared an advertisement from a party signed 'L. S. D.,' to procure a situation as secretary to a public company, at a salary of between £200 and £300 a year, and stating that a premium was expected. In my reply to this advertisement, I stated that 'I should consider any communication on the subject as strictly private and confidential.' He called at an address named, " which appeared to be the general office of some Kensington Proprietorial Transit Company. I found one man writing, who appeared to know my business. He told me Mr. C—— had not yet arrived, but took me into a small room to sit down. With the exception of chairs, stools, desks, &c., I observed nothing of the slightest value, and no books or papers, so that there was nothing except features and the solitary clerk, and they appeared not to have been swept for a month. After waiting half an hour, a shabby-dressed boy came in, and I was ushered me into the presence of a person whom I considered to be Mr. C——, but he said he was not that person, and would not tell me his name. He inquired in a very meagre manner if I had got the money, and I told him certainly not, and would it be obtained unless satisfactory explanations were given. He said he could not explain more than that a first-rate company was about to be established, of which he could not at present tell me the name or the place of business, but would allow their secretary £600 a year, he, not residing in town, was to employ a sub. at £200 a year, with a clerk under him, the salary to commence from Christmas, and to be payable quarterly." For the appointment to this desirable situation, the Company required £400 to be advanced by the candidate, on the security of "two highly respectable gentlemen." The writer was informed, as a stimulus to the production of the money, that there were already "197 applications" for the vacancy. The cash was not produced, and the whole affair appeared so suspicious, that the writer felt bound to make an exposure of the mode of proceeding, which, however, is by no means a novel one.

On the same day, a gentleman waited on the Lord Mayor, and described another species of robbery, apparently new, and which publicity may tend to check. "He was called upon by a Pole, while in the country, who exhibited a quantity of watches, chains, seals, and other articles of jewellery, and solicited him to become a purchaser. The Pole, who seemed to understand his business perfectly well, said that he was the agent of a very extensive company, to whom the immediate payment of the amount of any articles was no object, and who would be satisfied to receive it at the rate of a trifle per week or month, as was most suitable to the convenience of the customer. Under these circumstances he (Mr. ——) was led with the applicant, which was worth no more than £4, or at most £4 10s., and the Pole departed, gratified at the sale. No more was heard about him until about three weeks subsequently, when the gentleman was astonished at receiving a London lawyer's letter for the sum of twelve guineas, and immediately afterwards the copy of a writ."

MARYLEBONE

ROBBERY BY A SHOPWOMAN. *Ann Simons* was re-examined on Tuesday last, charged with having plundered her employers, Messrs. Marshall and Co., Vere-street, Oxford-street, of property to the amount of about £2000. B. Simons, her father, was charged with being an accessory. The prisoner had been three years in the employ of the prosecutors, who had ascertained that an extensive system of robbery had been going on; and, from inquiries instituted, it turned out that the female prisoner was the perpetrator thereof. Articles of great value, belonging to Messrs Marshall and Co., were discovered in her boxes, in one of which was found the card of Mr. Hickman, in whose chambers were various articles in dresses, &c., which, as it turned out, had been left there by Ann Simons, who was in the habit of visiting Mr. Hickman. Other property was found at the house of the prisoner Benjamin Simons, the father. Mr. Clarkson, for the prosecution, intimated that a son of the elder prisoner was suspected of being mixed up in the transaction. His (Mr. C.), however, was not prepared at present to go into evidence implicating him, and he wished for a remand.—Mr. Ballantine, on the part of Mr. Hickman, said: Mr. H. is a merchant of fortune, and he had numerous friends in court who were ready to come forward and testify to his respectability; he had formed an unfortunate attachment to Ann Simons, but he knew not that she had deposited any of the Marshalls' property in his chambers. As soon as he received intimation of the robbery, he lost no time in giving information to the parties alleged to have been plundered by the girl, Ann Simons. The prisoners were remanded, and Mr. Hickman was bailed, himself in £100, and two sureties in £200 each, for his attendance.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

SEVERAL statements have recently appeared relative to the progress of the Cholera in Russia; as they are calculated to excite alarm, we take the opportunity of bringing under the public notice some circumstances that should diminish its apprehensions; at the same time, it would not be prudent to neglect those sanitary measures which, especially in populous cities and towns, are the best security against epidemics. The authorities cannot be too strict in enforcing cleanliness, and we are glad to observe that the Vestry of Marylebone have been ordered by the Sanatory Committee to send in to them all the information as to the local circumstances that may affect the Public Health which may be in its possession.

The facts which ought to mitigate the fears felt as to the progress of the Cholera are principally these:—Its course is not the same as in 1832, as it moves from North to East, and very slowly; in the year just named, its progress was from the East to the North and South-West. It then appeared rapidly, and within a short time was raging in Russia, Poland, Prussia, Austria, England, and France; at this moment it has already ceased in the ports of the Sea of Azof; in addition to this fact, it is satisfactory to know, from the official report in the *Journal de St. Petersburg*, that where it appeared the symptoms were of a milder character than in 1832, that few were attacked, and that of those affected a great proportion recovered; this was more marked in those cases where medical aid was resorted to. It was most fatal among those who had been previously attacked by the fever of the country:—

"At this moment," says the *Gazette*, "the malady exists only in a small number of localities; in the Government of Stavropol; on this side of the mountains, its intensity is sensibly diminishing." It is added "The majority of those who fell sick belonged to the lower classes of the population, without distinction of age or sex. It was, however, remarked that the male exceeded the female patients in the ratio of five to one; that adults were attacked in preference to children; and in general a far greater number of Russians than of Mahometans or Kalmucks, who form a considerable portion of the population of Astrakan. This last fact is easily explained by the mode of living adopted by each; the Mahometans, in general, keep themselves cleaner, are better and more warmly clad, even in summer and are very sober and careful in their diet; and as to the Kalmucks, a nomad nation, their inability to sustenance attacks to greatly diminished by their custom of constantly living in the open air, and inhaling the pure, bracing atmosphere of the steppes."

Sobriety, cleanliness, and exercise in the open air, are the best preventives, for these reports the Russians have much to learn; their clothes and houses are disgustingly filthy, and, as a race, they are the most drunken on the face of the earth. If we add to these their wretched diet, we shall cease to wonder that the Cholera and epidemics of a kindred type make such ravages among them. All writers on the disease have pointed out how strongly habitual intoxication predisposes the system to infection. Dr. Haj says (in Bengal, when last prevalent in England, according to the experience of Dr. Elliotson, was very fatal amongst spirit-drinkers; and it is now a well-known fact, that that portion of the lower orders who had overpaying calculated to keep them in good health, but who indulged in spirit-drinking, were sure to suffer; and, however well persons may be off, if they enfeeble their bodies by dissipation, they are rendered increasingly liable to attacks of Cholera. Mr. Grenchow, of Newcastle, and all medical men who have paid attention to this disease, have remarked that Cholera always attacks the broken down in constitution, the dissolute, and the abject poor; those devoid of proper bodily comforts, whether in lodgings, food, or diet; those enfeebled by age, and especially, the inhabitants of low, dirty, crowded, and ill-ventilated situations

The French Government has procured from its agents and Consuls in Russia every information they could collect relative to the Cholera, and it follows, from the whole of the documents received at the Foreign Office, that the scourge presented this year, in Russia, a less fatal character than it had last visited that country. The Russian and French authorities thus confirm each other, and the statements of both ought to diminish the alarm that has prevailed.

Most of the specifics published as remedies for the Cholera are worthless, and calculated to do more harm than good. But preventive remedies are, in many cases, prudent. The following is recommended by Dr. Searle (late of the East India Company's Madras Establishment), who "in his long practice had experience in cases of Cholera perhaps of any man living." He says:—"From the force of circumstances in which some persons are placed, in despite of their best endeavours to prevent them, derangements of health will occur. Diarrhœa, take place: in which case, in the majority of instances, the following pills will be found a most excellent remedy:—Calomel, Socotrine aloes, and Castile soap, of each 20 grains, made into twelve pills. One taken at bed-time for one day, and the next, two, or three nights, or the half of one reduced to powder, and mixed with a little jelly for a child, will increase the secretion of bile, and tend thereby to purify the blood, open the bowels, and excite all the functions of the body into action, with suitable abstinence, materially prevent the accession of Cholera or any disease; and further, should it fail in so doing, it will, nevertheless, prepare effectually the way for such other treatment as the case may be found more essentially to require."

In fact, it may be doubted whether the danger from the Cholera is so great as that we are continually liable to from fevers of the typhoid class, engendered by dirt and destitution, in the midst of us, and in the present year fatally increased by the influx of a pauper population from Ireland, infected with those types of disease which always attend a famine. In Liverpool, typhus fever was very prevalent, and still exists; it is permanent in Glasgow, and in Edinburgh its progress continues unabated.

Among its victims of the more comfortable class of society, is the Surgeon of the Police Establishment. Not the least remarkable of the melancholy features of the calamity, is the dreary, hopeless apathy with which the working classes—the members of which are the chief sufferers—submit to their fate on the present, as on all former similar occasions, without once bestirring themselves in any wise to remedy the evil. It is suggested that the best information which could be furnished to the Legislature, with a view to the enactment of a few effective remedial sanatory measure, would be that which would be embodied in a report drawn up by some of the many intelligent operatives who witness in their own immediate circles the frightful ravages of the epidemic.

It is against the causes of this permanent state of disease that our efforts should be directed, in London and the provinces. The things more particularly to be attended to," says Dr. Hale, "are ventilation and the cleanliness of our towns, great moderation both in eating and drinking. It is also necessary to cause and purify the public streets before attending to the ventilation of the houses on either side of them; for of what advantage to the poor inmates is a stream of air carrying to each hearth the seeds of death upon its wings, and bringing the exhalations from privies, drains, sewers, slaughter-houses, and filthy trenches of the Thames and other rivers into which our towns are at present drained—a most abominable contrivance, and one of the chief causes of typhus fever and other diseases. Nor is also much desired by the vast crowds arising from the churchyards, which are so contrived as to make the cities of the living the cities of the dead also; our present modes of burial undoubtedly making the dead people kill the living." Some sanitary reform will be worth anything, unless it at once abolishes this horrible practice.

THE BIRMINGHAM AND OXFORD RAILWAY.—On Saturday, an application was made by Mr. Eade, on behalf of the dissentient shareholders, before Mr. Baron Platt, to the effect that proceedings should be stayed in those cases where writs had been served by the Directors on those shareholders who refused to pay the last call, the object being to save expense; and proposing, further, that any decision in one of those cases should be taken as conclusive in the others. Mr. Baron Platt decided that proceedings should be stayed as sought for, but he declined imposing any restriction.

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.—Twenty-seven States compose that incorporation or confederacy which is called the American Union. Nine of these, being mainly the old north-eastern settlements, together with the westernmost province of Missouri, have no public debt such as we now speak of. Of the remaining eighteen, nine have honestly met their liabilities without suspension, viz.:—Massachusetts, New York, Ohio, Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Alabama; and nine have practically repudiated debts to levy taxes on an unwilling population, and, at length, so far succeeded as to resume payments in February, 1845. Of the eight remaining States in this black list, four place themselves beyond the pale of hope, in cases where writs had been served by the Directors on those shareholders who refused to pay nobody. These are Maryland, Louisiana, Indiana, and Illinois. The latter of their boast is "repudiation from principle;" the second, we should be loth to deprive them of the credit due for at least taking their public debt into public consideration, although the national conscience was exercised with very equivocal tests in the arrangement proposed for meeting it. Maryland is entitled to greater praise. She did impose taxes shortly after her failure, has acknowledged the durability of her obligations, and has even made a beginning towards the liquidation of her arrears. The four States which remain—Michigan, Mississippi, Florida, and Arkansas—have as yet met all claims of principal, interest, and arrears, by emphatic repudiation. Not only have they thrown out of hotter prospects being an unanimous [illegible] that the first of them aims to take rank eventually among solvent States, but upon what terms, or at what period, has not been closed.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

James Stephen, Esq., one of the Under Secretaries of [illegible] the Colonies, is about to retire from that office, which he has filled for [illegible] years with zeal and ability. Mr. Stephen is entitled, by length of service, retiring pension. He was sworn in as a Member of the Privy Council on Saturday last. Mr. Merivale has been appointed Assistant Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, in the room of Mr. Stephen. Mr. Merivale is said to be a lawyer, and, as the author of "Lectures on Colonization," is favourably known to the public.

A model of a new five-shilling piece has been presented, it is said, to the Mint. In size it is not larger than the new penny piece, but, instead of silver and brass, the centre is to be composed of gold, and the outer belt of silver.

A chimney sweeper has given instructions to his solicitor immediately to commence proceedings against a noble lord, in the county of Durham, for the recovery of £5, being his half-year's salary for keeping clean the flues in his private mansion, such salary being nearly six months over due. This action will be tried in the new County Court.

The *Prussian Gazette* says, that General Woronzoff had defeated the Circassians on the 26th September, in an obstinately-contested battle, at the end of which the Russians took Salta.

A farmer, who resides near Fazakerly, and who had £2000 in in Leyland's bank, at Liverpool, went thither on Monday week, and loudly demanded his money. He was told he had not the slightest reason for alarm, and had better let it remain. "He (meaning his suspicions, and he said, "Nos; my wife said aw mun hev it, an' we will hev it; soa give it me." His money was handed to him, and he returned home. That very night, it is said, some adroit Liverpool loves broke into his house and stole the money.

The applications made at the present time at the Treasury Chambers by persons anxious to obtain appointments to vacant places in the gift of the Government, are numerous beyond all precedent.

The Library of the Royal Academy Schools will in future be open on Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturdays from four till six. The Antique Academy is to be open every evening from five o'clock until eight.

The line of steamers between New York and Bremen will be discontinued, as the returns do not cover the expenses, and competition against the Havre and Liverpool lines is in vain.

Persons sending letters should beware of folding them of small size, and using the smaller sort of envelopes. It is found at the post-offices that the small letters sometimes get into the larger ones; they are therefore liable to be delivered together; instances of this kind frequently occur.

By the suspension of Railway Works, consequent on the dry season in the north of England, nearly 10,000 Railway Navigators will be put out of employment within the next ten days, within a distance of ten miles round Manchester.

Anticipating another scarcity of provisions, the Tzar has ordered re-appointed 23 of the 120 naval and military officers who served under the Relief Commission in Ireland last year in superintending the distribution of provisions.

A party of Monks, says the *Bristol Gazette*, have established themselves at Spring-park, near Stroud, and are daily seen walking in the neighbourhood with cowl and sandalled shoon, to the great astonishment of the rustics.

"My dear, where is my Morning and Evening Devotion?" said Mr Paul Partington, meaning a small book with that title. "Here it is," said Mrs. Partington, producing a dark bottle from the closet.

During the last week £1800 in small deposits were withdrawn from the saving's-bank in Preston, in distrust of the safety.

The Railway Calls for the month of November amount nearly to two millions sterling.

Letters from Rome of the 23rd ult., received at Marseilles, state that the arrest of the Prince de Canino had been taken off on the 22nd. The journals of Rome state that Giovanni Andrea Romeo, one of the Calabrian chiefs, had surrendered himself, been tried, and condemned to death, but that his sentence was commuted.

Some excitement has for the last few days prevailed in Cork, in consequence of the reported flight of two deputy rate collectors. As yet, it has not been ascertained to what amount they are "defaulters."

The Liverpool Roman Catholic Orphan House and St. Peter's Chapel Schools in Seel-street, have each had a bequest of £100 left to them, under the will of Miss Elizabeth Gradwell, of the same locality.

A further arrival of £100,000 in gold was received on Tuesday from Paris. A large amount is expected from St. Petersburg. There is a rumour that the Emperor of Russia is about to invest a further sum on his account in the funds while they continue so depressed.

Tyssowski, the ex-Dictator of Cracow, is now giving lessons at New York in the German, French, Italian, and Latin tongues.

The Lord Chancellor will give a Cabinet dinner previous to the opening of Parliament.

The Electric Telegraph Company have now about 2000 miles of wire laid down.

At the expiration of one month, from Tuesday last, the officers of the County Courts will be paid by salaries instead of fees.

At Turin, on the evening of the 23rd, a poor player of a street organ was arrested and thrown into prison for playing, amongst other tunes set on his barrel, the hymn to Pope Pius.

In the new novel the "Bachelor of the Albany," Lord Brougham is described as a man of brilliant incapacity, vast and various misinformation, and prodigious moral requirements.

On Monday, the 1st inst., a General Assembly of the Academicians was held at the Royal Academy of Arts, in Trafalgar-square, when Mr. Frederick Richard Pickersgill and Mr. Sydney Scarlke were duly elected Associates of that Institution.

The Lancashire bell-ringers have performed before Louis Philippe and the Royal Family, at St. Cloud.

In consequence of the disposal of the property within the confines of the Old Gaol at Aylesbury, the body of John Tawell has been disinterred by order of the Visiting Justices, and again buried within the precincts of the New Prison.

The Lord Chancellor, without superseding the commission of lunacy, has made an order, by which Mr. Dyce Sombre is allowed to have the full use and enjoyment of the whole of his large income, after deducting the £4000 a year to be paid to Mrs. Dyce Sombre, under her marriage settlement.

The Registrar-General's last Report says that Liverpool has, for a year, been the hospital and cemetery of Ireland.

Lord John Russell has deferred his visit to Glasgow, from the pressure of public business.

Experiments have been made on the Brighton railway, for the purpose of testing the applicability of galvanic wires as a means of communication between railway driversand guards The result was highly encouraging.

It is reported that her Majesty intends to reside for a portion of the summer in the Isle of Man.

On Wednesday, the new Roman Catholic Chapel, recently erected in the village of Wandsworth, was consecrated according to the forms of that religion.

A Madrid Progressista journal announces positively that General Espartero has been appointed Ambassador at London.

The Town Council of Worcester has resolved to establish a school, in a convenient part of the city, for the instruction of young girls in the improved system of glove-cutting, and four mistresses appointed from the best workwomen to be found are to be appointed. By this means the work now sent to other towns at a distance (a good deal is sent into Devonshire) will be done at home. It is computed that as much as £600 a week is sent out of Worcester to distant parts for payment of gloveresses alone.

An English Baronet lately arrived in New York with a favourite black servant who had been in the family for many years. A few days after, the Baronet walked up Broadway a long distance, and being too tired to return on foot, stopped an omnibus, and was going to get in with his servant, when he was refused admittance, "who would not allow him to ride accompanied by his coloured man. The next day he mounted the steps of Barnum's Museum with the design of inspecting the curiosities of that establishment; and here again he was refused admission unless he left his servant at the door. As he could not, of course he had to turn back.

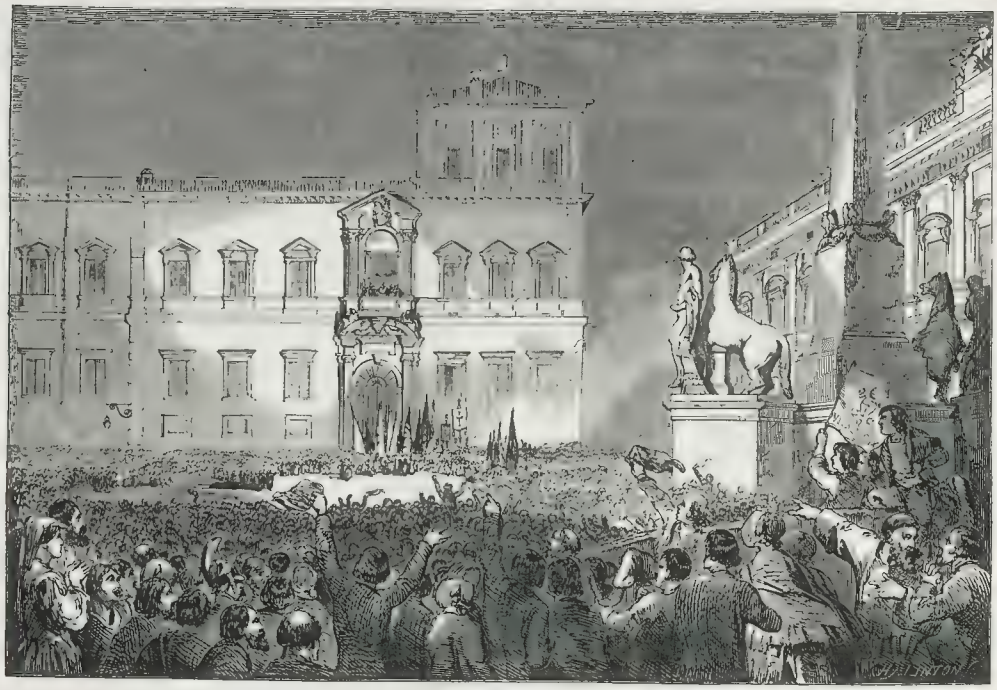
The Council of Salubrity of Paris has postponed a measure, frequently suggested, to prevent the fatal accidents that have occurred from the use of arsenic instead of fine and pellucid powder. The Council directs that all persons who, whether for the destruction of vermin or otherwise, keep arsenic on their premises, should mix with it Prussian blue, to change the colour, and sugar *comme*, the bitterness of which would immediately cause the presence of arsenic to be detected by the taste of that ingredient. A small quantity of Prussian blue and sugar *comme* cannot interfere with the lawful, while it may be occasionally a great obstacle in the way of the unlawful use of this poison. There are, at least, from 20 to 30 deaths yearly, owing to arsenic being accidentally and innocently mixed with flour or some colourless article of food.

The sculpture for the new pediment of the British Museum has been entrusted to Sir R. Westmacott.

The Eldon, Stowell, and Flaxman statues, the bas-relief for the Nelson monument, and Mr. Watson's other unfinished works, will, it is said, be finished under the superintendence of Mr. Earlake.

The Duchess d'Aumale left Paris on Wednesday, *en route* for Algiers

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kean are making a most successful tour in the provinces, before appearing at the Haymarket.



BENEDICTION OF THE MUNICIPAL BANNERS AT THE QUIRINAL

AFFAIRS OF ROME.

By aid of our Artist in Rome, we are enabled to illustrate two of the most striking scenes in the recent commemorations of the great political movement. One represents the formal reading of the *motu proprio* decree on the organisation of the Municipal Council of Rome, which is to assume the name of Senate. The Council is to consist of 100 members, namely, 64 proprietors; 32 lawyers, *savans*, artists, bankers, merchants, &c.; and four representing the ecclesiastical body. The Municipality will be composed of a Senator or Mayor, and eight Deputy Mayors, who were first to be chosen by the Government, and afterwards to be elected by the Council. The members of the latter are to be renewed by thirds annually.

The companion Illustration presents the celebration of the above event, on the evening of the same day, when the entire population of Rome repaired to Monte Cavallo, the residence of the Pope, to congratulate his Holiness. The city was brilliantly illuminated; and the people carried torches, and flags from the different States. On reaching Monte Cavallo, the flag of Ferrara took precedence of the others, and was borne under the balcony, from whence the Pope usually pronounces his benediction. The bearer then raised the flag, and cried, in a stentorian voice, "*Saint Père délivrer moi de l'étranger.*" Loud acclamations followed; the Pope, having given his benediction, retired from the balcony, and the crowd separated in as orderly a manner as if they had just left church.

A recent letter from Rome says:—"Addresses arrive from all the provinces of the Roman States, each more strongly than the other expressing the devoted love and attachment of the people for their Sovereign. It has been decided that a monument shall be erected on the Pincian Hill, in honour of Pius IX., and perpetuating the memory of his having instituted the Civic Guard. It will be formed of the magnificent antique column preserved in the court of the Palace on Monte Cetorio. On the top will be placed a statue of Clemency; below will be the four cardinal virtues; and on the pedestal bassi relievi, in allusion to the institution of the Civic Guard. The idea was given by Prince Piombino and Ciciruacchio, and M Camevali, the architect, has made the designs. The cost is to be covered by voluntary subscriptions. The receipts are expected to exceed the expense, and the surplus is to be applied in the purchase of artillery for the Civic Guard. A letter from Venice announces that the city is about to send eight remarkably fine pieces of cannon as a present to his Holiness."

The latest accounts state that, in the evening of the 4th, a serenade was given to Councillor Armelini, who drew up, as Secretary of the Committee, the law on the Roman municipalty promulgated on the 2d

HYMN TO THE PONTIFF.

Soldier! In days long fled and gone,
Brightly the Sun on thy corslet shone,
When rank'd in the legion of Rome's élite
Thy gallant breast ramparted Peter's seat.

READING OF THE MOTU PROPRIO AT ROME.

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

N E W Z E A L A N D .

WANGANUI, THE SCENE OF THE LATE CONFLICT.

No craven art thou, Fareiti! . . . The frown
Of Metternich dims not a gem of thy crown
Firm, peaceful, progressive be still thy career,
And the cause thou upholdest hath nothing to fear—
Liberty

Priest! When the war of the fratricides raged
In Chili, the warfare of peace Thou hast waged.
Thy words were as manna; and many a horde
Of Guerillas suspended the slaughtering sword.
Oh! look to the land where uprose William Tell
Must civil strife crimson each valley and fell?
Though chained be the body, still free is the soul
Might over Right is a dastard control.
Liberty

Pontiff! The beautiful land of thy birth,
By prudence, may beam mid the first upon earth.
So gifted by Nature! so free to impart
Her treasures of plenty, of science, and art.
God speed the good mission! And joyously still
May the good work be hail'd from the Quirinal hill
The land be regenerate from shore to shore,
And the sea that enshrine it rejoice in the roar,
Liberty L.

NEW ZEALAND.

WANGANUI, THE SCENE OF THE LATE CONFLICT.

In our Journal of last week, we recorded the substance of the intelligence just received, of the attack by the Maories, upon the settlement of Wanganui. We are now enabled to present our readers with an illustration of the precise locality of the affray, from a Sketch by a Correspondent. The scene is Wanganui and its environs, from the south side of the river. The first house on the left is that of Mr. Churton, described in the letter just received, as the last plundered by the New Zealanders, and within gun-shot of the stockade and the gun-boat. The two chiefs, Maketu and Tuiua, who were killed, were quarrelling in Mr. Churton's house, about the division of the plunder, and were both shot together.

In a second letter, it is stated that the Governor (Grey) has consented to the partial release of Te Rauparaha. The terms are, Tomate Waka and Te Wharo Where are to become bail for him. He is to be taken to Auckland with "Charley," one of his Chiefs. Te Wharo Where is to detain him at Waikato until the country is quiet, and, on receiving on order from the Governor, will release him. There are various opinions upon this measure.

The writer (the *Times* Correspondent) adds:—"Individually, I consider it a very bold stroke of policy in Captain Grey, and if it succeed (as, from minute inquiry, I believe it will), it will do more to quiet the country than five battles. The Wanganui Maories will be left alone, and the easier to subdue. Te Wharo Where has never been known to injure a white man, through a life of 70 years. Tomate Waka has fought twenty-six battles for white men. Waka ben came answerable for Pomare, Kawiti, and Johnny Heke in the north, who have all been quiet since. Te Rauparaha is the only one who has influence over Rangihaieta, and thus he may succumb, and the country be peaceable. Kanae, Rauparaha's other Chief, now a prisoner in her Majesty's ship *Calliope*, is to be released at Portirua, and he will see all Rauperaha's allies there, and explain the whole affair to them. He (Kanae) has just now offered to bring all his men down to put them at the Government's disposal, if wanted.'

The locality is thus described in Mr. Brees's beautiful "Illustrations of New Zealand" (lately published by Williams and Co., Strand):—

"There is a small settlement at Wanganui, between New Plymouth and Port Nicholson, where the town of Petre is laid out. It is a beautiful district, with an agreeable climate, and altogether forms a delightful site for a settlement. The hills bound the river on the east, and Mounts Egmont, at Taranaki, and Tongariro, another snowy mountain, terminate the landscape northward. The river is only safe for small coasters, although a vessel of 300 tons has been taken in."

The little settlement of Petre has always been a favourite with residents and visitors. It was laid out for the holders of the secondary series of land orders of the New Zealand Company. In our view are shown the church, and most of the houses of the settlers. The number of acres in cultivation at Wanganui in the year 1844, amounted to 103½, of which 63½ acres were in wheat.

The companion Print to the View of Petre, shows a specimen of one of the native Pahs (in Patitkiwaranui), Wanganui.

We briefly described the Pah, in our notice of Mr. Brees's work. The following, more in detail, is from Mr. G. F. Angas's "Savage Life and Scenes in Australia and New Zealand:"—

"The New Zealander has a fixed and settled habitation: he resides either in his pah, which is a fortified stockade; or in a *Kainga Maori*, or native settlement, which is not enclosed, where the houses are scattered about as in a village. In times of warfare the whole tribe seeks refuge within the pah, which is often erected on the summit of a steep hill, or on an island, or along the bank of a river. The pah is surrounded with a strong, high fence, or stockade; and the interior is divided, by lower fencings, into numerous court-yards, which communicate with each other by means of stiles; in each court stands the house and cook-house of one or more families, and also the patuka, or storehouse for food. The dwelling-house, and frequently the storehouse, is ornamented with grotesque carving, and coloured with *kokowai*, or red ochre. The cook-house is merely a shed, built of posts or slabs of wood placed several inches apart, so as to admit the air and wind, and roofed with beams, over which is a thatchwork of *raupo*: in these houses the domestic operations of cooking and preparing food, *cori*, &c., take place during wet weather; at other times they are carried on in the open air. The houses are partly sunk in the ground, and a true native house is always built with a gable roof and a portico or verandah, where the occupants generally sit. The inner chamber, which extends a long way back, serves as a sleeping apartment, and towards evening is heated by means of a fire; after the family enters for the night, the door and window are tightly closed, and in this almost suffocating atmosphere they pass the night: when day comes, they creep out of the low door into the sharp morning air, dripping with perspiration.

"Within the enclosure of the pah also stand the *wahi tapu*, or burial-places of the chiefs, which, being coloured red and ornamented with rich carving and a profusion of feathers, are attractive objects to a stranger. At the natives at certain seasons of the year are constantly in their plantations and potato-grounds, they erect in them temporary sheds, and long thatched buildings, beneath which to repose in wet weather, and also for the purpose of cooking their food. In the plantations, patukas or storehouses are also frequent, in which they deposit the seed during the winter: these patukas are always raised upon a pole, or placed between the forked branches of a tree, to preserve them from the attacks of the rats which overrun both islands.

"Some of their pahs are very extensive, and contain a population of 1000 to 2000 people; others are much smaller, and are inhabited merely by one chief, with his family and dependents. Since the introduction of Christianity amongst the New Zealanders, the use of these fortifications is become less constant, and in whole districts the natives may be seen dwelling at peace in their scattered houses, without either wall or fence to protect them from an enemy."

Further intelligence was received from New Zealand, on Tuesday, by H.M.S. *Castor*, which quitted in the middle of July. Constant skirmishes were going on between the natives and the British troops and inhabitants, and all boats going on shore were compelled to be armed.

PUTIKIWARANUI PAH, WANGANUI

HOUSTON'S ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.—The Electric Telegraph on the Baden Railway was opened on the 15th of October last. In accordance with the recommendation of a Commission, appointed by the Government, they adopted Houston's Patent Gold Leaf Telegraph, and Professor Eisenlohr, of Carlsruhe, who has been appointed to superintend it, reports that *each one wore only* information is being transmitted at the rate of thirty letters a minute; whilst the most complicated apparatus, and one that costs ten times as much, and requires a much more powerful current of electricity, gives not more than sixty or seventy letters per minute, and is not so certain in its action.

BOULOGNE AND AMIENS RAILWAY COMPANY.—A General Meeting of the Shareholders (French and English) of this Company was held in Paris, on Saturday last, in Hertz's Rooms, Rue de la Victoire, which was rendered remarkable by the exhibition of that petty feeling of national jealousy which characterises some sections of the two communities at either side of the Channel. The English shareholders were, it appears, for many reasons dissatisfied with the conduct of the Directors, MM Lafitte, Blount, and Cally St. Paul, and have been for some time past "nursing their wrath to keep it warm" for the day of reckoning against *Messieurs du triumvirat*. The place of meeting, on the eventful day, seemed like the scene of an approaching national contest, and the tone of the proceedings throughout was in unison with the character impressed on them at the commencement. The nature of this may be gathered from the circumstance of the French portion of the assembly obstinately opposing any attempt on the part of the English to address the meeting in their own language, and absolutely "putting down" by clamour the shareholders who endeavoured to make themselves heard in English. M. Seguier, who acted as Secretary, read the Directors' report and statement of accounts, and it was in the course of the explanations that followed that the anti-English disruption of the *entente cordiale* fully developed itself. The loudly expressed dissatisfaction of an Englishman with the ominous name of all others of Pritchard, did not in any degree mitigate the asperity of the feeling evinced, not against British gold, but British citizens; and, on the question of the passing of the Directors' accounts, which was the goal of the contest, the votes were—in favour of them, 516; and against them, 417; the children of *Perfide Albion* running the sons of *La Grande Nation* thus close upon their own ground.

THE HOP DUTY.—The Duty on hops of the growth of 1847, as officially announced, is as follows for the undermentioned district, distinguishing the old from the new duty:—

District.	Duty. £	s.	d.
Canterbury	94,124	8	4
Old duty at 12-20d. per lb.	51,564	12	6½
New duty at 1 9-20d. per lb.	38,098	4	9½
Additional duty of 5 per cent. per act 3 Victoria, c. 17	4,481	10	0
	94,124	8	4

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, November 7.—Twenty-third Sunday after Trinity.—The Sun rises at 7h. 6m.

MONDAY, 8.—New Moon at 3h. 11m., in the morning.—The Sun sets at 4h. 32m.

TUESDAY, 9.—Birth of the Prince of Wales, 1841 —Lord Mayor's Day.

WEDNESDAY, 10. St. Martin's Day, or Martinmas.—Look for shooting stars.

THURSDAY, 11.—Look for shooting stars.—The length of the day is 9h. 6m.

FRIDAY, 12. -Cambridge Term divides, at midnight.—Look for shooting stars.

SATURDAY, 13. Brittius.—Look for shooting stars.—Day breaks at 5h. 18m., and twilight ends at 6h. 18m.

The planets Venus and Jupiter are visible during the mornings: the former appears of a beautiful crescent, and on the 6th is at her greatest brilliancy; the latter, about four o'clock in the morning, is about 60° above the horizon, and may be readily distinguished by its splendour, and its situation being very near to the two stars Castor and Pollux

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 13

Sunday		Monday		Tuesday		Wednesday		Thursday		Friday		Saturday	
M. h. m.	A. h. m.	M. h. m.	A. h. m.	M. h. m.	A. h. m.	M. h. m.	A. h. m.	M. h. m.	A. h. m.	M. h. m.	A. h. m.	M. h. m.	A. h. m.
1 31	1 49	2 2	2 20	2 35	2 50	3 5	3 20	3 35	3 50	4 5	4 20	4 50	5 10

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*Paleophilus.*"—*We shall be happy to aid so excellent an object as the Restoration of Hereford Cathedral, and that by illustration, whenever opportunity presents itself.*

"*T ,.*" —*We cannot spare room for contributions of the class in question: though the specimens possess merit.*

"*Primus.*"—*Your consideration.*"

"*A Subscriber, W.*"—*Yes.*

"*J. O. S.*" *Liverpool.*—*The best method of ascertaining the "whereabout" of the works of the deceased artist is to advertise for them.*

"*Archibald Seymour,*" *Mansfield.*—*We will see.*

"*Inquisitor,*" *Belfast.*—*Miss Rainforth, for a short period, during the past summer, was lessee of Sadler's Wells Theatre.*

"*A Cambridge Correspondent*" *is thanked for the Sketch, though we could not await ourselves of it.*

"*Brunonensis.*"—*See the* Times *of the past week, in which such aid as our Correspondent requires is advertised.*

"*J. R.*" *Dublin.*—*Yours is a case for a Police Magistrate*

"*Bermuda.*"—*Messrs. Day and Haghe, Lithographers, Gate-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields.*

"*Muddy.*"—*See Falconer's "Marine Dictionary."*

"Hats ycopyou," *Manchester.*—*The Brother's name is Saville Faucit.*

"*E. Mason.*"—*Back Numbers cannot be sent to France postage free.*

"*H. De S.*" *Manchester.*—*The sculpture of Death striking the Lady, in Westminster Abbey, is on the monument to Mr. and Mrs. Nightingale. It is by Roubiliac*

"*A. R. K.,*" *Brompton.*—*Legend has the first syllable long in pronunciation; though Drs. Kenrick and Ash obet the short sound. Rococo is applicable to the bad style of art common in France in the reign of Louis XV.*

"*A Penn Subscriber,*" *Bayswater.*—*Tissot may be bought in Vinegar-yard, Drury-lane*

"*A. S. G.*" *Kentish Town.*—*Apply to a dealer in wood hand-bells.*

"*C. E.*" *Inverness.*—*I regret the circumstance is one of the Magistrates the proper course would be to address the Secretary of State.*

"*J. F. J.*" *Leicester.*—*The advertisement will be duly attended to.*

"*H. M.*"—*We must not make ourselves responsible for all its assertions.*

"*L. G.*" *Farningham.*—*The price of the* ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS *to the present date is £1 8s., in 55 Parts.*

"*W. A.*"—*The offices of the New Zealand Company are at 9, Broad-street Buildings*

"*M. H. S.*" *Sheffield.*—*Kenny Meadows's "Illustrated Shakspere" is published in three volumes, at £3. 3s.*

"*A. W.*"—*We believe the Duke of Wellington was baptised in Dublin. At the time of his birth the name was written Wesley, and not, as now, Wellesley: the family being the same as that of John Wesley, the preacher. Mr. Burke, in his journal.*

"*The Patrician,*" *has supplied some curious details of the ancestry of the Duke.*

"*Mystery.*"—*The Marquis de Lousada is second son of J. B. de Lousada, Esq., of the well known Jamaica family of the name, and was raised to the dignity of nobility by his Imperial Highness the reigning Grand Duke of Tuscany, by letters patent dated Jan. 2, 1846. He is married to Mariana, daughter of the late Sir Charles Wolseley, Bart., of Wolsely, County of Stafford.*

"*E. L.*"—*In the centre of the pictorial coat of arms he bears his first wife, the heiress', arms, on an escutcheon of pretence; and he impales the shield of his second wife.*

"*Zeera.*"—*We answered our Correspondent's questions last week.*

"*Lucy.*"—*A Shoveler is a species of waterfowl somewhat resembling a duck.*

"*G. M. H.*"—*Interest at the Admiralty, through any influential channel.*

"*J. C. R.*" *Virginia.*—*Philpotts was appointed Bishop of Exeter in 1830. He Lordship's predecessor in the see was William Carey, D.D. There is no other Bishop of the same name.*

"*G. S.*"—*You cannot receive the dividends while a minor. After attaining your majority, you can receive the dividends; but, both your father and self must attend at the Bank of England to transfer the Stock into your name, unless you grant a Power of Attorney to the nearest country banker or agent, for that purpose*

"*A. S.*"—*The heraldic marks of cadency may be placed on any part of the arms, which is most convenient. A gentleman entitled to arms should, when married, impale (not quarter) the arms of his wife's family, unless the lady is an heiress, and then her shield is carved as an escutcheon of pretence.*

"*J. R.*"—*No. Apply to any respectable broker who is acquainted with a stock-broker, and he can purchase you the stock, and bring you a receipt for the amount*

"*C. S.,*" *Petersfield.*—*If "C. S." will write to the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, Old Jewry, London, we feel assured his letter will be attended to, and every information (and the proper forms) be remitted.*

"*A Yearly Subscriber,*" *Staines.*—*Address is 125, John-street, Smithfield.*

"*Y. Y. Z.,*" *Richmond.*—*The three Presidencies of India are Bengal, Madras, and Bombay.*

"*Ignorance,*"—*Persons may be married by license, on production of a certificate from the Superintendent Registrar of the district.*

"*A. H.*"—*The Reports may be obtained, by order, of any books-ller.*

"*An old Subscriber.*"—*Mr. Glenshaw's work on Dry and Wet Bulb Thermometers is published by Messrs Taylor, Red Lion-court, Fleet-street.*

"*G.,*" *Upper Hartley street.*—*Declined.*

"*Ignorantus.*"—*Apply to a respectable broker*

"*Quincy,*" *Glamorganshire.*—*We cannot enter into the question of definition.*

"*J. H.*"—*Portrait of Cocoa, No. 1212, price ..*

"*Stranger*" *will find numerous interesting details of the extent of the Metropolis in the Key to the large View of London and the Thames in Vol. V. of our Journal.*

"*A Constant Reader.*" *See Trimmer's "Practical Geology and Mineralogy," published by Parker, West Strand.*

"*Terry,*" *Dublin.*—*Through the agency of some house in the Mexican trade.*

"*A Constant Subscriber.*"—*We think not.*

"*J. B.*" *Newspapers, if posted within seven days after the date of publication, are forwarded to the East Indies, on payment of One Penny with each paper.*

"*T. J. W.*"—*To fix cloth dresses, beat a little gum with skimmed milk.*

"*A. B. C.*"—*We do not know of any Establishment, of the class in question, that we can recommend.*

"*R. P. C.*"—*Apply through the Commissioners.*

"*A Constant Subscriber*" *should make application to a House Agent in the district.*

"*E. M. Islington. Address, the Secretary of the Society of Arts, Adelphi.*

"*A K.*"—*Brutish Museum Façade, No. 85; St. George's Hall, Liverpool, No. 141; St. George's Catholic Church, No. 33;* of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

ERRATA.—In the account of the Aurora Borealis, last week, in the third line from the end of the second paragraph, *for* "their very," *read* "these rosy."

GIBSON'S STATUE OF HUSSEY was cast at Munich; not in Holland, as stated in all the descriptions which have appeared. Neither is the Statue "light bronze," but bronze as it comes from the foundry. We have to thank a Liverpool Correspondent for further details.

Next Week, will be commenced, in THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS,

A NEW TALE,

TRANSLATED FROM THE GERMAN,

BY MARY HOWITT

Illustrated with Engravings.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1847.

One of the police cases of the past week furnishes another proof of the flourishing existence of a system often complained of, but which no effectual steps have been taken to destroy. A little German boy was picked up in the street and brought to the Mansion-House, one of the hundreds of foreign children imported, year after year, by the speculators in the misplaced charity of the English public. The children are sent out every day with their instruments of torture—organs and pianos—and, by the dreadful nuisance of the noise, or their pertinacity in begging, they, in a manner, extort a few pence from the lovers of peace, merely to get rid of them. But, not a farthing of the money goes into their own pockets: all is rendered up to the master, who, perhaps, is walking about Leicester-square, in Mosaic rings and a moustache. It is one of the mysterious trades of London, which support the foreigners of whom everybody asks "How do they manage to live?" The addition these scoundrels make to the mass of misery of the metropolis ought to draw the attention of the authorities upon them. But it is not so much the police as the Foreign Office that could apply the remedy. This importation of mendicants is a matter of international regulation; it should be stopped at the frontiers. We insist on no other rule with foreign nations than they would apply to us. An English boy, who should sling an organ over his shoulders and wander about Germany, would be arrested and sent out of the State. Even in Paris, the police permits no one to reside who has not a manifest means of living: the free importation of foreign paupers is not contemplated by any system of Tariff whatever, and those who make a trade of it ought to be pursued as common enemies. The duties of the Alien-office are not, we believe, very onerous at present; could it not be used as some barrier against this inundation? Our Foreign Minister could, surely, by his agents in the Courts of Savoy, Lucca, Bavaria, and other places from whence these victims come give warning to the respective Governments that, for such purposes, their juvenile subjects should not be allowed to land; we exclude no one who has a lawful occupation; but begging is not lawful, even in a native, and the music is only a cloak for mendicancy. The public might put a stop to the system, by merely ceasing to feed it; but of that there is no chance; their charity is as excessive as their musical tolerance; and so the evil continues.

It is singular that, with all the poverty of England and Ireland, the people never think of adopting such degrading trades; a tall, hulking Savoyard, with limbs and sinews fit for any amount of toil, prefers grinding a wretched organ month after month in the streets of London, despised and neglected, to engaging in a useful labour. Throughout the whole of the broad Continent it would be impossible to find an Englishman or an Irishman stooping to such a miserable expedient; yet the Irish peasant has as much musical taste, and sees more distress than the native of Savoy.

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AMONG the many abuses which the Press exposes, from time to time, it has seldom brought to light anything more nefarious than the heartless practices of the sharpers who infest the minor courts of law and police in the Metropolis, and extort money from the unfortunate relatives of prisoners, under pretence either of acting as legal advocates themselves, or of obtaining the services of a lawyer, on behalf of parties charged with any crime. Some instances of this description of villany have recently been brought under the notice of the authorities in the respective courts where they occurred, and, though much indignation and desire to repress the evil were evinced, still, the feeling did not appear to be of that earnestness which would lead to the formation of any very sanguine hopes that the evil would be thoroughly eradicated. A poor creature, ignorant of the law, and of all that pertains to it, finds, for the first time in her life, a near relative, who, whatever his moral defects may be, is as dear to her as if his conduct were the most Phæsaical to correct, within the iron grasp of the law; in a country like England, she naturally expects that justice will be readily and cheaply obtained; she hastens to the court, and is there informed by one out or many shabby-genteel looking individuals, who loiter about, that he is a lawyer, and, for a given sum, will procure the acquittal of the relative.

The money, after pawning or selling every available article in her possession, is at last raised and paid over by the poor dupe to the vile scoundrel, who either turns out to be no lawyer at all, or else coolly tells her that the prisoner had better plead guilty, as he cannot do him any service; and these cruel impositions have been going on time out of mind, under the eyes and within the hearing of every one from the highest to the lowest connected with those courts, without the least notice having been taken of them. If the authorities in those places were actuated by a true spirit of humanity and love of justice, would this crying evil, we ask, have gone on so long unchecked as it has hitherto? It has at last become so glaring, that it has forced itself on their notice, and we trust the magistrates will compensate for past neglect in this respect, by the energy and zeal with which they will set about rooting out the abuse. With them alone the remedy rests, and it is with confidence we feel that they have determined to abate the nuisance, and those vermin—the *soi-disant* lawyers—will soon cease to infest their present haunts. The whole duty of a Judge to a prisoner is not comprised in presiding at his trial; he is bound, particularly in police courts, to extend protection to him, until he is found guilty.

A still more iniquitous abuse is that of the extortions practised by the officers of the prisons attached to those Courts, on unfortunate prisoners or their friends, when either desire an interview, or to communicate with each other by message. For every indulgence of this kind, ready money must be paid down, or a gratuity in the shape of gin, brandy, or some other liquor supplied. The suppression of this evil, at least, is most certainly completely within the power of the Magistrates, and nothing can be offered in extenuation of any neglect with respect to it on their part.

THE WEATHER.

THE weather during the past week has been chiefly remarkable for the high temperature of the air. The sky, with the exception of Monday, has been nearly always clouded or obscured by fogs; and the air, during the greater part of the week, was in gentle motion from the S.S.W. principally, and during the latter part was generally calm. The following are some particulars of each day:—

Thursday, the sky was overcast throughout the day, and rain was falling till 9h. A.M.; the direction of the wind was S.S.W., and the average temperature of the day was 53°, being in excess above the ave ages for the season by about 5°. The average temperature for the week ending the 4th day was 49½°. Friday, the sky was mostly overcast till 7h. AM and again after 2h. P M., and the clouds were broken between these times; the directions of the wind were S S W. and W.S.W.; the average temperature for the day was 56°, being nearly 12° higher than it was on the Tuesday preceding, and nearly 9° above that for the season. Saturday, the sky was for the most part covered by clouds throughout the day; the direction of the wind for the former part of the day was W.N.W., and at the latter part it was S.S.W.; the average temperature for the day was 50°, being about 3° in excess above that for the season. Sunday, the sky was chiefly overcast throughout the day, and was clouded entirely at 9h. A.M., and mostly free from cloud after that time; the direction of the wind was W.S.W.; the day was beautiful; its average temperature was 55½°. Tuesday, the sky was believed to be free from cloud throughout the day, but a fog was prevalent, which, after 3h. P.M., became dense, and continued so till midnight; the air was in a calm state; the average temperature for the day was 54°. Wednesday, the sky was overcast throughout the day, and there was a wasting fog all day; the air was calm; the average temperature for the day was 46½°, being 1° below that of Sunday. The air was saturated with moisture throughout this day. Thursday, the sky was overcast throughout the day, which was dull and very gloomy: the air was calm; the average temperature of the day was 46½°, and the average temperature for the week was 52½°

The extreme thermometrical readings for each day were:—

Thursday,	Oct. 28, the highest during the day was	52 deg.,	and the lowest was 43 deg.
Friday,	Oct. 29	57	50
Saturday,	Oct. 30	54½	43
Sunday,	Oct. 31	61	50
Monday,	Nov 1	61	50
Tuesday,	Nov 2	61	45
Wednesday,	Nov 3	49	44
Thursday,	Nov 4	54½	43½

The average temperature of the air for the month of October was 53°.

The average temperature of evaporation was 51°.

The average temperature of the dew point was 49°.

The average amount of water mixed with the air in the invisible shape of vapour, was such as to balance a column of mercury 361-thousandths of an inch in height.

The weight of vapour in a cubic foot of air was four grains.

The degree of humidity was 87, where complete saturation would be represented by 100.

The weight of a cubic foot of air, under the average humidity, heat, and atmospheric pressure, was 527 grains.

The temperature for the month of October was unusually high, and exceeds that for the same month for several years past.

Blackheath, Friday, November 5, 1847. J. G.

MEETING OF PARLIAMENT.

At a Privy Council held at Windsor, on Saturday (30th ult.), Parliament was ordered to be prorogued from Thursday, 11th of November, till Thursday, the 18th. A proclamation was issued, summoning it to meet on the said 18th of November, "for the dispatch of divers urgent and important affairs." A supplement to the *Gazette* of Friday, the 29th, contains the order to the Lord Chancellor for issuing the writs of summons, and the copy of the proclamation.

The Queen's Speech upon the opening of Parliament will be delivered upon Tuesday, the 23rd instant. It was not necessary to explain that the intervening days between the 18th and the 23rd will be occupied in administering the oaths to the members of the new Parliament, the election of the Speaker, and other preliminary business.)

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

The Lord Bishop of London held an Ordination on Sunday last in the chapel within his palace at Fulham, and ordained the following named persons: *Deacons*: T. A. Bowden, B.A., Magdalen Hall, Oxon; W. T. Bullock, B.A., Magdalen Hall, Oxon; H. J. Cummins, B.A., Corvilla and Caius Colleges, Cambridge; A. D. Hilton, B.A., Wadham College, Oxon; E. J. Selwyn, B.A., Trinity College, Cambridge; A. F. Baynham, B.A. Christ's College, Cambridge; and A. P. Moor, B.A., Trinity College, Cambridge.—*or letters dismissory* from the Archbishop of Canterbury. *Priests*: W. Farmer, B.A., Trinity College, Dublin; S. W. Koelle, Church Missionary College, Islington; and W. A. Russell, B.A., Trinity College, Dublin—for the colonies. W. Harris, B.A., Brasenose College, Oxon; and B. Kingsford, B.A., Exeter College, Oxon—on letters dismissory from the Archbishop of Canterbury.

CONSECRATION OF TWO BISHOPS FOR SCOTLAND.—On Thursday se'nnight, the Rev. Alexander Penrose Forbes, Bishop Elector Brechin, and the Rev. Alexander Ewing, Bishop Elect of Argyll and the Isles, were consecrated in St. Andrew's Church, Aberdeen. At the early hour the church was crowded, and many people had to go away from the door for want of room within the spacious building. Nearly all the Episcopal Clergy of Scotland were present on the occasion, robed in their canonicals, in front of the altar. Bishop Skinner, of Aberdeen, Primarius, assisted by Bishops Territ, of Edinburgh, and Russell, of Glasgow, conducted the more solemn and important part of the service, and the Rev. Charles Wordsworth, Warden of Trinity College, Glenalmond, preached the consecration sermon.

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METROPOLITAN NEWS.

GRAND BALL AT THE MANSION-HOUSE.—On Tuesday evening the Lady Mayoress gave a ball upon a very large scale, her Ladyship having sent out invitations to upwards of 1400 and 1500 persons, including the families of the Aldermen, Common Councilmen, and principal city officers. The splendid rooms of the Mansion-house were thrown open at nine o'clock, when the company began to arrive, and Barnard's band commenced performing. The evening was kept up with wonderful spirit in the Egyptian Hall and the Corridor, and at twelve o'clock the company sat down to one of the most magnificent suppers that have for many years been given under this hospitable roof. Every delicacy which could be procured was to be seen upon the tables, and there was a profusion of champagne, burgundy, claret, and other wines, &c. Mr. Gilbert acted as Master of the Ceremonies. Amongst the company we observed the Duke and Princess Callimaki; Le Prince Leon Sapieha; Le Prince Adam Sapieha; Le Prince Ladislas Lubiniski, Earl Munster; Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence; the Countess of Tankerville; Lord and Lady Mine Miner Gibson; Sir Moses and Lady Montefiore; his Excellency her Majesty's Commissioner for Borneo and Governor of Labuan; his Excellency the Governor of Gambia; his Excellency the Governor of South Australia; Mr. Hawes, M.P.

THE LORD MAYOR ELECT.—Mr. Alderman Hooper, the Lord Mayor Elect, was introduced, on Tuesday last, by the Recorder of London, to the Lord Chancellor, for the purpose of receiving the approval of her Majesty as regards his election to the Mayoralty. There were accompanying the Lord Mayor Elect upon the ceremonial—Aldermen Sir Chapman Marshall, Hughes Hughes, Challis, and Wire. Mr. Alderman Hunter, the Chamberlain of London, Under-Sheriff Wire, the Secondaries, and the City Solicitor. The Recorder having addressed the Lord Chancellor in the customary manner on the merits, &c., of the Lord Mayor Elect, the Lord Chancellor, in reply, expressed himself conveyed to Mr. Alderman Hooper her Majesty's approval of the choice of his fellow-citizens, and the party withdrew.

ALDERMAN WOOD AND THE WARD OF CORDWAINERS.—There is a report, on the best authority, that the above-named gentleman contemplates resigning his aldermanic gown, to accept an appointment in the gift of the Court of Common Council, clerk to the registrar of bankrupts. Should the consequence of which there are several persons named as his successor, viz.:—Mr. David Salomons; Mr. John Laurie, nephew to Sir Peter; Mr. Moore, of the firm of Gronnock, Copeland, and Moore; Mr. H. L. Taylor, a member of the Court of Common Council; and Mr. Sheriff Hall

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GREAT FOG.—On Tuesday evening, at an early hour, the metropolis was visited with one of the most dense fogs that has occurred for several years. At an early hour in the morning it hung heavily over the south and eastern portions of the metropolis, but at the morning it began to disperse, and the sun shone out brightly; but towards noon the fog again assumed a more heavy and dense appearance, particularly in the City, rendering it impracticable to carry on business without the aid of lights. The confusion increased, and before five o'clock to such a degree as to render the traffic not only to pedestrians, but to the multitude of omnibuses, cabs and vehicles of all descriptions that were going in every direction, of the most difficult and dangerous nature; all navigation by the various steamboats and other craft on the river being entirely suspended. The scene in many parts of the metropolis was of a most peculiar character, the dim shadows of vehicles and passengers flitting through the fog, aided by the lurid glare of the torches born by the numerous link men and boys, creating an effect sufficient to alarm the timid. In the neighbourhood of the Elephant and Castle, and other places where coaches and omnibuses are in the habit of stopping, men with links were stationed at short distances from each other. About nine o'clock, however, a slight variation took place, the atmosphere being much lighter; but this was only partially so, as in many places towards the S. and S. W. it continued as dense as ever. Some fatal accidents occurred during the prevalence of the fog. On the river a steamboat got ashore opposite the Penitentiary, and near Blackfriars-bridge a lighterman, who was unable to distinguish the water, stepped into it instead of on a barge, and was drowned. On Wednesday, several barges which ought not to have ascended the river, got ashore on the Middlesex shore. One had found its way up to Battersea instead of Blackfriars-bridge. In Upper Grosvenor-street, the house No. 96, which was furnished but not occupied, was robbed of a large quantity of furniture. The property was subsequently found in Bell-lane, Spitalfields.

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COUNT BOMPIN.—This nobleman has caused to be published in the journals, in consequence of inability to discharge his debts, a grateful acknowledgment of the services rendered to him by the British Government, and several members of both Houses of Parliament, in securing his speedy restoration to his lady's property from the Court of Session, in 1844. The return is to specify the various termini, lines partially or entirely contracted for, and the amounts to be expended. Under the heads of "Contracts entered into," the date of the execution of the contract is to be given, the amount remaining to be expended under it; the estimated amount to be expended under each contract to the 30th of June, 1848; the amount in addition to such contracts; the amount required to complete the works, and up to the 30th of June next. It will also comprise a list of lines for which no contracts have been made; of the works commenced, and the amount required to complete them to the 30th of June; of those not commenced, and the amount authorised to be raised and expended, with the probable expenditure during the half-year ending the 31st of December, 1847, the 30th of June, 1848, and the 31st of December, 1848. It is optional with the companies to comply with the requirements of the return or not, as the Commissioners have no power to compel them; but it is thought that, as the information sought for is not inquisitorial in its character, the return will be generally acquiesced in.

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MEDAL FOR THE MODEL PENNY.

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ALDERMAN WOOD AND THE WARD OF CORDWAINERS.—There is a report, on the best authority, that the above-named gentleman contemplates resigning his aldermanic gown, to accept an appointment in the gift of the Court of Common Council, clerk to the registrar of bankrupts. Should the consequence of which there are several persons named as his successor, viz.:—Mr. David Salomons; Mr. John Laurie, nephew to Sir Peter; Mr. Moore, of the firm of Gronnock, Copeland, and Moore; Mr. H. L. Taylor, a member of the Court of Common Council; and Mr. Sheriff Hall

SANATORY REGULATION IN THE METROPOLIS.—On Wednesday, at the Court of Sewers, a special council a resolution carried, representing the inadequacy of the powers conferred on the City Commissioners of Sewers to carry into effect the requisite sanatory regulations in various localities, or to compel the owners of such places to drain their premises into the common sewers; and directing the City Remembrancer to prepare a notice of an application to Parliament in the next session, for an act to repeal the acts now in force, and to consolidate the powers of the commissioners present and future. Cellars are deemed desirable: the Commissioners are also empowered to prosecute the same, and to endeavour to obtain an Act of Parliament accordingly.

GREAT FOG.—On Tuesday evening, at an early hour, the metropolis was visited with one of the most dense fogs that has occurred for several years. At an early hour in the morning it hung heavily over the south and eastern portions of the metropolis, but at the morning it began to disperse, and the sun shone out brightly; but towards noon the fog again assumed a more heavy and dense appearance, particularly in the City, rendering it impracticable to carry on business without the aid of lights. The confusion increased, and before five o'clock to such a degree as to render the traffic not only to pedestrians, but to the multitude of omnibuses, cabs and vehicles of all descriptions that were going in every direction, of the most difficult and dangerous nature; all navigation by the various steamboats and other craft on the river being entirely suspended. The scene in many parts of the metropolis was of a most peculiar character, the dim shadows of vehicles and passengers flitting through the fog, aided by the lurid glare of the torches born by the numerous link men and boys, creating an effect sufficient to alarm the timid. In the neighbourhood of the Elephant and Castle, and other places where coaches and omnibuses are in the habit of stopping, men with links were stationed at short distances from each other. About nine o'clock, however, a slight variation took place, the atmosphere being much lighter; but this was only partially so, as in many places towards the S. and S. W. it continued as dense as ever. Some fatal accidents occurred during the prevalence of the fog. On the river a steamboat got ashore opposite the Penitentiary, and near Blackfriars-bridge a lighterman, who was unable to distinguish the water, stepped into it instead of on a barge, and was drowned. On Wednesday, several barges which ought not to have ascended the river, got ashore on the Middlesex shore. One had found its way up to Battersea instead of Blackfriars-bridge. In Upper Grosvenor-street, the house No. 96, which was furnished but not occupied, was robbed of a large quantity of furniture. The property was subsequently found in Bell-lane, Spitalfields.

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COUNT BOMPIN.—This nobleman has caused to be published in the journals, in consequence of inability to discharge his debts, a grateful acknowledgment of the services rendered to him by the British Government, and several members of both Houses of Parliament, in securing his speedy restoration to his lady's property from the Court of Session, in 1844. The return is to specify the various termini, lines partially or entirely contracted for, and the amounts to be expended. Under the heads of "Contracts entered into," the date of the execution of the contract is to be given, the amount remaining to be expended under it; the estimated amount to be expended under each contract to the 30th of June, 1848; the amount in addition to such contracts; the amount required to complete the works, and up to the 30th of June next. It will also comprise a list of lines for which no contracts have been made; of the works commenced, and the amount required to complete them to the 30th of June; of those not commenced, and the amount authorised to be raised and expended, with the probable expenditure during the half-year ending the 31st of December, 1847, the 30th of June, 1848, and the 31st of December, 1848. It is optional with the companies to comply with the requirements of the return or not, as the Commissioners have no power to compel them; but it is thought that, as the information sought for is not inquisitorial in its character, the return will be generally acquiesced in.

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MEDAL FOR THE MODEL PENNY.

At a Privy Council held at Windsor, on Saturday (30th ult.), Parliament was ordered to be prorogued from Thursday, 11th of November, till Thursday, the 18th. A proclamation was issued, summoning it to meet on the said 18th of November, "for the dispatch of divers urgent and important affairs." A supplement to the *Gazette* of Friday, the 29th, contains the order to the Lord Chancellor for issuing the writs of summons, and the copy of the proclamation.

The Queen's Speech upon the opening of Parliament will be delivered upon Tuesday, the 23rd instant. It was not necessary to explain that the intervening days between the 18th and the 23rd will be occupied in administering the oaths to the members of the new Parliament, the election of the Speaker, and other preliminary business.)

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

The Lord Bishop of London held an Ordination on Sunday last in the chapel within his palace at Fulham, and ordained the following named persons: *Deacons*: T. A. Bowden, B.A., Magdalen Hall, Oxon; W. T. Bullock, B.A., Magdalen Hall, Oxon; H. J. Cummins, B.A., Corvilla and Caius Colleges, Cambridge; A. D. Hilton, B.A., Wadham College, Oxon; E. J. Selwyn, B.A., Trinity College, Cambridge; A. F. Baynham, B.A. Christ's College, Cambridge; and A. P. Moor, B.A., Trinity College, Cambridge.—*or letters dismissory* from the Archbishop of Canterbury. *Priests*: W. Farmer, B.A., Trinity College, Dublin; S. W. Koelle, Church Missionary College, Islington; and W. A. Russell, B.A., Trinity College, Dublin—for the colonies. W. Harris, B.A., Brasenose College, Oxon; and B. Kingsford, B.A., Exeter College, Oxon—on letters dismissory from the Archbishop of Canterbury.

CONSECRATION OF TWO BISHOPS FOR SCOTLAND.—On Thursday se'nnight, the Rev. Alexander Penrose Forbes, Bishop Elector Brechin, and the Rev. Alexander Ewing, Bishop Elect of Argyll and the Isles, were consecrated in St. Andrew's Church, Aberdeen. At the early hour the church was crowded, and many people had to go away from the door for want of room within the spacious building. Nearly all the Episcopal Clergy of Scotland were present on the occasion, robed in their canonicals, in front of the altar. Bishop Skinner, of Aberdeen, Primarius, assisted by Bishops Territ, of Edinburgh, and Russell, of Glasgow, conducted the more solemn and important part of the service, and the Rev. Charles Wordsworth, Warden of Trinity College, Glenalmond, preached the consecration sermon.

ON Wednesday, a notice was issued by his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, peremptorily requesting that the trustees of all churches and chapels do immediately give notice to all persons renting vaults under such churches and chapels to discontinue the sale of wines and spirits in such places, and also requesting that the vaults may not in future be let to any persons.

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METROPOLITAN NEWS.

GRAND BALL AT THE MANSION-HOUSE.—On Tuesday evening the Lady Mayoress gave a ball upon a very large scale, her Ladyship having sent out invitations to upwards of 1400 and 1500 persons, including the families of the Aldermen, Common Councilmen, and principal city officers. The splendid rooms of the Mansion-house were thrown open at nine o'clock, when the company began to arrive, and Barnard's band commenced performing. The evening was kept up with wonderful spirit in the Egyptian Hall and the Corridor, and at twelve o'clock the company sat down to one of the most magnificent suppers that have for many years been given under this hospitable roof. Every delicacy which could be procured was to be seen upon the tables, and there was a profusion of champagne, burgundy, claret, and other wines, &c. Mr. Gilbert acted as Master of the Ceremonies. Amongst the company we observed the Duke and Princess Callimaki; Le Prince Leon Sapieha; Le Prince Adam Sapieha; Le Prince Ladislas Lubiniski, Earl Munster; Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence; the Countess of Tankerville; Lord and L

POSTSCRIPT.

CABINET COUNCIL.—A Cabinet Council was held at the Foreign Office yesterday (Friday), at one o'clock. Lord John Russell, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir George Grey, and most of the other Ministers, were present. Previous to the Council several of the Cabinet Ministers had interviews with Lord John Russell at his Lordship's official residence in Downing-street.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.—The Thursday last a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when the Right Hon. the Earl of Dalhousie was sworn in as Governor-General of India. His Lordship afterwards dined with the Directors at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, when they were honoured with the company of her Majesty's Ministers and many other distinguished personages. The newly-appointed Governor-General, with the Countess and family, is expected to leave town this day (Saturday) for Portsmouth, to embark for Alexandria, *en route* for Calcutta; Lieut.-Colonel A. Mountain, C.B., Military Secretary to his Lordship, and Lieutenant the Hon. F. H. Fane, Aide-de-Camp, accompanying his Excellency.

LORD BROUGHAM has arrived at his estate near Cannes, where his Lordship intends to remain until the Meeting of Parliament.

VISCOUNT ENFIELD has retired from the Secretaryship of the Board of Control. His Lordship is succeeded by George Cornewall Lewis, Esq., M.P. for Herefordshire.

PRESENT TO THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—A package, containing books, being a present from the French Government to the House of Commons, has arrived at the Custom-house by a steamer from Boulogne. The information was addressed to the Speaker of the House of Commons. The Commissioners of Customs have given the necessary directions for the delivery of the books duty free.

A TESTIMONIAL, consisting of a carved oak cabinet containing 500 sovereigns, accompanied by a suitable address, was presented to Mr. Roebuck by the learned gentleman's admirers at Bath on Thursday last.

THE BRITISH HALL.—At a numerous meeting held on Thursday at Guildhall, of the committee appointed to conduct the arrangements for the Polish Ball on the 17th inst., Mr. George Silcon in the chair, it was announced that Miss Dolby, Miss Poole, Miss Rainforth, Miss Reeds, the Misses Williams, Mr. W. Harrison, Signor Brizza, Signor Burdini, Mr. James Bennett, Mr. Bodda, and Mr. John Parry have generously offered their gratuitous services. It was also stated that in consequence of the ball taking place on the eve of the meeting of Parliament, an unusually large number of aristocratic and fashionable visitors are expected to be present.

THURSDAY afternoon, the deputation appointed at the meeting recently held at Birmingham, in reference to the financial and commercial condition of the country, had an interview with Lord John Russell. A somewhat lengthened discussion ensued, in the course of which Mr. Spooner, Mr. Scholefield, and others, urged their respective opinions. Lord John Russell rising to close the interview, Mr. Salt expressly asked his Lordship whether he was prepared to grant present or giant relief, and a full inquiry into the effects of the existing monetary legislation. His Lordship, after a deliberation of a few seconds, replied, "I do not say that I will or I will not." The deputation then retired.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC HIERARCHY IN ENGLAND.—Dr. Walsh, the senior Roman Catholic Bishop in England, has declined the proffered dignity of Archbishop of London or Westminster, on the ground of age and infirmities. The documents which were in preparation at Rome for authorising the elevation of Dr Walsh to the Archiepiscopic will accordingly have to be changed should the Holy See accept his refusal. The change will necessarily affect the appointment to the Bishopric of Birmingham, which Dr. Walsh declines to vacate. There will be but one Archbishopric founded at present; and Dr. Briggs, the next senior to Dr. Walsh, will probably be nominated Bishop of Leeds. It is the intention of the see of Rome only to fix the new sees according to population.

NEW IRISH STIPENDIARY MAGISTRATE.—Mr. J. H. Shell, a magistrate of Westmeath, has been appointed a stipendiary magistrate in the room of the late Major Shaw, son of Sir Robert Shaw, Bart.

ADELPHI THEATRE.—As a testimony of respect to the memory of the late Mr. R. B. Peake, a little piece from his pen—the last which he ever wrote—is shortly to be produced at the Adelphi, with the whole strength of the company; the principal performers consenting to take subordinate parts. The title of the piece is "Gabrielle; or, a Lady and in Ireland."

EXTENSIVE FORGERY.—On Thursday, information was received at the Mansion-House that an eminent banking-house in Lombard-street had been defrauded of £1800, by means of a forgery. The parties, it is supposed, to lull suspicion, obtained the money in notes to a large amount, one being for £1000, No 8 dated 1st January, 1847. The Foresters have obtained a clue to the guilty parties.

ASSASSINATION IN IRELAND.—Twenty minutes past six o'clock on Tuesday evening, as Major Mahon, of Strokestown, in the county of Roscommon, was returning to his residence, after attendance at a meeting of the Roscommon Board of Law Guardians, he was shot dead by an unseen hand when about four miles from home. Major Mahon has been in possession of the Hartland property for a couple of years. The tenants owed three years' rent, amounting to £30,000.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

SWITZERLAND.

A letter, dated Bale, 31st inst., announces that the Austrian Ambassador has reached Zurich, and has established himself at the Kirch, in the Voraiberg. The Prussian Minister is about to fix his residence at Neufchatel during the civil war. Colonel Luvini, of the Canton of Tessino, has been commissioned to organise the army, to be independent of the grand federal army, and of which he is to have the command-in-chief. The object of this corps is to be composed exclusively of Italian Swiss, to be specially charged with the guard of the barriers on the side of Lombardy and Piedmont, and to interrupt all communication between Italy and the Cantons of the Sonderbund. This corps is to be composed of 4000 men, and to be formed at Bellinzona, existing hermetically the passage of Mont. St. Bernard. A fresh Radical conspiracy has been discovered at Fribourg. M. Remy, former Chancellor of State, one of the conspirators most seriously compromised, has been arrested, and his papers have been seized at his house.

From a rather strong article in the *Journal des Débats* of Thursday against the Federal Government of Switzerland, it is clear that the French Cabinet intends to intervene by force of arms in the affairs of that country. It was even currently reported in Paris on Thursday evening, that, at the Cabinet Council held the day before, at which the King is stated, a decision of this kind had been come to. The direct interference, however, on the part of the Government of Louis Philippe is not very probable; though there can be no doubt that indirectly his Majesty will do all in his power to aid the cause of the Sonderbund.

FRANCE.

At Paris, on Saturday last, a cause had tried at the Court of Assizes of the Seine, for criminal assaults perpetrated on two young girls, when in a state of somnolency produced by the inhalation of ether, which he had administered to them under pretence of preventing pain from the extraction of teeth. He was found guilty, and sentenced to six years' hard labour at the hulks, and pay 1000 francs damages to one of the girls, who was under age.

M. Parmentier, whose conduct in the affair of General Cubières and M. Teste before the Court of Peers it is not necessary to designate, died a few days ago, at Lure, of grief.

SPAIN.

Letters from Santiago of Cbili announce that the Spanish General Maroto has died in that city. The General's name is well known in connection with the Bergara Treaty; he was also ex-Minister of the Spanish Council of War and Marine, at Madrid

The Marquis de Miraflores, who has been just nominated Governor of the Palace, has written a work that is about to be published simultaneously in Madrid and London, entitled, "An Impartial Judgment on the Question of Succession to the Crown of Spain, raised between England and France, in consequence of the Marriage of the Most Serene Infanta of Spain, Donna Maria Luisa Fernanda, with the Most Serene Duke de Montpensier."

PORTUGAL.

The French and Spanish Ministers at the Court of Lisbon have tendered their resignations, in consequence of their unwillingness to fulfil the new instructions from their respective Governments, the purport of which is, that they should look upon the protocol as no longer existing, and aid the Cabralists in furtherance of their designs.

Ibrahim Pacha left Malta on the 26th ult., in the French steam-frigate *Descartes*, for Naples. He was saluted on embarking by Fort St. Angelo and all the squadron. It is said he intends to reside at Lucca, for the benefit of the baths.

ITALY.

The French are making a demonstration upon the coast of Italy. On the 25th ult. they despatched a squadron in the Gulf of Spezzia to five ships of the line and three steam frigates.

The *Nouvelliste* of Marseilles states, from Rome, that the Pope has suspended the Bishop of Parma for having taken part in the Austrian intrigues against the Pontifical Government.

The people of Fivizzano, on learning lately that the Duke of Modena's troops were marching to take their town, sounded the tocsin and rose *en masse* to repel them. The alarm, however, proved unfounded; but the determination of the people on the occasion caused the Duke to send the troops intended for Fivizzano to another destination

The departure for Parma of the Empress Maria Louisa, which had been fixed for the 5th of November, is indefinitely postponed. People are tempted to connect this postponement with a project of abdication in favour of the Duke of Lucca, to whom, as is known, the Duchy of Parma is to revert on the death of the present Sovereign

The King of Sardinia has issued a decree modifying the existing laws, and granting concessions to the public press. On the whole, the decree is of a Liberal character. The excitement against the ex-Duke of Lucca continues. In a recent journey he was stopped by the peasantry, and compelled, in spite of his escort, to cry "Long live Pius IX. and Italian liberty."

HAMPTON COURT.

Hampton Court.—By permission of the officers, the splendid band of the Royal Lancers plays in the Palace Gardens, on Mondays and Fridays, from three to five P.M., when many of the families of rank in this part of the country attend. In summer the band hours are from six to eight, P.M.

THE ROYAL UNIFORM.—It is reported that the following dress regulations will shortly be issued:—Full-dress uniform, no change; undress uniform, also unchanged, but never to be worn without cocked hat and sword. For all ranks there will be a surtout coat, single-breasted; buttons arranged to correspond with full and undress uniform, and to be thus distinguished.—Flag-officers, four rows of narrow gold lace on each cuff; captains, three rows of lace; commanders, two; and lieutenants, one; mates, a gold cord, instead of lace; officers of the civil branch to wear no distinguishing lace.

IRELAND.

IN consequence of the order issued by the Government to the Bank of England, on Monday last, the Bank of Ireland on Tuesday advanced their rate of discount to 5 per cent. They have adopted this step purely as one of precaution, as they have not been required by Government to extend their discounts

REGISTRY OF DEEDS.—A communication from Mr. Trevelyan to Mr. Pierce Mahony, the eminent solicitor, intimates that the Irish Registry Bill will be immediately directed by the Treasury to take measures for regularly placing upon record copies of all searches made in the Registry-office, so that they may be available for the purpose of future inquiries, and also to make arrangements for recording the satisfaction of judgments in the Judgment-office.

THE funeral of the late lamented Professor M'Cul agh took place on the 30th, and was conducted according to the order prescribed in a notice which was yesterday posted in the College Courts. The Fellows, Professors, and scholars formed their procession in the College Courts at half-past seven o'clock. The members of the Royal Irish Academy, four by four; the scholars, Fellows, and Professors, in the same order; next, the Provost, the Bedell with the mace, the remains, chief mourners, the friends of the deceased, three by three. The procession being formed in the order of the programme, moved from the hall to Professor's building, round the Library-square, and thence into the Chapel, where the greater part of the burial service was read by Mr. Junior Dean. The procession then accompanied the remains in the same order through the Library to the top of Cavendish-row, where it separated. The members of the College wore their academic costume, the Fellows, Professors, and Masters wearing scarves and bands. The procession extended nearly the entire length of Sackville-street.

NATIONAL COUNCIL.—On Tuesday last the proposed meeting of Irish Representatives, &c., under the title of "Council of National Distress and National Safety," was held at the Rotunda, Dublin. The object was to consider of the best remedial measures to be taken to relieve the prevailing distress, particularly during the ensuing winter. A resolution having been carried to the effect that the Committee, composed of all the members assembled, should then retire, for the purpose of deliberating upon the several subjects that claimed their attention, and of considering the different plans or propositions that it might be thought necessary to bring forward, in order that on a future day they might be submitted to the public consideration, the meeting separated.

THE Boards of Guardians throughout the country have been taken wholly by surprise by an act of the Relief Commissioners. A general order has been issued to the Bank of Ireland and its branches, authorising them to impound all moneys lodged to the credit of the Guardians for the repayment of advances under the Temporary Relief Act. In Cork, the order has caught some £3000, and in the neighbouring union of Bandon, £3500 has been attached.

AT the last Assizes for Dublin Union, which comprises the most fertile portion of Meath, the Archdeacon of Meath, the Rev. Mr. Stopford, proposed a set of resolutions, which were adopted, and of which the following is the substantial purport:—That landlords should employ the labourers of each estate to the actual division to the extent of one man for each family not exceeding four, and two for each larger family; that landlords should employ one-third in permanent improvements, and two-thirds in public works. Lists of labourers having been made, the apportionment was in the ratio of six men for every hundred acres. The resolution undertaking to employ such proportion has been very numerously signed by proprietors and occupiers.

REPEAL ASSOCIATION.—Rent announced for the week, £37.

MURDER IN CLARE.—The *Limerick Chronicle* contains the following, communicated by a magistrate of the county of Clare:—"Scarriff, Oct. 30.—Another of those horrible murders which disgrace our unfortunate country has just been committed on the high road leading from Killaloe and Scariff to Tulla and Ennis, in this county. The unfortunate victim was Richard Walsh, steward and caretaker to C. G. O'Callaghar, Esq., of Ballynahinch, who, when on his way to Ennistymon morning, at eight o'clock, near Fort Ann, was fired at from behind a wall, and shot dead. One ball entered his mouth, carrying away the roof of the skull; the second also entered the head. Both shots were heard by persons immediately near, but no clue has been obtained of the perpetrators."

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

THE HIGHWAY ROBBERY AND MURDER IN WESTMINSTER.—On Monday, Mr. Bedford resided, at the Grosvenor Arms, the inquest touching the death of Mr Bellchambers, who was robbed and brutally ill-used, from the effects of which his death has arisen, on the night of the 11th ult. Inspector Taylor, B, stated that the case was still in the hands of the police. He was sanguine, he said, he should be able to bring the offenders to justice. The inquiry was then adjourned for a week. This was done accordingly.

RAILWAY CASUALTIES.—A DESPERATE ENCOUNTER.—An accident occurred at the Masborough Station, Midland Railway, on Friday evening (se'nnight). Two goods trains (the 9h. 30m. A.M., and 10h. 15m., A.M.), from Derby, were detained at the station to make way for a quick passenger train from Derby, due at the 10h. 15m., A.M., train having been instructed not to start from the siding until the passenger and the 9h. 30m. trains had passed on. He neglected this injunction, however, and left after the passenger train, when the 9h. 30m. train had proceeded. The result was that the latter, consisting of thirty loaded waggons, ran into his train, at an angle of 45 degrees, with fearful violence. The conductors of the respective trains, in their alarm, jumped off the engines, and the engine of the 10h. 15m., A.M., train, which, with one carriage attached, had been cut off from the rest by the force of the shock, started off, with fearful rapidity, along the line, passing the Swinton Station, at the Intermill, on its arrival at the Darfield Station, one of the officers boldly leaped upon it, and succeeded in stopping its headlong career. In the meantime the 10h. 15m. train, also setting off, drove out of way the seven attached waggons of the other fugitive, but was, fortunately, arrested at the Swinton Station. There were no personal injuries sustained, but the damage done to the carriages and to the detached engines is extensive. The conductors were sent in custody to Derby, to await the decision of the Board of Directors.

THE LATE MURDERS IN BIRMINGHAM.—The JURY, on Friday night, about half-past nine o'clock, returned a verdict *fou de se* against Ann Wilkes, the murderess of the four murdered children. The murderess was on Saturday (30th), at nine o'clock, interred in St. Paul's Chapel-yard without the usual burial service. So secretly was the affair managed by the police, that not more than a very few persons were present at this, the termination of a sad and afflicting tragedy

MANCHESTER, SHEFFIELD, AND LINCOLNSHIRE RAILWAY.—On the afternoon of Thursday se'nnight, an accident occurred in a luggage train of some thirty waggons in length, proceeding from Sheffield to Manchester. The seventh waggon was loaded with iron pipes or castings, and one of them having fallen upon the line, as the succeeding waggons were thrown off, and as the train was proceeding at full speed, they were all smashed to pieces by the force of the concussion. There were no persons injured.

ALARMING ACCIDENT IN THE ROYAL ARSENAL, WOOLWICH.—Between twelve and one at noon, on Tuesday last, two accidents of very alarming character took place at the Royal Arsenal, in connection with the performance of gun experiments to test the relative strength of the ordnance supplied by the various foundries, amongst which are the Low Moor and Carron Iron Works, and a gun invented by Mr. Phillips, composed of toughened iron, and said to be equal in strength to the light pieces cast from gun-metal. The guns are proved, and each has assembled for dinner on board the *Justitia* convict hulk, one of these guns is mounted, at Tiptree, near Kelvington, in Essex, we were induced this week to avail ourselves of an invitation to inspect the grounds and stock there, and we found a large farm and some promising crops well-cultivated expression, it does not pay; instead of a benefit, it is an injury to the party most interested, and to the community at large. We were sorry to see that Mr. Mechi's *improvements* were of this description. We question if he will obtain 2s. per cent. for the money which he has thus expended. The turnips, certainly, were very fine, but is Mr. Mechi content that the profits on the crop would buy a leg of mutton? The stock of cattle and sheep was insignificant as to numbers, and inferior in condition. We would suggest the application of the "Spirit of improvement" to the premises on the farm, which are both inconvenient and unhealthy, both for farmer and cattle. The only real improvement we noticed at Tiptree was that of drainage, which, by-the-by, seems the only genuine one amidst the many counterfeits which pretend to that name. This was of "Agricultural improvement." The farmer must guard against expending 2s. 6d. to obtain 2s. worth of produce.

SINGULAR DISCOVERY.—On July, 1840, Mr. John Bibby, a merchant of the utmost respectability in Liverpool, and the founder of the Irish Bank, was found dead in a pit in a remote field near Aintree, six miles from Liverpool, and three from Mr. Bibby's residence at Bootle. On the previous day a friend that he had been waylaid and thrown into the pit; and in this opinion they were confirmed by the discovery that his watch was missing. Search was made for it, and the pit emptied in vain, the watch could not be found. Last Wednesday, however, new light was thrown on the transaction. A stranger took a watch to Russells, the well-known watchmakers in Liverpool, to have repaired. On looking at it they discovered that the original number had been defaced, and another substituted. On further examination they found their own private mark, placed on the watch when they had repaired it for the late Mr. Bibby. On Saturday the stranger called for it, and, when questioned, the watch was traced to a disreputable character, the keeper of a disorderly house. Two men are in custody, and the police are making further inquiry.

ON THE WEATHER, DURING THE QUARTER ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1847.

THE Quarterly Report of the Registrar-General contains the results of Meteorological Observations taken at twenty-six different places in England, during the past quarter; all these observations have been systematically examined, reduced, and discussed, by Mr. Glaisher; the hygrometrical results being deduced from the observations of the dry and wet-bulb thermometers by his own hygrometrical tables.

In his remarks upon the weather, he says, the depression of temperature *below* the average which took place from the 7th of June to the end of the month, continued till July 4. On July 5, a period of hot weather set in; and, from this time to the end of the month, the average daily temperature was, with very slight exceptions, *above* that of the season; the period between the 11th and the 16th was the hottest during the year. The daily temperatures during the first and last weeks in August were at or *below* the average; and they were above the average during the remainder of the month. The month of September was cold; the temperature was, nearly every day throughout the month, below that of the season.

The average temperature of July at Greenwich was 65° 4, which is 0°·9 *above* that of 1846; 5°·6 *above* that of 1845; 4°·0 *above* that of 1844; 4°·5 *above* that of 1843; 5°·3 *above* that of 1842; and 7°·6 *above* that of 1841. The temperature of this month, this year, was, therefore, very remarkable

The average temperature for August, at Greenwich was 62°·1, which is 1°·1 *above* that of the average for the six preceding years

The average temperature of September at Greenwich was 52°·3, which is 3°·1 *below* that of the average for the six preceding years. The low temperature for this month is very remarkable, and we believe the temperature was lower this month than it has been in September for a great many years.

The average temperature for the quarter at Greenwich was 60°·6, which is 1°·4 above that for the average for the six preceding years.

The whole of the hygrometrical results are as nearly as possible the same as the average for the six preceding years; these are given in detail in the report. The pressure of the atmosphere was greater than that in the corresponding quarter for the preceding six years; and, as the pressure from the weight of water was the same as that for the average for these years, it would seem that the excess of air was actually larger than in any of these years.

The amount of rain fallen at Greenwich within the quarter was 4.7 inches in depth; this quantity is about the half of the usual fall.

The horizontal movement of the air was about 340 miles weekly.

In July, the reading of the thermometer on vegetation was below 40°, on five nights; the lowest reading was 36°; in August, also, it was five nights below 40°; the lowest reading was 39°; and in September it was below 40° on seventeen nights, on ten of which it was below 39°; the lowest reading was 24°

Mr. Glaisher remarks that the hot weather in July was general between the latitudes of 51° and 59°, except within a few miles of the southern coast. It does not seem to have extended beyond 59°. The most intense heat seems to have been at the inland parts of Sussex. This period of hot weather seems to have been very much modified in the counties of Cornwall and Devon, at Brighton, Liverpool, Whitehaven; in fact, at all places in the vicinity of the sea. The monthly even temperature at all places situate at some distance from the sea, south of Durham, and at a moderate elevation above the sea, are nearly the same as those at Greenwich, except those in the counties of Cornwall and Devon. In our papers of May 15, and August 7, the excess and defect of temperature, in Cornwall and Devonshire, above or below that of other places, are spoken of. In the past quarter it seems that in July the mean temperature was below, in August it was about the same, and, in September, it was above that of other places. The climate of those counties, however, differs much in different places from each other, but every part of them seems to be free from great extremes and great changes.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

COLONEL HANMER WARRINGTON, K.H.

THIS gentleman, late her Majesty's Agent and Consul General at Tripoli, died at Patras on the 18th ult. His distinguished career in the service of his country extended over a period of full fifty years. In 1795 he received a Cornet's commission in the 1st Dragoon Guards, and accompanied the regiment to Flanders. His afterwards purchased a troop in the 2nd Dragoon Guards, and was thence promoted to the Majority of the 4th Dragoon Guards. Subsequently he obtained the appointment of Inspecting Field Officer to the Carnarvonshire District; and twelve years, not long after, by the Duke of York, to assist in organising the Spanish cavalry under General Balesteros, and in generally aiding the Spanish troops opposed to the French. About the year 1812, Colonel Warrington was selected to represent his Sovereign at Tripoli, as Agent and Consul General; and this important post he continued to occupy for the twenty-four years, during which period no Consul in any part of the world ever carried the name and influence of Great Britain higher than the lamented gentleman whose death we now record. He was honoured with the Guelphic Order by the King of Hanover, and with that of St. Guiseppe by the Grand Duke of Tuscany.

Colonel Warrington was born in 1776, the third son of the Rev. George Warrington, rector of Pleasley, County Derby, by Mary, his wife, daughter and heir of Henry Strudwyck, Esq. He married, in 1795, Jane Elizabeth, only daughter of Charles Price, Esq., and has left a large family. His eldest brother, George Henry Warrington, Esq., of Pentrepant, married Mary, eldest daughter and heir of Charles Carew, Esq., of Carew Castle, County Pembroke, and Crowcombe, County Somerset, and assumed, in consequence, the name of the ancient family of Carew.

THE LADY FRANCES COLE

HER Ladyship, whose death occurred on the 1st inst., at her residence, in Lowndes-square, was relict of the late eminently distinguished officer, Sir Galbraith Lowry Cole, and second daughter of James, 1st Earl of Malmesbury, the celebrated diplomatist of the reign of George III. Lady Frances was born 22d of August, 1784, and married 15th June, 1815. She leaves three sons (the eldest, Arthur Lowry Cole, a Captain in the 69th), and four daughters.

COUNT HUGH FERDINAND MENSDORFF.

THE Count has just been placed in mourning by the death, at Gödlsenberg, of Count Hugh Mansdorff, the Queen's cousin. He was a Bohemian Noble, the eldest son of Emanuel Count Von Mensdorff, G.C.B., by the Princess Sophia Frederica Caroline Louisa of Saxe-Coburg, eldest sister of H.R.H. the Duchess of Kent. Count Hugh had only just completed his 41st year. He held military rank under the Emperor of Austria; and, at the period of his decease, was Colonel Commandant of a Regiment of Cuirassiers. He leaves three brothers, Alphonso Frederick, Major in the Austrian service, Alexander-Constantine-Albert, and Arthur Augustus, both Captains of Hussars in the same army.

THE RIGHT REV. WILLIAM RIDDELL, ROMAN CATHOLIC BISHOP OF THE NORTHERN DISTRICT.

DR. RIDDELL is one more addition to the ever-glorious list of pious and devoted priests whose lives have been sacrificed in the performance of the sacred duty of attending and solacing the poor in the hour of suffering and sickness. His Lordship died on the 2nd inst., of typhus fever, which he had caught in his parochial visitations among the poor of his community.

Dr Riddell was third son of the late Ralph Riddell, Esq., of Felton and Hebburn, in Northumberland, by Elizabeth, his wife, eldest daughter of Joseph Ilbert, Esq., and grandson of Thomas Riddell, Esq., of Swinburne Castle, who was engaged with his father in the affair of 1715, and was attainted in consequence, which, being afterwards reversed by treason, he pleaded guilty, and underwent the penalty. The family of Riddell is one of high standing and large estate in Northumberland.—Of Norman origin, and the name of its patriarch appears on the Roll of Battle Abbey

JAMES M'CULLAGH, LL.D.

THE melancholy death of this learned and distinguished professor, who perished by his own hand, at his rooms, in Dublin College, on the 23rd ult., has cast a deep gloom over the literary and scientific circles in which he moved. Dr. M'Cullagh, who was only forty years of age at the period of his decease, was formerly Mathematical Professor in the University of Dublin, and succeeded, in 1843, on the elevation of Dr. Lloyd to the Provostship, to the Chair of Natural Philosophy. It would appear from the evidence at the inquest that his reason had been unsettled by intense application to some intricate problem, unaccompanied by that due regard to the regulating of his health, rendered imperative by his sedentary habits and mental labours.

THE OPPRESSIVE ADVERTISEMENT DUTY.—A person may advertise in omnibuses, cover the walls with placards, occupy the streets with vans, and, in fact, use every means which his ingenuity can devise for the purpose of making known his wares, and pay no duty; but if he puts a line in a newspaper, already doubly taxed, he immediately pays the Government 1s. 6d. If a poor girl wants a situation, at a time when every farthing is of vital importance to her, she pays the same amount of duty as a nobleman would do for advertising an estate of the value of £100,000.

MILDNESS OF THE SEASON.—A superb display of Chrysanthemums was to be seen, a day or two since, in the garden of the Middle Temple.

THE INSURRECTION IN SWITZERLAND.

PANORAMA OF FRIBOURG, SHOWING THE POSITION OF THE JESUITS' COLLEGE AND THE TOWN DEFENCES.

WE quote the following very interesting letter on the affairs of Switzerland from the *Daily News*: and have specially to thank the writer for his obliging transmission of the originals of the two accompanying Illustrations.—ED. I. L. N.]

FRIBOURG, Oct. 27.

I arrived here yesterday from Berne. The frontier was occupied on each side of the ravine by a corps of cavalry. The entrances to the town are in the course of being strengthened by strong timber *stockades*; and I am given to understand that the ground has been undermined in every direction, and powder traps skilfully laid for an approaching invader. A large portion of pine forest has been felled, because it interfered with the play of a battery on the high road, and to cross the famous suspension bridge, (the longest in Europe, except the Menai,) is, of course, a military impossibility: one side of Fribourg forming an inaccessible cliff, is further defended by a range of public conveniences which I shall not particularly specify. The feeble point is the upper town, giving outlet into the country, and on that side rises, o'ertopping the tower of the Cathedral, the Jesuits' College, an immense and conspicuous structure. I send you a panorama of Fribourg, in which you will at a glance see the relative position of this building and the town defences; you will oblige the public by sending it to your pictorial contemporary, the ILLUSTRATED NEWS, who will place the sense both under the general eye. On the terrace which forms the students' play-ground, they have just planted three large mortars, capacious of shells of 12-inch diameter, and they practice daily in projectile science, showing the boys the mysteries of the parabola. Four hundred soldiers are quartered in the College.

If this building is bombarded and fired by the troops of the Diet, (which is probable enough,) the Jesuits will not be the losers. They did not build at all, and are only lodgers paying rent to a joint-stock company, who twenty years ago, spent their capital in their structure, not knowing whether to rent it as a barrack or as an hospital to the town.

Faber inceitus scamnum facere no.

Some of the speculators originated the idea of letting it to the children of Loyola, and much benefit has accrued to the Canton from the expenditure of about £8000 a year, which the 200 scholars gathered under their auspices, have brought to the spot. It has been a capital milk-cow for Fribourg, and they are right to give battle for its maintenance.

The town is bristling with bayonets; every soldier wears a little pewter medal, which talisman he is taught will render him invulnerable in the coming leaden hail-storm.

There is a proclamation on the walls this morning addressed to the refractory district of Morat, the *Ulster* of Fribourg, and which refuses to join the rest of the Canton in its rebellion against the Imperial Diet; this address urges on them the fact of their enjoying freedom of Protestant worship under the rule of Catholics, and, therefore, "they ought to help Catholics to similar freedom, in retaining the men of their choice to educate their children."

* * * * * * *

Accounts from the southern frontier (Vaud) bring news of a general uprise of the population in arms. At Vernig, and round the Castle of Chillon, reviews of armed men are taking place amid great enthusiasm. The reason for this intensity of feeling at that particular point is the expected attempt of the Valais peasantry to break the barrier and join the Fribourgers. The huge rock which divides Upper from Lower Valais, and does duty for a capital to both, is rather ambitiously styled Zion, and has been for ages the receptacle of retrograde notions and stagnant opinions. It has long been a militaire round the neck of the Confederacy, and will so continue until the Valaisians receive a sound drubbing from their more civilised neighbours.

* * * * * * *

On returning to the hotel, I found at the head of the table d'hote General Mallatrdez, Commander-in-Chief of Fribourg, with his Adjutant (an odd mess-table for the staff; but men are in a state of primitive simplicity here). The General is a fine old veteran, and commanded the Swiss Guard in the streets of Paris when the people demolished Charles X. and his dynasty His conversation was that of an old sportsman. There are about twenty officers of the body-guard of Charles X. in the service of this Canton. Count O'Mahoney and Marquis de Nicolai have fixed their tent here.

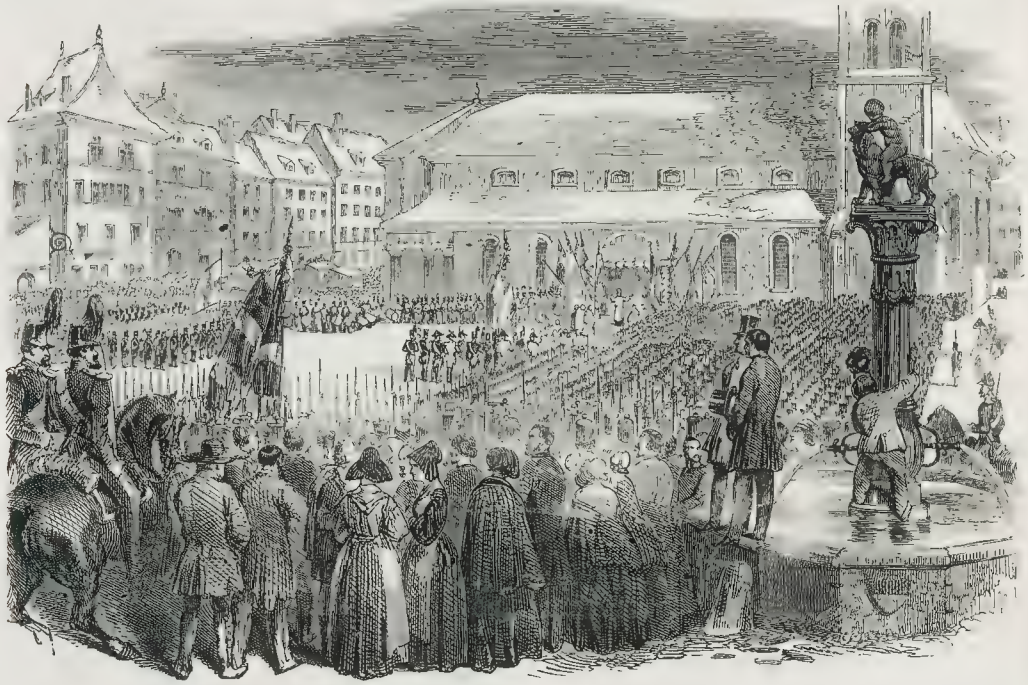
At Lausanne a decree has just been published, prohibiting any man who carries arms for his country from being arrested from debt, a privilege which many Repeal members from Ireland now enjoy.

Young Peel was put into the watch-house a few nights back, for not answering at the Morat-gate of Berne the *qui vive* of the sentinel. He made a great fuss about it to the Diet; but Lieut. Funk was charged with a formal apology to the Diplomate, and the affair has dropped.

The post is stopped in the Valais; the *vaudois* coaches are supposed to carry the infection of Liberalism, and the passengers are transhipped into Valaisian vehicles—not an improved method of conveyance.

BERNE, Oct. 28.

I returned here this morning from Fribourg. The road was strongly garrisoned on both sides of the frontier. I intended to have furnished you with a second communication from the seat of the Diet, but I have been led to understand that the communication with Lucerne will be interrupted to-morrow, so I depart this evening for the head-quarters of the rebels I remarked here several parish priests (*pasteurs*), wearing a red bandage round their left arm, with a white cross embroidered thereon On inquiry, I learn that they have devoted themselves in their spiritual capacity to attendance on the Federal troops. All is activity here in the war department.



GRAND MILITARY MASS BEFORE THE TROOPS OF THE SONDERBUND.

WOMBWELL'S MENAGERIE IN THE GREAT QUADRANGLE, WINDSOR CASTLE.

WOMBWELL'S MENAGERIE AT WINDSOR CASTLE.

THE Windsor Michaelmas Fair, which was held on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, last week, had, for its greatest attraction, Wombwell's Menagerie, the largest and best exhibition of the kind since Cross's celebrated collection at Exeter Change. The entry of the long train of caravans into the town, on the previous Saturday, was a striking affair; and its location in the space of ground, at the corner of Sheet-street and High-street, by permission of the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, was a fortunate circumstance for the proprietor of the collection. An act of liberal consideration, on the part of Mr. and Mrs. Edmonds, the managers, merits mention: on the first day, the whole of the children and their teachers, of the different charity schools in Windsor and Eton, numbering about 700, were admitted gratuitously.

On the morning of the second day of the fair, previous to the exhibition being opened to the public in general, the Hon. Colonel Phipps, his Royal Highness Prince Albert's private secretary, went to visit the collection, accompanied by his family, and expressed great pleasure at the show and the performance, a visit which, no doubt, led to the subsequent exhibition before her Majesty, the Prince Consort, and the Court, in the Quadrangle of the Castle, which we have illustrated. In the afternoon of the third day of the fair (Wednesday), her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, on leaving the Castle for their afternoon's drive, proceeded through the Royal Mews into the High-street, doubtless with the intention of obtaining a glimpse of Wombwell's *façade*, and then proceeded through the street and down Thames-street, in continuation of their drive.

In the course of Wednesday, Mr. Edmonds received the Royal command to have the whole of the exhibition placed in the Great Quadrangle of the Castle, at two o'clock on Thursday, in a manner similar to that in which it was stationed in the fair.

Upon the receipt of this gratifying command, the servants of the Menagerie set about washing and cleaning the animals, and their dens and cages, so as to introduce the collection to Royalty in as presentable a manner as the short interval would allow.

On Thursday morning, at about ten o'clock, the caravans commenced their march from Sheet-street, and attracted a large degree of notice as they drew up to the Quadrangle, in the centre of which they were arranged. The elephants' carriage, or castle, drawn by six greys and four bays, driven by Mr. Bostock, was the first to enter the Quadrangle; then followed the carriage of the rhinoceros, drawn by four greys and four bays; next, the whole train of the Menagerie. By the time appointed, all was in readiness, a boarded floor was laid down, and covered with cloth. At three o'clock, her Majesty the Queen, accompanied by their Royal Highnesses Prince Albert, the Duchess of Kent, the Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, the Princess Royal, and the Princess Alice, his Excellency the Belgian Minister, the Marquis and Marchioness of Lansdowne, &c., left the Castle by the Queen's Entrance, and, on arriving at the exhibition, were received by Mr Wombwell (who had left Warwick expressly to be present) and Mr Edmonds, by whom they were conducted throughout the exhibition. There were also present in the suite of her Majesty, the Countess of Desart, Lady Caroline Cocks, Baroness de Speth, Lady Anna Maria Dawson, Miss L. Dawson Damer, the Earl of Morley, the Hon. Colonel Phipps, Mr. R. Ormsby Gore, Colonel Seymour, Mr. G. E. and the Hon. Mrs. Anson, the Dowager Lady Lyttelton, Major-General Bowles, Colonel SirGeorgeand Lady Couper, &c.

The Queen walked twice around the Exhibition, entering into familiar conversation, with reference to the animals and birds, with the proprietor and Mr Edmonds. The attention of her Majesty, and especially that of the Royal children, was peculiarly attracted by a couple of lion-tiger cubs, a cross-breed between the royal Bengal tiger and a noble Caffrarian lioness, which were whelped about two months since, at Appledore, in Kent. Miss Chapman (known as the "British Lion Queen") was anxious to enter the den with the lions, tigers, and panthers, and to go through her usual perilous performances. This exhibition, however, by her Majesty's express command, was not permitted to take place while the Queen was present. Her Majesty, wishing to see the large elephant Iesemonah fully caparisoned, with the "Lion Queen" seated on its back, in the howdah, Miss Chapman, by her Majesty's command, rode round the Quadrangle, the elephant exhibiting some curious gambols, highly to the amusement of the Court; and, before leaving, the young Prince of Wales gave the elephant some buns and biscuits.

After her Majesty had retired, not only the domestics of the establishment, but the whole of the gardeners, labourers, and others engaged about the grounds were permitted, by command of the Queen, to view the Exhibition. One of the Equerries in Waiting was also dispatched by her Majesty to Dr. Hawtrey, at Eton, inviting the whole of the masters and the boys at College, to the number of between 600 and 700, to view the collection. Shortly afterwards the head

THE ROYAL VISIT TO WOMBWELL'S MENAGERIE

master, accompanied by the Rev. Mr. Cocksley, the Rev. Mr. Luxmoore, and several other of the assistant masters, followed by the boys, arrived in the Quadrangle. Her Majesty, who was at this moment seen, with the Prince Consort and the Royal Family, standing at the centre window of the corridor, was greeted by the Etonians with three times three hearty cheers, the brass band of Mr. Wombwell performing the National Anthem. The band then performed the Coronation Anthem, the Coburg March, and other compositions during the time her Majesty and the Court were present. The "Lion Queen" went through her usual routine of den with the lions, tigers, panthers, and leopards several times immediately after her Majesty had retired. Mr. Wombwell, Mr. Edmonds, and the ladies of the establishment were invited to dinner in the steward's room, while the rest of the company, and the two caravans, containing the performing wild animals, having been detached from the rest, and drawn up on the eastern side of the Quadrangle, immediately beneath the windows of the corridor, a platform was erected, and a sumptuous feast was placed, twice four lighted oil lamps, supplied from the Castle. Shortly after seven o'clock, the Queen, the Prince Consort, with the Prince of Wales and the Royal Family, the Duchess of Kent, the visitors at the Castle, and the gentlemen and ladies of the Court, appeared at the windows, which were thrown open, of the corridor. Mr. Wombwell's band performing the National Anthem. Miss Chapman then commenced her performances before the Queen, shewing her astonishing command over the wild animals, highly to the gratification of her illustrious spectators. At the conclusion of this surprising exhibition, which lasted for nearly half an hour, her Majesty was pleased to express her approbation; that a most some acknowledgment be conveyed to the "Lion Queen," for the gratification she had afforded to the Sovereign and the Royal Family.

Mr. Wombwell's collection, we gather from the *Windsor and Eton Express*, comprises about 500 individual specimens of wild beasts and birds, many of them of a very rare description: including the Syrian gazelle, the Peruvian lama, the East Indian sacred bull, the Polar bear, the Australian emu, the majestic elephant, and a splendid assemblage of African and Asiatic lions, panthers, leopards, and Bengal tigers, and monkeys. Forty horses were employed to draw the caravans, fourteen in number, which contained the animals; and the expenditure of the establishment averages £40 a day. The collection possesses two additional merits firstly, the animals are kept in a condition of cleanliness, so that scarcely any unpleasant smell is perceivable in any part; and secondly, the brass band, which performs marches, waltzes, and overtures, during the exhibition, is an exceedingly good one. The Lion Queen performs the most extraordinary feats in the cages containing lions and leopards, sitting on them, feeding them, and even inserting her head into the jaws of the noble lion "Wallace," and, perhaps, with more self-possession than was exhibited either by Van Amburgh or Carter.

MUSIC.

FOREIGN MUSICAL NEWS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Wednesday.

When I addressed my last letter to you, it was under the anticipation of being enabled to announce, in my present communication, the triumph on French operatic boards of a gifted English vocalist. I was present when Mr. Duponchel, the Director of the Academie Royal de Musique, announced to Miss Birch that her début was fixed for Friday last. A full rehearsal was accordingly on Thursday evening. On that morning I was informed that a change had taken place that a later night had been chosen by the management. An invitation having been given to attend the rehearsal, I arrived at the theatre in the beginning of the second act, when *Mathilde*, in Rossini's "Guillaume Tell," makes her entrance. I cannot describe to you my mingled feelings of disgust and indignation at finding Miss Birch at the wing of the stage alone, without a single person connected with the theatre, to support or to address her with a word of consolation. The trembling *débutante* about to appear before a French audience, in presence of the most distinguished artists of the day, on the grand stage—with Mr. Duponchel and Roqueplan, the present lessees—found only in two Englishmen, as it were accidentally present, the sympathy which her position ought to have secured from Gallic gallantry and charity. My blood boiled at the sight of the French officials connected with the stage, coldly and rudely pass by the English vocalist without a word of consideration without a smile of acknowledgment. Is it possible, I said to myself, that we have been so generous and hospitable to French *artistes* as to merit such a return as this? And yet the poor English woman went through the rehearsal with heroic courage. Her splendid voice, worth all the voices of the establishment put together, rang through the edifice, in thrilling strains; her deportment was easy and graceful. Dupres, who was singing "Arnold," recognised me from the wing. He came to speak to me. My utterance was choked, but I said to the great tenor, "I have assisted you in England; pray do all you can for Miss Birch." He muttered some words of empty compliment and disappeared. Then the small part she would appear, and then withdrew to sing in the trio. Miss Birch evidently felt that she was sacrificed, and was deeply affected. By the time the rehearsal was over, I was assured beyond a reasonable doubt, that the English vocalist would only perform the ill-used English *artiste*, thoroughly disgusted with the treatment she had been subjected to. Now, a word with MM. Duponchel and Roqueplan. Miss Birch did not seek them—they engaged her after her upwards of twenty appearances, and her *début*. They fixed the day for Friday last. They tell her at the eleventh hour that her accent is not sufficiently good for the delicate French ears. They admit that her voice is superior to any heard in Paris, but her style is not sufficiently refined. They acknowledge that the enunciation of the majority of French singers is so bad, that not a word can be distinguished. And yet they wantonly trifle with the feelings of a foreigner, without the slightest consideration for the rules of the laws of hospitality—they despise the dictates of reciprocity they are oblivious altogether to what we have done for French *artistes* in London—and they add insult to injury. May this be a lesson to us for the future. Miss Birch has been much indisposed since the rehearsal, but she is better this morning. The English in Paris are in a fury about her ill treatment.

Benefiet arrived here this day before yesterday from Stuttgardt. His opera (the "Crusaders") has been postponed, in consequence of the death of Madame Pischek. Pischek, after her decease, went off to Prague, where he remains in a distracted state.

Mitchell is expected to-morrow, from Brussels, to complete his arrangements for the Opera Comique, at the St. James's Theatre.

Grisi has generously sent £50 for the Albertuni family.

Dizi, the harpist member of the Philharmonic Society, is dead.

Costa arrived at the Hotel Meurice, from Italy, on Thursday, and left yesterday for England. Carlotta Grisi has gone to Brussels on a month's congé. Gosselin is gaining ground at the Académie. Auber's opera, at the Salle Favart, will be produced in a fortnight. Rossini has arrived here to dance at the Académie, as also the charming Carlotta Grisi. From Venice. The Opera National, under Adolphe Adam, will open in a few days. Verdi is still here superintending his "Jerusalem."

Is it possible that a pupil of Mdme. Pasta will appear in the season 1849, at the Royal Italian Opera, who is likely to eclipse every European singer.

M. Berlioz left Paris the day for London, to take the direction of the Drury-Lane Opera. Mdlle. Philion quitted the same day for the Princess' Theatre. Felicien David will visit London next spring

THE THEATRES.

LYCEUM.

It is some time since we have seen so comical a piece as "Box and Cox," produced at this theatre for the first time on Monday evening; and we rarely recollect one so completely in accordance with it. Indeed, it is the very description known to the profession as a "touch-and-go" piece, requiring great rapidity of action and dialogue, and very dangerous if the audience are permitted for half-a-minute to let their hearer or attention flag or wander. Mr. Morton, who farce it was, is, however, a very safe hand at pieces of this kind; and the fun must be poor indeed that cannot hit an audience, when interpreted by two such actors as Mr. Harley and Mr. Buckstone.

The notion of the plot is, in itself, droll. Mrs. Macnamara personates a lodging-house keeper, who has two lodgers, represented by the gentlemen above-named, and named Box and Cox. Mr. Buckstone is a compositor employed on a morning paper, so that his employment keeps him up all night; and Mr. Harley is a journeyman hatter, who is closely engaged all day; so that, to get a double rent, Mrs. Macnamara lets her room to both of them, as they meet at home together. At the beginning of the piece, we find Mr. Harley leaving home for the day, and directly afterwards Mr. Buckstone returns from his nightly toil, with a rasher of bacon, which he proceeds to cook for breakfast on a gridiron, and then lies down in the bed, to take "forty winks." Anon, Mr. Harley, who is not wanted at his shop, returns, and is about to broil a mutton-chop, which he carries with him for his breakfast, when he finds the gridiron occupied by Mr. Buckstone's rasher. This he indignantly throws out of window, and, putting down his own chop, goes to look after his breakfast-things, slamming the door after him. Roused from his slumbers by the noise of "Box and Cox," receiving no answer, gets up, and, to his astonishment, finds the chop, which he angrily throws below the rasher out of window. He then goes out to look after his accidental, and the two proceeded to cook for breakfast on a gridiron, with their respective trays of tea things, at the table. From this point, it is impossible to follow the action, which is so good and quick as in the well-known "Two in the Morning," and something of the same kind, keeping the house in roars of laughter. Quarrels, love stories, rivalries, and reconciliations, before fresh differences, follow one another, until at last they make friends for good; and, with a neat appropriate "cue," in which they state that they are really very comfortable in their new house, that everything looks very clean and nice, and that the landlady is evidently very anxious to please—all of which allusions were readily seized upon by the piece concludes.

"Box and Cox" is a great hit, and the management will find it so. The houses have been very good indeed, every night.

SURREY.

A melodrama of the old school, by Mr. Fitzball, called "The Travellers' Room," was brought out here on Monday evening, with complete success. The scene is laid in an inn on the Dundee, kept by a proscribed nobleman, with two reckless sons, one of whom murders his brother, mistaking him for a young wealthy traveller who has put up at the hostel for the night. The usual dramatic justice is done to the guilty parties; and a love affair, connected with the plot, is brought to a satisfactory termination. The principal characters were well played by Messrs. H. Hughes (who was most enthusiastically received), Fredericks, Vining, Osbourne, and Mary Taylor, and Mrs. W. West; and the piece will, without doubt, draw as good half-prices as the crowded audiences who flock to the operas will leave room for.

MARYLEBONE.

The judgment and intelligence that direct the affairs at this theatre have been again evidenced by the production of "The Bridal," which was played here, for the first time, on Monday evening. We regret how long it is since this piece was revived, under Mr. Macready's direction, at one of the large houses; but it must be at least ten or a dozen years, since which time it has been occasionally performed. The alterations required, in order that "The Maid's Tragedy" of Beaumont and Fletcher, with its very questionable plot, might be made palatable to an audience of the present day, were effected by Mr Sheridan Knowles: and the play, always a popular one in the seventeenth century, in spite of its lack of propriety, achieved a great success.

Evadne is one of Mrs. Warner's best characters; and she has done well in reviving "The Bridal," were it only for our own sakes. At the same time it showed Mr. Graham to appear to some advantage as *Melantius*; and Mr. G. J. Vining created a most favourable impression in the part of *Aminter*. Miss Angell, of whom we have had occasion more than once to speak in terms of high commendation, was *Aspasia*. One or two scenes of the play might have been improved; but it is scarcely fair to depreciate endeavours evidently made in the desire to do their very best on the part of all the company engaged in the representation; for it is an agreeable attribute of this management, as well as that of Sadler's Wells, that if nothing stands prominently forward from the *ensemble*, there is never anything that offends by its inferiority to the rest.

The house was well attended, the applause very hearty, and at the fall of the curtain, the principal actors were called for. The play was very carefully mounted.

SADLER'S WELLS.

We have every reason to congratulate the management of this theatre upon the production of the new play, "John Savile of Haysted," on Wednesday evening. The author, the Reverend Mr. White, is already favourably known to the public as the writer of two successful five act pieces, one of which, "The King of the Commons," was played at the Princess', and the other, "Feudal Times," at this house. In his last production he has gone away from Scottish history, and taken for his subject, the assassination of the Duke of Buckingham, at Portsmouth, by the fanatic Felton, interwoven with certain personages with the story, from the principal of whom a country gentleman residing in Suffolk, the [illegible] takes its name. At the commencement, we find *Felton* (Mr. G. Bennett), [illegible] (Miss Laura Addison), daughter of Sir Harry Hackett (Mr. H. Marston), and [illegible] a promised captaincy for services rendered on the battle-field. *Buckingham* lightly rejects his suit, being more occupied with his own dress and notions of *Lilian* (Miss Laura Addison), daughter of *John Savile* (Mr. Phelps), of whose beauty he hears much, and whom he is determined upon possessing. Meanwhile, *Lilian*, who is an enthusiastic and high-spirited girl, has heard much of the *Duke*, and formed an ideal image of him, which she almost venerates. *Buckingham* forms a scheme for her abduction, by delivering her from the pretended attack of two robbers, or rather fellows of his own in the disguise, and by this means carries her, without making himself known. *Lilian* has entertained a notion of seeking the *Duke*, and endeavouring to obtain from him a mitigation of some Government imposts which press heavily upon her father's estate, and under a series of pretences from *Buckingham*, still unknown to her, she elopes with him. All this time the madness of her kinsman, *Felton* gloomily foreshadowed at the very beginning of the play—is increasing, and he determines to murder *Buckingham*. Meeting the *Duke*, he draws upon him, but is disarmed and wounded; and this serves to deepen his hate. *John Epsie* (Mr. J. T. Johnson), an acquaintance of *Buckingham*, had formerly been the lover of *Rose Savile*, sister of *Lilian*. The *Duke* endeavours to make him assist his projects to ruin *Lilian*, by getting up a false marriage. This he will not consent to, and, stung by remorse, he discloses to *Savile* the position in which his friend and brother is placed. Upon his indignation he is bullied, *Savile* sends her some poison, *Lilian* still being detained by *Buckingham*. Believing that all hope of escape is lost, she takes the poison, just as *Buckingham* hails her by the title of *Felton*, and the *Duke's* murderer is the consternation of the play.

We are bound to record the entire and decided success of "John Savile of Heystead;" but we must at the same time speak of its faults. These were, an insufficiency of action for five acts, and one or two palpable errors of construction. The whole of the three first acts might have been put into one, as far as the progress of the piece is concerned; and the fall of the curtain on the fifth attributed the disapprobation—which, although but slight, was unmistakable—when the drop fell at the end of the third act. The great mistake, however, was the anti-climax at the end. *Buckingham* had been killed; *Felton* was dragged off; assisted to form a very imposing *tableau*; all interest was over, and the audience were applauding most enthusiastically, when the fall of the curtain upon a fine situation, when the fruit of success closed it in, and *Lilian* appeared, only to die from the poison. There was no reason for her dying. It turned the play into a tragedy, and occasioned nothing but disappointment. Had she survived, the [illegible] would have been awarded to him, and even as it was in the last scene, had it not been for its unfortunate position above alluded to. Mr. G. Bennett was powerful, and Mr. Phelps was fine. His deep voice, shaded with a profusion of countenance, produced a profound effect upon the audience. It is some time, we should imagine, since he has had a part to which he could do such entire justice. Mr. H. Marston was less successful as *Buckingham*: he looked well, did his best, but the character was beyond his capabilities. Mr. J. T. Johnson deserves great praise for his sensible and unassuming reading of the part entrusted to him. Mr. Wyndham fortunate in marrying Miss L. Addison was very effective as her heroine. We remember the sensation this clever young lady created by her account of the tournament, at the window, in "Feudal Times," and now, in the present play, she was fresh again to state that her powers were by no means exhausted, but

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*Newman Noggs.*"—*There is one insurmountable objection to the change you contemplate, viz., that it would be almost tantamount to the annihilation (at least for interactive purposes) of all past literature on the game. The labours of Lopez, Salvio, Greco, Lolli, Ponziani, Philidor, and the masterly productions of modern times, would become comparatively valueless to the student by the admission of your principle. Besides, it appears to us that the discrepancy between the theory in question and the practice of the game may be obviated by finding a more logical and comprehensive definition of the term "check;" and with this view we should recommend you to forward a letter on the subject for publication to the "Chess-Player's Chronicle," where space can be afforded for the discussion.*

"*G. A. H.*"—*Enigma* 213 *is that by Leone; but we do not remember your having sent the correct solution.*

"*Rupbrzan.*"—1. *It is allowable to Castle after your King has been checked, provided he has not been moved, and can do so without infringing any of the rules which govern the act of Castling.* 2. *A Pawn may be moved two squares as the first move, but is liable to be taken by the adversary.*

"*Red Rook*" *The author of Enigma No.* 211 *wishes us to state that the slight error in the position arose from the Black Pawn being described at Q R 5th, whereas it should be at K R 5th.*

"*A Regular Subscriber.*" *The position you send us by M. D'Orville, and is solved thus:*—1. *P takes P (ch); 2. Q P one; 3. P to Q Kt 5th; 4. Q P one; 5. K to Q B 4th; 6. P takes P (ch mate). Black's moves are all forced.*

"*Ambulator.*"—*Much too simple.*

"*D. C.*"—*The solution of Enigma* 199 *is as follows:*—1. *K to Q Kt 7th; P takes P.* 2. *Kt takes P (ch); K to his 2nd (best).* 3. *B to Q 8th (ch); and mate next move. You are correct in your solution of Mr. Lowe's beautiful two-move Problem.*

"*H. S. B.*"—*The confusion arose from your having placed two Black Queens on the board. In the second diagram, all is correct, but it is much too easy; which is also the fault of No.* 3. *The other two are ingenious, and shall appear.*

"*S. S. W.*"—1*st. The King cannot, in Castling, take a adverse man. You will find an abstract of the information you desire in Tomlinson's "Amusements of Chess," published by Parker, Wat Strand.*

"*Lover of the Game.*"—*We cannot at all understand upon what grounds, moral, religious, or political, your opponents can take their stand. The practice of Chess is becoming more and more cultivated every year, and its advantages as a mental exercise, we thought, universally admitted. We have no list at hand of the various literary and scientific institutions of Great Britain where the Game is practised; but there are few, if any, to which it does not form an item in the routine of studies or amusements. Get the little work recommended above, to "S. S. W.;" Franklin's "Morals of Chess;" and see the early Volumes of the "Illustrated London News."*

"*C. E. P.*" *Received with thanks. The best shall have an early place. We should think the price charged you for Chess type the fair retail price. Of course, a considerable reduction is made to the trade*

"*Sopwicke.*" *You are mistaken both in No.* 213 *and* 219. *The former you appear to have set up wrongly.*

"*Bagshot.*"—*Quite wrong. Look again.*

Solutions by "*G. A. H.*," "*Rupbrzan,*" "*D. C.*," "*W. G. C.*," "*Stultus,*" "*J. F. A.*," "*Jonquil,*" "*F. I. S.*," "*M. P.*," "*N. W.*," "*W. M.*" "*F. S.*," *and* "*H. W.*" *are correct.*

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM NO. 197.

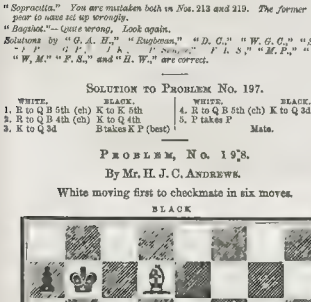
WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. R to Q B 5th (ch)	K to K 5th	4. R to Q B 5th (ch)	K to Q 3d
2. R to Q B 4th (ch)	K to Q 4th	5. P takes P	Mate.
3. K to Q 3d	B takes K P (best)		

PROBLEM, NO. 198.

By Mr. H. J. C. Andrews.

White moving first to checkmate in six moves.

BLACK



WHITE

LIVELY SPECIMEN OF THE MUZIO GAMBIT, IN THE MATCH NOW PENDING BETWEEN CAPTAIN KENNEDY AND MR. , OF THE LONDON CHESS CLUB.

BLACK (Mr. —)	WHITE (Capt. K.)	BLACK (Mr. —)	WHITE (Capt. K.)
1. K P two	K P two	14. K to Q 4th (c)	Q takes Q
2. K B P two	P takes P	15. Kt takes Kt (ch)	K to R sq
3. K Kt to B 3d	K Kt P two	16. Q B takes B (d)	Kt to K B 6th (ch)
4. K B to Q B 4th	K Kt P one		
5. Castles	t takes Kt	17. K R takes Kt	Q takes Q R (ch)
6. Q takes P	Q to K B 3d	18. R interposes	Q takes R (ch)
7. Q P one (a)	Q to K B 3d	19. K takes Q	B to K 3d
8. Q Kt to B 3d	K Kt to K 2d	20. Q B takes K R	R takes B
9. Q B to Q 2d	P one	21. Q B P one	Q B P one
10. Q R to K sq (b)	Castles	22. Q R P two	R to K sq
11. Kt to K 2d	Q Kt to B 3d	23. Kt to K B 5th	B takes Kt
12. Kt takes dbled P	Q Kt to K 4th	24. P takes B	Q P one
13. Q to K 3d (ch)	Q to K Kt 4th	And Black resigned.	

(a) This is inferior to K P one. (See the "Chess Player's Handbook," p. 280.)
(b) Q Kt to Q 5th would have been better play, we think.
(c) The situation is somewhat remarkable. Black could have played his Kt to K Kt 6th with the same effect.
(d) The utility of the sacrifice of the Queen is not evident.
(e) Very well played. After this, Black has not a shadow of a chance.

ANOTHER GAME IN THE SAME MATCH.

WHITE. (Capt. K.)	BLACK (Mr. —)	WHITE (Capt. K.)	BLACK (Mr.)
1. K P two	K P two	19. K to R sq	Q to Q Kt 4th
2. K Kt to B 3d	Q Kt to B 3d	20. Q Kt P one	Q R to Q B sq
3. K Kt to Q Kt 5th	Q Kt to B 3d	21. Q Kt P one	Q B takes Q P
4. Q to K 2d	K B to K 2d	22. K R to Q sq	Q B to Q B 3d
5. Q B P one	Q P one	23. Q R to Q B 3d	Q R to Q sq (c)
6. K P one	Q B to Q 2d	24. Q R to K 3d	Kt to K 6th
7. Castles	Castles	25. K R to Q 2d	Kt takes K B P
8. K B takes Kt (a)	B takes B	26. Kt takes Kt	K R takes Kt
9. Q P one	B to Q 2d	27. K to Kt 4th	K R to K R 4th
10. K R P one	K R P one	28. K to R 3d	K R to K B 4th
11. K Kt to R 2d	K Kt to R 2d	29. Q R to Q sq	K R P one
12. K B P one	K B P two	30. K to K 4th	h R to R 3d
13. Q B P one	K B P takes P	31. Kt to Q B 4th	K P one (d)
14. Q Kt to B 3d	K Kt to B 3d	32. Kt takes Q P	K P one
15. K P one	Q B P one	33. K R to K 3d	K B takes Kt
16. Q Kt th child, P	P takes P	34. B takes B	Q R takes B
17. P takes P	Kt takes P	35. R takes R	R takes R
18. Q to Q B 4th	Q to Q Kt 3d (ch) (b)	36. R takes R P And, after a few moves, White resigned.	

(a) This was novel, because it serves to relieve Black, in some degree, from the restraint of his position.
(b) Enabling him to bring his Queen to the rescue of the Kt, and thus ma tain th. Pawn he has so and
Kt to K 6th we should have thought a strong move.
(d) Well played.

*** At the termination of the last sitting, the score of this interesting contest stood thus.—

Capt. Kennedy .. 4 | Mr. — .. .. 3 | Drawn 0

The match is expected to be resumed at Brighton on the 6th inst.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

(HITHERTO UNPUBLISHED.)

No. 223 By Mr. H. J. C. Andrews.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
K at K 2d	K at his 5th	Kt at Q K 4th	P at K Kt sq
Q at Q B 3d	Q at her 4th	P at K Kt 4th, K 3d,	Kt at Q Kt sq
B at Q Kt sq	at Q B 3d	and Q B 2d	P at K 4th, and
B at K R 2d	K at Q K 6th		Q Kt 2d

White to play and Mate in three moves.

No. 224.—By the Same.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
K at his B 2d	K at his 4th	P at K R 4th, K Kt	P at K R 4th, K
B at Q B sq	Q at Q B 2d	5th, and Q 3d	Kt 3d, K B 4th,
B at K R 4th	B at K R 5th		K 3d, and Q 3d
Kt at K R 8th	B at Q B 4th		and 5th

White to play and Mate in five moves.

No. 225.—By S. H. W.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
K at Q sq	K at Q 5th	P at K 4th, Q B 3d	
B at Q R 6th	P at Q Kt 4th	& 7th, and Q Kt 2d	
Kts at K Kt 4th, and	P at Q B 3d		
K 6th			

White to play and Mate in four moves.

SUCCESS OF THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY'S ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

In July, 1846, the Company despatched an expedition of thirteen persons, under the command of Dr. John Rae, from Fort Churchill, in Hudson's Bay, for the purpose of surveying the unexplored portion of the Arctic coast, at the northeastern point of the American continent.

The expedition, which has just returned, has traced the coast all along from the Lord Mayor's Bay, of Sir J. Ross, to within a few miles of the Straits of the Fury and Hecla, proving thereby the correctness of Sir J. Ross's statement that Boothia Felix is a peninsula. From Dr Rae's Report to the Company the following interesting details are gathered:—Having divided his men into watches, the doctor started from Repulse Bay on the 22nd of July, 1846, and reached the most southerly opening of Wager River on the 22nd, where they were detained all day by immense quantities of heavy ice driving in with the flood and out again with the ebb tide, which ran at the rate of seven or eight miles an hour, forcing up the ice and grinding it against the rocks, causing a noise resembling thunder. On the 24th the party succeeded in making Repulse Bay, and cast anchor within eight miles of the head of the bay under shelter of a small island.

Here Dr. Rae found some Esquimaux Indians, with whom he quickly established friendly relations, and from a chart drawn by one of the party he inferred that the Arctic sea (named Achodlee) to the west of Melville Peninsula, was not more than forty miles distant, in a N.N.W. direction, and that about thirty-five miles of the distance was occupied by deep lakes; so that they would have only two miles of land to drag their boat over; a mode of proceeding he had decided upon, even had the distance been much greater, in preference to going round by the Fury and Hecla Strait. Here he established a wintering party, and having unloaded the boats, and placed one of them, with the smaller part of the cargo, in security, the other was hauled three miles up a rapid and narrow river, which flowed from one of the lakes they were to past through. This work occupied them the whole of the 25th, as the current was very strong, and the channel so full of large boulder stones that the men were frequently up to the waist in icecold water whilst lifting or launching the boat over these impediments.

Their landing-place was found to be in latitude 66° 32′ 10″ North. The rate of the chronometer had become so irregular that it could not be depended upon for finding the longitude, and during the winter it stopped altogether.

Proceeding according to the course he had adopted, the party and their adventurous leader on the 3rd of August, at 11 o'clock A.M., rounded a high bluff cape, which they called after the lady of Sir John Henry Pelly, Bart., Governor of the Hudson's Bay Company. It is situated in latitude 67° 28′ 00″ North; longitude, by account, 87° 40′ West.

Having succeeded, after surmounting many difficulties, in reaching Melville Peninsula, he was intimately obliged to retreat from the numerous obstacles that rendered his progress impossible, he therefore paid a short visit to the wintering party at Repulse Bay, to ascertain how they were getting on. Ultimately, he found himself obliged to give up all hope of prosecuting the survey on that occasion. His reasons we give in his own words:—"My reasons for arriving at this conclusion I shall here briefly mention, as such a step may seem somewhat premature. I saw, from the state of the ice and the prevalence of northerly winds, that there was no likelihood of our completing the whole of the proposed survey this season; and, although part of the coast, either towards the Strait of the Fury and Hecla or towards Dease and Simpson's furthest, might be traced, yet to accomplish even this might detain us so long, that there would be no time to make the necessary preparations for wintering, and we should thus be under the necessity of returning to Churchill without accomplishing the object of the expedition, or, if we remained at Repulse Bay, run the risk of starving, for I could obtain no supplies of pemmican from the natives, and all the provisions that we carried with us amounted to not more than four months' expenditure, which was all that our boats could carry. We should have thus to depend almost altogether on our own exertions for the means of existence both in regard to food and fuel."

The party, therefore, commenced preparations for passing the winter, and on the 2nd of September their house was furnished. Its internal dimensions were 21 feet long by 14 feet broad; height in front, 7½ feet, sloping to 5½ at the back. The roof was formed of oil-cloths and moose skin coverings, the masts and oars of our boats serving as rafters. The door was made of parchment deer skins stretched over a frame of wood. It was named Fort Jane, and was situated in latitude 66° 32′ 10″ North, longitude (by a number of sets of lunar distances) 85° 51′ West. The variation of the compass on the 30th August, 1846, was 42° 50′ 30″ West; dip of the needle 88° 14′; and the mean time of 100 vertical vibrations in the line of declination 226.

On the 8th of April in the present year, Doctor Rae commenced his spring journeys in company with three men, the Esquimaux Peter-Chook and Colin-Ak's son, as interpreter; and on the 16th, which was very stormy, with a temperature of 20° below zero, they arrived at the steep mud banks of a bay, called by their guide Ak-ku-li-gut-wiak. Its surface was marked with a number of high rocky islands, towards the highest of which (six or seven miles distant) they directed their course, and were, before sunset, comfortably housed under a snow roof. Early in the morning of the 17th, he set out in company with two of the men, for the purpose of following the coast to some point surveyed by Sir John Ross, as he felt confident that the veteran discoverer was correct in his opinion as to Boothia Felix being part of the American continent. They directed their course to the farthest visible land which bore N.W. (true).

Cape Berens (the point alluded to), is situated in latitude 69° 49′ 1″ North, and longitude 96° 59′ West. It is formed entirely of granite partially covered with moss. Thirteen miles beyond this, they arrived at two narrow points in the small bay, between which they built their snow hut.

As they were now near the latitude and longitude of Lord Mayor's Bay of Sir John Ross, he struck across land nearly in a north direction, and, at noon, when passing over a considerable lake, the latitude 69° 26′ 1″ North was observed. Advancing three miles beyond this, he reached another lake.

A walk of twenty minutes brought him to an inlet not more than a quarter of a mile wide. This he traced to the westward for three miles, when his course was again obstructed by land. Ascending some high rocks, from which a good view could be obtained, he thought he could distinguish rough ice in the desired direction. With renewed hopes, he set out at a rapid pace, plunging among deep snow, scrambling over rocks and through rough ice, until he arrived at the rising ground close to the beach. From the spot where he now stood, as far as the eye could see, to the north-west, lay a large extent of ice-covered sea, studded with innumerable islands. Lord Mayor's Bay was before him, and the islands were those named by Sir John Ross, the Sons of the Clergy of the Church of Scotland.

The isthmus which connects the land to the northward with Boothia Felix is only one mile broad, and, judging by the number of stone marks set up on it, it appeared to him to be a favourite resort of the natives. Its latitude is 69° 31′ North; longitude, by account, 95° 29′ 30″ West.

After taking possession of his discoveries with the usual formalities, the Doctor returned to his quarters on the island above mentioned, where, as they were all more or less affected with snow-blindness, and the dogs were still weak, they remained on the island, which he found to be situated in latitude 68° 53′ 44″ North; longitude, by account, 89° 38′ 30″ West. It is formed almost entirely of granite, and is upwards of 730 feet above the level of the sea. From the highest point of it, he obtained a fine view of the bay, and was thus saved the trouble of tracking the shores. It extends sixteen or eighteen miles to the southward, and contains a number of rocky islands, the highest of them being that on which they encamped.

The bay was named Felly Bay, after the Governor of the Company; and the group of islands, Harrison Islands.

The party, on their return, traced the shores of the tracts across which they had made overland journeys when coming out. The country was low, flat, and very regular in outline. They arrived at Repulse Bay on the 5th of May, all safe and well, but as black as Negroes, from the combined effects of frost bites and oil smoke.

The Doctor subsequently traced the west shore of Melville Bay, and for that purpose started on the evening of the 13th of May.

The hardships of the service, and the hardships to be endured on such expeditions, may be understood from the few short extracts from the Report, in reference to this last exploring visit:—"Our snow-house, on the 25th, was built in lat. 68° 48′ N., long. 88° 4′ W., amid a small stream, from which the country was low, flat, and to the bottom. We had not yet obtained a drop of water of nature's thawing, and, fuel being rather a scarce article we sometimes took small kettles of snow under the blanket with us, to thaw it with the heat of our bodies. Leaving two men to endeavour to fish and shoot, I went forward with the others, and crossed Garry Bay, passing inside a number of islets."

The party set out again after but on the 25th, where, says the report—"The men we had left here were well, but very thin, as they had neither caught nor shot anything eatable, except two marmots. Had we been absent two hours more, they were to have cooked a piece of parchment skin for supper.

The whole party returned safe and well to York Factory, on the 6th of September last.

Voluntary Game Reform.—The Duke of Marlborough has addressed a circular to his tenantry giving them permission to destroy hares and rabbits on their farms by all possible means except the use of guns. He suggests greyhounds as the most desirable. In return he expects they will preserve the winged game, and advance no claims against him for any future injury to crops.

OUR MAGAZINE COLUMN FOR NOVEMBER.

A HORSE FOR SALE. BY SAM SLICK.

He is *great*, that's a fact; a perfect case, I assure you. He can trot 'is mile in two minutes and thirty seconds, and no break, shuffle-rack, or pace, but a handsome round trot, with splendid knee action; not pawing the air like makebelieve, nor pounding the road like breaking stones, but a sort of touching-light-and-go-easy style, like the beat of a gall's finger on the pianny; and so gentle, a child can manage him. When you want him to go, take up the reins, and he's off like a fox; when you want him to stop, throw them down, and he'll stand all day. The way he makes the spokes fly round in a wheel, so that you can only see the rim, as if it was a hoop, is amazing. It frightened me at first, and I allot easy scared by a horse. He is a *no-actor* animal, beyond all doubt. I never was suited before in all my life, and I don't know as he aint spoilt me, I never shall be suited again. Sometimes I think I can't part with him any how, for I can't never get another like him; and sometimes I take a notion into my head I ought to sell him, as it is too much money for a poor man like me to have in a horse. You've heern tell of Heber of Windsor, haven't you? Well, he's crazy after him, and if he don't know a good one when he sees him, he does when he sees him, and that's more than most men do. I'd like you to have him, for you *are* a judge of a horse—perhaps the best in these parts (though I've seen the leak you into you, too, afore now). You will take good care of him, and I wouldn't like to see the critter knocked about like a corn. He will lead your tandem beautiful, and keep his traces up without doing the whole work and killing himself. A thread will guide him; and then he knows how to back up a going-down hill, so as not to drag the wheeler off his legs. Oh! he's a doll! His sinews are all sarcipien tallo and whipcords, and he's muscle enough for two beasts of his size. You can't fault him in no particular, for he is perfect, head or neck, shoulder or girth, back or loins, stifle or hock, or chest and pastions; and, as for hoofs, they actilly seem as if they was made a purpose for a trotter. In fact, you may say he's the greatest piece of stuff ever wrapped up in horse-hide.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

BRIGHTON AIR.

As the London season was drawing to a close, and as every civilized person had flown from the horrid dust of London to the refreshing breezes of the seaside, Mamma was sensible of a sensation akin to low spirits, and I felt mine so weak and delicate, that we both agreed that nothing but two or three months at Brighton would restore our healths. So I used to tell Papa that it was positively frightful to see how Mamma was wasting every day for want of change of air, and that I shouldn't like to answer for the consequences if she remained much longer in London; and Mamma would in her turn declare that if she had to go down on her bended knees and implore the mercy of the Minister strangers, we must go out of town somewhere. She didn't speak for herself, though she felt that she was every day sinking more and more for want of a mouthful of fresh air, and, indeed, knew that each weak she remained in town at that season of the year as good as ten long years off her life. But she could not, as a mother, stand still, and see that dear Charlotte growing as white as a plaster cast, under her very eyes, for the want of a few weeks' residence at some fashionable watering-place. And she could and would tell him this, that however clever he might think himself as a physician, still she, as a mother, knew much more of her daughter's constitution than he possibly could. And the end of it all was that if he couldn't afford the money for her to take me down to the sea-side, he would be obliged, before long, to afford the money for my funeral expenses, and that then—when it was too late—he'd have the happiness of knowing that he had been the murderer of his eldest and finest girl. As we neither of us ever ate anything at dinner with Papa, though we kept pressing each other to try as much as would go on a fork once, and rumbling one another that exhausted nature may give way, under the little nutriment we took, Papa at last gave us his consent, and a cheque to go down to Brighton.—*Whom to Marry and How to Get Married.*

ALBERT THORVALDSEN.—BY H. C. ANDERSEN

This man's poetical life, this triumphal procession, can be painted with words as well as with colours. If we should give a vignette, *heralding* the whole, we would then trace three large *fields*, and in the uppermost draw a thick, well-grown, Danish beech-forest, where the King stands before the altar of unhewn stones, his hair girt round with a thick golden ring, and himself surrounded by a circle of priests. This is Denmark's King, Harald Hildetand. His eye sparkles, his head is proudly raised; what have the great gods promised him? That one of his race shall, in future ages, extend his sceptra from the North Cape to the southernmost point of Europe; that from the east and west his name is written in the book of nations. We will draw the next field in the heraldic upright: centuries have passed away; it is in our times. A poor boy, with a little rod cap on his flaxen head, is seen carrying an earthen jar, suspended by a pack-thread, through one of the narrow streets of Copenhagen; he is taking food to his father, who works in the dockyard as a carver of figure-heads for vessels. Look well at this child; he is the youngest of King Harald Hildetand's race, and through him the prophecy shall be fulfilled,—but how? We will, sketch the third field: the boy has become a man, and his flaxen hair white; but it hangs in rich folds over his herculean shoulders. Round about are many splendid marble figures,—Jason with the golden fleece, the Graces, the holy Apostles. This is the artist-king we see, the descendant of Harald Hildetand, the poor boy who now, as a man, exercise his sceptre over Europe's lands in the kingdom of genius is Albert Thorvaldsen.—(From a charming Biographical Sketch in *Bentley's Miscellany*; an admirable relief to the witless vapidity of the majority of the other pieces in this Number.)

TRAVELLING DISGUISES.

"You may meet your dearest friend in an Alpine party, and not recognize him. The lawyer exchanges his wig and gown for a straw hat and a blouse. The doctor arrays himself as a chamois-hunter, and tries to look as if he only killed game. That personage who is so very like a bandit on the Rhigi, is not very remote from one in London either, for he is an attorney in Sergeant's Inn. That desperate-looking Whiskerando, in a French casquette and Russia-duck, is a quiet curate when he is at home in Essex. But who, in the name of all that is marvellous, is that romantic figure, with a coloured beaver, pistols in his belt, brandishing his pole like a battle-axe, now and then winding his horn like a mountain-chief, and brown and bearded as a field of ripe wheat? Can it be William Tell?—can it be Werner Stauffacher—can it be the immortal three of Grüth? No! by all that is outrageous, I know him now. It is Mr. Thomas Perkins of Aldermanbury!—*Dublin University Magazine.*

AN ARTIST'S PAINTING-ROOM.

It was a large uncarpeted apartment, lighted by one out of three windows, and that was half-closed by a shutter, the others being entirely obscured. There did not appear to have been a broom in it for many years, and, indeed, it was awful to speculate upon the amount of damage that would have attended the introduction of one; for every available corner was occupied by a plaster cast, or a small bottle of something, the contents of which nobody could form a further idea of than that it would make a terrible mess if knocked over. The plaster casts were all fragments large hands, tremendous toes, agonised heads, expressing such screaming pain that you winced to look at them, and decapitated and dismembered trunks, hoisted up on shelves and brackets in most helpless state, all, more or less, smoked and grubby. Then there were mysterious sketches and pictures the most valuable of which were altogether invisible, appearing to have been painted with pitch and red ochre in the literally dark ages; and by the side of these were, here and there, beaming female faces of the present day which were very little prized, since only the disciples of low art cared to produce natural and pleasing objects. And there were quantities of indoor and gentlemen upon unframed canvass leaning against one another, like slates for roofing; whilst over everything hung an atmosphere of dust and varnish, with a suspicion of turpentine, as thick that, whenever the sunbeams got by chance into the room, they floated upon it at their ease, coming out remarkably strong with such a good medium for display.—*Christopher Tadpole.*

APPALLING INCIDENT

The lobsters exposed on the marble slab at an oyster shop in the Strand, were observed the other day to weep copiously and wring their claws when a passing organ played "By the Sad Sea Waves."—*The Man in the Moon.*

"CHICKEN," AFTER HIS DEMISE:

This gentleman awakened in Miss Nipper some considerable astonishment; for, having been defeated by the Larkey Boy, his visage was in a state of such great beauty as to be hardly presentable in the parlour. But it appeared from the publication of that great contest that the Larkey Boy had had it all his own way from the beginning, and that the Chicken had been rapped, and banged, and had received proper, and had been made game, and had come up piping, and had endured a complication of similar strange inconveniences, until he had been gone into and finished.—*Dombey and Son.*

THE COMMONWEALTH.

The old constitutional principle, that too many cooks spoil the broth, having been rapidly exemplified, it was declared expedient to have "a commonwealth in a single person," or, in other words, to have a king with a decorative name, which is the invariable result of the polley of red-hot republicans. Cromwel. was, of course, the unit who had put himself down as A 1 for the new office, and he therefore, after mounding or getting himself chosen by the title of Lord Protector of England, Scotland, and Ireland. Thus, though the people had cut off the head of a real King, another head grew in its place, for Government is like the hydra, which must have a head, however often the process of decapitation may be carried into execution. The brewer had, in fact, mashed up the constitution so completely as if he had used one of his own mash-tubs for the purpose, and his upstart usurpation was such a pitch, that the new workmen cussing, "Who's hoo? think small beer of himself," was first applied in reference to this dealer in ale and stout, who, it was clumsily observed, had "gone the entire" in his great audacity.—*Comic History of England.*

HOW TO LIVE WELL ON NOTHING A YEAR.

Rawdon and his wife generously gave their patronage to all such of Miss Crawley's tradesmen and purveyors as chose to serve them. Some were willing enough, especially the poor ones. It was wonderful to see the perfumery with which the washerwoman from Tooting brought the cart every Saturday, and her bills week after week. Mr. Raggles himself had to supply the greengroceries. The bill for servants' porter at the Fortune of War public house is a curiosity in the chronicles of beer. Every servant, also, was owed the greater part of his wages, and thus kept up perforce an interest in the house. Nobody in fact, was paid. Not the blacksmith who opened the lock, nor the glazier who mended the pane; nor the jobber who let the carriage; nor the groom who drove it; nor the butcher who provided the leg of mutton, nor the cook which roasted it; nor the cook who basted it; nor the servants who eat it: and this, I am given to understand, is not unfrequently the way in which people live elegantly on nothing a year.—(From *Vanity Fair*, one of its rarest Numbers.)

MEET OF HER MAJESTY'S BUCKHOUNDS, AT SALT-HILL.

HER MAJESTY'S BUCKHOUNDS.

On Monday, the first public meet this season with the Royal Buckhounds took place at Salt Hill. The field consisted of upwards of five hundred well-mounted horsemen; in addition to whom there was an immense number of persons to witness the turn-out of the deer, which took place at Two-mile Brook, between Slough and Maidenhead. It was expected by many that the Prince Consort would have honoured the first meet with his presence. Lord Granville, the Master of the Buckhounds, accompanied by Lord Rivers, arrived at Salt-Hill just after the uncarting of the stag, which had been for some time delayed in consequence of the absence of his Lordship.

The celebrated stag, Rory O'More, which had been selected for the opening day's sport, took away in beautiful style to Burnham Beeches, doubling round to Maidenhead thicket, and thence right away across the country, through Bisham and Little Marlow, crossing the Thames to Great Marlow; and was taken, after a long run of upwards of three hours, in a piece of water on the estate of Sir George Nugent, within a short distance of the town. There were several checks during the run, in consequence of the extreme dryness of the ground causing the scent to lie badly. Not more than a dozen, including Captain Seymour and a party of Polish gentlemen, Mr. Oliver, with the Royal huntsman and whippers-in, were up at the finish.

NOTTINGHAM NEW GENERAL POST-OFFICE.

The ceremony of laying the "First Stone" of this Edifice was fixed for eleven o'clock on Thursday, the 14th ult., when the Right Worshipful the Mayor, the Sheriff, the Town Council, and many other gentlemen of the borough, preceded by the "Mayor's Sergeant" (in his purple gown, richly trimmed with gold lace), carrying the gold mace; the two Bailiffs, in their scarlet coats, carrying silver maces; and the Pedars, in their livery of "Lincoln green;" left the Exchange, and proceeded along the Market-place, down Wheeler-gate, and partly along Albert-street, to the site of the new building.

A bottle, hermetically sealed, was deposited in a cavity at the west end of the Stone, containing specimens of silk hose, lace, gloves, and cotton hose, and bobin-net, all of Nottingham manufacture; also, coins of the present reign; a plan of the town of Nottingham; and of the immediate locality of the proposed building.

On the east end of the Stone a brass plate was fixed, bearing this inscription:

This Corner Stone of the New General Post-Office, erected on part of the Bridge Estate of the Corporation of Nottingham, was laid by
WILLIAM GRIPTH, Esquire, Mayor,
on Thursday, the 14th day of October, 1847
John Hill, Merchant, Chairman.
James Tomlinson, Gentleman.
Alderman Thomas Oerser, Merchant
William Taylor, Merchant
John Galloway, Merchant
Charles Beck, Merchant
Samuel Parker, Gentleman.
} Com-mittee.

Thus "Corner Stone," which weighed about one ton, was then elevated by a pulley, when the Mayor, with an elegant silver trowel, assisted in spreading the mortar on the foundation, preparatory for its reception.

The Stone having been lowered into its destined bed, the Mayor next applied the plumb rule, the square, and the level, all of which were made of polished mahogany, for the occasion, and then, with a mallet of like material, he gave to the Stone three blows on its upper surface.

His Worship having removed his hat, and stepping to a more elevated platform, addressed the assembled multitude as follows: "Except the Lord build the house, they labour in vain that build it. Except the Lord keep the city, the watchman waketh but in vain." The Mayor then stated that the last occasion on which the municipal authorities of the town, in their corporate capacity, met for an object similar to the present, was in 1781, when they assembled to lay the foundation stone of the General Hospital.

The Mayor next read a variety of interesting statistics of the Nottingham Post-Office, with which he had been furnished by the Surveyor. Thus, it was stated that, "for many years up to 1831, the room in which the entire business of the Establishment was conducted was about 500 or 700 cubic feet of space; whilst the proposed Building will contain 16,184 cubic feet. Some fifty years ago, the London mail departed daily, at six o'clock P.M., and reached Nottingham on the following day at the like hour; but letters were not delivered until the next morning, unless called for. The Post-Office time in 1835 was—from London to Nottingham, 13h. 21m.; in 1847 it is 7h. 20m."

There has also been very nearly a fourfold increase in the number of Money Orders issued in five years. "The number of letters delivered in Nottingham and its neighbourhood during the year 1845 was 1,238,692; the number for the present year, assuming the past nine months to afford pretty correct data, will be 1,589,212."

The Mayor then, in an impressive address, made a well-timed reference to the beneficial results of this postal extension, and concluded with a devout hope for returning prosperity to our manufactures and commerce.

Nine good hearty cheers and "one more" were then given, and a lively peal burst forth from the bells of St. Peter's Church.

Within the inclosure a large assemblage of ladies were accommodated on benches, their presence adding considerable interest to the ceremony. A vast number of persons were also assembled to witness the ceremony without the inclosure. Albert-street was completely filled, to the interruption of public traffic; and the south side of St. Peter's churchyard was lined with spectators. The Architect of the new edifice is Mr. H. M. Wood, the Corporation Surveyor; and the builders are Messrs. Walker.

Within the substructure of the proposed building are the kitchen, scullery, and other domestic offices of the Postmaster, whilst the ground-floor story is entirely appropriated to the official business of this establishment. To the north will be a portico, after the Temple of Theseus, at Athens, into which three windows will open: here will be the receiving-boxes, &c.

Under an adjacent piazza, and immediately eastward, opening into St Peter's Gate, will be the entrances to the private dwelling of the Postmaster, and also to the Post Office, wherein the bags will be received from, and despatched by, the respective mails.

To the west, and fronting Albert-street, will be the boxes or receiving prepaid letters; thus separating, as far as practicable, the several inlets and issues of busy correspondence passing through this establishment.

The ground story exteriorly will be of rusticated Mansfield freestone, surmounted by a continuous cornice with that of the portico.

The next story will be used as the family living rooms of the Postmaster; whilst the attic or upper story will be altogether a dormitory.

These upper stories will be of brick, covered with Roman cement, and protected by rusticated stone quoins, except that the pedimented window over the portico will be of like cleansed Mansfield stone. The proportions of this window are taken from the little temple on the Ilyssus.

NEW GENERAL POST-OFFICE AT NOTTINGHAM.

Loss of the Dublin Steamer, "Tribune." The loss of this vessel on Wednesday morning so'night, on the coast of Wexford, was reported at Lloyd's on Saturday last. The *Tribune*, which was rigged as a three-masted steam-sloop, was worked on the screw propeller principle, her tonnage being between 200 and 300 tons. She sailed from the river on Friday week, with a heavy and valuable cargo, but fortunately without any passengers. Twelve hours after, she encountered most fearful weather, the wind blowing tremendously from the N.W., during the three succeeding days. Though greatly damaged and knocked about by the heavy seas she shipped, she braved it out, and was running along the coast of Ireland, when, about three o'clock in the morning, in rounding Carnsore Point, ten miles southward of Wexford, she ran ashore with great force near a place called Cumshane, where in less than an hour she went to pieces. The crew were saved. It is feared the amount of the insurance will not cover the entire loss, viz., £10,000.

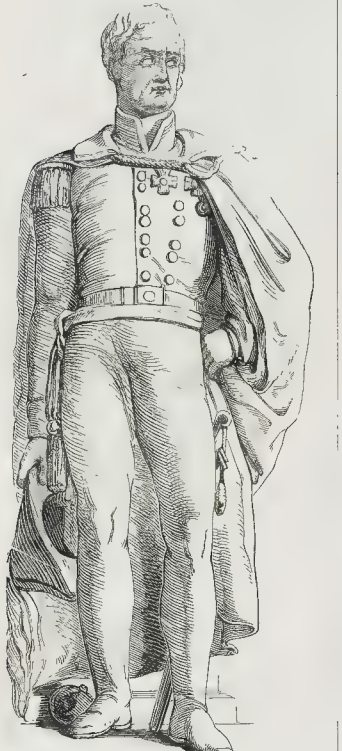
NEW STATUE IN ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.

A FINE marble Statue, from the chisel of Mr. Behnes, has just been erected in the south transept of St. Paul's Cathedral, not far from the monument to Lord Howe.

The new Statue is the *vera effigies* of Major-General Sir John Thomas Jones, R.E., a distinguished officer in the Peninsular war, and known to civilians, as well as military men, by his valuable "Journal of the Sieges in Spain, 1811—13."

The Statue will add to the fame of Mr. Behnes, the sculptor: there is an intellectual vigour in the head; the attitude is easy, and not ungraceful; and the minor points of costume have been attended to.

The pedestal is to bear the following inscription:—



MARBLE STATUE OF SIR JOHN JONES IN ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.

Statue
of the late
Major-General Sir JOHN THOMAS JONES, Bart., K.C.B.
erected
by his brother Officers of the Royal Engineers,
in testimony
of their sense of his high professional attainments,
and of his important military services.
His honourable career
extended from
A.D. 1757 to A.D. 1843.

HARTLEPOOL LIGHTHOUSE.

THIS new Light, at Hartlepool, Durham, was first exhibited about a month since. It occupies a prominent position upon the eastern extremity of the peninsula, jutting out into the sea, a few miles from the Tees' mouth, and upon which is built the town of Hartlepool.

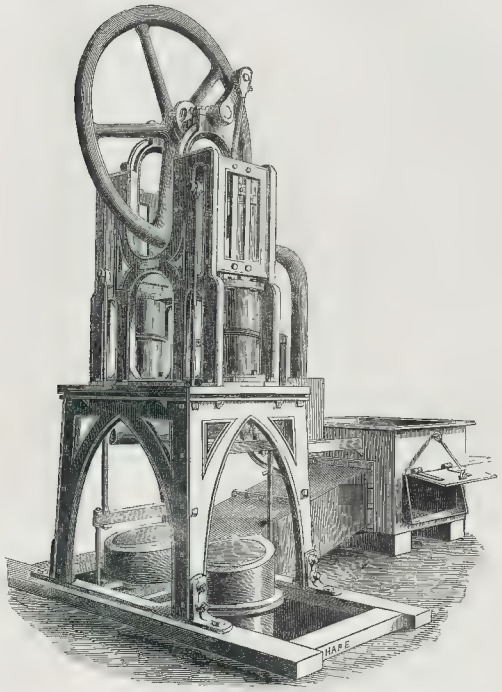
The Lighthouse is a handsome structure of white freestone—the building itself being fifty feet in height; but, owing to the additional height of the cliff, the Light is exhibited at an elevation of nearly eighty-five feet above high-water mark. On the eastern side of the building is placed a balcony, supporting a lantern, from which a small red light is exhibited, to indicate that state of the tide which will admit of the entrance of ships into the harbour; the corresponding signal in the day-time being a red ball hoisted to the top of the flag-staff. The Lighthouse is furnished with an anemometer and tidal gauge; and its appointments are altogether of the most complete description. It is chiefly, however, with regard to the system adopted in the lighting arrangements that novelty presents itself.

The main object in the instance of a light placed as a beacon to warn mariners of their proximity to a dangerous coast, is to obtain the greatest possible intensity and amount of penetrating power. A naked or simple light is, therefore, seldom, if ever, employed; but whether it proceed from the combustion of oil or gas it is equally necessary that it should be combined with some arrangement of optical apparatus, in order that the rays emitted may be collected, and projected in such a direction as to render them available to the object in view. The apparatus employed in light-houses is of two descriptions, Catoptric and Dioptric. In the former, the rays are received upon a surface of highly polished metal, from which they are reflected; the parabolic curve is generally adopted for such reflectors; and, as the light is placed at the focus of the parabola, the rays are projected in a parallel sense, and render the form of a cylinder of intense light, the diameter of the cylinder depending upon the area of the reflector employed. In the Dioptric system, the rays are transmitted through an arrangement of lenses and glass zones, by the refractive power of which they are projected parallel with respect to their vertical sense; but diverging horizontally, so that, instead of the luminous cylinder obtained by means of the parabolic reflector, an illuminated zone or belt of light is produced. In the Hartlepool Lighthouse, both these systems have, to a certain extent, been adopted, and the illuminative medium is *gas*. The optical apparatus embraces three-fourths of the circumference of the circle which encloses the light, and the whole of the rays emanating from that part of the light opposed to the optical arrangement are reflected or refracted (as the case may be), so that they are projected from the Lighthouse in such a direction as to be visible from the surface of the ocean.

The application of gas to the illumination of Lighthouses has always been regarded as an important and desirable step. Mr. Stevenson, in evidence before a Committee of the House of Commons, remarked that "the great desideratum with respect to the lighting of Lighthouses, was a gas-burner of large size, and that it was in that direction that improvement was to be sought." Hitherto, however, no gas-burner has been constructed, capable of furnishing the necessary amount of light, combined with the steadiness, intensity, and solidity of flame requisite to render its application advantageous as a substitute for the oil lamp.

As a means of illumination, gas possesses numerous advantages over oil; and under no circumstances are those advantages more strongly displayed than in the case of a Lighthouse, where simplicity in the machinery, facility of management, and certainty of effect, are objects of the greatest importance.

The gas-burner employed in the present instance, appears to supply that which has so long been wanting: it is constructed on the most philosophical principle,



WALKER'S PATENT HYDRAULIC ENGINE.

its chief peculiarity lying in the method employed to supply the air necessary to the perfect combustion of the gas. This supply is not only regulated with great exactness, but all the parts by which the air passes are placed on such angles that the impinging air is reflected and forced directly into the flame at the precise point in which it will conduce most powerfully to support the combustion. At the same time, the requisite quantity only is admitted; and therefore the flame is perfectly steady, and not, as it is technically termed, distressed and driven into spires by too powerful and rapid a current of air. The inverted cone placed in the centre, is hollow and the air which is admitted by the tube which supports it, issues into the flame by a row of holes placed round the periphery of its base. By these contrivances, the burner is made to produce a rich opaque mass of flame, affording a powerful and steady light; and, when placed in the centre of the optical arrangement of lenses, lenticular zones, and mirrors, an immense amount of intense light is spread over the horizon.

In the instance now before us, the capability of gas to produce a light sufficiently powerful, was satisfactorily proved; for, in some cases, it was distinctly seen on board ships at least eighteen miles distant from the coast; the gas, on this occasion, was used in its ordinary condition; but, in future, it is proposed to naphthalise the gas, and, in that case, the power of the light will be increased by at least twenty per cent.

The Lighthouse was built and the optical apparatus planned by Mr. Stephen Robinson, Civil Engineer, Hartlepool. The burner is that patented by Messrs McNeil and Co., 60, St. Martin's-lane, who fitted up these employed in the Lighthouse, and all the arrangements for lighting with gas.

WALKER'S PATENT HYDRAULIC ENGINE.

THE art of raising water is of very high antiquity. From the days of Archimedes of Syracuse, a great amount of talent has been directed to this object, and an incredible number of machines have been devised for this purpose; many of them

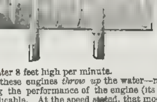
HARTLEPOOL LIGHTHOUSE.

displaying much ingenuity, and possessing great practical usefulness. A much larger number, however, have been so fallacious in their results and impracticable in execution, that they have merely served the purpose of philosophical toys on the lecture-table. The limited ingenuity of man can never create power, but the economical development and judicious application of power furnishes fruitful employment for the highest of human intelligences. In modern times the discovery of Watt, as applied to the pumping engines of the deep mines in Cornwall, constitutes one of the most perfect applications of natural laws and mechanical combinations with which we are acquainted. In these engines, the power, velocity, and load, are so accurately adjusted to each other, that little or none of the power is wasted; and this is accomplished by the expansive property of steam acting in conjunction with the masses of matter put in motion. For deep well pumps, perhaps, this principle of working will never be surpassed; but there are numberless occasions where it is desirable to raise large quantities of water to comparatively small heights, as, for instance, for draining, irrigating, &c. Indeed, the great attention which landed proprietors are now giving to the subjects of draining, and the large tracts of land which at present lie waste and uncultivated for want of drainage, call for such an application of engineering skill as will most economically effect this nationally-important object.

Mr. John Walker has for some time past given much attention to the subject of practical Hydraulics, and introduced several notable improvements. His "Hydraulic Engine," for which he has obtained her Majesty's Letters Patent, accomplishes for short lifts what the Cornish engine does for deep ones. The perspective representation shows this Engine to consist of a strong cast-iron framing, about four feet square, within which all the machinery is contained. On a table at the upper part there are two steam-cylinders, each 11 inches in diameter, and immediately beneath them are two water-cylinders, each 24 inches in diameter

From cross-heads above the steam-cylinders, and attached to the steam-pistons, connecting rods pass down, and are bolted to platforms which carry the water-pistons. The water-cylinders are open at the bottom, and are immersed in a cast-iron well, fitted with sluices, to admit water from the drains or from the river, so as to be equally applicable for draining or irrigating. The water-cylinders terminate at the upper part in a capacious valve-box, communicating with the delivery-main, which is also furnished with sluice-doors for discharging the water inland or outwards. The valves in the water-cylinders and pistons are of a novel and excellent construction; consisting of a large number of rolled iron tubes, which lie in circular seatings across the piston, rising and falling in guides which limit their motion. By this arrangement a very free passage is afforded to the water, and the valve acts without the slightest shock, even when the engine is working at a high velocity.

The steam-cylinders are single acting, steam being admitted alternately between [illegible] worked by an eccentric in the crank shaft, which



connects the two steam pistons and carries a fly wheel to regulate the action of the engine. Two of these machines, constructed for draining estates in the West Indies, were recently erected and tested at Mr. Walker's premises in the Wharf-road, City-road. With steam of 35 lbs upon the inch, and making 70 revolutions per minute, the piston stroke being 2 feet, they lifted 6000 gallons of water 8 feet high per minute.

As these engines *throw up* the water—not lift it—the ordinary mode of computing the performance of the engine (its capacity multiplied by its velocity) is inapplicable. At the speed stated, that mode of calculating gave less than half the quantity actually raised, and, at an increased speed, the disproportion would be even still greater. The superiority of Mr. Walker's engine over the ordinary pump has been most satisfactorily established in the presence of Sir Francis Collier and Capt. Dennison, at Woolwich Dockyard, where the large caisson was formerly emptied by a pair of very excellent 10-inch pumps, fitted up in the best manner by Sir John Rennie's firm. With these pumps it took 30 men (working in gangs of 15, and relieving every 15 minutes) three hours and a-half to empty the caisson. With one of Mr. Walker's engines, 14 men (working in gangs of 7, and relieving every 15 minutes) emptied the caisson in one hour and a quarter, and have, on recent occasions, done it in less, without being fatigued. Mr. Walker has supplied one of his engines for the Dockyard at Malta, and has just completed another for Portsmouth. The Board of Admiralty are about to adopt this important invention in ships of the largest class, which may thus be kept afloat when other appliances would fail. Mr. Walker has erected engines for the Parliamentary Commissioners for draining in Sormersetshire, Norfolk, and in Lincolnshire. At the estate of Mr. Boult, Runham, Norfolk, a large tract of land has this year grown the finest corn, which has been hitherto uncultivated, from the impossibility of draining it by the means heretofore employed.

The proprietors of estates in the West Indies have watched the completion of these machines with much anxiety, and they are satisfied that Mr. Walker's engines will entirely avert the only two evils of any magnitude they have now to contend with—viz., alternate floods and drought.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

I steer against their motions, nor am I
Borne back by all the currents of the sky. ADDISON

Only on Monday last—and in the dreary month of November—did the Olympian year 1847, surrender its existence; a gallant struggle under many a heavy blow [illegible] encouragement. The annals of the turf furnish no parallel occasion of generous efforts on the part of its patrons and evil requital on the part of its professors. The former supplied us with seven months of the most brilliant sport within memory—or record; the latter with more covert chicane and overt robbery, than had before distinguished a like portion of time.

As one of our National Sports, we have always given racing an honest and earnest advocacy: as one of the national vices we shall never cease to denounce it, or those engaged in making it, pander to dangerous and disreputable tastes. As it now exists, The Ring is the most reckless and gigantic gambling institution ever organised. The virtuous-indignation people lift up their eyes and lungs against the iniquities of Aix or Baden-Baden, but what is the play at a German watering-place compared with the investments at Epsom or Doncaster, or all the "loading" and "cogging" ever dreamt of in a "hell," to the "nobbling" and "hocussing" of a race course We say nothing of the levanting—because it is cakes and ale to us, when some Mr. O'Bow-em-out remembers to forget to pay before he removes—(with a fat annuity) to the French capital; but *rouge et noir* is by so much more honourable than "the odds," that it places a tangible stake before you—if you can get it—whereas, in wagoring upon a horse race, one man gages his word, whose intrinsic value would be estimated at a premium thus, "0," against another man's honour, which he values far more than his twenty thousand Consols, and the half of a county that constitute his real and personal estate. Fair play, my Lords and Commons [illegible] play: restore *roulette* and rowley-powley to the Surrey hills, and the *Knaves*-mire flats; or enact that, in future, it shall not be competent for any "leg" to walk off with another man's substance

Imagine three hours with the Royal stag-hounds on Monday, with the thermometer at 70 or 80, and a horse that was then and there taking his first gallop: imagine the scene—it won't bear description. Hunting will begin to be pastime presently: *c'est le premier pas qui coute*: condition costs time

As we premised last week, on Thursday the regular monthly meeting of the Royal Thames Yacht Club was held. A great deal of interest attached to the occasion; for, somehow or other, the case of smuggling charged against one of its members had been made the apple of discord constantly since the evening of its first discussion. It had, in fact, assumed the character of a party question—and it became manifest that the sooner it was put at rest the better for the tranquillity of the Club. After a very social dinner, which was attended by the noble Commodore, the Vice-Commodore, and many of the most influential members, one of the most crowded meetings of the season took place, Lord Alfred Paget in the chair. The routine business being disposed of, the question of the night—touching the charges of smuggling against the *Duc de Stackpole*—was gone into A discursive argument ensued, one member holding this opinion, and another advocating that view. In the end, a resolution, put by the Chairman, was carried *nem. con.*, to the effect that the Club would visit with its severest censure any member convicted of a fraud against the Revenue Laws; but that it would hold every man innocent until he was proved guilty. A gentleman, on the part of the *Duc de Stackpole*, stated that he was authorised by that nobleman to withdraw his letter, desiring his name to be erased from the list of members of the Royal Thames Yacht Club, but that requisition for the present lies over.

It is earnestly to be hoped, for the character and interests of that great metropolitan society, that this important inquiry may be discreetly and impartially treated. Let the members be assured that the public eye is on their proceedings—and that public right must be done—or very evil consequences will follow.

TATTERSALL'S.

THURSDAY.—Many of the subscribers were on furlough at Worcester, and the few who were present were more intent on settling their Newmarket accounts than on future events. Money was very scarce, and much angry feeling was excited by the neglect of the absentees to depute "paying and receiving" to other parties.

WORCESTER STEEPLE CHASE

6 to 1 agst Sabine	8 to 1 agst St. Ruth (t)	15 to 1 agst Standard Guard

[illegible]

10 to 1 agst Glendower	20 to 1 agst Springy Jack	33 to 1 agst Corvus
11 to 1 —— Surplice	25 to 1 —— Nil Desperandum	40 to 1 —— Edie Ochiltree
20 to 1 —— The Stinger (t)	30 to 1 —— Sesostris (t)	66 to 1 —— Sir Absolute

MR. BROOKE, THE RAJAH OF SARAWAK.—At a Court of Common Council, held on Friday (29th), the freedom of the City was presented to Mr. Brooke, in a gold box, value fifty guineas. The Chamberlain, in a complimentary speech, recapitulated the services Mr. Brooke had rendered to the cause of civilization and humanity in the island of Borneo, and referred to the present event as the renewal of a union that formerly existed between the family from which Mr. Brooke is descended and the City; an ancestor of Mr. Brooke's filled the office of Lord Mayor in the reign of King Charles the Second. Mr. Brooke, in his reply, hoped that the suppression of piracy in the Indian seas would in future allow a small boat to go in safety from one end of them to the other.

COAST GUARD.—By a late regulation of the Treasury, Masters in the Royal navy, when appointed chief officers in the Coast Guard, will be placed on the same footing with regard to pay and allowances as Lieutenants holding the same situation—namely, a stated salary per annum, and 4s. per diem, with compensation for loss of half-pay.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—We have again to report the arrival of a very limited supply of English wheat for our market since Monday. To-day the show of samples of that grain was unusually small, owing to which, and the increased attendance of buyers, the demand [illegible], an advance in the quotations of quite 1s per quarter. With foreign wheat we were fairly supplied, nevertheless the trade was steady, at 1s per quarter more money for selected qualities, the value of other kinds being well supported. The sale for barley and malt—the supplies of which were small—was heavy, at barely late rates. There was an improved demand for oats, at very full prices. All other articles of grain, as well as flour, were quite as dear

ARRIVALS.—English: wheat, 2930; barley, 1810, oats, 860 quarters. Irish: wheat, ——; barley, ——; oats, 2900. Foreign: wheat, 5980, barley, ——; oats, 1840. Flour, 1540 sacks and 1020 barrels, malt, 970 quarters

English.—Wheat, [illegible] and Kent, red, 47s to 53s; ditto, white, 55s to 61s Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 47s to 49s; ditto, white, 50s to 5[illegible]; grinding barley, 25s to 30s, distilling, 25s to 30s; malting ditto, [illegible] Norfolk malt, 62s to 65s; brown ditto, 60s to 63s, Kingston and Ware [illegible] 66s, Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats 22s to 24s; potato ditto, 27s to [illegible]s; Youghal and Cork, black, 19s to 22s, ditto, white, 23s to 27s; tick beans, new, 37s to 40s, ditto old, 41s to 46s; grey peas, 44s to 47s, maple, 45s to 47s; white, 45s to 48s, boilers, 49s to 53s, per quarter. Town-made flour, 41s to 46s; Suffolk, 36s to 40s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 36s to 40s, per 280 lbs. *Foreign* [illegible] red wheat, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; barley, —s to —s, oats, —s to —s, [illegible] peas, —s to —s per quarter Flour, American, 23s to 28s; Baltic, —s to —s per barrel

The Seed Market.—For all kinds of seeds we have to report a very inactive demand, at barely stationary prices. Cakes move off steadily, at full currencies.

Linseed, English, sowing, 60s to 63s. Baltic, crushing, 48s to 50s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 47s to 50s. Hempseed, 35s to 38s per quarter. Coriander, 18s to 21s per cwt. Brown Mustard-seed, 8s to 9s; white ditto, 7s to 7s 6d. Tares, 7s 3d to 7s 9d per bushel. English Rapeseed (new), £30 to £32, per last of 10 quarters. Linseed cakes, English, £13 0s to £13 10s; ditto, foreign, £9 0s to £10 0s per 1000; Rapeseed cakes, £6 0s to £6 10s per ton. Canary, 74s to 80s, per quarter. English Clover-seed, red, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; extra, up to —s. Foreign, red, —s to —s; extra, —s; white, —s to —s; extra, —s. per cwt

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread, in the metropolis, are from 7½d to 8d; of household ditto, 6d to 7d per 4lb loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 53s 6d; barley, 33s 6d; oats, 23s 1d; rye, 33s 4d; beans, 46s 0d; peas, 50s 10d.

The Six Weeks' Average.—Wheat, 54s 7d, barley, 31s 7d; oats, 23s 0d; rye, 34s 6d, beans, 45s 3d; peas, 46s 2d

Tea.—We have still to report a very inactive demand for all kinds of tea, at barely last week's prices.

Sugar.—There is an increased firmness in the demand for all kinds of raw sugar, and previous rates are well supported. Refined goods move off slowly, at 51s 6d to [illegible]s for brown, and [illegible]

[illegible]—More money is demanded for this article, with a steady business passing in it.

Provisions.—Holders having submitted to somewhat lower rates, a good business has been transacted in Irish butter this week. Carlow, Clonmel, and Kilkenny, landed, 88s to 96s; Cork, 87s to 89s, Limerick, 84s to 88s; Waterford, 84s to 86s; and Sligo and Tralee, 82s to 84s per cwt. On board, and for future delivery, very few sales have taken place. The best Dutch butter is quite as dear, but all other qualities command very little attention. Fine Friesland, 98s to 104s; and inferior and middling, 76s to 84s per cwt. English butter is in fair request, at full currencies. Fine Dorset, 102s to 106s; middling do, 94s to 100s per cwt; fresh, 11s to 14s per dozen lbs. New Irish bacon is in fair request, at full prices, but old qualities are much neglected. Sizeable Waterford, 65s to 66s; heavy, 64s to 65s; and Limerick, 64s to 65s per cwt. On board, nothing doing. Irish hams and bladdered lard are quite as dear. In other kinds of provisions, only a limited business is doing.

Tallow.—On the whole this market is firm, and prices are well supported. P.Y.C. on the spot is selling at 45s 3d to 45s 6d, for superior qualities. For delivery this year the quotations vary from 44s 3d to 44s 6d per cwt. Town Tallow 45s to 46s 6d net cash.

Oils.—Next to nothing is doing in oils, and, to effect sales, lower prices must be submitted to.

Spirits.—Jamaica rum is in steady request, at full prices. Low and middling qualities are producing from 3s 4d to 3s 9d, and good to fine 3s 10d to 4s 8d per gallon. Leeward Island is selling at 1s 8d per proof gallon, and East India 1s 7d to 1s 11d. Brandy is a slow sale, and the turn lower. British corn spirits are firm, at very full prices.

Hops (Friday).—Although the demand for the best new hops in pockets may be considered tolerably steady, no improvement can be noticed in their quotations, which are now lower than for a series of years past. The middling and inferior qualities are a very slow sale, at barely stationary prices. In yearling and old hops, which are offering at unusually low figures, so little is doing that prices are almost nominal. The duty is called £206,000.—New Sussex pockets, £2 16s to £3 6s; Weald of Kent, ditto, £3 0s to £3 10s; Mid and East Kent, ditto, £3 3s to £5 5s

Coals (Friday).—Whitwell, 19s 6d; Adelaide Tees, 20s 3d; Tees, 20s 6d; Bewicke and Co., 19s 3d; Eden Main, 20s per ton.

Smithfield (Friday).—The supply of beasts on offer in to-day's market was considerably less than that exhibited on Friday last, and of very inferior quality. Although the beef trade was in a sluggish state, a fair clearance was effected, at Monday's quotations The numbers of foreign stock comprised 140 oxen and cows, 1100 sheep and lambs, 41 calves, and 5 pigs, chiefly from Holland With sheep we were scantily supplied; yet the mutton trade was heavy, at barely the late reduction in value. The supply of calves being small, the veal trade was firm, at an improvement in the currencies of quite 2d per 8lb. Pigs were in moderate request, at unaltered figures. Milch cows were very dull, at from £15 to £18 each, including their small calf.

Per 8lb. to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s 0d to 3s 6d; second quality ditto, 3s 8d to 3s 10d; prime large oxen, 4s 0d to 4s 4d, prime Scots, &c., 4s 6d to 4s 8d, coarse and inferior sheep, 3s 6d to 3s 10d; second quality ditto, 4s 0d to 4s 2d; prime coarse-woolled ditto, 4s 4d to 4s 8d; prime South Down ditto, 4s 10d to 5s 0d; large coarse calves 3s 10d to 4s 6d; prime small ditto, 4s 8d to 4s 10d; large hogs, 4s 0d to 4s 6d; neat small porkers, 4s 8d to 5s 2d. Suckling calves, 20s to 30s, and quarter old store pigs, 19s to 24s each. Beasts, 760, cows, 175, sheep 4550, calves, 202, pigs, 42

Newgate and Leadenhall (Friday).—We had a very dull trade here this morning, at barely stationary prices

Per 8lb. by the carcase:—Inferior beef, 2s 6d to 2s 8d; middling ditto, 2s 10d to 3s 2d; prime large ditto, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; prime small ditto, 3s 6d to 3s 8d, large pork, 4s 0d to 4s 8d; inferior mutton, 3s 6d to 3s 8d, middling ditto, 3s 10d to 4s 2d; prime ditto, 4s 4d to 4s 8d; veal, 3s 8d to 4s 8d, small pork, 4s 10d to 5s 2d. ROBT. HERBERT.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

From the commencement of the late series of failures until the present time, attention has been repeatedly directed to the cause producing such apparently extraordinary effects. Every day, however, the surprise diminishes. Each new balance-sheet of suspended firms that is published more clearly exhibits the speculation and over-trading that has led to the present crisis. The past week has been prolific of these documents. The first, both in extent (as regards amount) and recklessness, is the Royal Bank of Liverpool.

At a meeting of the shareholders, which took place on Thursday, it appears that in the absence of the Manager, the Chairman who officiated in his department had, contrary to the Manager's opinion, continued to advance to the firm of Barton, Irlam, and Higginson, various sums, until the total amount became £250,000. The meeting expressed great indignation at the want of caution evinced, and an explanation was demanded. Sir Thomas Brancker, the Chairman, thus explained:—"When the illness of Mr. Chaffers, the Manager, rendered it necessary for him to leave Liverpool, and the onerous duties of that gentleman devolved upon him, he found that a large advance had already been made. From the representation of Mr Higginson, and knowing his extensive mercantile connexions, and firmly believing that he was capable of redeeming all his engagements, he had provided for Mr. Higginson's acceptances: and, from his previous knowledge of that gentleman, he had no reason to doubt his assurances. Security, however, to a considerable extent, had been obtained, but Mr. Higginson *held a large stock of cotton, and, from the opinion taken from most competent judges, some of whom were then in that room, and could be appealed to, it was evident that cotton, which was then rising in the market, was likely to rise still higher*, and that Mr. Higginson, by realising, would be in a position to refund to the bank the amount he owed, and which was then about £250,000. From this explanation, it is self-evident that a large speculation, to raise the price of cotton, was the real cause of the failure of the bank. Had the Directors of the Bank of England yielded to the application for assistance which was made just previously to the suspension, this speculation would have continued—the market would have been supported—and, while Manchester was filled with starving operatives, Liverpool would have withheld its cotton until to manufacture at a remunerating price would have been barely possible.

But it will be supposed that this is an extreme case. Such, however, is not the fact. The high price of Money broke up the corn speculation, and has performed the same office for indigo, rice, and sugar. In fact, every article which, instead of being fairly brought to market, has been withheld to enhance its price, has now fallen rather below its value, to the benefit of the public consumer. To continue such a system, is the aim of those who advocate "inconvertibility." A careful review, however, of the accounts rendered by the firms suspended, will hereafter do more to controvert the arguments against the Bill of 1844, than columns of argument now, while the public mind is agitated by reports it knows neither how to believe or disprove.

A meeting of the creditors of Messrs. Barclay, Brothers and Co., was held on Tuesday. The liabilities are £389,504 10s. 1d., of which £162,684 5s. is unsecured, being chiefly the property of relatives of the firm. A distinct arrangement with regard to the Mauritius estates, was agreed to; and, presuming affairs to be settled as proposed, about 14s. in the pound may be realised. Much, however, depends upon the realisation of the Mauritius property, and it is to be feared that the dividend will fall below the amount above named.

The creditors of Messrs. Rickards, Little, and Company, met on Wednesday. The account rendered ranks second only to Messrs. Gower, Nephew, and Company, in its deplorable details. The liabilities are stated at £144,676 15s. 6d. The assets at £50,430 10s. 2d. Among a large amount of losses it was explained, in answer to a creditor, that a sum of £10,000 arose from losses in Ceylon coffee in the years 1845, 1846, and 1847, and £15,000 from speculations in iron; the remainder being made up "by bad debts, &c" It was further stated that the house had suffered losses to the extent of £50,000 within the last eighteen months, besides accruing liabilities. Connected with the establishment of Messrs. Ford and Co., of Calcutta, engaged in bill transactions with Rickards and Co., it was said that the partners in that firm had some property, but, at the same time, it was recommended that the holders of such acceptances should temporarily retain them, as it was desirable to prevent Messrs. Ford and Co. from being forced into the Insolvent Court, to the injury of the general body of claimants.

The suspension of Messrs. Coates and Co., American merchants, of Bread-street, Cheapside, with branches in Nottingham, Manchester, and Liverpool, was announced on Monday.

The stoppage of the Shrewsbury and Market Drayton Bank (Adams, Adams, Warren, and Co.) was announced on Wednesday. It was a bank of issue, but its fixed circulation was only £9700

We regret to announce the suspension of payment of the Honiton Bank. The London agents are Messrs. Lubbock and Company, but it is represented that they are well protected. The privileged issue was £19,020

The English Market was quiet on Monday, and a considerable advance took place. From Saturday's closing price of 81 for Money, Consols improved to 82, closing, however, at 81¾ to ⅞. On Tuesday, however, a series of rapid fluctuations occurred. Consols opened at an improvement of ¼ per cent., from which the price [illegible] advanced to 8[illegible] Towards the close of business, however, some rumours, with [illegible] to the safety of [illegible] Banking Company, caused heavy speculative sales, and the price again declined to 81⅝ ¾. A slight improvement marked the opening on Wednesday, which was steadily maintained until the close of business, when prices stood at 82½ for Money, and 82⅝ for the Account. These prices were again improved on soon after the opening on Thursday, and Consols advanced to 83⅛, for Money, but principally upon a report that the Bank Directors were about to reduce the rate of interest. Money in the Stock Exchange, has fluctuated between 6 and 7 per cent during the week [illegible] externally, between 7 and 9 per cent. Exchequer Bills have rather improved, and, at the close of the week, the prices stood as follows:—Bank Stock, 184; Three per Cent Reduced, 81½; Three per Cent Consols, 83; New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cent, 83⅜; Long Annuities, 8¾; India Bonds, £1000, 35 dis; Ditto, under £1000, 27 dis; South Sea Stock, Old Annuities, 80⅜; Bank Stock for A[illegible], 184; Consols for Account, 83½; India Stock for Account, 227; [illegible], £1000, 15 dis; £500, 13 dis; Small, 2 pm.

The Foreign Market continues nearly deserted, and prices are almost nominal. Mexican has declined to 15¾, and the other Securities are heavy. The closing prices of the last dealt in, are:—Austrian, 5 per Cent., 100½; Danish Bonds, 1825, 3 per Cent., 80; Spanish 5 per Cent., 1840, 16¾, Ditto, 3 per Cent., 27; Belgian, 4½ per Cent., 87 x d.; Dutch, 2½ per Cent, 12 Guild., 53⅝; Ditto, 4 per Cent, Certificates, 81½.

The Railway Market displayed some symptoms of improvement at the beginning of the week, but the dividend-paying lines have only maintained it. Fears are entertained that some Government measure may compel abandonment of works, should the indisposition of the public to pay calls not prove sufficient. Accounts, however, arrive daily of the cessation of works for the present; and, if this continues at the same rate that it has done during the past fortnight, Government interference will be perfectly unnecessary. The closing prices are—Ambergate, Nottingham, Boston, and Eastern Junction, ⅜; Birmingham, Wolverhampton, and Dudley, 13¾; Birmingham, Wolverhampton, and Stour Valley, 5½; Bristol and Exeter, Thirds, 9½; Caledonian, 35⅞; Chester and Holyhead, 21½, Eastern Counties, 16⅝; Ditto, York Extension, 8; Ditto, Northern and Eastern, 48½; East Lancashire, 14; Ditto, New Quarters, 2¾; East Lincolnshire, 11; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 49; Ditto, Half Shares, 12½; Ditto, Quarter Shares, 12; Great Northern, 2¾; Great North of England, 219; Ditto, New £15, 16½; Great Western, 99; Great Western, Quarter Shares, 16¾; Great Western, Fifths, 23¾; Great Western, New £17, 7½; Hull and Selby, 98; Ipswich, and Bury St. Edmund's, 7; Ditto (late Cambridge and Ely), 1½; Lancaster and Carlisle, 50; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 73; Ditto, Half Shares, 32; Ditto, Quarter Shares, 11½; Ditto, Fifths, 5⅝; Ditto, Sixteenths, 6; Ditto, Thirds (Reg.), 6½; Ditto (West Riding Union), 2⅞ dis; Ditto (Preston and Wyre), 34; Leeds and Bradford, 86½; Leicester and Bedford, ½ dis.; London and Blackwall, 5½; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 40⅝; Ditto, Pref. Con. 5 per Cent., 45; London and North Western, 151; Ditto, Quarters, L. and B., 28; Ditto, New, 7⅝; Ditto, Fifths, 11½, Ditto, Quarter Shares (G. J.),—; Ditto £10 (M. and B.) A., 10⅞; Ditto £10, (M. and B.) B., 10⅝; London and South Western, 55; Ditto New, £50, 28½; Ditto, New, £40, 22; Ditto Tenths, (Consol.), 49; Midland, 108½; Ditto, £40 Shares, 40; Ditto, £50 Shares, 7⅞; Midland Consol. Bristol and Birmingham, 6 per cent., 117½; North British, 15⅝; Ditto Half Shares, 11, Ditto, Extension, ⅝; Ditto, Thirds, ⅜; North Staffordshire, 7½; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 19½; South Eastern and Dover, 27⅞; Ditto No. 1, 13⅞; Ditto, No. 4, 3⅝; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 31½; Ditto, Original New and Berwick, 28½; Ditto, Extension, No. 1, 12½; Ditto, ditto, No 2, 10⅞; Ditto, G.N.E. Preference, 8½; York and North Midland, 72; Ditto, Preference, 15½; Ditto East and West Riding Extension, 26½; Boulogne and Amiens, 14; Dutch Rhenish, 2½; Orleans and Bordeaux, 4⅞; Paris and Lyons, 6½; Paris and Strasbourg, 4; Rouen and Havre, 20, Sambre and Meuse, 4⅞; Tours and Nantes, 2⅞.

SATURDAY MORNING.—There was much animation in the English Funds yesterday, Consols advancing to 83⅜ for Money, in consequence of a purchase of £300,000 Stock. Towards the close of business, however, a reaction took place, and the closing price was 83, for Money and Time. In the Foreign and Share Markets, there was no occurrence worthy of remark

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, NOV. 2.

BANKRUPTS.

G SANDEMAN, York-street, Southwark, ironmonger. W CHAPPELOW, jun., Jermyn-street, wholesale saddler. T LANDS, Edgware-road, boot maker A J HEAD, Hammersmith, attorney-at-law J H PAGE, Pancras-lane, City, auctioneer J ADAMS, Finsbury square, surgeon. W WILKINS and J E EVANS, Trowbridge, woollen drapers. [illegible] BENNETT, Southampton, wine merchant. R TURNER, Old Cavendish-street, [illegible] tailor. M LEWIS, Oxford-street, linen draper. W NEWSOM, 23, St. Mary-axe, Commission agent. G HEATH and G DANN, Canterbury, drapers J H SPICER, Wandsworth, paper maker J TERRY, Bath, ironmonger. E COWCHER, Bath, apothecary. J W GARDNER, Wootton-under-Edge, tease merchant. C L SWAINSON and J BIRCHWOOD, Manchester, manufacturers. J WRIGHT, Pendleton, dyer. W W COOKE, Denton, hat manufacturer. J ROBINSON, Bradford and Keighley, worsted spinner H WILDERS, Uttoxeter, farmer

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS

A M'DONALD, Kirkintilloch, baker T SEMPLE, Dalquhorn, carter. J DUNLOP, Glasgow, merchant. A KILGOUR and W LEITH, Glasgow, merchants. J MORTON, Glasgow, wood-merchant. A THOMSON, Glasgow, cabinet-maker J ANDERSON, Glasgow, civil engineer. A GRAHAM, Glasgow, baker.

FRIDAY, NOV. 5

WAR OFFICE, NOV. 5

3rd Dragoon Guards; Lieut H H Bacon to be Captain, vice Warner; Cornet F A Oakes to be Lieut, vice Bacon, A W Williams (Ridingmaster) to be Cornet, vice Oakes; J H de C Lawson to be Cornet. 6th: Lieut E H Croker to be Captain, vice Knox; Cornet T G L C Gwyn to be Lieut, vice Croker 15th: Captain T J Kearney to be Captain, vice Robertson

Scots Fusilier Guards: Brevet-Major Lieut and Captain the Hon A N Hood to be Captain and Lieut-Col, vice Col Yorke: Ensign and Lieut J W Hay to be Lieut and Captain, vice Hood G T F Shuckburgh to be Ensign and Lieut, vice Hay

4th Foot, Capt H A Welman to be Captain, vice Hawkes. 7th: Second Lieut C F B Dawkins to be Lieutenant, vice Tupper. 9th: Lieut Col B Harvey to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Barnwell; Major H H Kitchener to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Harvey: Brevet Major F Lushington, C B, to be Major, vice Kitchener. 17th. Major F Murray to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Croker, Capt E B Owen to be Major, vice Murray; Lieut J L Croker to be Captain, vice Owen; Ensign E J Gardiner to be Lieutenant, vice Croker 20th: C F Turner to be Ensign, vice Gordon. 25th. Ensign W T Potts to be Lieutenant, vice Sir R Barclay, Bart. S G Mannsell to be Ensign, vice Potts. 28th. Capt G B Stoney to be Captain, vice Mayers. 38th Surgeon F Foaker to be Surgeon, vice M'Ilree. 43rd, Charles Lord Lurgan to be Ensign, vice S Kennedy 46th. Lieut H Steele to be Adjutant, vice Campbell 55th: Lieut G King to be Captain, vice Brooke; Ensign R W Torrens to be Lieutenant, vice King, T P Denne to be Ensign, vice Torrens 60th: J Du Cane, to be Second Lieutenant, vice Dawkins. 63rd. Ensign J S Kennedy to be Lieutenant, vice Woodyatt. 68th: Colour Sergeant J Falconar to be Ensign, vice Jones; C E Kirk to be Ensign, vice Falconar 69th: Capt G A Robertson to be Captain, vice Kearney. 73rd. J W Barnes to be Ensign, vice M'Kellar. 74th Lieut J Duff to be Captain, vice Munns; Ensign C Breton to be Lieutenant, vice Duff; Ensign J Falconar to be Ensign, vice Breton, Ensign J Falconar to be Adjutant, vice the Hon F W H Fane. 75th Capt B D W Ramsay to be Captain, vice Stuart. 76th Ensign G Wardlaw to be Ensign, vice Young 79th Lieut J Cornes to be Paymaster, vice T W B Mountsteven. 80th. Captain R Hawkes to be Captain, vice Welman. 85th: The Hon C Browne to be Ensign vice Staddart. 88th; Capt J P Mayers to be Captain, vice Stoney. 91st: R H Crampton to be Ensign, vice Baylis. 97th: Surgeon J D M'Ilree to be Surgeon, vice Foaker 99th: Ensign E W Isdell to be Lieutenant, vice Seymour; Ensign R Baylis to be Ensign, vice Isdell.

3rd West India Regiment: Capt G W S Stuart to be Captain, vice Ramsay; Lieut A Duggan to be Lieutenant, vice Bolton; Ensign E Conron to be Lieutenant, vice Duggan; [illegible] Wardlaw to be Ensign, vice Conron; J W Poole to be Ensign, vice Wardlaw

BANKRUPTS.

T S JACKSON, R J JACKSON, and J HANKES, Milk-street, and Lawrence-lane, City warehousemen. J ARCHER, Old King-street, Deptford, Kent, baker. T CLIFTON, Lawrence Pountney lane, City plate-glass-silverer. W B BRODIE and C G BRODIE, Salisbury, bankers R SWAN, Winchmore-hill, Middlesex, dealer in cattle. A B GRAHAM, Park-street, Grosvenor-square, milliner. L HOLMES, John-street, Edgware-road, statuary. J CARTER, St. Ives, Huntingdonshire, and Swavesey, Cambridgeshire, draper. J CLARKSON, Woolwich Lower-road, retailer of beer. W J CORMACK, of New Cross, Deptford, [illegible]sman, J SMITH, South-place, Finsbury-square, surgeon. W BUTCHER, Belle [illegible]are, Ludgate-hill, cap manufacturer C HUGHES and G EASTWOOD, Manchester, fustian manufacturers. S RILEY, Manchester, cotton-manufacturer. J CARTER and J BAINES, Liverpool, merchants. J ANDREW, Dean Water, Cheshire, and Manchester, calico-printer. J WADDELL, Liverpool, wine-merchant. J PHILLIPS, Brynmawr, Breconshire, grocer. T STORRY, Scarborough, Yorkshire, printer. W ASTILL, Lenton, Nottinghamshire, ironmonger.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS

D BUCHANAN and CO., Greenock, brewers. W JOHNSTON, Rockfield, Tarbet, Ross, fisherman. J D EWING and CO., Glasgow manufacturing chemists. R AIKMAN, Glasgow, shipowner and insurance agent. A M'EWAN, Inverness, farmer and cattle-dealer H CRABBIE, Edinburgh, merchant. Sir W C ANSTRUTHER, Bart., Westraw House, Lanarkshire, timber-merchant. T ANDERSON, Glasgow, contractor.

BIRTHS.

On the 2nd instant, at No. 17, Upper Seymour-street, Portman-square, Mrs. Charles George Wilday, of a daughter

MARRIAGES.

On the 23rd ultimo, at the Cathedral, Ripon, Frederick George Leigh, Lieutenant, R.N., second son of Col. and the Hon. Mrs. Leigh, of St. James's Palace, nephew to the late Lord Byron, to Phœbe Anthea, youngest daughter of the late John Rotbary, Esq., of Leeds.—On the 28th October, at Veryan, by the Rev. S. Trist, Captain Henry Aylmer, R A., second son of the late Admiral John Aylmer, to Charlotte Louisa, eldest daughter of John Gwatkin, Esq., of Parc Behan, Cornwall.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL DRURY-LANE.—M. JULLIEN'S ANNUAL SERIES OF CONCERTS.—LAST WEEK BUT ONE of the Engagement of the MISSES WILLIAMS.—BEETHOVEN FESTIVAL.—M. JULLIEN has the honour to announce that his Annual Series of Concerts will terminate on SATURDAY, Nov. 20th, the theatre being required for the production of the Grand Opera. During these few remaining nights the programme will include all the attractive and popular Music of the season, and, in order to render them additionally attractive, M. Jullien has entered into an engagement with the Misses Williams, who will sing one of their favourite Duets on each evening.

BEETHOVEN FESTIVAL.

MONDAY, NOV 8th, the whole of the First Part of the Concert will be selected from the works of Beethoven, as performed at the celebrated Beethoven Festival, including the Overture to "Fidelio." Solo Violin, Il Tremolo, by M. Sainton. The Andante, Allegro, and Storm, from the Pastoral Symphony The Sonata in F. The Grand Symphony in C Minor (the complete work), &c. &c. &c. The Second Part will include Selections from the "Stabat Mater" and "Robert le Diable." A Solo by Mr. Richardson. The Swiss Quadrille, &c.

On TUESDAY NEXT, NOV. 9th, the Concert will be for the BENEFIT of HERR KŒNIG.

BAL MASQUE.

M. JULLIEN'S GRAND BAL MASQUE will take place on MONDAY, NOV 22nd, and terminate the Season.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor, Mr. W BATTY.—MONDAY, Nov. 8th, for the First Time, a Grand Military Equestrian Spectacle, written expressly for this Theatre, by J. H. Stocqueler, Esq., having been some time in preparation, entitled THE CAMP OF SILESIA, founded on the Libretto of the renowned Composer Meyerbeer's celebrated Opera of that name; with New and Splendid Dramatic and Scenic Effects. Produced by Mr. Wm. West. New and Brilliant Scenes in the Arena. With the highly successful Ballet of THE MYSTIC BRANCH; Principal Dancers, Herr Deulin and Mdlle. Theodore. Stage Manager, Mr. Wm West. Box Office open from 11 till 5

LOVE'S ENTERTAINMENTS AT OXFORD.—Mr. LOVE will present an ENTERTAINMENT on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Nov 18 and 19 at the STAR ROOMS, OXFORD On Monday, Nov 8, at the Beaumont Literary Institution. On Wednesday, November 10, at the Literary Institution, Chertsey On Friday November 12, at Bruce Grove, Tottenham. On Monday, November 15, at the Assembly Rooms, Rokeby House, Stratford. On Wednesday, November 24, at the Town Hall, Woodstock. Previous to Christmas, Mr Love will appear at the Royal Albert Rooms, Bristol. On Wednesday, December 29, at the Grammar School, Walthamstow. Begin each evening at 8. Books to be had at the doors. Price 6d. Particulars in Programmes.

"WEIPPERT'S SOIREES DANSANTES," Princes's Concert Rooms MONDAY, NOV 8, and every Monday, except Nov 22.—A Subscriber of Two Guineas is entitled to an admission for himself and any six ladies during the season. Single Tickets, 7s each Weippert's Palace Band, as usual, conducted by himself. M. Cusins, Curtis. The Refreshments by Alfred Weippert, from Gunter's. Commence at Half-past Ten. Tickets and Programmes, at 21, Soho-square

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.

FIRST INTRODUCTION to the PUBLIC of TWO [illegible] by Dr. BACHHOFFNER—one on the LAWS of NATURE, applicable to the [illegible] of VANITY, or VENTRILOQUISM; the other, on the various modes of [illegible] PHYSICAL PROPERTIES of a JET of STEAM will be exhibited, with Novel and Highly Interesting Experiments daily at Two and Half-past Three o'Clock. These Lectures will be given alternately in the Evening at half o'Clock, except on Saturdays. The ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS worked. The WORKING MODELS, as explained in RETHMAN'S NEW SYSTEM of PERSPECTIVE VIEWS. DIVING BELL and DIVER, with HYDE'S NEW APPARATUS for CONVERSING under WATER, &c., &c.—Admission, 1s. Schools, Half-price.

THEATRES.—Messrs. ANDREWS have for disposal, by the Public, on the BEST PRIVATE TERMS and Leases, Haymarket, Lyceum, Adelphi, Princess', and all the Minor Theatres.—ANDREWS' Library, 167, New Bond-street, adjoining the Clarendon Hotel.

MRS. FREDERICK FINNEY has the honour to inform the Nobility and gentry that her ACADEMY for DANCING, Deportment, and the Calisthenic Exercises, will commence at the Hanover-square Rooms, on Thursday, 18th of November, at half-past two o'clock; and at her residence, Tottenham-green, on Wednesday, November 24. Ladies prepared for presentation at Court. Schools attended as usual.

DANCING TAUGHT, in the most fashionable style, by Mr WILLIS, 41, Brewer-street, Golden-square. Private Lessons in the Polka, Valse à Deux Temps, Cellarius, Redowa, and Swiss Waltz, at all hours. Ladies and Gentlemen of any age, wishing privacy and expedition. An Evening Class on Monday and Friday. Terms may be had on application as above.

GRAND CIGAR DIVAN, 101, STRAND.—Mr. HES respectfully informs his numerous Patrons and the Public generally that the favourite establishment, having undergone the most complete alteration, and being re-modelled and furnished in a style of splendour and comfort unsurpassed by the most magnificent of the Continental Cafés, will be shortly re-opened. Due notice will be given of its completion, and, in the meantime, ample arrangements have been made for the reception of his Visitors in the spacious saloon on the ground floor, which is capable of accommodating conveniently above 200 persons. Oct. 30, 1847.

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DOYLEY'S WOOLLEN and SCOTCH WAREHOUSE opposite Waterloo-bridge, Strand.—WALKER and CO. have now ON SALE a Variety of Real [illegible]TCH GOODS, Warranted all Wool, consisting of Gashmere Plaids for Ladies' Dresses, Scarfs, Shawls, Cashmere Cravats, Carriage Wrappers, Gentlemens' and Children's Travelling Plaids of Clan Tartans and Tweeds; also a large Assortment of Rose, French, Bronzes, Embossed and Damask Table-Covers, Linsey and Damask D Coyleys; 8-4 and 9-4 Cloths for Billiard and Dining Tables, Patent Blankets, Rugs, &c. &c. &c.

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PUBLICATIONS, &c.

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London: J. ACKERMANN, 6, Albemarle-street, Sporting Gallery, 191, Regent-street.

THE PLANETS, for NOVEMBER (No. 56), contains the subjects of Jallson's Swiss Quadrille (now playing at Drury Lane), and the Swiss Quadrilles, by Musard. The latest bijou artistical and admirable. In the same number is given the four new Album Polkas, &c. &c. made: the Bonnie Dundee, Beethoven and Pius the Ninth's National Hymn. The whole for [illegible] post-free, 36 stamps. Publication office (first floor), 67, Paternoster-row "The Planets" always correct—Observator.

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On Wednesday, the 11th of November, will be published, in a handsomely bound volume, price 5s., or in cloth, gilt edges, 5s. 6d.,
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WINDOW BLINDS.—TYLOR and PACE, Window Blind Manufacturers, 3, Queen-street, Cheapside, are manufacturing Venetian Blinds of the best description, painted 6 of any colour and tints, with clean, fine, complete, at 8d per square foot. Every description of Window Blinds built to fit in the most correct, supplied at equally low prices. Illustrated Catalogues and Price Lists forwarded on application, post-free.

BUY YOUR WEDDING RING AT 23, LUDGATE-HILL.

ORNAMENTS for the DRAWING-ROOM, LIBRARY, and DINING-ROOM, consisting of a great assortment of Vases, Figures, Groups, Inkstands, Candlesticks, Paper-weights, Imported and manufactured by I. TENANT, 149, Strand, near Somerset-house, London.

BREIDENBACH'S EAU DE COLOGNE, is 8d. per Bottle, by 6.
Of all Gentlemen and Perfumers
88, Park-street, Grosvenor-square.

PURE ST. JULIEN CLARET, 28s. per Dozen; Pints, 18s.; imported direct by HEDGES and BUTLER, Wine Merchants, &c., 155, Regent-street.

On the receipt of a Post-office order, or reference, will be immediately forwarded.

CURRALL and SON, Importers of COGNAC BRANDY, of the highest quality; choice Old Pale at 68s., an 1 Brown at 48s. per Dozen. Bottles, 2s. per Dozen, Hampers, 1s. Remittee at 21s. and 24s. per Gallon. Pale High-flavoured Sherry at 30s. per Dozen. Excellent Dinner ditto at 22s. per Dozen. 35, Bishopsgate-street Within.

TREY EDWARDS' RICH OLD GINGER WINE, as a fine cordial, is highly recommended for its purity and strength, for a general beverage at this season nothing can equal it To be had of most respectable dealers; and of JOHN EDWARDS, the Manufacturer, 39, Holborn-hill.

MENIER'S FRENCH CHOCOLATE, from its Nourishing and Digestive properties, has attained a consumption exceeding 1,900,000 lbs annually and is acknowledged, since 1826, as the most valuable ailment for Breakfast. CHOCOLAT MENIER may always be purchased in London, at Messrs. DAKIN and CO., 1, St. Paul's Churchyard; Messrs. HEDGER and BUTLER, 155, Regent-street; and at the most respectable Tea-dealers and Confectioners in the United Kingdom.

PIANOFORTES. The cheapest house in London to purchase [illegible] PIANOFORTES are WILLIAM-street, Regent-street, [illegible] 3, having pursued his extensive alterations, begs his friends to view his splendid stock of PIANOS, which is not to be equalled by any maker, and at a less price than [illegible] charged by them. R. T.'s much admired Piccolos, each price £26. Old instruments taken in exchange. 3, COLLINGS, 3, King William-street, Strand.

JONES'S £4 4s. SILVER LEVER WATCHES are selling at the Manufactory, 338, Strand, opposite Somerset House. They comprise every modern [illegible] combinations and the advantages of each, with a List of Prices, will be forwarded, Gratis, by post, if applied for by a post-paid letter.—C. and H. SAVORY and SONS, Goldsmiths, Watchmakers, &c., 47, Cornhill, seven doors from Gracechurch-street, London

ORNAMENTAL CLOCKS.—Recently received from Paris, an unusual large variety of PORTEUR-LAY CLOCKS, in new styles for drawing and bedroom, in Ormolu, Marble, and China. The designs are Fanciful and Historical, and include a new and great many of the style of Louis XIV. The price is four, five, and seven guineas each, and upwards. A. B. SAVORY and SONS, 9, Cornhill, London, opposite the Statue of the Duke of Wellington.

MUSICAL BOXES.—A large stock of the best quality playing upwards of 600 airs, overtures, &c., including selections from the works of the following eminent composers. Mozart, Rossini, Auber, Meyerbeer, Bellini, Donizetti, Costa, Balfe, Benedict, Wallace, Strauss, &c. &c. A Catalogue of the new publications, which may be had gratis, on application to C. and H. SAVORY and CO., Watchmakers, &c., 47, Cornhill (seven doors from Gracechurch-street), London

SILVER PLATE, New and Second-hand.—T. COX SAVORY and Co.'s Pamphlet of Prices, with outlines, may be had gratis, or will be sent free if applied for by a paid letter. The contents are the prices, weights, and patterns of new and second-hand Dish Covers, Corner Dishes and Covers, Tea and Coffee Services, Waiters, Salvers, Silver-gilded Plated Goods, the new plated on white metal Spoons and Forks, Watches, Clocks, Candlesticks, Gold Neck Chains and Jewellery
SAVORY and Co., 47, Cornhill (seven doors from Gracechurch-street), London

SILVER TEA SERVICES, of New Patterns.—A. B. SAVORY and Sons, Working Silversmiths, 14, Cornhill, London, opposite the Bank, respectfully inform their customers that they have recently finished a few Services, original in design, within the present improved taste, and that they are sold at reduced prices from those customary in the trade.

Strong Silver.	Thistle Pattern.	
Tea-pot	£10 18 0	£13 2 0
Ditto Sugar-basin	8 14 0	7 11 0
Ditto Cream-jug	4 10 0	3 19 0
Ditto Coffee-pot	14 19 0	16 17 0
Complete	£36 15 6	£42 10 0

A variety of Set of Silver Tea and Coffee Services may be seen in the Show-room, and, on application, the Illustrated price current, containing drawings, with the weights and prices of Great Georgian, with Antique and Modern Patterns, for Britain, Ireland, India, or the Colonies. Drawbacks on silver plate exported, 1s. 8d per ounce

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT
TO PRINT-SELLERS, FRAME-MAKERS, &c.—C. F. BIELEFELD respectfully announces that his Patent Mouldings may now be had from them Mouldings, which are made in 19 ft lengths, with rebate, &c., complete Frame, is kept so much in stock by the trade, and is manufactured by C. F. BIELEFELD, at as low as to place them beyond all competition from 3d. to 1s. 4d. gross per foot run; which both principles in which as to leave nothing to be wished for in appearance, and are perfect as an impression in sealing wax.—An Illustrated Tariff per post on receipt of one Post Office Stamp.—C. F. BIELEFELD, 15, Wellington-street, Strand.

ROYAL PAPIER MACHE WORKS.—JENNENS and BETTRIDGE, Manufacturers, by special appointment, to her Majesty and the Royal Family, Hanway-street, Regent-square, London; and also at Birmingham.—At these Works are constantly on hand, Tea Trays, Tea Caddies, Dressing Cases, Work Boxes, Desks, &c. &c. JENNENS and BETTRIDGE'S Manufactures can be had at the Retail shewrooms above named, and at the following Establishments in the United Kingdom:—Messrs. Phillips, Bond-street, Bath; Messrs. Cumming and Co., Edinburgh; Messrs. Thomas Turner and Co., Liverpool; and Messrs. Jennens and Bettridge's Agents are warranted.

WINTER EVENINGS' AMUSEMENT.—MAGIC LANTERNS of every description, and APPARATUS for DISSOLVING VIEWS OXYHYDROGEN MICROSCOPES, &c., may be obtained at JONES and CO.'S LIGHT-HOUSE, 31, Strand (a few doors from Somerset House), Optical, Mathematical, Philosophical, Astronomical, Geological, Botanical, Ornithological, Zoological, Lever, Shelling, and Cloak Shops, in great variety. In consequence of the increased demand, and the large number of Lanterns Master JONES and CO are now getting up, they flatter themselves they will be enabled to supply them at a much cheaper rate than hitherto. Artists being supplied on the premises, gentlemen may have views painted from their own prints or drawings. Magic Lanterns and Apparatus for Dissolving Views, with a Set of Slides, Lens for the Showman, with attendance, if required.—JONES and CO., Depot for Scientific Inventions, Light-House, 201, Strand. N.B. The Trade supplied.

FALSE HAIR. LADIES, READ THIS. INVISIBLE CURLS, on SHELL SIDE-COMBS, for 9s. a new and splendid invention, which can be sent by the Post unbigued. Curls on German Side Combs, 3s. 6d the pair; Curls in Bandeaux, 5s. 6d. the pair. Lucky Pigeon, with a four-leaved shamrock, Pa. 6d.; Widow's Mystic, 9s. 6d; its exact Pairs for the Back Hair, 4s. 6d. to 7s. 6d sent free by R. BROWN, Hair Dresser and Perfumer, 3, Sackville-street, Shave like many years with Gosnell's Cherry Tooth Paste.

RESTORATIVE FOR THE HAIR.—Many a Gentleman whose head was rapidly losing its natural ornament has, by the use of GLENDIGE'S BALM of COLUMBIA, been restored to his original luxuriance; and many a lady is rendered happy in more than their wonted luxuriance; and many an elegant woman, who was dismayed at the thin autumn of her most valuable decoration, has, by applying this active restorative, imparted a salutary vigour to the weakened roots, and produced a new growth of extraordinary richness and beauty. Sold by all, and its per bottle: no other address. Oxbridge's Balm, 1, Wellington-street, the second house from the Strand.

ASHLEY'S ANTI-DEPILATORY EXTRACT, the cheapest and most speedily efficacious article offered to the public, warranted to stop the hair from falling off, in a few days, to threaten the strain, and to free the most beautiful from scurf. Sold by Ashley, post-office, Brixton, in bottles, half-pints, 2s. 6d.; pints, 4s. 6d.; quarts, 7s. 6d. and may be had of all respectable Perfumers and Chemists throughout the kingdom.—Wholesale, by Ashley, Brixton; Barsley, Farringdon street; Edwards, 67, St. Paul's Churchyard; Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; Proud, 5, and near Temple-bar; Sutton, Bow Churchyard; and Abernethie and Co., 69, Long-acre, Wholesale Agents for the Trade.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—A. ROWLAND and SON, 20, Hatton-garden, London, beg to caution the Nobility and Gentry against being imposed upon by the numerous spurious imitations of their own unrivalled Preparations, give the titles of "Macassar Oil," "Kalydor," and "Odonto;" some undo the implied name of the Proprietors and the Government Departments, with similar attempts to designate; while they copy the labels, bills, advertisements, and testimonials (substituting fictitious names and addresses for the real) of the original, and forged signatures. The only genuine "A. Rowland & Sons," and "Odonto," are "Rowland's" and the wrapper of each bears the name of "Rowland" in the engraving that of the article, with their signature at the foot, in red ink, thus—"A Row and and Son." Sold by all Hair, and fancy Perfumers.

THE MONEY PRESSURE.

BANK RESTRICTION.
Poor melancholy wight! restricted
By what Currency ordained,
Cramp'd, confined, and interdicted,
Baffled, bridled, and restrained!

Who shall measure thine affliction
In the crisis of distress?
That an absolute "RESTRICTION,"
Halts with "*Neither more nor less!*"

Fixes with a dread decision
Where to go and what to stop,
No redress, and no revision:—
Thy and visage well may drop!

"BANK RESTRICTION," cold and stony,
Answers Reason's sharp regret,
With a stern "*Non e passo*,"
Defying "*Volumus sist.*"

"*I have will do*" not that suffice you,"
"What, though "holding," bumpo
trade,
Credit fail, and in a trice you
Run aground for want of aid.

"You may flounder where you tumble,
Lie
I, unmoved, look on at will,
While you kneel among the rumble,
I stand BANK RESTRICTION still!

"THREE MILLION RELIEF."
Hurrah! on the side of Sense I as set
The Ship of "Money" fro-
The boaster and the bulker
Lies stranded 'neath her lee!

"RESTRICTION," Sense disables—
The "Trade Bark" wrecks the gale;
While Wisdom cuts the cables,
And Poesty fl.s the sail!

Help rushes open-hearted
Where, glad and unconfin'd,
Fair Enterprise has started
Upon her Manes of Mind!

RESTRICTION overboarded,
Without a raft or plank
The tyrant wealths lie hoarded
Flows freely from Lay Bank.

THE MONEY PRESSURE.

BANK RESTRICTION.

"THREE MILLION RELIEF."

Hurrah! I was a sorrower
When yesterday began,
For Bank Restriction made me
A meek and mournful man.

But now the ban is off, my voice
Of joy rings through the land;
And I, beside my notes of glee,
Have notes in either hand!

RUN UPON A BANK.

A Run upon a Bank! What cry
Has panic'd all the street
That decent people run agog,
And tilt at all they meet!

A Run upon a Bank, alas!
But that can be no fun,
For many a bank must cease to *stand*
When men begin to *run!*

Nor does it seem a laughing theme,
Nor inconsistent sport!
The people running *very long*,
The money *very short!*

And yet, how eagerly Mistrust
Will do the desperate deed,
And rush with hardest pressure
Where it hears of hardest need!

A whisper floats, and London roars
Good folks draw out your cash!
Then up turn eyes! and cheque-book flies!
Rush! Crush! Run! Dun! Smash!
Crash!

And wheels lose spoke—and bones are broke,
And Life gets out of clover—
And many folks are over-run
Before the run is over!

PRESENTING A BILL.

Tradesman! count thy money-shower!
Take the notes from out thy till!
This the day, and this the hour!
At thy counter lo! a Bill!

Thy poor heart and brain have flurried
Many an anxious beat and thrill;—
For the sluggish Money worried,
Watcher! that must meet thy Bill.

RUN UPON A BANK.

Thou hast toiled, and scraped, and hoarded,
Finding easy by force of *will*,
Till at last thy means afforded
Wherewithal to meet thy Bill!

While thou standest—sad reflector—
Grieved that he will leave thee "*out*,"
Cold and bland the boy-collector
Now is picking out thy "Bill."

Pen and Ring are blazed before thee
While he finds thy bitter "pill"—
Visions of his bank come o'er thee,
Interrupted by the "Bill."

Most unwelcome Serenader!—
Ruffling all thy Temper's frill!
He shall leave thee—hapless trader!
"The Bill, and nothing *but* the Bill.'

NOTING A BILL.

'Tis half-past eight—a driving night,
And pelting after dark!
Eat! tat!—go Betty, bring a light—
It is the Notary's clerk!

"Pray, what's your pleasure?"—"Why you see,
It's raining beyond measure,
And tho' I come to tend a Bill,
It's any thing but pleasure."

"A Bill!—eh! it's so wet to-night,
That master gave me warning,
If you should call he'd see about
The Bill, sir, in the morning!"

"The morning!—I've come all this way
Then, just to get wet coated—
The morning!—bless your pretty eyes,
By then it will be noted!"

Miss Betsy, as she sees his plight,
And's half inclined to quiz it,
Returns with smile his sly "good night,"
And so farewells his visit.

Master next morn a letter gets,
Which there is no misquoting,
With "Bill dishonnured," "Lawyer's fee,"
And *three-and-sixpence noting!*

BILL FOR PAYMENT.

NOTING A BILL.

LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLE, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1847.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 289.—Vol. XI.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1847. [Sixpence.

THE CITY PAGEANT.

BY THE lapse of time, and the change of manners, we are outgrowing many old usages. Pageantry has become rare in England, almost as rare as a bright day in November to display it in; but, both combined on Tuesday last to give *éclat* to the City Spectacle. London has no Carnival; but it has preserved something almost as picturesque, though grave, as it becomes the festival celebrations of a money-making City to be. The masques that formed part of the Processions formerly, sometimes were rather exuberant in fancy, and would hardly now be tolerated; still, enough has been kept to form a very striking exception to the aspect of every-day life. But, from the bearing of those who play a part in the Spectacle, and the behaviour of the spectators, an observer is compelled to feel that the tendency of the age is not favourable to these spectacles, shorn as they have been of most of their old magnificence. The spirit of the old guilds and corporations is dying out: it may be presumed they have done their work in this world, and may be dismissed. Even those whose professions endow them with the privilege of wearing a peculiar costume avail themselves of it as seldom as possible. A modern king wears his crown perhaps twice a year; bishops have discontinued wigs; judges and lawyers occasionally find them oppressive and complain, but have not yet had as much courage as churchmen—they are more bound by precedent. Military and naval officers wear their uniform on actual duty; for relaxation in society they find it a relief to throw off the *insignia*, and walk about undistinguished. As the mass of society grows, these specialities are absorbed into it. The November pageantry of the Lord of the City is the last of a host of similar things which the value of time and the increase of business and population have made impossible; it is now an exception to the flatness and uniformity of life; it was once only according to rule and wont. But society has got beyond it; and, though "full of state and ancientry," it excites almost as much laughter as admiration. Like "the old courtier's cap," it is "richly suited, but unsuitable"—a thing of cost and display, but speaking of a different era, at once picturesque and incongruous.

But, perhaps, by that very incongruity with all around it, it is the best possible type of the City itself; that mass of old customs, rights, and jurisdictions, that are exceptions to all the rest of the kingdom, that are disliked and suspected by all who do not profit by them, and appear to defy not only the power but almost the knowledge of the Legislature. Everything has changed in the City but its charters, and the determination of the Corporation to maintain them inviolate The old conduits are gone, the old churches have perished, the old gates, the palaces, the very prisons have been swept away; "Flete-strete and ye ward of Chepe" have perished and been renewed; but still the old procession passes yearly along them, bearing the same Civic Magistrate to go through the same forms, to return to the same banquet as gathered the worthy citizens together centuries ago. Is not the whole day and its observances a type of the City itself, clinging almost with fanaticism to what is antiquated, refusing to read the lesson which such awful material agents as time and conflagration has taught it—that change, progress, alteration is inevitable; and, neglecting realities and duties, in the midst of old world pomps and pageantries, which, in some respects, are beginning to be inconveniences? Was there not something even in the progress of last Tuesday suggestive? The Corporation has for centuries possessed more than regal revenues, and yet the Chief Magistrate of the City had to pass, with all his train, through streets, not one of which is either wide or straight enough for the traffic of a third-rate town, to embark from a river-side where there is scarcely one good landing-place for a population of two millions of people, and to float up to Westminster between banks encumbered with obstructions, deformed and disfigured by dirt, filth, and dilapidation. The blame of this cannot be visited on any men or set of men; the system has grown up through centuries, and the abuses have become so gigantic and lucrative, that they are actual powers, both in what they do, and what they neglect to do; so sanctioned by usage, that men who act under them cannot see their evils. Half the charters of the City were exemptions from the general jurisdiction of the realm, purchased from needy monarchs by timely loans, or grants of money; they are called the rights and privileges of the City of London; but is it by any means certain that these privileges were a benefit to the community? Were they not rather advantages gained by the City at the expense of the country at large? Such partial privileges and local advantages were quite in the spirit of a past age; but, never just, they have, in the course of time, become mischievous. They were like the old monopolies the Crown used to grant to individuals, which were, in fact, nothing but licenses to rob the public; the Crown, in accepting the purchase-money from the favoured persons, sharing in the spoil. To exempt any men, or body of men, from laws applied to everybody else, is always rife with danger. Is it certain that the "immunities" of

THE LORD MAYOR'S FEAST.—ROASTING THE BARON OF BEEF IN THE GUILDHALL KITCHEN.—(SEE PAGE 308.)

the City of London have been any real benefit to the City itself? What are they? Who enjoys them? What results have they produced? London, as a metropolis, has not a better municipal system of government than many a provincial town; in some respects, the towns that have grown up within a century are better managed than the City, whose charters date from before the Conquest. According as the City proper has diminished in proportion, by the increase of the metropolis around it, its government has become more anomalous and exceptional; when the City was the whole of London, public opinion, and its civic constitution, were, no doubt, in check on maladministration. The heads of the Corporation were the leading men of the time. Now, all this is altered; the City is merely the centre of a vast accumulation, of which it forms but a small fraction. It has ceased to be the Royal residence, the aristocracy have long since left it; the very merchants that give it importance no longer have their dwellings there. It has become the mere office or working premises of a nation, a depôt of goods, and an exchange; business has increased in it, but social life has degenerated. Compare the social state of the City of London now with what it was in the days of Elizabeth, and James, and Charles, or down to a still later period; it is richer, busier, but its offices and its Corporation no longer hold the same place in the social fabric. Then the greatest merchants looked up to the City dignities as places of honour; the same class now shun them with something very like aversion. Who does a Minister of State understand by the term the "City of London," when he expresses himself anxious to secure its support? Not the men who fill its offices, but the Barings and the Jones Loyds, and the men of that stamp. Systems and men react on each other; run over the names of those who are playing a prominent part in public life; there is scarcely one political name among the "City men"—those who hold Corporation dignities. So far are we from the days of the Walworths and the Greshams, that we do not produce even a Beckford; nay, within the present generation, there has been a diminution in the active influence of the City on politics: what is the public estimation of the Court of Aldermen now, for instance, to what it was in the days of Waithman and Wood? It does not contain a man whom the public would miss; and what is more, it has become a term too often the reverse of favourable; obstinate legal resistance to claims morally just, or the expedients of needy men to hold their position do not inspire respect. The world hears and is silent, but it is the carelessness of scorn.

Is it possible that a Corporation, thus weakened in influence, and decayed in that which is the only sure gift of systems—men—can continue in its present anomalous state? All the processions and pageants, and banquets—all the "splendid hospitality" in the world cannot defer the day of reckoning. Those things are good, but they are not all. The constitution of the City will have to be assimilated to modern ideas of election and responsibility. Its separate Boards for such necessary purposes as lighting and paving, often at variance, and always pulling up and laying down at different times, acting without concert or arrangement, must be consolidated. As to the Charities of the City, many things are rumoured which we do not care to repeat; but, for them, too, there will be inquiry. The Revenues of the City are still more open to revision and control. When we look at the state of London, and think of its immense funds, is it possible to avoid a suspicion of mismanagement? It is only with the utmost difficulty the slightest improvement is effected, as to the construction of a new street, it requires discussion for years! Such were not the great municipalities of old; it was not thus the splendid cities of Italy were governed; and nothing but our own tolerance of inaction in whole generations of authorities, has left London the dirty, dingy, undrained, unwholesome district it is, avoided as a residence, with streets that its traffic is outgrowing, and a river degenerating into the repulsive aspect of a large ditch.

METROPOLITAN NEWS

MEETING OF PARLIAMENT

Although Parliament will assemble on Thursday, the 18th, the Queen's Speech, as already announced, will not be delivered until Tuesday, the 23rd instant. Her Majesty will not open the new Parliament in person. The first business will be the election of a Speaker to replace the lamented in the re-election of the Right Hon. C Shaw Lefevre, who is respected by all parties.

The liberal members of the House of Commons have received the usual circular from Lord John Russell requesting their attendance at the opening of Parliament on the 18th instant; and Lord Stanley has issued a circular inviting the members of his party to meet at his house on the morning of the 18th, preparatory to the opening of Parliament.

Lord Lansdowne will entertain a party of Peers, supporters of the Government, at Lansdowne House, on the 23rd; and Lord John Russell has issued cards for a full-dress dinner of the members of the House of Commons, who are connected with the Government, on the same evening, at the official residence of the First Lord of the Treasury, in Downing-street, when the Queen's Speech on the opening of Parliament will be submitted to the noblemen and gentlemen assembled.

It is expected that Parliament will sit for about a month, and be adjourned a few days before Christmas.

CABINET COUNCIL.—A Cabinet Council was held at the Foreign Office, on Wednesday afternoon. The Council was attended by all the Cabinet Ministers in town.

NATIONAL GALLERY.—RESIGNATION OF MR. EASTLAKE.—Mr. Eastlake has resigned the appointment of Keeper of the Pictures in the National Gallery, which he has held since Mr. Seguier's death, and Mr. Uwins, R.A. has been appointed in his stead—the joint offices of Secretary of the Fine Arts Commission and Keeper of the Gallery having materially interfered with Mr Eastlake's labours as an artist. Mr. Uwins's duties appear to consist of the care of the Queen's Pictures since Sir Augustus Callcott's death, so that the two offices, as in Mr. Seguier's case, are again united in the same person.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS.—The following gentlemen having undergone the necessary examinations for the diploma, were admitted members of the college at the meeting of the Court of Examiners on Friday the 5th inst., viz.: Messrs. T. H. Wardleworth, Bury; G. O. Hyde, London; H. J. Hinxman, London; A. J. Payne, Brompton; R. Jones, Machynlleth, Merionethshire; C. V. Dalgairns, Guernsey; T. Jones, Corwen, Merionethshire; and G. C. Phillips, Gibraltar. At the same meeting of the Court, the following gentlemen passed their examination for naval surgeons, viz.—Messrs. J. Peters, T. M. Costello, Gerald Yeo, D. N. Tucker, H. W. Horse.

THE Michaelmas Term sails to the Bar, Middle Temple, were made on Saturday, November 6th. The following gentlemen were admitted:—C. E. G. Barnard, H. M. Wakeley, J. Alcock, J. Campbell, J. Bell, S. Carter, S. F. Woolmer, and W. T. Bridges, Esquires.

MANSION-HOUSE.—The Lord Mayor has fixed twelve o'clock for the hour at which the Court will sit for the present.

COURT OF ALDERMEN.—A Court was held on Monday, immediately before the new Lord Mayor was sworn into office, for the despatch of the last remaining business of the Mayoralty. Alderman Moon, as one of the visiting Magistrates of the gaol of Newgate, presented a communication from Sir George Grey and Whitehall, Nov. 6, 1847, in which the Right Hon. Baronet stated that, under the special circumstances which have occurred in the case of the convict Mary Ann Hunt, her Majesty has been pleased to command that the sentence of death should not be carried into effect. The prisoner will be detained in Newgate until after her expected confinement, when the commuted punishment will be notified. The Sheriffs made the communication to the convict as soon as possible after it reached their hands.

METROPOLITAN IMPROVEMENTS.—On Monday, her Majesty's Commissioners of Woods and Forests lodged notices at Lincoln's-inn-hall of their intention to petition at the ensuing session of Parliament for power to form a new street from the corner of Star and Bell yards with Carey-street, Lincoln's Inn-fields to the new line of Drury-lane, Comprising the houses on the east side of Star and Bell yards, and Carey-street between Star and Bell yards and Chancery-lane, the whole or some portion of Symond's Inn, the west end of Rolls buildings, the west side of Fetter-lane, and both sides of Rolls buildings, Fetter-lane, White's-alley, and part of Bell-yard, and the whole of Acorn-court; and also for power to remove the Colonnade of the Record Street Quadrant.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, NOV. 6.—The total number of births in the district included within the bills of mortality was 1336, of which 682 were males and 654 females. The number exceeds that of the previous week by 35. The total number of deaths was 1002 (529 males and 473 females) showing an excess over the deaths of last week of 107, and over the weekly average of deaths for the last 3 autumns of 6. According to these numbers the births during the week exceeded the deaths by 284

A DESPATCH from Earl Grey has been communicated to the West Indian Association, giving directions for carrying into execution on an extensive scale a plan for the immigration of free labourers from the Kroo Coast, in Africa, into the West Indies. The despatch is dated October 30, and is addressed to Governor Sir C. Grey, &c.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE

At the Paris Academy of Sciences' sitting of the 2nd inst., a letter was received from M. de Castelnau, containing a catalogue of 947 earthquakes in different parts of America, between 18.0 and 1845. There was also a paper received from M. Siepce de St. Victor, detailing an experiment which he had made photography. He finds that if a sheet of paper, on which there be writing or printed characters or a drawing, be exposed for a few minutes to the vapour of iodine, and there be applied immediately afterwards a coating of starch, moistened by slightly acidulated water, a faithful tracing of the writing, printing, or drawing, will be obtained. It is thus shown that the iodine has the property of fixing itself existing upon the paper, and of rendering it capable of being deposited in the starch. It is observed that a great number of substances, such as nitric acid, phosphoric acid, chlorurets of lime and mercury, &c., act in a similar manner, and that various vapours, particularly those of ammonia, have the effect of vivifying the images which are obtained by photography.

The *Débats* says it has reason to believe, from information which it has received, that the "Cause des Dupes at Consignations" has come to a decision not to take any part in the new loan.

The Duchess of Valencia, wife of General Narvaez, left Paris on Sunday last, for Madrid.

The Prince de Joinville returned to La Spezzia on the 26th ult., from Leghorn.

SUICIDE OF COUNT BRESSON.—Advices from Paris and Naples bring an account of a fearful tragedy in the latter city—the suicide of Count Bresson, Peer of France, and Ambassador of that country, at Naples (by whom, when Ambassador at Madrid, the Montpensier marriage was brought about.) The unfortunate nobleman was found early on the morning of the 2nd instant bathed in blood, and having his throat cut in his own private apartment of the Embassy. The following particulars of the unhappy occurrence are from the pen of a correspondent at Naples:—"Count Bresson had his formal audience of the King of Naples to present his credentials as Ambassador of France, the day before yesterday (Sunday, 31st ult.); he was graciously received, and retired apparently pleased. Next day he paid a number of visits, and in the evening went to the Opera without evincing throughout the day or evening the slightest symptom of insanity or excitement. On reaching home, however, he was observed to be agitated. His excitement increased, and he continued walking about his apartment until four o'clock, when, suddenly the fall of a heavy body was heard. The Countess Bresson ran to him, and found him lying in a pool of blood, which flowed from a frightful wound in the throat, effected by a razor, which was found close to him. Instant alarm was given, and almost immediately the surgeon of the British Legation arrived, but the Count was already dead, nothing could be done. The Count was said to be in low spirits when he left Paris a short time since to enter upon the discharge of his duties as Ambassador at the Court of Naples. This was attributed to chagrin at the refusal of the King to appoint him to either the British or the Russian embassy. The former he particularly desired. He made his will, and arranged all his affairs before his departure, which occasions a surmise that he contemplated destroying himself. Nevertheless he appeared perfectly collected throughout his journey, and, it was understood, transacted important business at Turin en route. It is, however, believed that the disappointments just alluded to preyed upon his mind, and produced the mental disease which prompted him to the fatal act.

The latest news from Paris announces another extraordinary event scarcely less appalling than the foregoing—the circumstance of its relating also to an Ambassador of France, making it a "strange coincidence" indeed. The *Journal des Débats* of Tuesday last, thus mentions the matter:—"Count Mortier, Ambassador from the Government of France to the Court of Parma, has been struck with insanity. It was found necessary to place him in a lunatic asylum on Sunday last. On that morning, after having shut himself up with his two children in a room of the apartment he occupied in the Hotel Chaban, he wrote two letters, couched in similar terms, one addressed to his wife, and the other to a friend, in which he apprised them that in a few minutes he and his two children would have ceased to live. The Prefect of Police was informed of the fact. He hastened to the hotel, where he was shortly afterwards joined by the Chancellor, who attended in consequence of Count Mortier being a member of the Chamber of Peers. The Count had barricaded himself in his chamber, armed with a razor, which he brandished over the heads of his children. At intervals he threatened his own life, and in his delirium vociferated the most horrible menaces. It then became necessary to adopt some resolution. The Chancellor spoke to him in a friendly tone of voice. The Count replied by incoherent speeches of death and blood; and then, addressing his son, whom he held on his knee, told the child that he must die. The unhappy child, who is 11 years of age, exclaimed that he did not wish to die, and struggled, weeping all the while. Then, addressing himself to his daughter, a child of eight years of age, the Count asked her if she would allow him to kill her. The poor child, in her turn, said that she would part with her father; and it is added, that the father prepared to execute his horrible design. The persons who heard, outside the door, what was passing within, were paralyzed with terror. Not a word or a movement might precipitate the event which was directed by insanity. This scene lasted nearly three hours. The Countess Mortier, the Chancellor Pasquier, and M. Delessert, the Prefect of Police, remained standing at the door in a state of inexpressible horror. At length, after these long and cruel hours of entreaties, silence, expectation, and negotiation, access was obtained into the apartment by a door which had been some time closed, and which was concealed from the Chancellor and the others. Several persons, at once, rushed in, and succeeded in extricating the trembling children from their agony, and restored them to their mother. Count Mortier still, however, held the razor in his hand, and it was necessary to disarm him to rescue him from the fatal blow. The unhappy child, who in 11 years of age, exclaimed that he had not wish to die, and struggled, weeping all the while. Then, addressing himself to his daughter, a child of eight years of age, the Count asked her if she would allow him to kill her. The poor child, in her turn, said that she would part with her father; and it is added, that the father prepared to execute his horrible design. The persons who heard, outside the door, what was passing within, were paralyzed with terror. Not a word or a movement might precipitate the event which was directed by insanity. This scene lasted nearly three hours. The Countess Mortier, the Chancellor Pasquier, and M. Delessert, the Prefect of Police, remained standing at the door in a state of inexpressible horror. At length, after these long and cruel hours of entreaties, silence, expectation, and negotiation, access was obtained into the apartment by a door which had been some time closed, and which was concealed from the Chancellor and the others. Several persons, at once, rushed in, and succeeded in extricating the trembling children from their agony, and restored them to their mother. Count Mortier still, however, held the razor in his hand, and it was necessary to disarm him to rescue him from the fatal blow. The unhappy child, who is 11 years of age, exclaimed that he did

the men did not reply at the call, and it has been ascertained that they left the town in small detached parties, and set off home. These deserters belong to the Bishopric of Bâle.

Hostilities were positively to commence, according to the latest accounts from Berne, on the 8th, and it was not expected that Fribourg, which was already invested on all sides, could resist more than 48 hours. The General in Chief, Dufour, had addressed an order of the day to the troops, encouraging and urging them not only to come out of the struggle victoriously, but to act throughout it with humanity and generosity, and to shut out pillage under their safe keeping the children, women, men, and ministers of religion.

The *Zurich Gazette* of the 6th inst announces that, on the 4th, the troops of the Canton of Uri had penetrated into the Canton of Tessino, and that, in a skirmish of advanced posts near Airolo, two officers of Uri were killed.

The *Cologne Gazette* of the 8th instant publishes the following letter, dated Lake of Constance, 3rd instant:—"The Austrian troops have assembled in such numbers on the frontiers of Switzerland, that there are three battalions in the small town of Bregentz alone. These troops are, it is said, provided with all means of transport required for crossing rivers. It is believed from these facts, that Austria will interfere, should circumstances demand the presence of those troops

The road over the Spulgen is stopped, and the mail will no longer pass by it. Convoys of artillery and Congreve rockets are moving towards the Swiss frontier.

The *Bâle Gazette* of the 6th announces the departure from Zurich of the Russian Ambassador, Baron de Krudener. He called on the burgomaster, M. Zehnder, to inform him that, as civil war was on the point of breaking out, he quitted the Swiss territory by order of the Emperor

The Grand Council of Bâle came to a resolution on the 6th to furnish the contingent against the Sonderbund called for by the Diet

Considerable interest had been excited in official circles by the announcement that a courier from Lord Palmerston, bearing dispatches for Mr. Peel, had arrived at Berne. It was rumoured that the purport of the dispatch was for Mr. Peel to offer the friendly mediation of England, an offer which, however useful it might have been some time since, is now, it is feared, useless.

GERMANY.

A letter from Darmstadt announces the arrest of a servant of Count Gorlitz, and the late unfortunate Countess, who, it will be remembered, was found burnt to death, and of whose murder the Count was accused. The servant is charged with attempting to poison his master. Some soup served up to the Count's table having a curious odour, it excited suspicion, and on being analysed was found to contain a strong dose of poison. The father of the servant has also been arrested.

AUSTRIA.

Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress left their summer residence on the 28th ult., and are now taking up their abode at Hofburg. On the 11th, they intended going to Presburg, for the opening of the Hungarian Diet, in company with the Archduke the Stadtholder. The Duchess Maria Louisa left on the 6th, and will probably reach Parma about the middle of the month. Count M. Bellegarde arrived here from Carlsbad, by way of Carlsruhe, Stuttgardt, and Munich, on the 30th ult. His circuitous route is said to be in close connexion with the affairs of Switzerland. Everybody here is in a state of expectancy as to what may be the result of measures consequent upon the disorders of that country, which are not likely to be terminated without bloodshed. The state of health in Vienna is by no means satisfactory, although the mortality is not great. The Privy Councillor Weiss von Stackenfels is dangerously ill, and slight hopes are entertained of his recovery.

At Vienna, the rains have been so heavy as to have made the river to overflow its banks, and caused some damage.

The number of strangers who have visited Spa since the commencement of the season to the 1st instant, amounts to 5067. Of whom there were English, 916; French, 1081; Dutch, 356; Germans, 396; Russians, 103; Italians, 22; Poles, 38; Americans, 14; Spaniards, 25; Portuguese, 4; Swiss, 10, Danes, 1; Swedes, 2; Belgians, 2184.

The Archduke Stephan of Austria, who returned to Vienna the day after his instalment as Obergespan of the city of Pesth, has daily conferences in the Chancery for Hungarian affairs in the Austrian capital. The Emperor and Empress, accompanied by Archduke Stephen, purpose leaving Vienna on the 11th instant, to be present at the opening of the States of Bohemia. Prince Metternich will not this year accompany his Majesty. Notwithstanding the fact that Baron Bartenfield, the Austrian Envoy to the Helvetic Diet, has left the Swiss territory, the concentration of the Austrian troops on the Swiss frontier is such that in the little town of Bregenz alone, there are three battalions of infantry. These troops are provided with every means for crossing the lake at a moment's notice. Austria is prepared for every emergency Baron Kaiserfeld has taken up his quarters at Bregenz.

The firm which has taken by the Bohemian Diet in refusing to grant the taxation of fifty thousand florins, so peremptorily demanded by the Austrian Government, and which was a direct and flagrant violation of the fundamental law of 1627, has been attended with success. Advices received from Vienna announce that the Austrian Government has revoked the coercive measures it had ordered Count Salm to have recourse to to levy the above tax, and that it acknowledges the rights and privileges of the Bohemian Diet.

BELGIUM.

On Tuesday afternoon, the ordinary session of the Belgian Chambers was opened by King Leopold in person.

By a Royal decree, his Majesty has granted to artisans and workmen whose productions have been exhibited in the late Exhibition of National Commerce and Manufactures, a proof of the interest which he takes in them, viz., a decoration of either gold or silver, which is to be suspended to a ribbon of the same metal on the left breast. It is to be granted, exclusively, to artisans and workmen of acknowledged skill, added to which, their conduct must be irreproachable. The testimonials of their family at the time when their productions are exhibited, by the jury who are empowered to decide.

Towards dusk, on Tuesday, the 2nd instant, a duel with pistols, which terminated fatally, took place at Grand Bruges, between Lieutenant Van Cutsem, of the 1st Regiment of the Line, and M. Renaedeyn, of Bruges, who was some years ago charged before the Court of Assize of Brussels, with having committed a forgery, for the purpose of a lady at Louvain, of whom, however, he was not the husband. This lady is said to have been the cause of the duel. At the fifth shot, the ball entered the body of M Renaedeyn, and killed him on the spot. The officer immediately surrendered himself, but refused to give up the names of the persons who acted as seconds.

HOLLAND.

Some time ago, the father of a family of seven children made a claim on the Dutch Government for the support of the seventh one, grounding his pretensions on the Imperial law of the 20th Nivose, An XIII, which was passed during the occupation of Holland by the French. The claim was resisted on the plea that the law in question was an obsolete or a repeal ed one. The claimant, however, only urged his claim the more vehemently, and an action was accordingly brought against the Government, of which the final upshot was, that the decision was referred to be legal. Immediately after the publication of this important decision, a host of fathers forwarded similar claims to the Government on behalf of each of their respective seventh child The majority of these claims were admitted, and the Government has laid before the States-General a bill for raising 70,000 florins for carrying into effect the provisions of the Imperial law in question, and for paying the expenses (35,000 florins) of the law-suit referred to

RUSSIA.

From St. Petersburg, on the 22nd ult., it is stated that, with the authorisation of the Emperor, the value of 8,678,569 silver roubles, as well in gold coin as in silver bars, was transported on the 15th into the reserve vaults of the fortress of St. Peter and Paul, being the amount accumulated in the vaults of the Despach Office of Imperial credit notes. The funds (metallic) of the credit notes of the same establishment deposited in the vaults of St. Peter and Paul amount to, and comprising the capital above-mentioned as carried there, to the value of 110,578,595 silver roubles, say in sterling £16,074,830.

The solemn entrance of the Archduchess, the Grand Duke Constantine, the Princess Alexandrina Von Saxe Altenburg, took place at St. Petersburgh on the 8th ult. according to the prescribed ceremonial In the first State carriage, which was drawn by eight horses, sat her Majesty the Empress, the Archduchess Maria Alexandrina, and Maria Nekolajewna, and the Princess Alexandrine. The Imperial cavalcade proceeded to the Winter Palace, where her Majesty and the whole party immediately proceeded to the chapel, and then to the banqueting-hall.

TURKEY.

The Russian Ambassador, Baron Ustinoff, embarked on the 17th ult., at Constantinople, in a French steamer, for Genoa, whence he intends proceeding to Vienna. Bederhan Bey embarked on board the same vessel for Candia, to which place he has been exiled.

The Austrian Consul-General, Baron Geringer Von Oedenberger, arrived at Constantinople on the 20th ult., from Vienna.

According to the latest official accounts from Trebizonde, the cholera had nearly entirely disappeared; a few cases had, however, occurred at Surmene and Platana, on the sea coast. The accounts from Erzeroum and Kars were satisfactory.

WEST INDIES AND MEXICO.

The *Medway*, Captain Sharpe, arrived at Southampton, on Sunday last, from the West Indies. The dates are:—Vera Cruz, Oct. 1; Tampico, Sept. 25; Havanna, Oct. 12; Chagres, Sept. 28; Honduras, Sept. 20; Carthagena, Sept. 27; Jamaica, Oct. 9; Demerara, Oct. 4; Trinidad, Oct. 6; Barbadoes, Oct. 9; Antigua, Oct. 13; Martinique, Oct. 12. Grenada, Oct. 10; Porto Rico, Oct. 13; St. Thomas, Oct. 15; Bermuda, Oct. 23; Nassau, Oct. 14.

The freight on board the *Medway* consists of silver to the amount of 185,577 dollars, in dollars and bullion, gold dust and gold coin to the amount of 144,455 dollars, all on merchants' account, and of mineral ore 20 bales, and 63 small packages

The intelligence from the seat of war is still involved in the greatest obscurity No additional intelligence as to the position of the American Army is received. An address of Santa Anna to his countrymen, after his retirement to Guadeloupe, had appeared in the *Gemius of Liberty*, Vera Cruz paper. It confirmed the announcement that he had resigned the Presidency, but whether he had resumed it or no. remained a question. It had again been stated that he had returned towards Puebla

In the West Indies, affairs were pretty much in the same state as at the last dates. Meetings, at which resolutions were passed to call the attention of the Home Government to the state of the West Indies, had taken place at Jamaica, and petitions drawn up at Trinidad and Barbadoes.

At a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of Jamaica, held on the 6th of October, several communications were received from the Windward Islands, urging a combined agitation, with the view of bringing before the British public the oppressed condition of these colonies under a free-trade system, and laying before Parliament the necessity of some immediate modification of the present sugar duties, in order to save the West India estates from ruin

Commercial affairs were a gloomy aspect in Demerara. About two hundred and fifty immigrants from Madeira had arrived during the first fortnight in September.

The death of the Chief Justice of Antigua forms the principal item of news from that island

His Honour Thomas Norton, who was removed some three years since from the first Puisne Judgeship of British Guiana to the Chief Justiceship of Newfoundland, is said to have resigned the latter appointment, with the intention of practising at the Irish bar. Meddling in political matters, which he brand himself much where in Demerara, is said to have led to this step, which was not a matter of choice, but necessity—resignation or dismissal.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY, NOV. 11.

This being the day to which Parliament was prorogued on the 12th of October by her Majesty's writ, the House of Lords was opened for the purpose of further proroguing Parliament to the 16th instant, when, as announced by Royal proclamation, it will be assembled for considering divers urgent and important affairs.

At two o'clock the Lord Chancellor, Lord Langdale, and Lord Campbell, arrived, and the noble and learned Lord took his seat on the Woolsack. The Yeoman Usher of the Black Rod proceeded to the door, and admitted the Deputy Clerk Assistant and several gentlemen of the House of Commons, who advanced to the bar, as the representatives of her Majesty's most faithful Commons.

The LORD CHANCELLOR instructed the Clerk at the table to read her Majesty's writ proroguing Parliament to Thursday next, the 16th instant. The Lord Chancellor and the other two noble and learned Lords then withdrew.

POLICE.

THAMES.

REVERSE OF FORTUNE.—On Tuesday a middle-aged man, of highly-respectable appearance, named John Berwick Whitby, and who, it was stated, was formerly one of the largest woollen-manufacturers in Bradford, Yorkshire, was charged with stealing 12lb. of wool, the property of the St. Katharine Dock Company. It appeared that the prisoner had been reduced from a state of comparative opulence to one of the greatest and most necessitous indigence. He had become bankrupt, his mills and other buildings were sold off, and he came to London with the wreck of his fortune to commence afresh, but ill-fortune still pursued him, and he lost about £1600 by a recent woollen transaction, which completely ruined him. Under these circumstances, being well known in the woollen trade, he picked up a scanty livelihood by occasionally purchasing wool for different individuals, and in this capacity was constantly in and out of the wool warehouse of the St. Katharine Docks. It seemed that on some of these occasions Mr. Broadway, the deputy storekeeper of the warehouse, observed the prisoner put some small quantities of wool in his pocket. He accordingly on Monday directed Worsley, one of the dock constables, to stop Mr. Whitby as he came out of the dock in the afternoon and search him. This was done, and the prisoner having been taken to the lodge and searched, 2½lb. of wool was taken from him, part from his coat-pocket and part from his hat. He had no pass for this quantity, which he would have had if he had been properly possessed of it. From subsequent information, police-constable H. 37, proceeded to No. 4, Harrod's-place, Wellclose-square, in the corner of a room which the prisoner had rented, he found about one pound of wool.

John Passmore Mumford, the superintendent of the St. Katharine's Dock police, said, he had reason to believe it was extreme destitution that had led the prisoner to act as he had done. The company would be satisfied if the case ended with summarily. A number of highly-respectable gentlemen attended, and spoke of the prisoner's previous character in the highest terms. They considered him the victim of misfortune having Whitby was extremely sorry to see a man who had formerly filled a respectable station in society in such a position; but, notwithstanding what had been said in court, he felt that he could not do less than commit the prisoner to take his trial for the felony.—The several witnesses were bound over to prosecute.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

ROBBERY IN ST. JAMES'S PARK.—In the course of Tuesday night some thieves stole the whole of the lead from the roof of Marlborough Lodge, in St. James's Park. Two sentries were on duty within a few yards of the place, but neither of them heard the slightest noise, nor saw anything to excite their suspicion

DR. BOWRING, M.P., AND HIS BROTHER PLENIPOTENTIARY OF TWO HIGHWAYMEN.—On Friday morning se'nnight, Dr. Bowring, M.P., and his brother, who is the chief manager of the Llynvi Iron Works, at Maesteg, proceeded from that place to Bridgend, to procure from the company's bankers money to pay the workmen at the iron works their wages. The cheque was for £1000, and they received for the same £600 in sovereigns, £340 in silver, and £260 in bank notes. These were in separate bags, and placed in a large one, the whole contained in a case underneath the seat-box of the gig in which the gentlemen travelled. At twelve o'clock they started on their return, Maesteg being ten miles distant from Bridgend, and had reached about midway, when they were met by two men, who stopped the horse, and, with a loaded pistol in each hand, demanded "money or their lives." Resistance was useless, and the money was given up. The robbers shot the horse before leaving. Mr. Charles Bowring returned to Bridgend, and gave information of the robbery to the authorities, who immediately despatched officers in all directions in pursuit. Both the robbers were, on Saturday, apprehended, and the £600 in gold found on their persons. The names of the robbers are Richard Maddocy and John Lloyd. They were formerly employed at the Llinfi Iron Works, of which Mr. C. Bowring is the Resident Director. In addition to the gold already recovered, there have also been found notes to the amount of £170 in the Cwm Hantywyn Wood. Both the prisoners have been committed for trial at the ensuing assizes.

FRONT OF A HOUSE CARRIED AWAY BY A CARAVAN.—About a quarter before nine o'clock, on Monday morning, as the vehicles used to convey the articles that form the Chinese Exhibition from Fairfield, Bow, *en route* for Birmingham, entered Leadenhall-street, one of the caravans, which was heavily laden, with a greater breadth at top than at bottom, drove up close to the curb, when, on coming opposite to No. 70, which is in the occupation of Mr Cockburn, toyman, the front of whose house is one of the old projecting ones, extending 4 feet 7 inches beyond the line of houses, the heavy packed load came against the projecting front. The caravan, not being aware of the danger, and having a powerful team, whipped his horses, which made them go forward, when a terrific crash was heard, and in an instant the projecting portion came down. The police constable on duty was knocked down by some of the falling timbers, but sustained no serious injuries

FATAL ACCIDENT FROM FIRE-ARMS. On Friday evening, a young gentleman named Thomas Tullett, 14 years of age, met a dreadful death at Berkeley-hill, Tuxteth-park, Liverpool, where some boys were firing cannon. One piece, which was loaded with two slugs, about an inch long, had lain on the ground for some time, but, on its not igniting, they threw it into a bonfire, and soon after it went off, when one of the slugs struck the deceased, who was passing at the time, on the left temple, perforated the brain, and went entirely through the head to the right temple. He was taken to the Southern Hospital, where he lingered about three hours. During the same evening, another accident happened at the same place, which will be the cause of a poor man losing his leg.

MELANCHOLY SUICIDE A melancholy suicide occurred in the parish of Stratton, on Thursday last week. The unfortunate gentleman was the Rev. Mr Nelson, formerly connected with the Relief body, but now for some years in the same room. The following morning he was found suspended by his handkerchief to one of the rails of the latticed door, quite dead. He was in a sitting position when found. Verdict—"The deceased hanged himself while in an unsound state of mind."

DARING CARRIAGE ROBBERY [illegible] of Lord Dalkeith, proceeding from the Great Western Railway station to the residence in Grosvenor-square, some thief took the opportunity of stealing from the dickey of the carriage a large carpet bag containing a quantity of wearing apparel and jewellery, with which he got away.

SHIPWRECK AND LOSS OF LIFE. The packet-ship *Auburn*, 700 tons burthen, which is on a voyage to New Orleans, was wrecked on the New Jersey coast, ten miles south of Barnegat Light, on the night of the 20th of September last, by being driven on shore during a most appalling gale. The crew, to save their lives, cut away her masts, to which the chief part lashed themselves, and were carried ashore, but shockingly bruised. The remainder, with the [illegible] in all four ladies and fourteen men, perished on the wreck. The [illegible] are supposed roughly calculated at £12,000.

CAPTURE BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.—On Tuesday a message was received by telegraph at the Rochdale Railway Station, to "look through the train for two German sailors, one aged twenty [illegible] the latter about five feet high, and can speak [illegible] English; the [illegible] absconded with a silver spoon; take them in charge, and send them with a train by [illegible] The police were discovered and detained; and, on being questioned, the young [illegible] produced the watch without the glass (which proved their identity), but denied having a silver spoon. They are Prussians, and were on their way to Liverpool, but they were sent back to Hull.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The *Quotidiano* of Rome announces that Mr. Everett will, in all probability, be named Ambassador of the United States to the Court of Rome

The *Universal German Gazette* mentions from Rome a rumour that the Government of the United States has offered to enter into a treaty of commerce and friendship with the Pope; and it is probable a nuncio will be appointed to Washington.

Accounts from the Canary Islands mention the breaking out of the disease—a sort of yellow fever—which prevailed there last year; it is described as being of a milder character than before.

A Belgian sailor, named Bonami, employed in one of the Belgian Government vessels, was lately condemned to four years' imprisonment, to be preceded and followed by the mainyard into the sea, and to receive 100 lashes, for desertion in time of peace.

The *Bale Gazette* states that it has been decided to establish two Consuls of War, one at Berne, the other at Zurich.

Baron de Billing, the French Ambassador to the Germanic Diet, has received instructions from his Court to support the pretensions of the King of Denmark in the affair of Schleswick-Holstein.

A decree of the Prussian Government forbids all workmen, of whatever trade they may be, to proceed to Switzerland, under pain of fine and imprisonment.

M. George Fabricius, a German Violinist and Musical Composer, committed suicide a few days ago at Brussels, in consequence of having, from agitation, failed in the rehearsal of a concert which he was to have given on Monday at the Theatre Royal.

From the 1st inst., at St. Ives, from 15,000 to 20,000 hogsheads of pilchards were taken.

Mr. Drummond, nephew of Lord Auckland, has been appointed extra clerk in the Admiralty, Whitehall

It is stated, in a letter from Rome, that a criminal prosecution of the Prince de Canino (Lucien Bonaparte) is to take place, for his conduct in the events of the 7th and 8th September

The Prussian Government is setting at liberty, on the payment of fines, or tumbaling bail, the less dangerous class of the Polish prisoners, who have been detained for nearly two years. Definitive judgments will not be pronounced until after the new year.

The petition of Cornelius O'Brien, Esq., and other electors of Clare, against the return of Sir Lucius O'Brien, M.P. for that county, was lodged in the Dublin Hanaper-office on Saturday last.

The Governorship of Trinidad is vacant by the death of Sir Henry Macleod

The steamer *Finisterre* landed a few days ago, at Morlaix, thirty-eight Scotch women, who are to be employed in the spinning mill of Landerneau, which is to commence operations at the close of the month. The *Morlaix* is to convey a similar number at her next trip.

The French Government, it is said, have at present under consideration a proposition for establishing a Board of Admiralty in France, resembling that of England.

Viscount Palmerston paid a visit to the Queen at Windsor, on Monday.

Mr. Herman Merivale commenced his duties at the Colonial office on Friday, as one of the Under Secretaries of State, in the room of the Right Hon. James Stephen

The *Memorial des Pyrenees* publishes a letter from Barcelona, stating that Queen Christina was expected there, and mentions a rumour that she intends to go to Rome.

The Corporation of Bristol have decided to erect public baths and washhouses on "The Wire," a piece of land belonging to the City, at a cost of £5000

Viscount Canning, who has been to Madrid on diplomatic business, arrived in London from the Continent on Friday se'nnight

Mr. Ball, son of Mr. Justice Ball, has resigned his office as one of the Irish Assistant Poor-Law Commissioners, on account of ill health.

The Privy Peerage case will be brought to a final conclusion immediately after the meeting of Parliament. The claimant has procured further and most important additional evidence.

The Rev. Dr. Logan, late Vice-President of St. Mary's College, Oscott, has received the appointment of President, in the room of the Right Rev Dr. Wiseman. Dr. Logan was formerly a Protestant, and graduated at Trinity College, Cambridge.

The colossal statue of Mr. Huskisson is to be placed in the vestibule of Lloyd's, an appropriate site. The statue has been presented by the widow of the lamented statesman

Mr. Fonblanque entered on his duties on Monday last, in the assistant-secretariat department of the Board of Trade.

The Duke of Wellington holds a Court, as Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, this week, at Dover

In the *Augsburg Gazette*, of the 3rd instant, a letter from Rome states that the Pope has made considerable concessions to the College of the Order of Jesus.

The [illegible] of Shoreditch, has, we understand, for the present been absolved from the discharge of the duties of his office, by reason of [illegible] situation; his successor is likely to be Alderman Thomas Wood.

Forty-three officers of the 13th Light Dragoons are said to have been compelled to quit the regiment since 1840, in consequence of their having exceeded their means.

Mr. Charles Geach, of the Midland Banking Company, Union-street, was elected Mayor of Birmingham for the ensuing year, on Tuesday last

It is reported that Mr. George Rennie, formerly M.P. for Leith, who succeeded Sir Stamford Raffles as Governor of the Island of Java, has been appointed Governor of the Falkland Islands

The *Nuremberg Correspondent* says that the Duke of Lucca has not only addressed his sovereignty, but sold his pictures to a rich Englishman, who, on receiving the treasure, paid the purchase money to two agents, who abdicated their characters, and ran off to America

A correspondent of the *Augsburg Gazette* writes from Berlin that the Free-Trade union of that place had been dissolved, and that the Committee of Merchants at Breslau had declared itself (by ten votes against six) in favour of differential duties

The Right Hon. Sir R. Peel, accompanied by Lady Peel and family, comes to town from Drayton Manor on Thursday next, for the opening of Parliament.

On Thursday night, the 28th ult., the mail train, near Ely, killed twenty-seven sheep, which had strayed on the line.

On the 2nd instant, a very fine dish of Alpine strawberries, quite ripe, and of good flavour, grown in the open air, was gathered in the garden of Mr. Michaelis, Delaney, at Crumpsall, near Manchester.

It is reported that a fatal case of cholera has occurred at Falmouth, [illegible] from the Black Sea.

[illegible] of the Older, in Prussia, has been inundated by the overflowing of the Older. Incalculable damage has been done. The sown crops, and the crops in barns, have been destroyed

The Earl of Digby has constructed, in the most munificent manner, £2000 towards the necessary repair and restoration of the ancient parish church at Sherborne, Dorset. The venerable fabric was founded in 704, and it is computed that £5000 will be required for its restoration

An unusual number of persons have been killed and injured by accidents with fireworks and gunpowder during the celebration of the 5th of November.

Mr. Benedict has arrived in town for the season, after a most successful professional tour in Germany and France

Mr. Gatty, one of the Taxing Masters of the Court of Chancery, has just retired on a compensation of £3434 14s. 4d. per annum for life, and half that sum to each executors for seven years after his death

The state of the business of the Court of Chancery has at length become such that, for two days, the Master of the Rolls has not sat for lack of business

The new regulation of the Post-office, which permits letters of a weight exceeding the limit of sixteen ounces to pass by post, came into operation on Wednesday last. No letter above four ounces in weight can in future pass through the post-office unless the postage is pre-paid

A body of police, upwards of a thousand [illegible] dispatched on the north-West on line, to the scene of the [illegible]

[illegible]ciety for the Propagation [illegible] Parts [illegible] in Priest's orders, for [illegible] Orok, West Indies [illegible]

During the week ending [illegible] number of persons [illegible] for passports [illegible]

[illegible]-at Boulogne, 1157; Calais, 473; to all, 1330.

The ship *Isaac Mulet*, from New Orleans, came [illegible] the [illegible] off the Skerries, about 50 miles from [illegible] damaged, and about twenty [illegible]

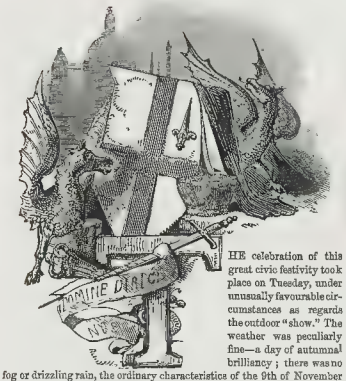
[illegible] fishing on Saturday last, for the annual close [illegible] between the Woods and [illegible]

[illegible]ness Commissioners was formally assented to by the Queen on Wednesday

The Right Hon. Richard More O'Ferrall, the newly-appointed Governor of Malta, proceeds thitherin a day or two, in H.M. steam-packet *Oberon*, Lieutenant Gardner commanding, now on her way to Portsmouth.

LORD MAYOR'S DAY.

BRINGING THE BARON OF BEEF INTO GUILDHALL.



THE celebration of this great civic festivity took place on Tuesday, under unusually favourable circumstances as regards the outdoor "show." The weather was peculiarly fine—a day of autumnal brilliancy; there was no fog or drizzling rain, the ordinary characteristics of the 9th of November in London; neither was there a nipping air to chill the admiration of the spectators, but it was mild and sunny; though, haply, some far-seeing folks might affect to foreshadow in the bright mid-day beams the waning of the last of the City pageants.

Soon after eleven o'clock, the City authorities assembled at the Guildhall. The Lord Mayor and the Sheriffs received the Aldermen and principal officers in the Council Chamber, where they sat down to a splendid breakfast. Shortly after twelve o'clock, it was announced that all was in readiness to depart for Westminster, and the pageant began to move in the following

ORDER OF PROCESSION.

Police Constables to clear the way.
ROYAL MARINE SOCIETY BOYS, with Banners.
Six Police Constables.
BAND OF THE ROYAL HORSE GUARDS.

The Fishmongers' Company.

The Royal Standard. The Arms of the Fishmongers Company.
The Arms of Sir Thos. Kneseworth. The Arms of James Hulbert, Esq.
The Arms of Harvey C. Combe, Esq. The Arms of Sir Wm. Leighton, Knt.
The Arms of Mr. Sheriff Hill. The Union Jack.
The Arms of Mr. Sheriff Cubitt. The Arms of the City of London.
The Barge Master.
Watermen.
Beadle's Assistants.
The Beadle.
The Clerk.
The Gentlemen of the Livery in Carriages.
The Gentlemen of the Court of Assistants.
The Wardens of the Company, in Carriages.
The Prime Warden, in a Chariot, attended by the Chaplain.

The Vintners' Company.

UNDER BEADLE OF THE WORSHIPFUL COMPANY OF VINTNERS.
Three Watermen of the Vintners' Company, in their Uniforms, with Cockades. Three Watermen of the Vintners' Company, in their Uniforms, with Cockades.
CAPTAIN OF THE BAND OF PENSIONERS,
With large Cockades of the Lord Mayor's and Company's Colours, and bearing a Shield with the Queen's Arms.
FIFTEEN PENSIONERS, FIFTEEN PENSIONERS,
With Cockades, each bearing a Shield. With Cockades, each bearing a Shield.
LIEUTENANT OF THE BAND OF PENSIONERS,
With large Cockades, bearing a Shield of the Company's Arms.
Six Master Wine Porters, in their Vintners' Dress.
A Waterman in Uniform, bearing the Swan Flag.
Three Swan Uppers, with Cockades, In their Uniforms. Three Swan Uppers, with Cockades, In their Uniforms.
The Vintners' Swan Marker, with a Silk Scarf and Cockades.
BARGE MASTER IN FULL UNIFORM.
Waterman in Livery to relieve the Standard Bearer. The Standard of the Worshipful Company of Vintners. Waterman in Livery to relieve the Standard Bearer.

The Vintners' Company.

The Royal Standard. The City Standard.
Waterman in Livery to relieve the Bearer. Waterman in Livery to relieve the Bearer.
Banner of St. Martin. The Union Flag.
Waterman in Livery to relieve the Bearer. Waterman in Livery to relieve the Bearer.
Bacchus, drawn by Leopards. Banner of Mr. Ald. Farebrother.
Waterman in Livery to relieve the Bearer. Waterman in Livery to relieve the Bearer.
Banner of Mr. Ald. Lucas.
Waterman in Livery to relieve the Bearer.
Two Watermen in Livery to relieve the Bearers. The Grand streamer, Supported by Three Men in Livery, the Tassels borne by Two Pages. Two Watermen in Livery to relieve the Bearers.
The Lord Mayor's Standard.
Waterman in Livery to relieve the Bearer.
The Beadle of the Vintners' Company.
A GRAND MILITARY BAND.
The Junior City Marshal on Horseback.
The Clerk of the Company in his Carriage.
The Gentlemen of the Court of Assistants in their Carriages.
The Wardens of the Company in their Carriage.
The Master of the Company,
In his Chariot, accompanied by his Chaplain.
The Lord Mayor's Beadle.
THE LORD MAYOR'S BARGE MASTER, IN HIS STATE DRESS.
The Bargemen, bearing the various Colours.
The Banner of the Lord Mayor.
The Captain of the Thames Navigation Barge.
The Principal Assistant Water Bailiff.
The Watermen, with Colours.
A GRAND MILITARY BAND.
The Two Under Sheriffs.
The City Solicitor.
The Remembrancer.
The Comptroller.
The Two Secondaries.
The Four Common Pleaders.
The Judge of the Sheriffs' Courts.
The Town Clerk.
The Common Sergeant.
The Chamberlain.

Police Constables.

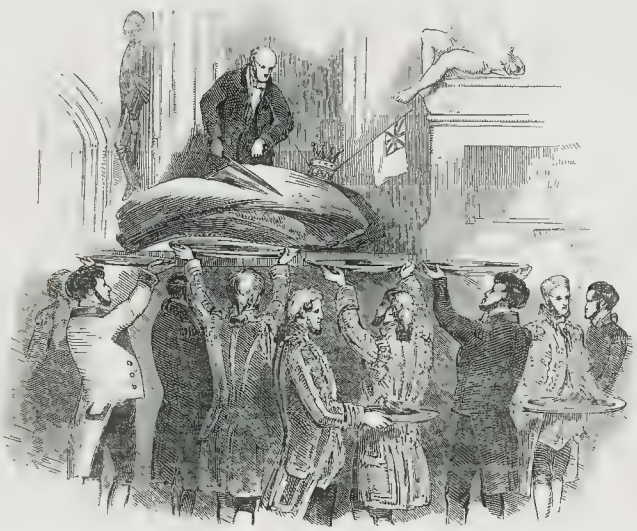
ANCIENT HERALD,
Habited in a Tabard, with the Arms of England; and Plumed.
Farrier on Horseback. Kettle Drums. Farrier on Horseback.
Guard on Horseback. Guard on Horseback.
Trumpeter on Horseback. Trumpeter on Horseback. Trumpeter on Horseback
Guard on Horseback. Guard on Horseback.
Standard Bearer, in Half-Armour, bearing the Banner of his Knight.
Esquire, in Half-Armour, bearing the Shield. Esquire in Half-Armour bearing the Sword.
Yeoman of the Guard. ANCIENT KNIGHT, Yeoman of the Guard.
Mounted on a Charger, armed Cap-à-pie, in a suit of Polished Steel Armour, and Plumed.
Armourer. Armourer.
Guard on Horseback. Guard on Horseback

Police Constables.

MR. SHERIFF HILL, in his State Chariot.
Trumpeter on Horseback. Trumpeter on Horseback. Trumpeter on Horseback.
Guard on Horseback. Guard on Horseback.
Standard Bearer, in Half-Armour, bearing the Banner of his Knight.
Esquire in Half-Armour, bearing the Shield. Esquire in Half-Armour bearing the Sword.
Yeoman of the Guard. ANCIENT KNIGHT, Yeoman of the Guard.
Mounted on a Charger, armed Cap-à-pie, in a suit of Burnished Brass Scale Armour, and Plumed.
Armourer. Armourer.
Guard on Horseback. Guard on horseback.
MR. SHERIFF CUBITT, in his State Chariot.
The Aldermen who have not passed the Chair.
The Recorder
The Aldermen who have passed the Chair.
THE LATE LORD MAYOR.
Trumpeter on Horseback. Trumpeter on Horseback. Trumpeter on Horseback.
Guard on Horseback. Guard on Horseback.
Standard Bearer, in Half-Armour, bearing the Banner of his Knight.
Esquire, in Half-Armour, bearing the Shield. Esquire, in Half-Armour, bearing the Sword.
Yeoman of the Guard. ANCIENT KNIGHT, Yeoman of the Guard.
Mounted on a Charger, armed Cap-à-pie, in a suit of Polished Steel Armour, and Plumed.
Armourer. Armourer.
Guard on Horseback. Guard on Horseback.
THE LADY MAYORESS, in her State Carriage, drawn by Six Horses,
Joined the Procession on its return from Westminster.
Trumpeter on Horseback. Trumpeter on Horseback. Trumpeter on Horseback.
Guard on Horseback. Guard on Horseback.
Standard Bearer, in Half-Armour, bearing the Banner of his Knight.
Esquire, in Half-Armour, bearing the Shield. Esquire, in Half-Armour, bearing the Sword.
Yeoman of the Guard. ANCIENT KNIGHT, Yeoman of the Guard.
Mounted on a Charger, armed Cap-à-pie, in a Suit of Burnished Brass Scale Armour, and Plumed.
Armourer. Armourer.
Guard on Horseback. Guard on Horseback.
Trumpeter on Horseback. Trumpeter on Horseback. Trumpeter on Horseback
The Lord Mayor's Servants in State Liveries.
THE BAND OF THE LIFE GUARDS MOUNTED.
The Upper City Marshal on Horseback.
Gentlemen of the Lord Mayor's Household.

THE RIGHT HON. THE LORD MAYOR,
IN HIS STATE CARRIAGE, DRAWN BY SIX HORSES,
Attended by the Chaplain, Sword Bearer, Common Crier, and the Water Bailiff.
Guard of Honour on Horseback.

The Procession advanced from King-street, through the new line of Gresham-street, and Princes-street; then by Mansion House street, the Poultry, and Cheapside; down Queen-street, and thence by Upper



CARVING. "THE BARON."

LORD MAYOR'S DAY.

Thames-street, Earl-street, and Chatham-place, to Blackfriars-bridge. By adopting this route, the Lord Mayor passed through his own ward, Queenhithe. His Lordship was exceedingly well received throughout the whole line, but in the old *place* of Queenhithe, where the Lord Mayor's residence is situated, a great number of his personal and private friends had assembled, and the reception was very enthusiastic. The Procession, in compliment, halted for a few moments at "the hithe," at which among the ladies who enjoyed the scene from the windows of his Lordship's house, were two of his fair daughters.

THE PRESENTATION AT WESTMINSTER.

On arriving at Blackfriars-bridge, the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, Aldermen, &c., "took water" in their state barges, and, with a favourable tide, proceeded without interruption to Westminster. The several bridges, and the banks of the river, were crowded with spectators; and the firing of guns and other salutes were frequent and enthusiastic. The civic party landed at a temporary pier within the precincts of the new Houses of Parliament; and, having formed in procession, the Lord Mayor, with the Sheriffs, accompanied by his brother Aldermen, including the late Lord Mayor, advanced to the Court of Exchequer, and were introduced to the learned Barons by the Recorder (Mr. Law, M.P.), in the following terms:—

My Lord—I have the honour to present to your Lordship and the Barons of this court the Right Hon. John Kinnersley Hooper, chosen by the citizens of London to fill the office of Lord Mayor for the ensuing year. The election of our chief magistrate, conducted through all its stages in strict accordance with the laws, charters, and custom of the city, has been notified in the prescribed form to the first law officer of the Crown, and has received, through the Lord Chancellor, her Majesty's most gracious approbation. A perfect unanimity has prevailed on this occasion in the distinct branches of the Corporation concerned in the election of Lord Mayor. The general concurrence in designating Mr. Hooper for this high station may be attributed in no mean degree to the personal qualities and character of this gentleman; to the respect borne to the position formerly occupied by his father and his grandfather in the mercantile world (in the same branch of business—the foreign wine trade), and to the unblemished reputation acquired and transmitted by them, and sustained by him, through a long, successful, and honourable career. The attention of our municipal body is naturally attracted by these qualities and by these pursuits. Mr. Hooper has been successively chosen a Common Councilman, a Deputy and A derman of his ward (the ward of Quecnhithe), where he has continually resided for 25 years. In 1842 he served the office of Sheriff with the entire approbation of the Liverymen of London, in which popular body and branch of the Corporation the right of election to that office is vested. Accessible, diligent, and judicious—of an even temper and blameless deportment in the concerns of public and private life—Mr. Hooper has conciliated, in every sphere of usefulness, the respect and regard of his friends and fellow-citizens. If yet higher qualities and more exalted faculties be deemed essential attributes of the Chief Magistrate, these also, we confidently trust, will be found to be associated with the virtues I have ventured to enumerate. Mr. Hooper has the benefit of a large experience in each important grade of public trust and civic employment. He is familiar with the functions of a Magistrate, with the enlightened administration of impartial justice (administered by the Judges of the land); he is conversant with the peculiar rights and privileges of his fellow-citizens, of which he is now constituted the especial guardian; he has been united by the strongest bonds—by a reciprocity of benefits received, of duties performed, of mutual gratitude and esteem at every step of his advancement with each distinct branch of our municipal Corporation. In loyalty to his Sovereign, and in obedience to the laws, he will (himself a future example to others) continue to tread in the steps of those who have best deserved the commendation of the Crown, and the gratitude of their fellow-citizens. Conspicuous amidst this class of Mr. Hooper's more eminent predecessors may be recorded the name of Sir G. Carrol, the late Lord Mayor. If the sterling qualities of firm and upright men are tested on occasions of difficulty and embarrassment, and on emergencies and collisions no foresight nor prudence could avert, the Mayoralty of Sir G. Carrol will be long remembered with respect and approbation by every citizen capable of forming a correct judgment, and desirous of forming that judgment aright. It has been truly said, "the machine of a free constitution is no simple thing, but as intricate as it is valuable." This is essentially true of the municipal government of our ancient city, and of those institutions, which, founded on our Saxon liberties, and advancing with the growth of the British Constitution, and coming to be regarded as parcel of the great commonwealth of the empire, have happily survived the decay of every other municipal Corporation in the United Kingdom. It has been the aim and object of Sir George Carrol to preserve to every branch of the great Corporation of which he was the head, the separate rights and privileges our Constitution has assigned to each; and he had hoped, by a judicious handling, to promote the harmonious working of a delicate machine, comprehending in its frame and structure the action of distinct elements and of nicely balanced powers. In using these laudable endeavours, he has avoided dangerous extremes, his conduct has been equally removed from servile compliance with a party, and the vain pursuit of a wild popularity. In cases of apprehended difficulty, he has sought and he has acted upon the opinion of the legal advisers of the Corporation; and, having drawn his own conclusions after much deliberation, he has felt (to employ the language of a great statesman) "his unbiassed opinion, his mature judgment, his enlightened conscience, he ought not to sacrifice to any man, or to any set of men living; they were a trust from Providence, for the abuse of which he would be deeply answerable." Acting upon these principles, Sir G. Carroll has studied to preserve in their integrity our mixed Government and municipal constitution, and, by securing to every individual the just legal rights of the citizen, to reconcile and advance the common interest of the whole. He lays down the robe of office unsullied, and whoever shall hereafter succeed him, will derogate nothing from the fair dignity, and give an earnest of future fame and excellency, in proposing the late Lord Mayor as a model of conduct in a public station.

The Lord Chief Baron then addressed a few words of congratulation to the new dignitary; the usual oaths of office were then administered to the Lord Mayor by the Queen's Remembrancer; and the late Lord Mayor having handed in his accounts, the Recorder, in the name of the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs, invited the Lord Chief Baron and his learned brethren to the Banquet at Guildhall. The Lord Mayor, attended as before, then left the court, and proceeded, in succession, to the Court of Queen's Bench, the Court of Common Pleas, and the Courts of the Lord Chancellor, the Master of the Rolls, the Vice-Chancellor of England, and those of the two Vice-Chancellors, where the invitation to the Banquet was repeated. This concluded, the civic authorities re-embarked. Meanwhile, the barge of the Stationers Company crossed the river to Lambeth Palace, and received from the household of the Archbishop of Canterbury, certain hot spiced ale, buns, and cakes, and a quantity of wine, on payment of the customary fees. We described this episode in the spectacle of the day in the No. of our Journal for November 15, 1845.

RETURN OF THE PROCESSION.

At three o'clock, the Water Procession left Westminster, and returned to Blackfriars Bridge; where it was joined by the Lady Mayoress, in her state carriage, drawn by six horses. This was a splendid equipage: the carriage is of graceful build; the colour of the body dark purple, not overloaded with emblazonry, and the roof surmounted by a very elegant gilt gallery rail, or trellis, after the admired taste of Marshal Soult's state coach, in the Coronation procession of Queen Victoria. The Lord Mayor's livery is blue and dark crimson and gold lace; with the novel introduction of the crest in the hat-loops.

The Procession was well received throughout the line of streets—New Bridge-street, Ludgate-hill, Ludgate-street, St. Paul's Churchyard, Cheapside, and King-street, to the Guildhall. The Lord Mayor was cheered repeatedly, as was also the late Lord Mayor, (Sir George

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE JOHN KINNERSLEY HOOPER, LORD MAYOR.

Carroll,) whose firm and dignified, yet humane and temperate, discharge of the duties of his office, has rendered him deservedly popular.

The shops in the route were half closed, the streets were filled with spectators; in short, we do not remember a so full attendance since the Royal Visit. Among the novel features of the pageant, were half a hundred of the old tars of Greenwich, each of whom, in his characteristic costume, carried a tin shield and baton; these worthies marched two and two in front of the fishmonger Sheriff (Hill), as indicative of his civic association with the sea. The Vintners' Company (the Lord Mayor's) also came out in strong relief; the Swan Upper, Swan Marker, Master Wine Porters, the Swan flag, and other banners, forming a very characteristic display. The show of ribbon cockades was likewise greater than usual: the bright armour reflected the broad sunbeams with rich effect; and the massive appearance of the household and other troops gave a solidity to the pageant which some of its mimic features lacked.

As we have said, this is "the last of the City Pageants!"—a state denoted by the great "golden glister" of a coach which demands some repair besides external gilding. However, there is antique worth in tarnish, just as ermine is prized for its ancestral yellow.

The procession reached the Guildhall shortly after four o'clock, and was received with the chivalric honour of the sound of trumpet, and loud cheering.

THE GUILDHALL.

This noble banqueting-room was superbly fitted up for the great festal event of the day. From the gallery round the Hall were suspended richly-emblazoned flags; there were, likewise, colours grouped upon the walls; and a group of armour, colours, and military devices in the great east window, immediately above the inscription "God save the Queen," in gold letters. In the midst of the ordinance group was placed, in honour of the birthday of the Prince of Wales, a magnificent plume of feathers, with the usual appendage of a Royal coronet, and the motto, "Ich Dien." This novel emblem measures nine feet in height; the stem of the feathers is of gilt metal but the feathery portion is entirely of spun glass, of silky lustre and dazzling whiteness; and, being placed over a strong gas-light, had a most striking effect. It was entirely designed by Mr. Bunning, the City Clerk of the Works, and executed under his immediate superintendence by Mr. Martin, of the house of the late Mr. Collins, of the Strand. It is altogether an object of great beauty and skill as a specimen of art, and elicited the most marked admiration throughout the Hall during the evening. As a matter of curiosity, it may be added that the combined length of the several fibres of glass employed in the construction of this interesting ornament is equal to 50,000 miles. This singular adaptation of glass is stated to be the first known instance of the kind. Its resemblance to the ostrich feather is very perfect.

In the great west window was displayed the Star of the Order of the Garter, composed of brilliant glass drops, lighted behind with gas: this has always been an object of great attraction.

The Hall was otherwise lighted by jets of gas, following the main architectural lines; and, from the roof were suspended the two gorgeous chandeliers, which were manufactured for the occasion of the banquet to her Majesty the Queen, in 1837. These chandeliers are nearly of semi-globular form, and each measures 40 feet in circumference; the gas-lights are round the circle, and the portion beneath (corresponding with the glass pan of a sinumbra lamp) is formed of sections diverging from a centre, alternately prisms of glass, and panels painted with the Royal arms and initials, and national emblems. These chandeliers had not, we believe, been used since 1837: they are magnificent, but heavy in effect.

The galleries over the two principal doorways were occupied by an instrumental band, and a corps of vocalists.

The arrangement of the tables was, as heretofore; and, not the least striking features were the Barons of Beef, raised upon pedestals draped with crimson. We have engraved one of them.

Advancing from the Hall, up the steps, we found the Exchequer Court fitted up as a dining-room for such guests as were not fortunate enough to have seats allotted to them in the Guildhall. The Court was brilliantly lighted, and was hung with a number of large and fine paintings; including the one recently presented to the Corporation by the King of the French, depicting the presentation of the City address to his Majesty, at Windsor, on the occasion of his visit to this country, in 1844. This picture, which contains the portraits of most of the leading Civic functionaries, was an object of much interest.

The corridor leading to the Council Chamber was flanked with a profusion of greenhouse plants. The Council Chamber, with its very interesting collection of paintings and sculpture, was, as usual, appropriated for the presentation of the guests to the Lady Mayoress and the Lord Mayor, prior to the banquet. Though an apartment of little architectural or decorative character, it had a very gay appearance.

From the upper end of this room, the visitors passed by a small anteroom into the Court of Aldermen's chamber, which was used as a drawing-room. It has an enriched gold and coloured ceiling, and is sumptuously furnished; and possesses an historical interest in being a relic of the Great Fire in 1666. The novelties here were of a very artistic character. Through openings made by the removal of two large windows at the upper end, the company looked out upon a model scene of the forge and gallery of Gondo, with the waterfall of the Frasmodi, on the Italian side of the Simplon, about four leagues from Domo D'Ossola. It was lighted with gas, and the effect of the real water, and living vegetation, very cleverly intermingled with the painted set scene. It could, also, be viewed from an outer gallery, when the illusion was much increased by looking over a ragged slope into the deep valley below. The idea originated with Mr. Bunning, and has been ably executed by Mr. F. Fenton. The other novelty was a large conservatory, into which the company looked from the Aldermen's Room; an improvement of last year. Here was a large painting of Henry VIII. and his retinue embarking from the Tower; including a view of old London Bridge and St. Paul's Cathedral. A fountain of water was constantly playing, and the effect of this and the other picture was improved by illumination, and a delightful relief from the heat and glare of the gas-lit rooms.

It is intended by the Corporation to allow all these splendid decorations (including the plume of feathers, the Alpine scene, and the conservatory) to remain up for use at the approaching Polish Ball, which will take place on the 17th instant, with surpassing magnificence.

The Hall was opened to the guests at half-past three o'clock, and many of those who had not joined in the procession to Westminster made their appearance at that early hour. But it was the return of the Procession that brought the crush, and, from the arrival of the first carriage of the *cortège* until the hour of dinner, the announcement of guests, and the musical salutes which greeted the more important of them, were incessant. Lord John Russell arrived shortly before half-past six, and was received with the most enthusiastic greetings. The other Members for the City of London, Sir G. Grey, the Earl of Auckland, and Lord Denman, were also cordially welcomed.

THE BANQUET.

Soon after half-past six o'clock, the procession of the most distin

guished personages left the Council Chamber, and, preceded by the state trumpeters blowing the flourish of welcome, entered the Hall; and, having passed round the vast room amidst very general applause, proceeded to their places at the chief table.

The Right Hon the Lord Mayor presided. On his right were seated the late Lord Mayor, the French Ambassador, Lord John Russell, the Earl of Auckland, Lord Campbell, Right Hon Sir G. Grey, Right Hon. Fox Maule, Mr Sheriff Gunn and Lady, the Right Hon. [illegible] Milner Gibson; the Prussian, American, Dutch, [illegible] Sardinian Ministers; the Hon. Sir [illegible] Cust, Co[illegible]ix Cotts, Admiral Dundas, M.P.; Admiral Dun[illegible] Mr. [illegible], M.P.; Sir C. G. Young (Garter); Mr. [illegible], M.P.; Mr. H. G Ward, Mr. B. Hawes, Mr. [illegible]ough. On the left of the Lord Mayor sat the Lady Mayoress, [illegible] Magnus, Lord Denman, Lord Chief Justice Wilde, the Lord Chancellor, [illegible]aron Rolfe, Mr Sheriff Hill and lady, Mr. Justice Cresswell, Mr. Baron Platt, Mr. [illegible]ustice Williams, the Attorney General, Mr Serjeant Channell, Mr. Serjeant Oliver, Mr. Serjeant Thompson, Mr. Serjeant Cockwell Jones, Lord Dudley Stuart, Right Hon. W. Bingham Baring; Mr. James Pattison, M.P.; Baron Rothschild, M.P., Mr. John Masterman, M.P.; Mr. Lloyd Vaughan Watkins, M.P.; Mr. John Wilson, M.P.; Mr. John Young, M.P.; Mr. [illegible] Coles, M.P.; Mr. S M Peto, M.P. Among the other company were—Sir Moses Montefiore; Mr. C. Pearson, M.P.; Mr. Chapman, M.P.; Mr. James Morris, Governor of the Bank of England; Mr. H. J. Prescott, Deputy-Governor of the Bank of England; Lieut. General Sir James Law Lushington, G.C.B., Deputy Chairman of the East India Company; Mr. James Brooke, Rajah of Sarawak. The following gentlemen were present:—Sir C. Hotham Bart.; Lucas, Sir P. Laurie, Sir Brother, Kelly, Wilson, Humphery, Gibbs, Johnson, Sir James Duke, Farncombe, Musgrove, William Hunter, Challis, Hughes Hughes, Sidney, Moon.

The Hall was crowded with guests, and had a most magnificent appearance. There was an unusual number of ladies present, who were most superbly dressed. The display of diamonds, point lace, and flowers, embroidery, velvet and satin, was very profuse. The variety of the gentlemen's costumes was also very striking; the richly-embroidered uniforms of the Ministers and Foreign Ambassadors, the Deputy-Lieutenants, and the officers of the army and navy, and the Judges in their red robes, had a brilliant effect. The several Aldermen, too, were costly court suits under their scarlet gowns.

The Dinner was provided by Messrs. Younghusband and Son, of Gerrard's-Hall, Basing-lane. It was admirably served, and of excellent quality: the turtle and pines were in profusion. The following is the General Bill of Fare:—

250 tureens of real turtle, containing five pints each, 200 bottles of sherbet, 6 dishes of fish, 30 entrées, 4 boiled rounds of beef, 4 boiled rounds of mutton, 4 boiled turkeys, 46 dishes of capons, 6 dishes of Captain White's salmi's true India curry, 6 French pies, 60 plain pies, 83 hams ornamented, 43 tongues, 2 quarters of [illegible] lamb, 2 barons of beef, 2 rounds of beef, 2 stewed rumps of beef, 13 sirloins, rumps, and ribs of beef; 6 dishes of asparagus, 60 dishes of mashed and other potatoes, 14 dishes of shell-fish, 4 dishes of prawns, 140 jellies, 50 blancmanges, 40 dishes of tarts cream, 40 dishes of almond pastry, 30 dishes of orange and other tourtes, 20 Chantilly baskets, 60 dishes of mince pies, and 86 [illegible]. The Dessert: 80 [illegible] baskets, 6 [illegible], 80 pheasants, 24 grouse, 60 dishes of partridges, 6 dishes of wild fowl, and 2 peafowls. Dessert: 100 pine-apples, [illegible] each; 200 dishes of hot-house grapes, 200 ice creams, 80 dishes of apples, 100 dishes of pears, 60 ornamented Savoy cakes, 70 plates of walnuts, 80 dishes of dried fruits and preserves, 60 dishes of preserved ginger, 60 dishes of roast cakes and chips, and 45 dishes of brandied cherries. Wines: Champagne, Port, Claret, Madeira, port, and sherry.

The table had a most sumptuous appearance. The costly gold and silver services of the upper table were very superb; the *pièce montées* throughout the Hall were [illegible] made; there were no towers of confectionary, but the tureens, most elaborately chased.

Grace was said before dinner by the Lord Mayor's Chaplain.

The annexed report of the proceedings is from the *Times*.

The cloth having been removed, and "Rule Britannia,"

The Lord Mayor rose to give the first toast, "The health of her Majesty the Queen," which, after a long, a happy, and a glorious reign. (Drunk with all the honours due to it, and followed by the National Anthem.)

The Lord Mayor, in proposing the next toast, said, he had great pleasure in giving "The health of her Majesty the Queen Dowager," with sincere wishes that she might return to this country with renewed health, after her sojourn abroad. (Loud cheers, followed by a glee.)

The Lord Mayor said, the next toast was, "The health of his Royal Highness Prince Albert, and the Prince of Wales, and the remaining branches of the Royal Family." That day was not only dear to those he addressed, as [illegible] London, in connection with one of their most cherished privileges—the election of a new Sovereign—but it was also memorable as the birthday of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales (Cheers.) He was sure they all entertained towards his Royal Highness every feeling of attachment. (Cheers.) He hoped he [illegible] in wisdom, and ultimately [illegible] to the crown. (Loud cheers.)

[illegible] was, "The City of London and its Trade." (Loud cheers.)

The Lord Mayor had great pleasure in next proposing "The Navy and Army." Although living in times of peace, while he hoped would long continue, for it was a blessing to be enjoyed, they must not forget the glorious deeds which [illegible] rendered in times past, and which always ought to excite the grateful recollect ns of the country. He had great pile sure in associating with the Navy the name of the Earl of Auckland who then presided, and who filled the honourable post of First Lord of the Admiralty, and whose name, he was sure, would be well received in every assembly of Englishmen. He meant the Earl of Auckland. (Cheers.) He hoped he should not dishonour the name of Sir E. Cust. He was quite sure, if either of the services were again wanted, their achievements would equal anything accomplished in former times. (Cheers.)

The Earl of Auckland most warmly acknowledged the compliment.

The Lord Mayor next proposed "The health of the late Lord Mayor." He had great gratification in stating, that the Lordship had gone through his year of office in a manner calculated to call forth the concurrence and approval of his brother magistrates. (Cheers.) Considering the great number of cases which had come under his notice as chief magistrate, he could appeal with confidence to those who had observed his conduct during many years, whether the late Lord Mayor had [illegible] duties, whether he had not uniformly acquitted himself in a manner to entitle him to the high commendation of his fellow citizens. (Cheers.) Go fed by a strong, honest, and upright desire to do what he considered best, it [illegible] on his mind he now retired from office with the consciousness [illegible] faithfully, conscientiously, [illegible] (Cheers.)

[illegible] gratify a compliment. A public man in retiring from office than the tribute he had just received of approbation from his fellow citizens and brother magistrates. He had endeavoured to do his duty faithfully and impartially, and their public approval had [illegible] him. (Cheers.)

The Lord Mayor, in proposing the next toast, said they were honoured with the presence of several Ambassadors representing foreign Princes. It was gratifying to him to see so many of them present on that occasion, as a proof of their friendly intercourse, etc. It was a sure proof that we were on relations of amity and in bonds of peace with the nations of Europe and America. He earnestly [illegible] for peace, its blessings during many years. They were now honoured [illegible] the presence of his Excellency the French Ambassador. (Cheers.) He very well knew it was sure, reasons that nothing should occur to disturb the good feeling and harmony which happily existed at the present period, between this country and that great nation whose representative sat immediately on his right. (Cheers.) They all felt it was essential, in the peace of Europe and of the world, that the [illegible] Britain and France should be united together in the firm bonds of peace and amity. That this might last for many years to come was his most sincere and anxious wish. He had great pleasure in connecting with the toast of the "Foreign Ambassadors" "The health of his Excellency the French Minister." (Loud cheers.)

M. Duc de Broglie.—J'ai regret, en plaidant le mes confus, de n'oser répondre à votre noble et bienveillant appel dans une langue qui m'est étrangère. J'en ai regret surtout pour le corps auquel j'appartiens; il aurait pu mettre une autre interprète. Les vœux que nous formons, en effet, les sont mens qui nous animent, nous venons d'en exprimer un [illegible] devant toute l'Angleterre en présence de cette immense cité, à-fait le cœur de ce vaste empire. Nos vœux sont ceux que forment pour [illegible] propres enfans. Grâce à Dieu, nous ne vivons plus dans ces temps d'orages et de rivalité d'intérêts, où les nations se croyaient ennemies parce qu'elles étaient différentes, où les nations se croyaient ennemies parce qu'elles étaient différentes, où les nations se croyaient ennemies parce qu'elles étaient différentes. Grâce à Dieu, nous ne vivons plus dans ces temps d'orages et de rivalité d'intérêts

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY NOVEMBER 13, 1847.

THE completion of the Continental lines of railroad will give rise to a new kind of diplomacy. When we hear of some portion of a line being opened which supplies a link wanting to a long chain of communication, we naturally expect that every possible advantage that can be derived from that opening will follow. But this is by no means the case; it is only then that difficulties hitherto unthought of begin to appear.

The German railroads run through some forty or fifty different States; where the Governments have constructed the lines, they keep the management of them; and our experience of the Continental lines does not convince us that Government management is the best. In Germany, especially, the besetting sins of their Governments—timidity, slowness, and too much minuteness of regulation—are everywhere evinced. The rate of speed (if the word can be used at all) is miserably low; it sometimes destroys the distinction between the rail and the old road, leaving it doubtful why the latter was abandoned. But the fact of many Governments, having a control over some portions of the line, creates difficulties of another kind; the service of the post, for instance, instead of being improved by the successive openings of new lines, is hardly bene fited at all; cases have been stated, indeed, where mails are longer in arriving now that they are, or ought to be, conveyed with greater speed. A line of railway is now open continuously from Cologne, through Brussels to Hamburg; yet the mails only gain two hours over the old diligence system on the whole of that distance! The reason is said to be this; when the bags arrive at Hanover, they are stopped for twelve hours, till the old slow-going Post-Office authorities please, in due course, to attend to them. This is a specimen of the obstacles that the new system meets wherever a line crosses from a State where the Government may be tolerably wise and intelligent, into another State where it is intolerably prejudiced against all progress, like the Government of Hanover. Here is the field for a diplomacy quite as useful to the world as that which negotiates Royal marriages. If railways are to be of any benefit to Europe, the absurdities of one State must not be allowed to clog the traffic on a line which may extend over half the Continent. Inaction on a space of ten miles on a line is as fatal to the communication as if it extended over five hundred, and a small State may convert itself into a very great nuisance—not without some pride, perhaps, in the feeling that it can make itself of some importance even in that manner. But we apprehend the world will not stand still quite as readily as they expect. Already, a sense of the inconveniences arising from the patchwork management of the German lines has caused a general meeting of deputies from the different Railway Companies to be summoned; it will meet in Hamburg on the 20th of this month. With its characteristic obstinacy Hanover has refused to send a deputy to this meeting of practical men. The Hanoverian portion of the line "forms the indispensable link between the Eastern and Western States of the German Continent." Hanover will merely delay, not prevent, an improvement; when all the other States have come to an agreement it will have to give a sullen assent; why not, in so simple a thing, go along with the age? We want some better arrangements, too, between this country and France and Belgium; neither country derives half the advantage from railway communication it might do. Both the English and French Post-offices require improvement to bring them up to the level of the time and the wants of the community. But in Germany the state of things is immeasurably worse.

Since the above was written, we are glad to see that new Postal arrangements between France and England are about to be definitively settled. They will establish two departures per day from Paris; one will leave at seven o'clock A.M., with the morning papers, to arrive in London at six in the evening; the second leaves Paris at six P.M. to arrive in London at six the following morning. The new regulations will be carried into effect as soon as the railroad is opened to Nesle, six miles from Boulogne.

WARS for a disputed boundary are essentially wars of barbarism; in case of dispute, the facts are seldom so complicated but that, with a little mutual concession, the controversy can be settled amicably. Wars of conquest are of another kind; they assume no disguise; they are merely the aggression of the strong on the weak without an attempt at justification. The American war with Mexico was begun to assert a right to a disputed frontier; but it was merely the colourable excuse for a war of conquest, which is peculiar, we fear, to no era. The Savage covets the hunting-grounds of a neighbouring tribe; and America has an eye on the mines of Mexico. It is in the New World as in the Old; when the strong power desires to possess the smaller state, she takes it; the polical constitution of Europe renders the process now rather more difficult than of yore; yet, the "annexation" of Cracow is scarcely a year old.

There are proofs enough in the negotiations between the Mexican and the American Commissioners to show that the latter were hardly sincere in their desire for peace. For moderation and sound common sense, we have rarely seen anything in a State paper better than the concluding paragraph of the last letter of the Mexican Commissioners to Mr. Trist:—"The good and salutary work of peace cannot, in our judgment, be brought to a happy conclusion unless each of the contending parties resolves to abandon some of its original pretensions. This has always happened, and every nation has not hesitated, in similar cases, to make great sacrifices to appease the desolating flame of war. Mexico and the United States have particular reasons to act thus. It is not without shame that we are obliged to confess that we are giving to the world the scandal of two Christian nations, of two republics, in the sight of all the monarchies, who are mutually doing to each other all the evil in their power for disputes on limits, when we have more land than is necessary to populate and cultivate in the beautiful hemisphere in which Providence first made us see the light."

If reason governed the world, as many persons very erroneously suppose it does, the spectacle of two nations, neither of which is one-third peopled, fighting about waste territory, that neither of them can want for centuries to come, would be impossible.

RETURN OF LORD HARDINGE.—Her Majesty's steam-frigate *Sidon*, Captain W. H. Henderson, C.B., which conveys the Earl of Dalhousie, the newly-appointed Governor-General and suite, to Alexandria, *en route* to Calcutta, is to be at Alexandria by the 4th of December, in readiness to embark the present Governor-General of India, Lord Hardinge, G.C.B. and suite, *en route* for England from Calcutta, and to convey his Lordship to Marseilles or Portsmouth, as he may desire. The steamer conveys a package containing Bohemian glass manufactures to the Maharajah of Nepaul—a present from Lord Elphinstone.

THE LATE ARCHBISHOP OF YORK filled the see for a period of 20 years. The following prelates, however, retained possession for longer periods, viz—Wilferus, 854 to 906, 46 years. Walter de Grey, 1216 to 1256, 40 years

THE 30th of October, being the anniversary of the day on which Luther nailed his 95 articles on the church-door of Wittenberg (1517), and which was the first great step to the Reformation, has just been solemnised at Weimar—an interesting fact at the present moment, when a second reformation has sprung up in the bosom of the German Evangelical Church, the end of which cannot be foreseen.

POSTSCRIPT.

WE understand that Lord Seymour will propose the Right Hon. Charles Shaw Lefevre as Speaker of the House of Commons, and that Mr. John Abel Smith will second the motion.

DEPARTURE OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.—The Earl of Dalhousie the newly-appointed Governor-General of India, arrived at Portsmouth at fifty minutes past twelve o'clock, on Thursday, by express train of the South-Western Railway, to embark in her Majesty's steam frigate *Sidon*, 18 guns, Captain W. H. Henderson, C.B., for Alexandria, *en route* overland to the seat of his government. The distinguished party comprised the Earl and Countess Dalhousie, the Marchioness of Douro, the Right Hon. Fox Maule (Secretary at War), Captain O'Brien (formerly of the Board of Trade), Mr. Watson, Mr. Laurentz Campbell (Secretary of the South-Western Railway Company), who also served with Lord Dalhousie in the Board of Trade, &c. Lord and Lady George Lennox, Captain Yates, Miss Fitzroy, and Mr. Cochrane, R.N., the Commander-in Chief's Flag-Lieutenant, received the Governor-General and suite on their arrival at the Gosport station, and ushered them into the Clarence yard, where Rear-Admiral Superintendent Shirreff, Captain Superintendent Sir W. E. Parry, and Captain Bruce, of her Majesty's ship *Trafalgar*, (who goes out in the *Sidon* to take the command of that ship), were in waiting to escort them to the Commander-in-Chief's barge, in which having immediately embarked, they were put on board the *Lapwing* steam-tender, which conveyed them out to Spithead, where the *Sidon* lay with steam up and all ready. Captain Henderson received his distinguished guests under a salute of 17 guns and manned yards, and at three, P.M., left the anchorage for Alexandria.

WE announce with regret the death of Mr. Matthew Colsman, of the Wa- Office, a gentleman long known to the service as the editor of the "Army List."

NOMINATION OF SHERIFFS. Friday being the morrow of St. Martin, the Judges of the different law and equity courts assembled in the Court of Exchequer, and proceeded with the nomination of three gentlemen in each county of England, to be submitted to her Majesty, for the appointment of one to fill the office of Sheriff for the year ensuing.

THE POSTHUMOUS WORKS OF DR. MENDELSSOHN BARTHOLDY. The musical reviewer of the *Prussian Universal Gazette* of Monday, which reached us yesterday, states that the following last works have been added to the world by the lamented composer:—Six songs for a soprano voice, and three motetts for mixed choruses, which were already in the press. The first act of his first opera, "Lorely," besides a large portion of his new oratorio of "Christ," are also left in his writing-desk; the former in a complete state.

A PORTION of Francomi's celebrated equestrian troupe, from Paris, consisting of 75 ladies and gentlemen, and 24 splendid horses, arrived at the St. Katherine'-wharf, on Thursday, by the General Steam Navigation Company's steam-ship *Venezuela*, from Havre.

ACCOUNTS from various parts of the country mention that large numbers of labourers and other workmen engaged in the construction of railways have been discharged, and that they crowd the towns in the mining districts in large masses, strolling about in search of employment. Disturbances are, in consequence, feared in those localities.

PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—This society have deposited two powerful levers at the Southwark side of London-bridge, for the gratuitous use of carmen whose shaft-horses may fall down in descending the dangerous declivity from Tooley-street to Wellington-street, to raise the load from off the poor animals, and enable them to rise.

ROYAL ARSENAL, WOOLWICH. Such is the demand for military stores in consequence of the vast increase of guns and carriages required for the coast defences, and the advanced ships, preparing for commission, that orders have been received for the entry of more than one hundred mechanics and labourers for the Royal carriage department of the Royal Arsenal. The establishment now employs more men than it did during the war of 1814

THE collision between the *Queen Victoria* steamer and the *Isaac Allerton* has been fully investigated before the Mayor, and the owners of the steamer reaching the Mersey this forenoon, and has since docked to undergo repairs. Her padd box has been stove in. The *Isaac Allerton* reached the Mersey last night, with damage to a considerable extent.

A MALTA letter of the 3rd instant states that a mutiny took place in the night of the 31st ult., on board the *Superb*, 80 guns, in consequence of an order of Commander Wilmot, forbidding the men to smoke. Several of them were extinguishing lights, broke the crockery belonging to their messes, and insulted their officers. At ten o'clock, however, they has returned to their duty, thanks to the firmness of Commander Wilmot, and several of the mutineers were placed in irons.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

M. Cassimayor, President of the Finance Committee, charged by the Spanish Government to conclude an arrangement for the regulation of the Spanish debt in Holland, and to pay there the last half-year's coupons, has arrived in Paris with the Members of the Committee on his way to the Hag

SPAIN

The *Madrid Gazette* of the 5th inst. publishes the appointment of M. Martinez de la Rosa as Ambassador to Rome in the room of M. Pacheco. General Alaix had quitted Madrid for his place of exile. It is said that Salamanca and Ecosura are to have a similar fate, the former having been told already that if he does not quit the country he will be impeached.

SWITZERLAND.

The *Débats* asserts that the attack who conducted the French and Spanish students from Fribourg, witnessed skirmishing between the advanced posts of the Bernese and Friborgians

GREECE

Advices from Athens to the 1st instant mention that the King has refused to receive the Address voted by the Senate, in reply to the Royal Speech. The Address had been carried by a majority against Ministers, who strongly opposed its adoption, because it complained of the violation of the rights of the nation by the Government on the occasion of the elections. After the refusal of the King was made known, the creation of nine new Senators was announced by the President of the Council. The *Athens Courier* says that the greatest alarm was created by the state of matters, and that fears were entertained that further infractions of the Constitution were contemplated.

A memorial from the leading merchants connected with the trade of the River Plate has been presented to Viscount Palmerston on the subject of the blockade of Buenos Ayres, representing the injury which British commerce has already sustained by the blockade, and requesting any information which his Lordship may feel at liberty to give respecting the continuance of the blockade by the French and English. In reply, Lord Palmerston states that her Majesty's Government are in communication with the Government of France, with a view to take such steps as may tend to bring these long-pending affairs to a final and satisfactory conclusion.

HIS MAJESTY'S brig *Racer*, Commander A. Reed, arrived at Spithead on Thursday morning from Rio Janeiro, in forty-nine days. She left Monte Video on the 6th of September. Commodore Sir Thomas Herbert was off the town, with the *Raleigh*, 50, *Firebrand* steam-frigate, *Comus*, *Inveard*, and *Harpy*. The blockade (A.M.) had been withdrawn by the British squadron, although continued by the French, and the English mails are embarked in their several ships. The *Racer* not any freight beyond about £1200 worth of diamonds.

The Chambers were closed on the 15th of September, with a speech from the Throne.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE surveying service of the Admiralty, which employed about 1700 men, has been economically and judiciously reduced by about 700; and the ships applied to other service.

A NEW Board has been formed under the jurisdiction of the Lords of the Admiralty, called the Tidal Harbour and Conservancy Board. The members are Captain Bethune, R.N. (President), who has, up to the present time, conducted the railway department of the Admiralty, which is now merged into the new Railway Board; Captain Washington, R.N., who has been on the Coast Survey, surveying vessel, and has acted as secretary to the Tidal Harbour Commission, now abolished; and Captain Vetch, R.E., who is now consulting engineer to the Board. The offices are to have a sum allowed, similar to the one on the Railway Board, in Duke-street, Westminster, in the house now occupied by the Tidal Harbour Commission. The establishment is to consist of three clerks, one with £240 per annum, styled the chief clerk, one with £90 and one with £60 per annum, and a messenger with one guinea a week.

CAPTAIN George Richard Pechell (.822), Equerry to the Queen Dowager, and M.P. for Brighton, succeeds to the half-pay list of 14s 6d per diem, by the decease of Captain Wiles; and Captain Francis James Lewis (1830) succeeds to the half-pay list of 12s. 6d. per diem.

FORTIFICATIONS AT MALTA.—Many hundreds of men are still employed upon the fortifications. Some new batteries for traversing guns of a very heavy calibre, 68-pounders, have been erected in Fort St. Elmo, on the bastion facing the entrance to the quarantine harbour, and under the Barrack in the grand harbour, called "Bali's Baracca." This last is a very powerful battery, and stands on such an elevation as to be able to fire down upon the decks of any vessel attempting to enter. A sunk battery, similar to the one on the Barrack of Vido, at Corfu, is to be erected on the Cordino heights. This will command the whole of the approaches to the Cottonera lines.

THE LATE CAPTAIN LOCKYER, C.B.—A mural tablet is about to be erected in St. Andrew's Church, in Plymouth, by the officers of the *Albion*, 90, to the memory of the late gallant and much-respected Captain Nicholas Lockyer, who died whilst in command of that ship in the Mediterranean.

THE ROYAL DOCKYARD BRIGADE. The whole of the battalions of this most valuable corps and important auxiliaries to the ports and coast defences, having received their complete uniforms and appointments from Mr. Wilkinson, of Pall-Mall, and Messrs. Silver and Co., of Cornhill, the economical contractors, are to be mustered and reviewed accordingly

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DEATH OF MR. SCOTT, SEN., THE WELL-KNOWN TRAINER.—Mr. Scott, the celebrated trainer of race horses, was found dead in his room on the morning of Wednesday last, at his residence in the immediate neighbourhood of Ascot Heath. It appears that his servant lad, who had left him on the preceding evening in his sitting room, in apparently good health, on going to his bed-room to call him early on the following morning, and not finding him there, proceeded to the room below, where he discovered him lying stretched upon the floor, quite dead. It is supposed that the deceased was seized with a fit of apoplexy, which was the cause of his death.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

OXFORD, Nov. 6.

YESTERDAY Mr. Bengough, Commoner of Exeter College, and Mr. Collier Commoner of Trinity College, were elected scholars of the latter foundation

... Scholarship, lately founded at Lincoln College, will be filled up ... Dec. 8. Candidates must be natives of, or have been *bona fide* educated in the county of Buckingham. At the same time will be filled up an exhibition for natives of the diocese of Durham, or of Howden-shire or Allertonshire in the county of York, or of the counties of Leicester (particularly the parish of Newbold Verner), Northampton, or Gaim.

Nov. 9.

IN a Convocation holden this day, Francis Compton, Student in Civil Law, and Fellow of All Souls' College, was elected Vinerian Scholar.

The B... Library re-opened this day

CRANE'S CHARITY.—The trustees of Crane's Charity for the relief of sick scholars, intend meeting at Sidney College Lodge, on Tuesday, the 16th inst., at twelve o'clock, to consider and determine the claims of applicants for the benefit of this charity.

CAMBRIDGE. Nov. 6.

CHRIST'S COLLEGE.—The following students have been elected scholars of this society: D. J Boniflower, S. Capel, A. B. Cheales, S. Cheetham, C. C. Collins, C. W. Foster, R. Hall, W. Howse.

Nov. 9.

NORRISIAN ESSAY.—The late Mr. Norris having left £12 a-year for the purchase of a medal and some books, as a premium for the best prose English essay on a subject selected agreeably to certain directions contained in his will, ten Norrisian Professor has given notice that the subject for the present year is, "The fitness of the times in which the promises of a Messiah were severally given to the Church under the Old Testament dispensation." The essay, with a sealed letter containing the name of the author, is to be sent, on or before the 10th day preceding the Sunday in Passion Week, 1848, to one of the three stewards of Mr. Norris's Institution, who are, the Master of Trinity College, the Provost of King's College, and the Master of Caius College

THE following gentlemen being the successful candidates in the late examination for Scholarships at St. John's College, were on Monday elected accordingly —Harvey, Yolbunter, Kingsford, Greaves, Yeat, G.; Greaves, Yeat, C.; Dunn, Leighton, Dunsterby, Rogerson, Cook, Hall, Lewis, Codd, Burnett, Maltby, Lees, Colquhoun, Garland, Potter, T., Everhard, Butler, Bateman, J.; Gantillon, Patchett, Mayor, Holmes, F. G.; Tatham, G.; Jones, J. R.; Holmes, C. F.

Nov 10

At a Congregation holden this day, the following degrees were conferred —B.D. N Rippengil, St. John's; Rev. S. L. Wilson, Peterhouse Dd College; J. Haskell, Cathar ne-Hall. *L.L.B.*—J. Watson, Trinity-Hall; W. Fleetwood, Catharine-Hall; F. Hopkinson, Magdalene, Grand Compounders.

CRANE SCHOLARSHIP.—Notice has been given that there will be examination for this scholarship on Tuesday, the 23d of November next., and following days. The candidates for this scholarship must be "Bachelors of Arts in the first year after their degree." Candidates are required personally, or, if not-resident, by letter, to give notice of their intention to each of the electors, who are, the Vice-Chancellor, the Margaret Professor of Divinity, the Regius Professor of Divinity, the Regius Professor of Hebrew, the Regius Professor of Greek, the Norrisian Professor of Divinity, and the Professor of Arabic, on or before Thursday, the 18th inst., stating their names at length and colleges.

ETON COLLEGE. The Prince Consort, attended by the Hon. Captain Gordon, Equerry in Waiting, rode on horseback to Eton on Friday morning at night, and inspected the fresco paintings which had been discovered on the walls of the College Chapel, upon the removal of the oak panelling, while the exterior repairs and alterations were in progress in the interior of the sacred edifice. His Royal Highness, upon his arrival in Weston's yard, was received by the Rev. Mr. Hodgson, the Provost, and was shortly afterwards joined by the Rev. Dr. Hawtrey, the Head Master, by whom the Prince was attended during his visit. These paintings, many of which are in an excellent state of pre-ervation, are supposed to have been executed by Florentine artists in the fifteenth century. They illustrate various miracles alleged by the Roman Catholics to have been performed by the Virgin Mary. At the time the choir was enlarged by Sir Christopher Wren, about the year 1720, these frescoes were hidden by an oak panneling, and to this may be attributed their good preservation for so long a period. A well executed bust of Lord Howe (of "the glorious 1st of June" celebrity), by Bacon, has been presented to the College by Admiral Berkeley Craven. The series of busts presented to the College also includes those of George III., William IV., Lord Chatham, Lord Chancellor Camden, Lord North, the Duke of Newcastle, Bishop Pearson, Gray (the poet), Lord Mansfield, Lord Canning, Lord Grenville, and Charles James Fox. The examination of candidates for his Royal Highness Prince Albert's prize of £20 for the promotion of the study of modern languages, commenced on last Monday, and is not expected to terminate before Monday next. The examination this year is in French, German, and Italian. The number of candidates is between forty and fifty. "Prince Albert's Prize" was instituted by his Royal Highness last year.

ORDINATIONS BY THE BISHOP OF LONDON.—*Deacons*: Thomas A. Bowden, Oxford; Arthur D. Hilton, Oxford; Hen. I. Cummins, Cambridge, Edw. J. Selwyn, Cambridge; John F. Bayham, Cambridge; Allen P. Moor, Cambridge. *Priests*: Rev. Wm Harvey, Oxford; Rev. Brenchley Kings ord, Oxford; Rev. Wm. Farmer, Dublin; Rev. Wm A. Russell, Trinity College, Dublin; Rev. Solomon Wilson Keefe, Church Missionary College, Islington; Rev. J.hn C. Muller, Church Missionary College, Islington.

THE CONVOCATION OF THE CLERGY. The meeting of Convocation of the clergy will take place at St. Paul's Cathedral, on Friday, the 19th inst., at eleven o'clock. The Latin sermon will be preached by Dr. Jeb, the Professor of King's College.

CONSECRATION.—On Friday last, the Bishop of Ripon consecrated a new church at Wyke, in the parish of Bristol, near Bradford. The church erected at Wyke is dedicated to Saint Mary. It is built in the pointed or early English ... and will accommodate a congregation of about 700, all the seats being free. The site of the church, the churchyard, and the parsonage-house was given by Miss Richardson Currer. The church has been erected by public subscription and by grants from the Pitzen Diocesan and other church-building societies, Miss Currer, John Hardy, Esq., Charles Hardy, Esq., and the Low Moor Iron Works Company have been among the contributors. The sermon was preached by the Lord Bishop of Ripon; and the collection at the offertory amounted to £ ..

NEW CHURCH AT HOLBECK, NEAR LEEDS.—On saturday last the foundation-stone of a new church, to be dedicated to Saint John the Evangelist, was laid by the Lord Bishop of Ripon, at Little Holbeck, near Leeds. The church is to be built at the charge of James Garth Marshall, Esq., one of the members for the borough of Leeds, and his brother, Henry Cowper Marshall, Esq., for the benefit of the numerous workmen resident in the neighbourhood of their extensive works.

THE LORD RECTORSHIP OF GLASGOW UNIVERSITY.—Colonel Mure, M.P., is about to be proposed by the students of Glasgow University for the Lord Rector's chair. The hon gentleman's literary reputation is very considerable Both his father and grandfather of the hon gentleman occupied the rectorial chair in their day

EDINBURGH UNIVERSITY.—THE HEBREW CHAIR.—The proceedings before the Lord Ordinary, in the case of suspension and interdict at the instance of the Presbytery against the induction of Mr. M'Donall to the Hebrew Chair, were resumed on Tuesday; but the Lord Ordinary deferred judgment. His Lordship has since refused to grant interdict against the induction of the Professor Elect. Should he be installed, it is understood that the Presbytery will raise an action against the Town Council.

THE Earl of Dalhousie has been pleased to appoint the Rev. W. A. W. Brunton, M.A., to be one of his Lordsh.p's Domestic Chaplains.

THE new Lord Mayor has appointed the Rev. R. A. Hooper, B.A. (1844), Trinity College, to be his Lordsh.p's Chaplain.

THE Rev. W. G. Lloyd, M.A. (B.A. 1836), of Trinity College, has been presented to the Vicarage of Dunston, Lincolnshire, by the Bishop of the Diocese.

THE Rev. W. Blyth, M.A. (B.A. 1833) has been appointed by the Bishop of Norwich to the rural deanery of Fincham

THE Rev. Dr. Wall has accepted the Vice Provostship of Dublin University. The Rev. Dr. Luby is, in consequence, promoted to the Senior Fellowship

ON the 25th ult., the Senatus Academicus of the University and King's College, Aberdeen, unanimously elected the Rev. Dr. Jamieson, of Dundee, Doctor of the University for the ensuing year

HER MAJESTY'S Commissioners for Building New Churches held their first Board on Tuesday in Great George-street, Westminster, since their adjournment for the vacation on the 13th of July last. The meeting was attended by, his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of Ely, the Rev. Dr. Jelf, Archdeacon Sinclair, Archdeacon Hale, Archdeacon Thomas, and Sir R. H. Inglis, Bt., M.P.

THE Rev D Winham, Curate of Trinity Church, Tunbridge Wells, Kent, has been presented with a silver inkstand by his late parishioners, bearing the following inscription:—"Presented by the Rev. Daniel Winham, B.A., by the parishioners of Soham and Barway, Cambridgeshire, as a mark of affectionate esteem for him, and a testimony to his faithful discharge of the duties of the Church whilst residing amongst them."

CONFIRMATION OF THE MILITARY AT WINDSOR.—The whole of the Privates (who had not previously partaken of the rite) of the two regiments in garrison at Windsor, the Royal Horse Guards (Blue), and 1st Battalion of the Grenadier Guards, were confirmed on Thursday morning in the church of the Holy Trinity, by the Bishop of Oxford.

ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION. On Monday, an Act of Parliament passed in the last session, 11th Vict., cap. 98, was to take effect, intituled "An Act to amend the law as to Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction in England" Its purpose is to revive the "suspended jurisdiction of the Bishop or his officers in the several diocesan Courts in England within these years of a diocese which have been added thereunto," except in the cases of wills and the administration of personal estates Accounts are ordered by a clause to be kept of all fees received in the Courts, which are to be paid over to the treasurer of the Governors of Queen Ann's Bounty, to be appropriated as Parliament shall direct The Act with respect to the Diocesan Courts was to commence on Nov. 1, and to continue to Aug. 1, 1848

JESUITS IN ENGLAND.—A protest has been delivered by the Rev. F. Mershether the four persons said to be priests, under the orders of the Church of Rome, now attempting to exercise priestly functions within the limits of the parish of Whitwick." The protest is accompanied by an address to his parishioners, setting forth the true position which he, their lawful pastor, occupies; thus at once showing his own claim to their adherence, and denouncing the Roman priests as schismatical intruders.

SPLENDID BAPTISMAL SHIELD PRESENTED TO THE PRINCE OF WALES BY THE KING OF PRUSSIA.

EVERY reader of the ceremonial of the Baptism of the Prince of Wales will, doubtless, recollect that King William the Fourth of Prussia stood godfather to the Royal infant. The scene of the event was the Chapel of St. George, at Windsor, and the 1st January, 1842, its commemoration of which the King, while yet in England, resolved to celebrate to his Royal godson [illegible]ld, which, in its character and design should correspond with the [illegible]ness of the Act of the Church performed on that day, and likewise the worths of the present state of German art. On the King's return to Berlin, he communicated his intention to Director Peter Von Cornelius, and to the First Privy Architectural Counsellor Stüler, the former of whom was commanded to design the figures of the Shield, and the latter the architectural ornaments. Stüler achieved his work in six weeks: it was then modeled by the sculptor, August Fisher; the surface was cast in metal, and chased by August Merteus; and the figures were cut in onyx by J. Calandrelli. The composition of the whole, the goldsmith's, enameler's, carved, and other work, was executed by G. Hossauer, Goldsmith to the Court; and the Shield completed on the 18th of January, 1847.

This magnificent work of art has been presented to the Prince of Wales; and the recurrence of his Royal Highness' natal day has suggested itself as an appropriate opportunity of submitting the accompanying representation to our readers; and, by aid of a set of large Illustrations (with letter-press, in German, French, and English), the annexed

DESCRIPTION OF THE SHIELD.

In the centre of the Shield the artist has placed the figure of Him who calls Himself the Way, the Truth, and the Life, and who forms the central point of the Christian Faith and Life, and to whom all has reference that is represented on the Shield. The middle Compartment, surrounded by a double line of ornamental work, is divided by a cross into four smaller compartments, which represent the Sacramental fountains of Grace, Baptism and the Lord's Supper, with the respective emblems as contained in the Old Testament; being the opening of the fountain in the rock by Moses, and the fall of Manna. At the extremities of the arms of the Cross are seen the Evangelists noting down what they have seen and heard in the Gospels, in order that the same may communicate to all futurity words of the life everlasting, as inexhaustible sources of divine revelation and doctrine. On the extreme points of the Arabesques that rise above the Evangelists are represented the blossoms of the divine grace and doctrine, the Christian virtues of Faith, Hope, and Charity, and of the all-embracing Christian Righteousness. Around the entire centre stand in a circle the twelve Apostles: Peter is seen under Faith, represented on the Arabesque; on the right and left of him, for the spectator, are Philip and Andrew; James is below Hope; on either side are Bartholomew and Simon; John is placed beneath the figure of Charity; on either side are James the Younger and Thomas; under Righteousness is Paul; on the right and left are Matthew and Judas Thaddeus going forth into the world to teach and to baptise, and to propagate the kingdom of Christ with his mercies. The Relievo, which commences at the Palm-tree, and runs round the edge of the Shield, represents that which is connected with the act of the greatest love, namely, the redeeming atonement of Christ, the foundation of the Church, and the reception into the same by baptism. From the Palm forest a procession is approaching solemnly, the principal personage in which is mounted on the foal of an ass, led by the Apostles Peter, James, and John. It is the heavenly King making his entry into Jerusalem. It appears to be a procession of rejoicing and jubilation, but it brings the approaching King to meet the glory of his sufferings. Under Christ's figure in the centre of the Shield, Christian Love is represented on the point of the Arabesque; at the foot of the same is the Evangelist, who announces to all the divinity of Christ, and the infinite love of the Lord. Under him, the same disciple of Love is the Apostle John, and under him again is the principal figure in the procession, whom love to mankind is leading to death. Angels bear the insignia of the King, but in this procession they are the instruments of suffering, referring to the approaching sacrificatory death. The Jewish people pour forth from the city to meet him rejoicing, and singing Hosina, strewing branches and spreading their garments before him; but the enemies of the Lord, the Pharisees, are not wanting in the procession. At the gate of the city, in an attitude of meditation, sits a female figure, which, as the mural crown denotes, represents the city of Jerusalem itself. The time of the law, as may be inferred from the tablets lying on her lap, will soon have passed; for One has fulfilled the law to its utmost extent for All. Within the city are seen the High Priests sitting in Council, and before them stands Judas, receiving the thirty silver pieces for his betrayal, after Satan had possessed him. In the distance is a representation of Golgotha, with the three crosses erected; the relatives overwhelmed with grief are laying the body of the Lord in a tomb hewn in the rock, from which He rises again alive

Next is a representation of the outpouring of the Holy Spirit; and, inspired thereby, Peter proclaims the resurrection of the Lord, the faith in him, and, with his fellow Apostles, receives into the bosom of the church universal people from among all conditions, by baptism, which from that day of Pentecost down to this day and to the end of time is a condition to the entrance into the church. One of the successors to the Apostles steps forth from among them, and advances, accompanied by the boys bearing the baptismal water, towards the chamber of Queen Victoria, in order to make the Prince of Wales also a member of the Church of Christ, through baptism. A messenger hastening forward from the opposite side of the room, announces to the Queen the arrival of the Royal Sponsor, for whom Prince Albert and the Duke of Wellington, on whose escutcheon the word "Waterloo" is inscribed, are in waiting to welcome him with the cup of hospitality to the friendly hearth. On the coast of England, the King is greeted by the Knight of St. George, the Tutelar Saint of England, after his ship, having sailed from the Rhine and the North Sea, (both are indicated to the left of the Palm-tree,) has arrived in the Thames. The ship is steered by a messenger of the Lord, in order to bring over in safety to England the King and his attendants, consisting of the Baron von Humboldt, who is sitting opposite to him with a plant in his hand; General von Natzmer, and the Count von Stolberg, both of whom are standing behind the Royal Pilgrim, whose head is adorned with the Crown. Thus, all that is represented on the Shield has reference to the belief in Christianity and the reception into its Church; and, in accordance with that belief and reception, the Shield has been dedicated the Buckler of Faith, as the Prince for whom it is intended as a valedictory present, will bear the title "Defensor Fidei." The inscription on the shield runs thus:—

FRIDERICUS GUILELMUS REX BORUSSORUM
ALBERTO EDUARDO PRINCIPI WALLIAE
IN MEMORIAM DIEI BAPT. XXV JAN A. MDCCCXLII

ELIZABETH COLLEGE, GUERNSEY.—Her Majesty has been pleased to nominate Dr. Lushington as a special visitor, to inquire into and settle the matters in dispute in regard to the powers and rights of the principal and the under-masters of this establishment, and also to submit to her Majesty's consideration such alterations of the statutes as he may consider expedient.

THE LATE MR. JUSTICE BOSANQUET.—The will and five codicils of the late Right Hon. Sir John Bernard Bosanquet, P.C., formerly one of her Majesty's Justices of the Court of Common Pleas, has been proved by his nephews, S. R. Bosanquet and J. W. Bosanquet, Esqrs. The personalty was sworn under £100,000. He has left numerous bequests and legacies. To his brother Charles £3000; to his niece, Ellen Laetitia Bosanquet, £30,000 (one-half at her decease to fall into the residue), also the house in Montague-place, and all plate, furniture, books, and pictures; £5,000 to each of his other twelve nephews and nieces, the children of his brothers, Samuel and Charles; to his cousins, as described in the will, £500 each, &c. &c. The deceased died on the 9th of September, at his seat, the Firs, Hampstead, at the age of seventy-four, having directed that he should be buried by the side of his wife, in the family vault at Lantillo Crossenny, Monmouthshire. He has left no issue. He had one son, Lewis Bernard, who also died without issue. The will is dated in 1843, and the five codicils in the years 1845, 1846, and 1847. The whole are in his own handwriting, and, singular to observe, in each instance the attestation clause is inefficient, the Court requiring evidence on affidavit of the respective witnesses that the instruments were executed as the law directs. It may be in the recollection of some of our readers that other distinguished leading members of the bar have, in like manner, in writing their own wills, failed in wording the attestation clause thereto, so as to show that, at the time of the execution thereof, the requirements of the Act were complied with.

SPOT ON THE SUN.—Sir John Herschel states that the black centre of the Sun Spot, May 25, 1837, would have allowed *the globe of the earth to drop through it*, leaving a thousand miles clear of contact on all sides of that tremendous gulf.

THE MODEL PENNY. Mr. Wyon, of the Mint, has written to the Journals to say that no such coin has emanated from the Mint, and that it is a private undertaking, and, consequently, spurious as regards currency. The model penny piece—a circle of silver in a frame of copper is not a new idea, nor, moreover, unsanctioned by the Mint, and one that was found five-and-twenty years ago expensive and useless. The coin we see in the streets is, therefore, nothing more than a hawker's medal. The report that the five shilling pieces are to be treated in the same manner is equally erroneous.

THE NEW COUNTY COURTS.—An important question has been raised in some of the County Courts with respect to the jurisdiction of the tribunals in matters of insolvency. By the recent Act the two branches of insolvency were transferred to the New Courts. The Act was passed on the 22nd of July, and came into operation on the 16th of September. In the interim several petitions were filed, and the cases, in due course, came on for hearing before the New Courts. At York, on Friday, several cases were objected to on the ground of the Court having no jurisdiction to entertain the applications. The Judge deferred his decision until he had consulted the Commissioners of the Insolvent Debtors' Court. By some oversight in the new Act there is no power of appeal given.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE COURT.

The Court is still staying at Windsor, and each morning her Majesty and Prince Albert (weather permitting) take their accustomed early walk, while the younger members of the Royal Family take walking and pony exercise.

On Monday, the Royal dinner-party included her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cent, the Excellencies Count and Countess Dietrichstein, Baroness de Speth, the Earl and Countess of Jersey, Lady Clementina Villiers, Viscount Palmerston, and Sir Robert and Lady Gardiner.

Tuesday was the birthday of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. The 1st Battalion of the Grenadier Guards and the Royal Regiment of Horse Guards on duty at Windsor were inspected in the morning by the Queen and Prince Albert, who were accompanied by the Prince of Wales, and also by Prince Alfred, the Princess Royal, and the Princess Alice. The inspection took place in the Home Park. Count Dietrichstein, the Austrian Ambassador, and the other visitors of her Majesty, together with the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Court, were present, at nine o'clock, in the Home Park. Shortly before that hour, the Grenadier Guards, commanded by Colonel J. R. Craufurd, and the Royal Regiment of Horse Guards, commanded by Colonel Bouverie, arrived on the ground, taking up their station directly opposite to the eastern terrace. The whole of the troops were under the command of Colonel Craufurd, the senior Field Officer at Windsor. Immediately upon the arrival of her Majesty the troops fired a *feu-de-joie*, commencing on the right of the line; and afterwards, taking off their caps, gave three hearty cheers. The Royal Horse Guards then marched past her Majesty in slow and quick time, the band playing the regimental march; followed by the Grenadier Guards, the band of that regiment performing the "Coburg March," and the "British Grenadiers." The two regiments then formed in line as before, and gave her Majesty the Royal salute, both bands playing the National Anthem. The troops then again marched past her Majesty, and left the ground for their respective barracks. The Royal party then returned, and proceeded to the Castle through George the Fourth's Gateway. His Royal Highness Prince Albert enjoyed the sport of shooting in the course of the morning, accompanied by the Count Dietrichstein (Austrian Ambassador), and attended by Lord Canoys and Captain the Hon. A. Gordon. The Earl and Countess Spencer arrived in the evening at the Castle, on a visit to her Majesty. The Queen had a dinner party. The company included her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, their Excellencies the Count and Countess Dietrichstein, the Earl and Countess of Jersey, and Lady Clementina Villiers, the Earl and Countess Spencer, Viscount Palmerston, Baroness de Speth.

On Wednesday morning his Royal Highness Prince Albert enjoyed the sport of shooting, accompanied by Count Dietrichstein, the Earl of Jersey, and Earl Spencer. the Hon. Captain Gordon, Equerry in Waiting, attending on horseback. His Excellency Baron de Brunnow and the Rev. Dr Philpott (Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge) were expected to arrive at the Castle in the evening, on a visit to the Queen. Their Excellencies Count and Countess Dietrichstein and Viscount Palmerston took their departure from the Castle on Wednesday. The Royal dinner-party included his Excellency Baron de Brunnow, the Earl and Countess of Jersey and Lady Clementina Villiers, the Earl and Countess Spencer, Sir Robert and Lady Gardiner, and the Rev. Dr. Philpott (Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge). The Guards' Band, together with her Majesty's private band, attended as usual.

On Thursday, his Excellency Baron de Brunnow, the Earl and Countess of Jersey, and Lady Clementina Villiers, left the Castle. The Royal dinner party included her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, the Earl and Countess Spencer, Baroness de Speth, Sir Robert and Lady Gardiner, the Rev. Dr. Philpott (Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge), and the Rev. Dr. Hodgson (Provost of Eton.) The band of the Royal Regiment of Horse Guards attended during dinner. The Queen's private band afterwards attended in the Castle.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge returned to his residence at Kew on Wednesday, from the Royal Military College at Sandhurst.

Not many days since, Messrs. Roth and Freeman, of Old Bond-street, were honoured with the Royal command to make several suits of clothes of new design and materials, for his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. The cloth is very light and fine; the jackets are bright blue, lined with crimson silk; dark lake, with white; maroon, with blue; all trimmed with silk braid, of design corresponding with that in which our Artist has portrayed the young Prince. The waistcoats are of the same material, made plain, and the trousers of the same, with plaited fronts. In addition to the above is a black jacket, lined with white silk, and braided as above; and white satteen waistcoats and trousers, besides waistcoats and trousers of fancy Scotch tartans. The materials are of the finest quality; and the style is altogether tasteful and striking.

It is now stated that the King of the Belgians' visit to this country has been for the present postponed. It is also stated that the reigning Duke and Duchess of Saxe Coburg will not arrive in England, upon a visit to her Majesty, until a considerably later period than had been expected.

His Excellency Soleiman Pacha, Ambassador from the Sublime Porte at Paris arrived at the Turkish Embassy in Bryanstone-square on Friday se'nnight, accompanied by his Secretaries, Remzi Effendi and Mons. Antoine Fleger. His Excellency purposes remaining a few weeks in England.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES, IN HIS BIRTHDAY SUIT.

BIRTH-DAY OF THE PRINCE OF WALES—Nov. 9, 1847.

A day of joy to England comes,—in proud and happy times,—
It bears our Nation's gladness thro' all the Empire's climes;
Canadian skies, and Afric's sands, with the deep glow of Ind;
From burning Western Tropics, to the shining hills of Scinde;
From where the Slave first felt the glance of Freedom on his soul,
To where bright British Victory flames up her old control!
The glorious Sun that gleams upon our PRINCE OF WALES's Birth!
Goes lighting all the Realms around, but sets not on the Earth!

The Queen!—the Queen of Nations, that were won beyond the sea;
Braves her young boy before them all,—gem of their galaxy!
And, as she nobly rears the Star of her Imperial Crown,
—Proud of the youthful lustre which her Womanhood hands down—
She reads "ICH DIEN," below the plume that decks her Princely boy,—
And cries "Serve on, my regal Child—serve well without alloy!
Make the bright feathers loved, my Prince—all gladness and no gloom!—
Blest be,—where'er thy Mother reigns—the PRINCE OF WALES's PLUME!"

Now SCOTLAND's Thistle, ENGLAND's Rose, and Erin's Shamrock green
Are nose-gay'd by the "triple Arm," that waves "God Save the Queen."
And as Old Ocean swells away, the echoes of a sound
That rings our Nation's Loyalty to all the Shores around;
There is no Colony but drinks the music of its gales,
And quaffeth back, to England's Queen "Health to her PRINCE OF WALES."

Ere now, the Boy has worn the garb that Sanctifies our Wars;
The Blue-dyed Red on Nelson's breast—the Jacket of our Tars!
And had poor Dibdin lived—(the pride of all our Sailor Bards)
When young "WALES" walk'd the quarter deck, and Britain mann'd the yards,
He must have felt that Victory will still swell full our sails,
While proud Victoria loves and trains a Sailor "PRINCE OF WALES."

His glorious Name? Out, ring it loud, and dutiful and clear!
ALBERT—grown to the Nation *now*—as to the Sovereign—dear!
EDWARD!——Black Prince of Olden Days—*then* meteor of our might—
Passing the words that History has balo'd with her light
With an untarnished lustre;—whose lesson, unto *him*
Is, that our Royal Boy of Wales may never let it dim:
For triumph *past*—for *present* love—our Queen, the Nation hails,
With Joy to "ALBERT EDWARD"—and "LONG LIVE THE PRINCE OF WALES!"

OLD LONDON claims him *Citizen!*—for evermore her own,—
—For he was born when London's King was usher'd to his throne!
For *Six* brief years—with Civic Feasts—*his* Festival they mix,
And NOW *the finest* BIRTHDAY *comes—and brightest of the Six!*
Oh! never such a Canopy of Blue NOVEMBER wore,
Never, so shone, o'er all the Land,—November Sun before,
Then if an Omen Heaven-born be one that never fails
SUN AND BLUE SKY SHALL BLESS THE LIFE OF OUR DEAR "PRINCE OF WALES."

LITERATURE.

THE DOCTOR. Vol. VII. Longman and Co.

(Concluded from page 283.)

The Doctor's theory of the vegetable world, tracing many of his acquaintance there, leads to some sad facts and fancies; admitting, by the way, that crabbed tempers, sour plums, cherry cheeks, and hearts of oak, are nothing more than metaphorical expressions of similitude. However, there comes to the rescue of the doctrine—Man a Tree—and Dona Oliva Sabuco Barrera, who, in her "New Philosophy of Man," first printed in 1587, thought the human body might be called a tree reversed, the brain the root, and the other the bark; and that in the brain, as in the root of the natural tree, all diseases had their origin. Some of her remedies were pleasant enough

"Hope is what supports health and life; fear, the worst enemy."

Among the best preservatives of health are restoratives, and, second, disorder, cheerfulness, sweet odours, music, the country, the sound of woods and waters, agreeable conversation, and pleasant pastimes. Music, of all external things, is also held to be that which lends most to comfort, rejoice and strengthen the brain, being, as it were, a spiritual pleasure in which the mind sympathises; and the first of all remedies, in this, for true system of medicine, was to bring the mind and body into a pleasing, tuneful state, in which is created "a sensitive ear and a quick perception of odours, as well as with a cheerful temper, and an active mind for whole course of practice was intended to cheer and comfort the patient, if that was possible. She allowed the free use of wine and fresh air, and recommended that the apartments of the sick should be well ventilated. She prescribed refreshing odours, among others that of bread fresh from the oven, and that wine should be placed near the fire, in order to infuse some heat. She even thought that cheerful apparel conduced to health, and that the fashion of wearing black which prevailed in her time was repugnant to reason. She recommended, also, cutting the hair, and washing the head with white wine, which as it were renovated the skin, and improved the vegetation. Reasonably she observed that animals might reach to the utility of exercise, seeing how the young lambs sported in the field, and dogs played with each other, and birds rejoiced in the al

Dona Oliva's philosophy and practice occupy many more pages; she was, evidently, a *sustainer of the dignity of woman*, in her time; and the system of 200 years since, may shame the sloth of our days in "the health of towns."

The kernel of the Doctor's "Wishing Interchapter" is quaintly amusing:

"In wishing, it is as well to wish for enough. By enough, in the way of riches, is meant is said to mean always something more than he has. I will limit my desires to a positive sum, and wish for just one million a-year. And first for my private expenditure, I would take my house to my mind, or build one; and it should be such as a house ought to be, when I am heard a glorious epithet to set define a house that should have in it every thing that is voluptuous, and necessary, and right.' In my acceptation of that felicitous definition, I request the reader to understand that every thing which is right is intended, and nothing but what is perfectly so: that is to say, I mean every possible accommodation conducive to health and comfort. It should be large enough for my friends, and not so large as to serve as an hotel for my acquaintance; and I would live in it at the rate of five thousand a-year, beyond which no rea and reasonable enjoyment is to be obtained by money. I would entertain keep hounds, nor hunters, nor running horses. I would neither solicit nor accept a Peerage. I would not go into Parliament. I would take no part whatever in what is called public life, farther than to give my vote at an election against a Whig, or against any one who would give his in favour of the Catholic question. I would, in a word, live as quite so the reclusive as I do at present; but I would still keep to my old shoes, as long as they would keep on me. But stop—Cleopatra adopted some wizard's words when she said, 'Wishers were ever fools!'"

The next "Chapter on Names," is, of course, a droll one: here is a specimen:

"It is not a good thing to be Tom'd or Bob'd, Jack'd or Jim'd, Sam'd or Ben'd, Natty'd or Batty'd, Neddy'd or Teddy'd, Will'd or Bill'd, Dick'd or Nick'd, Joe'd or Harry'd, as you go through the world. And yet it is worse to have a christian name, that is to say, one which shall be in everybody's mouth, and familiar as household words, as if it were pinned upon your back, or labelled upon your forehead. Quintin Dick, for example, which would have been still more unlucky if Mr. Dick had happened to have cast in his eye. The Report on the Metropolitan Police Institution contains a singular example of the inconvenience which may arise from giving a child an unsuch christian name. A gentleman called Ankrell Gray had occasion for a certificate of his son's age: it was known at what parish he had been baptised, but, on searching the register there, no such name could be found; some mistake was presumed, therefore, not in the entry, but in the recollection of the parties, and many other registers were examined without success. At length the first register was again recurred to, and then, upon a closer investigation, they found him entered as Miss Ann Kettle Grey

"Mr Keightley's observation, that 'a man's name and his occupation have often a most curious coincidence,' rests, perhaps, on a similar ground, men being sometimes designated by their names for the way of life which they are to pursue. Many a boy has been called Nelson or Sir Cloudesley Shovel, that he might [illegible] Captain Death could never have practised medicine or surgery, unless under the name of Alias; but there would be no better name with which to meet an enemy in battle."

We must pass over much that is curious, to get at a chapter or two of oddities on Rat-catching:—

"There are two things to be considered here—first, how to catch rats; and secondly, how to destroy them when caught. And the first of these questions is a delicate one, when a dexterous rat-catch has received more than any that was ever heard of before, except in the famous adventure of the Pied Piper of Hamelin. Jack Robinson had some reputation in his day for his professional talents in this line, but he was a bungler in comparison with Mr. Peel. The second belongs to a science which Jeremy the thrice illustrious Bentham calls Phthonomics, or the art of destruction applied to noxious animals, a science which the said Jeremy proposes should form part of the course of studies in his Chrestomathic school. There are no other animals in this country who do so much mischief now as the disciples of Jeremy himself. But, leaving this pestilent set, as one of the plagues with which Great Britain is afflicted for its sins; and intending no offence to any particular Bishop, Peer, Baronet, Peer-expectant, or public man whatever, and protesting against any application of what may here be said to any person who is, has been, or may be included under any of the foregoing denominations, I shall satisfy the good-natured reader's desires, and inform him in what manner our Philosopher and Zoophilist (philanthropist is a word which would poorly express the benevolence of the benevolent) of those once committed to us to the best manner of taking and destroying rats. Protesting, therefore, once more, as is needful in these ticklish times, that I am speaking not of the Rat-pack or Anti-Hanoverian rat, which is a new species of the Parliament rat, but of the old Norway or Hanoverian one, which in the last century effected the conquest of our island by extirpating the original British breed, I inform the humane reader that the Doctor recommended nothing better than the common rat-catcher's receipt, which is to lure them into a cage by oil of caraways, or of rhodium; and that, when entrapped, the speediest and easiest death which can be inflicted is by sticking the cage in water.

"Wheresoever man goes, Rat follows, or accompanies him. Town or country are equally agreeable to him. He enters upon your house as a tenant at will, in the town, not yours, when he puts out for himself accordingly, your will to keep by it from one story to another, and leaving you the larger apartments, taken possession of the space between floor and ceiling, as an entresol for himself. Here he has his parties, and his routs, and his gambols, very nearly over your head, when you would be asleep, if it were not for the spirit with which the young and belles of Rat land keep up the ball over your head.'

Luther's "Table Talk," and its wonderful preservation by Captain H. Bell, is too well known for company among book rarities: however, here it is. Then we pass by chapters of strange legends, to a bundle of materials (extracts chiefly), showing "how the learned Southey worked up the scraps of paper." Each extract is on a separate slip of paper, and some of them appear to have been a side from thirty to forty years ago. Here is an odd story from the mass

"Lord Dalmeny, son of the Earl of Rosebery, married, about eighty years ago a widow at Bath, for her beauty. They went abroad, she sickened, and when her death-bed requested that she might be interred in some particular churchyard, either in Sussex or Suffolk, I forget which. The body was embalmed, but at the custom-house in the port where it was landed, the officer suspected smuggling and insisted on opening it. They recognised the features of the wife of their own clergyman, who, having been married to him against her own inclination, had eloped. Both husbands followed the body to the grave. The grandfather of Dr. Smith, of Norwich, knew the Lord."

"The Doctor" had an odd notion that there should be physicians for all parishes:

There should be a State Physician to the King, besides his Physicians ordinary and extraordinary one whose sole business should be to watch over the Royal health, as connected with the discharge of the highest trust, that of head keeper of the King's health. For the same reason, there ought to be a Physician for the Cabinet, a Physician for the Privy Council, a Physician for the Bench of Bishops, a Physician for the twelve Judges, two for the House of Lords, one for the House of Commons, one for the Admiralty, one for the War Office, one for the Directors of the East India Company (there was no board of Control in the Doctor's days, or he would certainly have advised that a Physician should be placed upon that Establishment also); one for the Lord Mayor, two for the Common Council, four for the Livery. (He was speaking in the days of Wilkes and Liberty.) How much mischief, said he, might have been prevented by capping the Lord Mayor, blistering a few of the Aldermen, administering salts and manna to lower the pulse of over patriotism, and keeping the city orators upon a low regimen for a week before every public meeting. Then, in the Cabinet, what evils might be averted by administering laxatives or corroborants as the case required in the Lords and Commons, by clearing away bile, evacuating ill-humours, and, occasionally, by cutting for the simples."

In addition, members should go through a preparatory course of medicine before every session, and be carefully attended as long as Parliament was sitting.

[illegible] sometimes happened that the portrait of one person has proved also to be a good likeness of another. Many Turkish women possessed his own features and expression in one of Michael Angelo's devils. And in real life, two faces, even though there be no relationship between the parties, may be all but indistinguishable; as the Doctor has remarked in a personality too recent for the other yet no parity of character can be inferred from this resemblance. Poor Captain Atkins, who was lost in the *Defence*, off the coast of India, in 1811, had a double of this kind, that was the torment of his life; and the double was a swindler, who having discovered the lucky fac-simileship, obtained goods, took up money, and, at last, married a wife in his name. Once when the real Captain Atkins returned from a distant station, his poor mother was always awaiting him at Plymouth, put off in a boat, boarded the ship as soon as it came to anchor, and ran to welcome him as her husband."

The volume closes with a hundred pages of Fragments. They consist of "Himbers laid" for chapters on all sorts of hobbies—beards, cats, and Cato's Eden—the latter, by the way, at Greta Hall, with Memoir of the Cats therein; and, above all, a rambling, but much amusing story of two mopsticks dressed like a man and woman, and placed as scarecrows in a garden at Keswick: there are many strange doings related of these statues; but, says the account, on

"Sunday evening last, the most astonishing display of wonderful power occurred, for the woman, instead of being in her place among the pease, appeared standing erect on the top of Mr. Fisher's haystow in the forge field, and there, on the following morning was seen to be lying all asleep, with her witnesses of the fact." Yet, they were made by a Keswick carpenter, and their evidence offered from the Doctor's Vol. VII. The affair at Keswick became as notorious as Prince Hohenlohe's miracles elsewhere

The book closes with a Sonnet on the Author, by William Nicol, the printer, in which the characteristics of the work are thus fondly summed up

"Learning diffuse, quaint humour, lively wit,
Satire severe and bold, or covert, sly,
Turning within itself the mental eye
To fancies strange that round its spirit flit,
Unknown to others, and by self scarce seen:
Teaching, in sweetest English, England's plan -
Prince Hohenlohe miracles elsewhe
Honour to God and charity to man:
Who wrote the Doctor? her best Son, I ween,
Whether his works, or his fair life you scan."

THE BOTANIC GARDEN; or, Magazine of Hardy Flowering Plants. To which is added the Parterre. By B. Maund, F.L.S. Groombridge.

This elegant work progresses in interest, as in numbers. In that for the present month, we find figured the "Schafta Catchfly," which Mr. Maund describes as one of the prettiest annualities that has lately been added to our hardy flower-borders. It is a delightfully gay plant, and will do well in pots.

"Where entire beds of very low plants are adopted, this would form one of the most desirable flower-decoration, bright and continuous, flower touching flower: and standing as gold against lead, in companionship with the most brilliant of the tapestry ever wrought by the Gobelins. Mention is first made of it at Dorpat, in the west of Russia: whence it was transmitted to the Imperial Gardens at St. Petersburg; and from this establishment to the Horticultural Society of London. Then it is, now-a-days, that the riches of the earth are equally dispensed to all her children. It may be raised from seeds or cuttings."

This is an average specimen of the lovely which the indefatigable Editor is constantly infusing into his very interesting journal. The plates of the work, flowers and fruit, continue to be beautifully coloured.

MUSIC.

WESTERN MADRIGAL SOCIETY.—The first meeting for the season took place on Saturday night, at the rooms of the Royal Society of Musicians, in Lisle-street, Mr. Evans, the President, in the chair. There was a full attendance of members and professors. Eight new members were proposed, but as the Society is full, must wait for the vacancies, the number being limited to forty. Mr. Turle, organist of Westminster Abbey, conducted the programme, which comprised several favourite works of the old masters. Mr. Hennessy, Secretary, G. Budd, Esq., in the course of the evening, made the agreeable announcement that, at the next meeting (20th), the library would be enriched by the addition of forty compositions by the ancient masters, some of which would be heard for the first time.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF MUSICIANS.—At the last monthly meeting of this admirable institution, M. Costa, conductor at the concerts of the Philharmonic Society, was introduced as a member, having been duly elected.

BRIGHTON MUSICAL UNION.—Mr. and Mdme. Ourry have commenced a series of Weekly Musical Meetings, at the Old Ship Assembly Rooms, under the above designation, for the performance of two grand Trios of Beethoven, and two *morceaux brutants*, executed by Mdme. de Belleville Ourry, as *pianiste*; Messrs. Ourry and Cramer, violins; Mr. Hill, cenor; and Piatti, violoncello. The second Meeting took place on Tuesday evening, when a numerous and fashionable audience, the Brighton Musical Union, are the Earl of Westmoreland, the Earl of Falmouth, the Hon. Gen. Upton, the Hon. Laurence Parsons, Admiral Sir Bladen and Lady Capel, Captain and Mrs. Ourry, Sir Thomas Read, professional amateurs, town have season to be gratified with the spirit and good taste displayed by M. Ourry, in establishing such excellent entertainments. Mdme. Ourry is one of the first of lady pianists—plays with a masculine power, and

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*C. R. L.*"—*Neat enough, as occurring in an actual game: but not quite up to the standard for a Problem.*

"*N. J. A. M.*" *Be good enough to say whether the position sent is or-ginal, and believe us always, Yours, &c. If it, as a place shall be found for it in our next*

"*Ambul ator.*" *In your last Bagota, it appears to us that White may despatch his opponent summarily, by playing Q Kt to K 5th on his first move*

"*G. B.*"—*You have been misinformed. At the commencing of the game, the Queens stand on squares of their own colour—White Queen on a White square, and the Black Queen on a Black one. Get the "Chess-Player's Handbook," published lately by Bohn, of Covent-garden.*

"*Messrs. Knight and Pawn.*"—*The game in question is correctly printed. There is no law which forbids a King to Castle after having been checked. See the work above-mentioned, as our answer to "Q. B."*

"*S. B.*" *We shall not fore gf acknowledging our obligations for your very acceptable Enigmas. With respect to the printed diagrams, an application direct to the publisher would doubtless ensure a supply either by post or through the agency of some bookseller.*

" . . I. W."—*The position sent is precisely the same in principle with the well-known "Philidor's Legacy." A very beautiful stroke of play, but too well known to bear repeating.*

"*F. R. A. S.*"—*Our Problems are original, and constructed especially for the paper.*

"*T. P. K.*"—*We have received no authentic intimation of M. Des Chappelle's death, but, from his advanced age and long indisposition, the report you mention is probably too true.*

"*A. Z. B. V.*" *will be pleased to accept our best acknowledgments of his seasonable offering. We have this moment risen from the enjoyment of his Game, and found it so pleasant and satisfactory, that we cannot help wishing a few other communications, who are in the habit of tasking our good-nature with impossible Problems and unpracticable solutions, would occasionally, just for variety, "direct attention" to "a game of sport" as racy and perfectly to our taste as the under-ig tionable "Game for two," from "A. Z. B. V."*

"*E. S. G. R.*"—*Highworth.*—*Your adversary cannot compel you to move the Knight on the winning move.*

"*F. R. S.*" 1. *The best solution of the Knight's March over the Chess-board is that propounded by Dr. Rogel.* 2. *A Monthly Part of the "Chess-Player's Chronicle" costs 1s., and contains about twenty first rate Games, and as many original Problems on diagrams.* 3. *The back Volumes can only be got at the regular publishing price.*

"*G. A. H.*"—*It is surely of no importance one way or the other. Your solutions are generally so accurate, that it is very likely the one in question was correct. But as all such communications are destroyed off-hand, how can we possibly tell now?*

Solutions by "A. Z." "Sopracuto" "E. G. D." "G. W." "M. P." "Philo Chess," "Hoxspur," "H. N." "Ambulator," "Phiz," "Query," "G. A. H." are correct.

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM NO. 198.

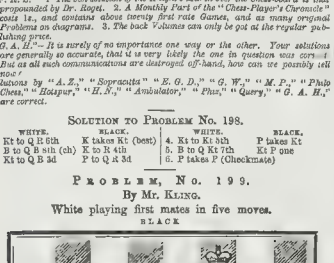
WHITE.	BLACK.	BLACK.
1. Kt to Q R 6th	K takes Kt (best)	4. Kt to Kt 5th	P takes Kt
2. B to Q B 8th (ch)	K to K 4th	5. B to Q Kt 7th	Kt P one
3. Kt to Q B 3d	P to Q 4 3d	6. P takes P (Checkmate)

PROBLEM, NO. 199.

By Mr. KLING.

White playing first mates in five moves.

BLACK



WHITE.

MR. STAUNTON GIVES THE Q KT TO THE REV. MR. PENDRILL, OF GHENT.

(Remove White's Q Kt from the board.)

WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. P.)	WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. P.)
1. K P two	K P two	13. Kt takes P	K Kt to B 3d
2. K Kt to B 3d	Q Kt to B 3d	14. Q to K 4th	K to B 2d
3. K B to Q B 4th	K B to Q B 4th	15. Kt takes K (ch)	Q takes Kt
4. Q Kt P two	B takes Kt P	16. K to Kt sq	Q to K 5th
5. Q B P one	B to Q R 4th	17. K B P two	Kt to K Kt 5th
6. Castles	B to Q Kt 3d	18. K B P one	Kt to K 6th
7. Q P two	P takes P	19. Q to K R 5th (ch)	K to B 3d (best)
8. P takes P	P takes P	20. P to K 5th (ch)	Kt takes K P (c)
9. B takes K B P (ch)	K takes B	21 Q to K R 4th (ch)	Q to K Kt 5th (best, and wins.
10. Kt takes P (ch)	K to B sq (a)		
11. B to Q R 3d (ch)	K to his sq (b)	22. B to K 7th (ch)	
12. Q to K R 5th (ch)	P to K Kt 3d		

(a) Better to return the King to his sq

(b) If K Kt to K 2d, White must win directly, by Q to K 5th

(c) If the King had taken the Pawn, White must have played Q to K B 3d, saving checkmate and have won the Queen next move

BETWEEN THE SAME PLAYERS AT THE SAME ODDS.

(Remove White's Q Kt from the board as before.)

WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. P.)	WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. P.)
1. K P two	K P two	18. Q P one	P takes P
2. K Kt to B 3d	Q Kt to B 3d	19. P takes P	B to Q R 2d
3. K B to Q B 4th	K B to Q B 4th	20. K B P two	Q P one
4. Q Kt P two	B to Q Kt 3d	21. K B P one (c)	P takes B
5. Q R P two (a)	Q R P one	22. Q to K Kt 3d (ch)	
6. Q R P one	B to Q R 2d	(d)	Q to K Kt 4th
7. Q P one	P to Q 4th	23. Q to Q B 3d	B to Q Kt (e)
8. Castles	B to K Kt 5th	24 Kt to K B 3d	K to K sq
Q to Q Kt 3d	Q to K 2d	25. P takes B	P takes P
10. Kt to K sq	Kt to K 5th	26. Kt to K 3d	Kt to Q B 3d
11. Q P one	B to K 3d	27. R to Q sq	R to Q sq
12. Q B takes Kt	P takes B	28. R to K Kt 3d	Q to K B 3d
13. Q Kt P one	Kt to Q sq	29. Kt to K Kt 4th	Q takes K B P
14. K to K sq (b)	Q to K B 3d	30. Kt takes K R P	Q to K 5th
15. Q to K B 2d	Q R to K B sq	31. Q to her B sq	Q B to K sq
16. Q R to K sq	B to Q B 4th	32. R to K B sq	B takes Q P
17. Kt to Q B 2d	Castles	And White checkmates in three moves.	

(a) In this position, if White advance the Q Kt P and then Black may play his Kt to Q's 4th and, upon his adversary taking the K P, can move the Q to K B 3d, having a formidable attack.

(b) He would have gained nothing by taking the Q R P.

(c) Very bold, to venture the loss of a piece under the circumstances.

(d) This check was given without consideration; the best move was Q to her B 3d at once

(e) To break White's powerful centre Pawns

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 226.—By Mr. S. BODEN.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
K at Q 8th	K at his sq	Kt at Q 5th	B at Q Kt 8th
R at Q 3d	R at Q B sq	P's at Q Kt 2d, and K 6th	P's at K 5th, and Q R 4th
B at K 3d	R at Q Kt 3d		
B at K Kt 8th	Kt at K 2d		Kt 6th

The party playing first, can Mate the other in three moves.

No. 227.—This beautiful position is by Messrs. Horwitz and Kling.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
K at K sq	K at his 4th	Kts at Q 8th and K 5th	
R at K K 7th		B 5th	
B at Q 8th		P at K 2d	

White to play, and Mate in three moves.

No. 228.—By Mr. A. LULMAN, of Holkham.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
K at Q B 8th	K at K 3d	B at Q 6th	B at K 8 4th
Q at K 7th	Q at K 8 8th	P at K 4th	Kts at K 4th, and K 7th
R at Q 8 6th	R at K 8 8th		K 4th
B at K B 5th	R at Q B 6th		P at K B 2d

White to play, and Mate in three moves.

FLYING SHEETS FROM OUR TRAVELLING CONTRIBTUOR.

MUNICH, NOV. 5.

Among the many interesting objects in this city, is one which is too seldom visited by travellers, when they rest here in their rapid course of sight seeing. I allude to the Glassaleries, or establishment for the fabrication and painting of stained glass. Englishmen, especially, seldom ask for it; yet it would be well worthy the attention, at a time when there is in England so strong a tendency towards a revival and reasuscitation of the past; more especially in reference to the decoration of sacred edifices, and other public buildings. However, there is one thing to be said on behalf of English travellers, who only come to Munich for a few days. It is extremely difficult for a stranger to discover the localities where this art—to Munich of such vast importance in the fitting up of the magnificent churches is carried on. It has taken me three weeks to find it out, and at last I found it accidentally, assisted by a strong effort of discernment and moral courage. Had I wished to know where the best bear was to be bought, three minutes would have sufficed to provide me with a highly intelligent inhabitant, who would *con amore* have conducted me to the favourite house. But when I wanted the Glasmalerei, that was a different affair. I asked high and low, rich and poor—to no purpose. One enlightened gentleman, an officer and sprig of nobility, turned quite pale as to be sorry, and I was fain to discover the latitude . . . But, alas! my satisfaction was brief. He conducted me to what is certainly a very beautiful warehouse—in the Hofgarten—where the most exquisite specimens of Glasmalerei are on sale. The very young and thankless nation had been fascinated by the splendour of those drinking glasses, for one of which, shaped for beer and tipped with chased silver, his mouth watered another individual, with a splendid Caucasian head, and a board of majestic magnitude, told me I must have a carriage, and order post horses; for that the Glasmalerei was some fifty miles from Munich. He, too, was thinking of the drinking glasses, and not of the church windows. And at length, driven to my own resources, I sectionized the environs of Munich (which is easily done, so admirably has the King laid out the plan of the new city), and at length succeeded in finding the Glasmalerei (from which some of the most splendid windows in Europe have been furnished), at a distance of less than ten miles from my own hotel! So much for Munich insensibility. No man is a prophet in his own country; and the adage applies to the Bavarian Demosthenes. Those two or three-and-twenty years ago, the King of Bavaria determined on endeavouring to restore the art, and he proceeded to accomplish his object in the most effective of all ways. He sent artists to England, as sons very beautiful windows in a church about a mile from Tunbridge Wells, a village the name of which I forgot, but immediately adjoining Bedgebury Park, the seat of Viscount (and Marshal) Beresford, by whom they were ordered from Munich. The finest things I ever presented in my course of completion in this establishment, are four colossal windows, two of which are already finished, for the Cathedral at Cologne. As specimens of art, whether for the designs themselves, or the execution, they are perfect

The process itself is singularly simple. The glass is stained, where necessary, of various faint colours, in the manufacture. Of this, the surface is removed, in those parts where other colours are to go, or where there is to be light; the parts where the surface is so removed are white, with a rough surface. The colours are laid on, just as on a picture, with turpentine oil, and, when they are dried, they are p aced in a heated oven for three or four hours. Each window is composed of innumerable small pieces, in cutting which (with the diamond) the broad lines of the drawing are followed. When disjointed, they look like the parts of a Chinese puzzle. When the process is complete, all these pieces are joined together by a binding of lead, and then the grand whole is accomplished. Every part of the building is highly interesting. The utmost silence prevails, while the various artists are executing the delicate work required for the pictures. There are, among the specimens, some copies of pictures by Van Eyck, which represent with beautiful fidelity the singular minuteness of detail, and the brilliancy of colour which characterise the originals.

Sunday and Monday last witnessed several religious ceremonies here, on the part of both Catholic and Protestants. The Queen of Bavaria, being a Protestant, attended the Protestant Church in state, and crowds flocked to see her. Consolation assembled to take part in the general devotion. The people here, both Catholic and Protestant, go to their prayers on special saints' days, very early in the morning. It is not unusual to find a household in mourning half-past four, and, after they have taken coffee, the females trudge away to church by five. The men meanwhile pay their devotions to another deity, with heavy snores. On Sunday there was also an interesting ceremony, quite characteristic of the Catholic country. Close to Munich is the city cemetery of great size, and already, to all appearance, nearly full. The inhabitants pay great attention and respect to the remains of their deceased relatives and friends. In this cemetery there is not a grave that has not a monument, more or less costly. As the right of burial belongs to *all* citizens alike, rich and poor, and *free of charge*, that there should be so many expensive monuments, shows that many persons possess the art to pay to great expense (that is to say great in Munich) in order to do honour to the dead. Over every grave is a little flower bed, variously decorated with Christian emblems. And it is pleas ng to see with what assiduity the people, and especially the young and children, attend to these little graceful memorials, perpetually sprinkling the flowers with holy water, which is kept in vessels for the purpose. If a stranger passing does the like, it is considered a mark of respect, and attention and respect. On Sunday, thousands of persons made their way to this cemetery, when, according to annual custom, the whole of the graves were decorated with garlands and festoons of flowers, and with evergreens, presenting a most pleasing sight to see such multitudes of people, so serious and orderly, coming thus to discharge the customary duties to the dead. Another custom prevailing here, as elsewhere in Germany, is to expose, for a week or more, the bodies of those who have died during the week, in a large receptacle at the end of the cemetery, the interior of which can be seen through large glass windows. The deceased persons are dressed in their usual dress, and are all cut out on biers. Tapers burn night and day in the apartment, and a member of the family of e ch deceased person watches during the time in an adjoining chamber. This practice is in accordance with an old law, which was enacted for the purpose of at once preventing premature interment of persons who might not really be dead, and also of discouraging foul play to invalids. According to the strict law, there should be a bell-pull close to the hand of each body, so that an alarm could instantly be sounded.

However slow the Munich people are in some things, I must do them the justice to say that here you can hear music in perfection. Last Monday was given the first of the annual series of Subscription Concerts, in the Odéon. The price of admission is 1 florin (1s. 8d.) to the best places, and 30 kreuzers (1s.) to the gallery. A subscription for four concerts is only two florins. For the insignificant sum you hear the finest music. On Monday the band performed the "Sinfonia Eroica," of Beethoven, in a style I have never heard surpassed, even at the most expensive concerts in London; and a Herr Menter performed a solo on the violoncello so admirably that were he to go to London he would distance all competitors. There was also some excellent singing by Madame Pellegrini, and Herr Lange; and, altogether, I never enjoyed a musical treat of so high an order for so little money.

The political atmosphere here is almost at an end. The Government has issued orders to the Censors to "do their spirting gently," which seems, for the present, to have satisfied the Chamber.

NEW MODE OF COMMUNICATING BETWEEN GUARDS AND DRIVERS OF RAILWAY TRAINS. Experiments were made this week, on the Brighton and Chichester Branch Railway, of an invention, by Messrs. Brett and Little, of Furnival's Inn, for giving means of communication between railway guards and drivers, by the following explanatory survey we convey an idea of the proposed plan of communication:—On the engine, and close to the driver, is placed an alarm bell, of a peculiar but simple construction, not liable to get out of order, or to be affected by the oscillation of a train, and requiring to be wound up to a clock only about once a week for ordinary use. When not required for signals, the alarm is prevented from acting by a catch. Contiguous to this is a permanent magnet connected with the inventors' patent galvanometer, which is placed at the opposite end of the tender. Wires are passed from the alarm to the battery, and thence continued throughout the train in this manner:—Carriages forming a train are usually attached to each other by the ordinary screw and hook and "coupling irons," on each side of which are "safety chains" hanging loose, and coming into action only in the event of a derangement of the "couplers;" from chain to chain of each carriage is placed a galvanised wire, running beneath the carriage longitudinally, so that the simple operation of hooking the usual safety chains forms a galvanic communication with as many carriages as are furnished with the connecting wires. At every guard's compartment, pairs of branch wires is carried up at the end of the carriage into the box, where, by the simple operation of moving a small winch, the galvanic circuit is completed, the momentary effect of which is to cause the bell to sound, and the alarm is set in motion close to the driver. Pairs of branch wires can likewise be carried into every carriage of the train, if thought desirable, and thus a means is afforded to the passengers as well as guards of communicating the driver of danger in the experiments which have been made, the safety chains were in their usual condition, and it was, consequently, anticipated that some failures might have occurred from the rust remaining in the contact of the links, and, therefore, the galvanic circuit, incomplete. Such, however, was not the case. In every instance the signal was made without a single failure. To avoid, however, the possibility of a failure from this cause, the caddasons of chains long out of use, it is proposed by the inventors that the chains should be galvanized by a very simple and inexpensive process. The driver was directed to indicate that he had heard the bell by blowing his whistle. The cost of signals, or mode of telegraphing to him a message, will of course be a subject of future arrangement, and presents no difficulty, should the galvanic apparatus, which we have endeavoured to describe, eventually succeed, as the railway officers confidently anticipate will be the case, from the success attending the experiments.

IRELAND.

THE IRISH COUNCIL.—On Saturday, the adjourned meeting of the Irish Council was held at the Rotunda; the Right Hon. Lord Cloncurry in the chair. A resolution having been carried to the effect that, with the view of increasing employment during the ensuing winter, a selection of the unfinished public works should be completed, under local supervision—that every facility should be afforded for reproductive employment on land, by enabling proprietors to invest capital in the improvement of their estates—that encouragement should be given to the construction of railways, by loans, and by introducing more simple and effective machinery for acquiring the land necessary for railway purposes—and that, in every case where practicable, Irish manufactures should be promoted, the meeting adjourned to Tuesday, on which day the discussion on the subject of "Tenant-right" was resumed. Lord Cloncurry was again in the chair, but in the general attendance there was a considerable falling off. The meeting was addressed by Messrs. Fitzgibbon, Dixson, Ferguson, Grier, J. O'Connell, and in a remarkably clear and able speech by Mr. Sharman Crawford, who gave a most intelligible exposition of "Tenant-right." The discussion continued until four o'clock, and was then further adjourned.

DEATH OF MR. MAYNE, ASSISTANT-BARRISTER OF MAYO.—This melancholy event took place on Sunday last, at Westport House, the seat of the Marquis of Sligo. Mr. Mayne was attacked by the spotted fever, which is raging in the west, while officiating in his court at Westport. It is said that Mr. O'Shaughnessy, the Chairman of Louth, goes to Mayo, and that Mr. Chas. Granby Burke has already received his appointment to that county from the Lord Lieutenant.

THE MAGISTRACY.—Major D'Aubeny, of the 55th Regiment, commanding the troops in the district of Killaloe, has been appointed a magistrate of the county of Clare. Captain Cumberledge, of the 54th Regiment, has been appointed to the commission of the peace for the county Limerick

A ROMAN CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY IN IRELAND.—The project of erecting a Roman Catholic University, in accordance with the recommendations of the Holy See, is stated as certain to be carried out. One of the Irish prelates has put down his name for £10,000, and a parish priest for £500.

CROWN OFFICE.—The following arrangements in this office have been just made:—Walter Glascock, Esq., the first assistant-registrar, to retire on superannuation allowance; John F. Chapman, Esq., second assistant-registrar, to succeed Mr. Glascock; and P. V. Fitzpatrick, Esq., of Eccles-street (secretary to the O'Connell tribute), to be appointed to Mr. Chapman's place.

THE Royal Agricultural Society is carrying out the excellent propositions of the Earl of Cla endon. A sufficient sum being at the disposal of the Council, the country has been parcelled into districts, of which the following being most in need of information, and the most remote, as well as distressed, are to be supplied with institutions, free of all expense. The districts are seven. 1st. The West Riding of Cork, comprising the unions of Skibbereen, Dunmanway, Bandon, Bantry, and Macroom. 2nd. The county of Kerry, south of Tralee, comprising the unions of Kenmare, Killarney, and Cahirciveen. 3rd. West of Limerick, and North of Kerry, comprising the unions of Newcastle Tralee, Listowel, and Rathkeale. 4th. Unions of Scariff, Kilrush, Ennistymon, and Ennis, Clare. 5th. Unions of Cl f, close to Westport, Galway. 6th. Unions of Castlebar, Belmullet, and Ballina, Mayo. 7th. Glenties and Stranorlar, Donegal. Each instructor, whose salary is not to exceed £20 per month, is to visit the farming classes per week, and two months at least in each locality, travelling about wherever his attendance may be required, or it might be useful to visit

GOVERNMENT, it is said, are about to adopt vigorous measures for the repression of the conspiracy against life and property which has declared itself so forcibly during the last six months. The *Mail* says: "We have reason to believe that an arms' act of an extremely stringent character is in course of preparation, and will be laid before Parliament at as early a period as possible."

THE Lord Lieutenant has just offered rewards of £100 each for the discovery of the murderers of Major Mahon and the unhappy Widow Darmody.

REGISTRY OFFICE. The following are the amounts of the stamp duties, which near a thousand are undefended; 107 ejectments, and 347 prisoners for trial. This is only for one riding.

INCREASE OF LAW BUSINESS.—In the Court of Queen's Bench (Ireland), since the end of the last term, there have been double the number of writs issued for the corresponding period of last year; viz., 2000 for last Michaelmas Term, and 4000 for the present term. In the Courts of Exchequer and Common Pleas, there is a corresponding increase. In the Court of Chancery, the bills filed within the last three months, principally for the foreclosure of mortgages, are—for September, 260; and for October, about 300.

A SIGN OF THE TIMES.—At the Insolvent Debtors' Court, Dublin, on Saturday last, there were no less than 101 cases set down on the list for hearing; and yet the number were nine attorneys, one barrister, one law student, and one physician

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT. As Mrs. French, of Fitzwilliam-square, Dublin, was driving in her carriage car down Upper Mount-street, about one o'clock on Tuesday, she fell off, and was killed on the spot. The horse was going at a rapid pace, and it is supposed the lady was thrown from the car by a sudden jolt, and consequently no blame can be attached to any party. Mrs. French is the aunt of Sir Lucius O'Brien, M.P. for the county Clare, and William Smith O'Brien, Esq., M.P. for the county Limerick, and a star of the late Sir Edward O'Brien. She had attained her 78th year, when she met with the fatal and unlooked-for accident, which will occasion the greatest possible amount of grief to her numerous and highly respectable connections.

On Monday the Repeal Association met as usual in Conciliation Hall After the ordinary despatch of business, Mr. John O'Connell read a letter from the Reasurers of Limerick, which contained the large contribution of £76 18s. 10d. towards the funds of the association. Week's rent, £36 5s. 7d.

EMBEZZLEMENT AND FORGERY AT THE BOARD OF WORKS, DUBLIN.—Mr. Mason, the accountant of the Board of Works, was on Monday last committed by the magistrates of Henry-street Police office, on the charge of embezzlement and forgery. An inquiry into the entire working of the Board during the last twelve months is going on at the Custom house, and it is said that so complicated are the transactions, that the Englis officials to whom it has been committed, have taken houses in the city for the year. Mr. O'Hea, for the prisoner, left it to the Bench to say whether it was not a case for bail. The prisoner was in a very bad state of health, owing to a recent accident, by which he lost his leg, and an imprisonment now might prove fatal to him before a trial could be had Mr. Stewart, the solicitor who conducted the case for the prosecution, could not, as the charge of uttering a draft was one of forgery, and as the amount interested amounted to £8000, agree to admitting the prisoner to bail. The unhappy prisoner, who appeared immersed in bodily and mental suffering, was removed to Newgate.

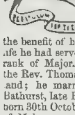
THE CHOLERA. The Emperor of Russia has commanded that the levying of recruits, which, by virtue of an Imperial manifesto, was postponed from September 13 to November 13, shall be further postponed to January 13, 1848, in consequence of the cholera, which has broken out in the Government of Taurres. The *Union Monarchique* of Saturday mentions two more cases of a choleric nature observed within the last few days at Paris. Both patients have promptly recovered.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

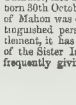
SIR NATHANIEL LEVETT PEACOCKE, BART.

THIS Baronet, whose death occurred last week, was eldest son and heir of the late Sir Joseph Peacocke, of Barntree, co. Clare, on whom the title was conferred in 1802. At the period of his decease he had just completed his seventy-eighth year. By Henrietta, his wife, eldest daughter of Sir John Morris, Bart., of Claremont, whom he married 20th June, 1803, he leaves a son, the present Sir Joseph Francis Peacocke, Bart., and one daughter, Eliza Anne. Through the mother, the deceased Baronet descended from the ancient family of Caffe, of Grange, county Kilkenny; and through his great grandmother, from the Ponsonbys, of Crotto.

DENIS MAHON, ESQ., OF STROKESTOWN, COUNTY ROSCOMMON.



THE barbarous murder of this unfortunate gentleman stands forth in dark relief, even among the atrocities which have of late years thrown so black a shadow over the domestic annals of Ireland. A good landlord, an upright magistrate, and a most active benefactor to the poor, Major Mahon has fallen a victim to the treacherous aim of the concealed assassin. Just two years since he succeeded, at the decease of his first cousin Maurice, Lord Hartland, to an estate of the value o £12,000 per annum, and fixed his residence at the family mansion of Strokestown, during his long and energetic



the benefit of his tenantry, and the improvement of his land. Early in life he had served in the British Army, from which he retired with the rank of Major. He was born 12th March, 1787, the second son of the Rev. Thomas Mahon, younger brother of Maurice, first Lord Hartland; he married, 17th September, 1822, Henrietta, daughter of Dr. Bathurst, late Bishop of Norwich, by whom he leaves a son, Thomas, born 30th October, 1831, and a daughter, Grace Catherine. The family of Mahon was established in Ireland by Nicholas Mahon, Esq., a distinguished personage in the Civil Wars, and, from the period of its settlement, it has ever held a high position among the landed proprietors of the Sister Island, intermarrying with the most eminent houses, and frequently giving members to the Irish Parliament.

THE LATE ARCHBISHOP OF YORK.—FROM THE PORTRAIT BY SIR THOMAS LAWRENCE.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF YORK.

The Most Reverend Father in God, Edward (Venables Vernon) Harcourt, Lord Archbishop of York, Primate of England, was born on the 10th October, 1757. His Grace was the second son of George, first Lord Vernon, by his third wife, Martha, third daughter of the Hon. Simon Harcourt, and sister of Simon, first Earl of Harcourt. At the age of thirteen, he was sent to Westminster School, whence he removed to Christ Church, Oxford. Soon after taking orders, he was placed in the family Rectory of Sudbury. He was next appointed a Prebendary of Gloucester, and afterwards Canon of Christ Church, which appointments he retained for many years. In 1791, he became Bishop of Carlisle, and held that Bishopric up to 1807, when, on the death of the Most Rev. Dr. Markham, he was translated to the Archbishopric of York. In the following year, his Grace was made a Privy Councillor; he was also Lord High Almoner to the Queen, a Governor of the Charter House, and of King's College, London; Visitor of Queen's College, Oxford; a Commissioner for Building Churches, and a D.C.L.: he was also, for more than thirty years, one of the Directors of the Ancient Concerts.

This venerable Prelate was highly respected by all sects and parties. As a religious teacher, his precepts were clear and forcible; and they were fully supported by the practice of his life.

His Grace married, the 5th February, 1784, Anne, third daughter of Granville, first Marquis of Stafford, by whom (who died the 16th November, 1832) he had issue ten sons and four daughters, all of whom, except one daughter, survive him. Of these sons, three are dignitaries of the church; two are barristers and members of Parliament; two are colonels in the army; and two are captains in the navy. One daughter is married to Sir John V. B. Johnstone, Bart., M.P., and another is married to Col. Malcolm.

His Grace assumed the name of Harcourt in 1831, on inheriting the estates of the Harcourt family, on the death of Field-Marshal the Earl of Harcourt.

The Venerable Archbishop died, on the 5th instant, at the Palace, Bishopsthorpe, after a short illness, in his ninety-first year.

MENDELSSOHN.

Mendelssohn has shared the fate of Mozart and Bellini; he has died before the prime of life, in the fulness of his glory. This greatest of recent composers, whose death has caused a general lamentation, was born at Humburgh, on the 3rd Feb., 1809. His grandfather was an eminent Hebrew philosopher; his father was a wealthy merchant of Berlin. From his earliest youth Felix Mendelssohn Bartholdy was a musician. Educated pursuant to the anxious care and hope of a mother, by the first professors and masters of Germany, he, at eight years of age, played with marvellous execution and facility; in his ninth year, he performed publicly at Berlin.

His first published compositions appeared in 1824; and soon after that period he rose up to the eminence which he subsequently enjoyed. Need we enumerate his productions, familiar as they are to the delighted ear of Europe? Need we do more to register his fame than to mention that he was the author of the music of the "Midsummer Night's Dream," "Fingal," "Melusina," "St. Paul," and "Elijah?"

In this country Mendelssohn was a cherished favourite, and the affection was mutual: he loved England as heartily as his home. He had been frequently amongst us from the time of his gifted boyhood. His triumphant reception in London last spring now brings a melancholy feeling in its recollection.

On the 5th of last October, Mendelssohn was struck with apoplexy; and, although, as younger patients usually do, he struggled against the malady, it gradually overcame him, by frequent repetition, and he expired on the 4th instant, in his 39th year, thus bringing to an untimely termination a life graced by every private virtue, and illustrated by talents that class him among the greatest of his era.

THE LATE DR. FELIX MENDELSSOHN BARTHOLDY.

JULIA, COUNTESS CORNWALLIS.

This death of this estimable lady took place on the 4th instant, at St. Leonard's-on-Sea, after a lengthened illness, at the early age of thirty-seven. Her Ladyship was fourth daughter of Thomas Bacon, Esq., of Redlands, Berkshire, and became, on the 4th of August, 1842, the third wife of the present Earl Cornwallis, by whom she leaves an only child, the Lady Julia Mann Cornwallis, an infant of three years old.

CAVERN AND WATERFALL DISCOVERED IN YORKSHIRE.

In the limestone strata, which compose the bases of the mountains of Ingleborough and Penniginut, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, there are a number of frightful chasms, called *Pots* in the dialect of the district, most of them of an unknown depth, and generally the receptacle of some mountain stream. They are commonly so formed about their openings on the surface of the ground as to preclude the possibility of looking down them, or making a descent with any reasonable prospect of safety, even with the aid of ropes or ladders.

The descent into one of the largest of these gulfs has, however, lately been effected through a magnificent, and, as far as is known, hitherto unexplored cavern, by a party of the neighbouring gentry, consisting of Messrs. J. Birkbeck, W. Howson, and W. and T. Carr. The entrance into this cave is situated about 200 yards above Allan Pot, as the chasm is called, towards which it proceeds in a tortuous course, by gradual and occasionally abrupt descents, through vast chambers adorned with unmutilated groups of stalactite and stalagmite crystallizations, till it terminates at the edge of a precipice, from which may be descried, far above, the mouth of the Pot, and, 50 feet below, the *apparent* bottom. This precipice has been descended with tolerable ease by means of ladders taken through the cave, and with ropes. On proceeding forward under wide arches of overhanging rock, and after a further descent of 40 feet, the lowest *accessible* bottom is reached, and the view which we have engraved presents itself to the eye of the spectator. The height of the waterfall thus seen, as it falls almost noiselessly through the air, and without touching the sides of the rocks, is 120 feet, and it falls on, in the same perpendicular torrent, down another chasm, of depth of 180 feet. "The roar of waters" as the termination is barely heard, and the volumes of spray indistinctly seen in the yawning gulf.

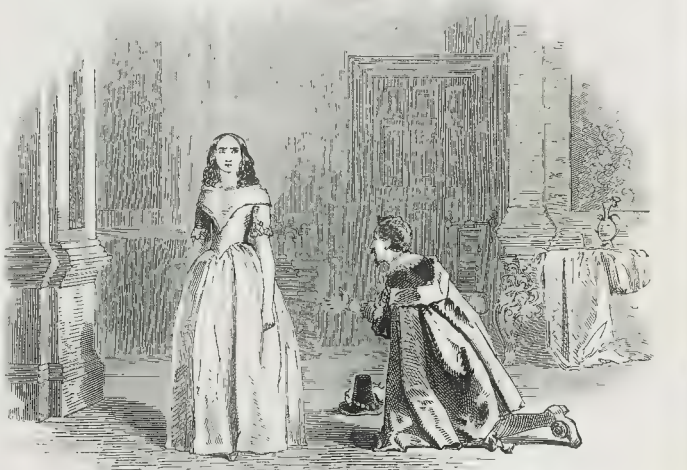
ALLAN POT, NEAR SETTLE, YORKSHIRE.

It is to be hoped that this interesting spot, forming, as it does, so beautiful and imposing a picture as to defy the most faithful pencil to portray it adequately, may some time be rendered more accessible to the public than it now is.

SADLER'S WELLS THEATRE.

Our Illustration is taken from the new play of "John Savile of Haysted, by Mr. White, now being acted at Sadler's Wells Theatre. We gave the plot fully last week. The particular scene portrayed is that in which *Lilian* (Miss Laura Addison), having come to plead her father's cause to the *Duke of Buckingham* (Mr. H. Marston), discovers his dishonourable intentions. The play is published, and we quote a portion of the scene in question:—

Lilian. What words are these?
Buckingham. Of truth—of love.—I've heard from your own lips,
Your innocent, sweet praises of the Duke.
Your love for him, has won his love.—See here,
I am the Duke. The lordly Buckingham
Is at your feet.—Why is your look so cold?
Lilian. You will not spare my father.
Buckingham. How do you know
Lilian. For you've deceived me.
'Twas to win you, sweet.
Your father's fate is in your hands.
Lilian. My lord,—
I would be gone.—I waken from a dream;
I go.
Buckingham. Nay, nay—not yet.—What, is this all
I tell you, Lilian, I love you, dote on you.—
Nay, that my heart glows with so holy a flame,
I'll wed you.
Lilian. Let me go.—I will not plead
For more than license to depart.
Buckingham. How now?
Heard you I said I'd wed you?—I, the Duke?
Lilian. I heard you, Sir.—Rather in beggar weeds
Would I go forth an outcast thro' the world,
Than wed so mean a thing, as falsehood makes
Buckingham. I warn you—these are not the words to soothe
The wrath, that may consume your father's hopes.
Lilian. Sir!—Let me go.—Name not my father's name,
His honest name is not for lip like your's.
You warn me—take a warning back from me.
Rethink you of the gulf you stand on. Think
That a whole land heaps curses on your head,
And I—fond, dreaming, senseless, foolish girl,
To thank you pure and noble! Hear me now;
You've played the spy—the traitor, look on me,
I would not wed you—if, by saying the word,
I could win kingdoms—I shall seek my home,
If 'tis still left, and at my father's knees
Pray for God's help, since man's is useless.



SCENE FROM THE NEW PLAY OF "SAVILE OF HAYSTED," AT SADLER'S WELLS THEATRE.

THE PROFESSOR'S LADY.

BY BERTHOLD AUERBACH.

AUTHOR OF "VILLAGE TALES OF THE BLACK FOREST."

TRANSLATED BY MARY HOWITT

CHAPTER I.

TWO YOUNG FELLOWS ARRIVE.

THE Landlord of the Linden Tree sate at the garden window of his little parlour; he leaned his elbow on the window-sill, and propped his head on his hand. According to his custom he had planted his feet behind the front legs of his chair, as if he were about to take root there: for when he once seated himself it almost required a team of horses to hoist him up again.

But of a truth he sits there no longer; his head does not ache now; and yet the time was when his hand was never pain to many a one: there was a saying that whenever the Landlord of the Linden Tree gave anybody's head a blow, the hair never grew there again; and for that reason he was accustomed to deal his blows on the back of the neck; no blood flows thence, and yet the pain is all the acuter. What, then, was our Landlord a bully? You will soon learn that he was as mild and good-tempered as a lamb; but that was no reason why a fellow should not have a sound thrashing if he deserved it. To be brief, however, the Landlord of the Linden Tree was either a queer sort of a man, or not so, just as people took it.

So now, after this, we can sit down more composedly beside the Landlord; but we must make haste, for presently there will be a great commotion in the house, and in the whole village too, and all occasioned by one or two people.

The host of the Linden Tree sitting quietly, as we said, and letting his thoughts float about him, like the flies that were buzzing about in the parlour. To be sure, people have not a great many thoughts when they are tired, and, like the Landlord, have just come in from the field, where they have been loading a wagon of hay; the right thing in such a case is to take one's breath easily, and leave the thoughts, if one have any, to take care of themselves. He nodded, how-

ever, to the cat, which sate on the outer window-sill in a heap, and seemed to have a deal to do for herself; and then, turning himself round, he called out,

"Lorle."

A voice within the chamber replied "What?"

"I mean that, like the cat there, you are making as much to do about dressing as if we were going to have company."

"It is just so," replied the voice from within.

"Make haste and have done, and if you are cool, fetch me a drink of new wine out of the cellar. I am nearly choked with thirst."

"In a moment," replied the voice. A chest lid was heard to close; then somebody went down the steps and then came quickly up again; the door opened, and then—then the report of a gun shook the casement. A shrill cry escaped from the girl, the glass of new wine lay on the floor, and the cat sprang through the window into the room, almost close to the face of the Host. Instantly he started up with an imprecation, and the girl vanished through the half-open door.

But we must enquire after this strange occurrence.

Two young men walked through the mountain wood, one of them in a gray Tyrolese jacket, laced with green; he was tall and broad-chested, with a ruddy brown, unshorn beard, and a grey, pointed broad-brimmed hat, a good deal the worse for wear, on his head. The other wore a decent sort of hat, under which was a well-cut face and neatly-trimmed beard, and his small figure, somewhat bent forward, was dressed in a shabby, black great coat. The two walked on without a word. An old peasant followed them, carrying two knapsacks, a guitar, a camp-stool, and a gun. They at this moment emerge from the wood, and in the valley stretches itself out before them a long village, baked only on one side, as the saying is; because the houses stand along one side of the stream, which murmuring and wildly rushing over and amongst blocks of stone, rolled down the valley. A wooden bridge led across the stream to a lonely hill, on which stood the church.

"There you have it; that is Weissenbach," said the taller of the two, in a deeply-melodious voice.

"*Ille terrarum mihi præter omnes angulus ridet*," said the other, in whose black raiment we may justly recognise a worn-out scholar's coat.

"Have done with your 'Horace,'" returned the taller, to whom we may, without hesitation, appropriate the camp-stool.

"With all my heart," replied the other: and, looking round him, he continued with a smile, "*Ite rursus est*, your books shall not keep running in my way in the freedom of nature; be quiet with you. Here I will inhale fresh life. Look how peacefully the village lies extended in its mid-day slumber, as if it were some huge water-monster, that sunned itself on the banks of the stream; the thatched roofs are like great grey scales. See, there is the church! I love churches upon hills; they don't belong to the rubbish of houses. 'Upon this rock will I build my church.' How beautiful is the expression. And men must bodily ascend, to elevate themselves for spiritual worship. That church standing there on the mountain across the bridge, is actually transcendental, supernatural."

After a pause, he continued, "Did you hear the dogs barking and the Capitoline watchmen cackling? Do you hear the shouts of the children?—the good children!—They have no presentiment—not they—that you are in the way to immortalise their youth. Already has Virgil said, very beautifully, '*O fortunatos nimium, sua si bona norint, agricolas.*' But the people here are like still life; they know not of the beauty of their existence; it is mere vegetating; and we come, Princes of the realms of mind, and transmute their confined world into fine thoughts and pictures."

"And who knows," replied the taller, "how the spirit of the world changes us, and by what thoughts and images we serve him?"

"You are more pious than you are aware of; that is a great thought," said the Learned Man; and the Painter continued, "Number A 1, now do not go and give to every thing which one utters a school-certificate."

The two dropped into silence; and the Painter, who feared that he had been too hard upon his companion, seized his hand, and said, "Here now we are going to stay; shake off from you all the dust of the schools, as you resolved to do: don't think, and don't wish, and you will have all you wish."

His friend replied with an inexpressibly kind look and pressure of the hand, and the Painter continued, "I must describe to you the man that we are going to stay with."

"No, do not! Let me find out his character," interrupted the other.

"Very good."

As they approached the village, the Painter struck into a footpath, that led to the back of the houses, and his friend remarked,

"There is a profound law, which causes natural roads never to keep perfectly right lines; the stream has an undulat ng, wavy course, and the roads leading from village to village pursue the same serpentine track along the plain. The philosophy of history may learn therefrom that neither man nor nature can ever be regulated by logic."

"With regard to roads, there is a very simple reason," remarked the Painter;" a carriage goes much more easily when, in consequence of a curve in the road, it acquires a swing; upon a perfectly straight and level road the harness presses equally, and wearies the horse. That is the philosophy of the driver."

With these words the two entered an orchard; and the Painter, taking the gun from the peasant, fired into the air, and then, shouting "Hurrah!" sprang up the steps and into the parlour.

And there are we also once more with the Landlord, at that very moment when the cat sprung in, close past his face, and the glass of new wine fell to the floor.

There stands the Landlord with both his fists clenched, and swears.

"*Kreuz millionen hede quitak!* what can it be? Who's in the——?"

"I am!" exclaimed the Painter, extending his hand for welcome.

The fist of the Host relaxed, and he exclaimed, "What! what! Yes, by Heaven. It is I. Ay, Mr. Reinhard, are you come again to see us? That is an unlooked for visit. We must light the stove."

"Because it is summer-time, old treasure-keeper," replied the Painter ,as he cordially shook the hand of the host, who now inquired,

"Was it you who fired in the garden just now?"

"No, not I," said the Painter, holding up the gun, "but my wife, who cannot keep her mouth shut."

"You are just as you used to be," said the Host; "but the husband must pay for the wife: there is a fine to be paid when any one shoots."

"I know it. I'll pay it willingly."

Reinhard introduced his friend Sub-Librarian Reihenmaier.

"Reihenmaier!" said the Host. "Then we have a relation here."

"There may be a distant relation of mine," returned the Sub-Librarian, smiling. "I, also, am descended from peasants."

"We are all descended from peasants," said the Host; "our old forefather, Adam, was a peasant."

"And where is your Eva, old Adam?" asked Reinhard.

"She will very soon be here with the hay-wagon. I came beforehand. Lorle! Lorle! where are you?"

"Here," answered a voice from below.

"Make haste, and set the barn door wide open, that the wagon may drive right in—there will be rain—and then come you here."

"The little greyling? I am curious to see the little greyling again," said Reinhard.

"Aha! mamilkin!" returned the Host, laughing waggishly, and threatening with his finger. "It is no longer the little greyling that you will see, but a blooming maiden. But, by heaven! you are not fit to be seen. You might be an old miner of Hauenstein. You have a whole forest on your face; red fire and copper brush. What does a load of it cost? Just tell me, do the tinkers and the scissors-grinders of the state wear such shaggy and unshorn beards? Don't they do with theirs as with books and newspapers?"

"Man! in heaven's name, man," interrupted the Painter, "are you beginning with these stories? Is one to have no rest from these cursed politics?"

"Yes, look now, it will not be otherwise; we strum peasants are not so simple but we can ask what becomes of our taxes, for what our sons must be soldiers so long, and——"

"I know it, I know it already," said Reinhard, warmly. The Sub-Librarian, however, seized the hand of the Landlord, clapped him on the shoulder, and said, "You are a right sort of man, a citizen of the future."

The Landlord shook himself, shrugged his shoulders, gazed at the Sub-Librarian with a wrinkled brow, and said, nodding the while with a smile, "My respects to you, and I thank you very much!"

The Sub-Librarian did not exactly know what to understand by that; but there was not much time for consideration, as the cracking of whips was heard and the Host betook himself to "the arbour" or covered balcony which, excepting on the garden-side, surrounded the house; the two strangers followed him.

"Drive steady! hauve!" cried the Host to the young man who sate upon the shaft-horse in the hay-wagon; "still more, hauve! else you will not get in, you'll never learn to drive all your days! So! so! Now it goes! Go on!" The wagon was safely landed within the barn; and, breathing more freely, every one returned to the parlour

The Sub-Librarian asked the reasonable question, "Why do you not have your barn-door made wider as it is so difficult to drive into it?"

The Host, who was looking out from the window, turned himself round, and, then gazing again into the open air, said aloud, "Young folks ought not to want better than what we are satisfied with. They should also learn to have their eyes about them, and know what comes after them. For more than thirty years I drove in there, and never stuck fast." Then, turning himself into the parlour, he continued, "What, then, may be your proper calling, Mr. Sublibrarian?"

"I am the keeper of a library," returned the young man.

Now came in the wife, the son, the female servant, and the man-servant. All welcomed Reinhard, and the wife remarked, pointing to the beard, "You are grown quite savage in these two years in which we have not seen you."

"Our Drum-Major," said Stephen, the son, "had such an outrageous beard as that, only every morning he blackened and polished its like a shoe."

"If I were a young girl you would not dare to kiss me with that beard," said Barbel, an aged, strong-jointed personage, who acted as female servant in the house, and who was mother to Martin, the man who stood behind her

"And I say," said Martin, "that the beard becomes him excellently; he looks like St. Joseph in the church."

"And you like the Moorish Prince," concluded the Host; "but where is Lorle all this time? Old woman, fetch me a drink out of the cellar, and give me a mouthful of cheese, and then you can get ready Mr. Reinhard's old chamber, and the other strange gentleman can sleep in the dancing-room."

The Landlord at last got his liquor; he would rather remain two hours parched by burning thirst, than go up and down two or three steps. The Sub-Librarian seated himself beside him.

Reinhard took a walk through the village; all the children ran after him, and some of the boldest of them shouted from behind corners—

Red fox, thy beard is blazing hot.
Water it well with a watering-pot!

Reinhard walked into the house where the surgeon-barber lived, and the children waited outside the door to see him come out again shaved; but when he re-appeared with his beard in full array, they laughed and shouted anew. In the house of the barber lived somebody else, and to him Reinhard had given a commission; this was the village-crier, who now came out with his bell. He rang his bell at all corners, and announced in a loud and distinct voice—

"The painter Reinhard has again arrived here, and has brought with him an immense red beard. This is to give notice that whoever wishes to see him should come to the Linden Tree, as there the show will be exhibited. Price of admittance, that every one makes a great mouth, and shows his teeth, if he have any. Feeding time at half-past eight. Children admitted free."

An incessant peal of laughter sang through the whole village; the children followed at the heels of the crier, laughing and shouting; it was hardly possible to bring them to silence, so that the proclamation might be heard

When evening came, and the sky was overcast with heavy rain-clouds, Reinhard sate upon the stone bench, under the linden tree before the public house; he laughed aloud to himself to think of the sudden mirth with which he had unexpectedly filled the minds of the villagers. Just then, he heard suppressed sobs somewhere near him, and, starting up, he saw a girl, who went towards the barn. "Lorle?" said he, in an enquiring tone.

"Thank God!" replied the girl, seizing the offered hand, but without looking up, or taking her apron from her face.

"Thou hast—" commenced the Painter in his old familiar style of addressing her: and then, correcting himself, he said, "You have been weeping, and for what?"

"I have not wept," returned the girl; and yet she could scarcely speak for sobs.

"Why will you not favour me with one little look?" said Reinhard. "Why not look at me; have I done any wrong to you?"

"No? rm, no."

"To whom then?"

"To yourself."

"Indeed, how so?"

"It displeased me," said the girl, "that you have made yourself a laughing-stock for the whole village; it is not right; and you have made fools of us also; that was not what we expected from you."

"You are grown tall and strong, Lorle," said the Painter; "come into the parlour, that I can have a look at you."

"There is no need for you to make any more of your jokes," said the girl, drawing herself up, and springing away from him through the gate towards the street.

Reinhard seated himself again upon the bench, with compressed lips and downcast eyes. That which had seemed to him the very moment before as only a merry and harmless joke, now appeared in quite a different form. From this point of view he thought—the child is right; there is a bit of aristocratic pride in this joke; we never know how much abominable haughtiness infects every one of us. I have been turning the whole village to ridicule.

The Sub-Librarian now came down and said to his friend, "A singular man is our host; I have had already to pass through a perfect examination. There is no end to his questions; and then there is something so suspicious about him."

"It is not that," returned Reinhard; "the peasants have an old saying, 'When a man eats with a new spoon, he should first of all breathe upon it three times. Do you understand?"

"Yes, perfectly; there is deep meaning in the idea."

"My respects to you, and I am very much obliged, Mr. ——, returned Reinhard, laughing.

Many men and young fellows of the village collected round the Linden Tree, and Reinhard was cordially welcomed by them all; the merry manner in which he had enticed them there had an ending in something so suspicious about him."

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NATIONAL SPORTS.

And there he went ashore without delay,
Having no Custom-house nor quarantine
To ask him awkward questions on the way
About the time and place where he had been.
BYRON

NOBODY, of course, ever before saw the lines prefixed to this paper, as they occur in an obscure epic entitled "Don Juan." It is proper, therefore, that we promise they relate to one Lambro, an elderly gentleman with a taste for the sea whose maritime residence was on one of the Cyclades. It needs only to have passed from Byron to Lambro, to be aware that his position was the beau ideal of the free and easy in aquatics. Such leave and licence of the high seas as appertained to our ancient mariner of the Archipelago is looked upon as the right and privilege of those who, by means of yachts or pleasure-yachtsmen, sail under a Royal Club burgee. Such is the conventional belief still genial: such was the fact which custom regarded as a law such is the case no longer. Justice! Who shall say that Justice is blind; blind, quotha! with one of Rosa's telescopes for an opera-glass. Snooks was black ball'd last season by "the Squadron:" Snooks will be at West Cowes all next summer and autumn, and will spend his days in front of the Club House, and when the master of my lord's yacht rises him from the Parade. Snooks will be there to watch the members of the Royal Yacht Squadron as they are turned inside out by the preventive service men. He will hear Lord A——— remark, to that effect, the member of his species is not recognised as to the contents of his hat; and Lord C——— requested to unfold that scarf of dazzling scarlet, wherewith he is wont to gird up his loins for the billow. Snooks, we say, will mark these matters "and shall be the wiser."

One of the oddest things in the world is the ready acquiescence people yield to any thing that everybody says. There used to be a natural history wonder, that no one could account for, but which was universally received and accredited . . "What do you say to a cat, weighing twelve ounces, after eating a pound of butter, being no heavier than before?" . . . . It was impossible to solve the mystery, "till some Paul Pry trod on the missing toe, and informed him of the actual sequences upon being chosen a member of any R. Y. C., is—to pay his entrance fee and his annual subscription. As these two items form the total, he will run no risk of the imputation of the grudging or the niggardly to which he is entitled But does he know to what extent he becomes *socially* disfra chised? No—he must be told. Example is better than precept. . .

In the course of the past season, a member of the principal Western Yacht Club —of eleven years standing, and who for those eleven years, no doubt, continued, in the ignorance which is bliss, to violate the law of the land, or rather of the water, upon every occasion of his going on board—entertained the point of Lilliputtan in his yacht, the *Champagne* name of evil augury! No sooner was he moored, than down came the Custom House—seized his vessel, and fined himself one hundred pounds. When the matter was represented to the Boards of Yacht Clubs as to stores. "Waste paper," replied the Bench. "I had only twenty-eight bottles of Cognac," urged Mr. Oliver. "You had no right to a thimbleful," rejoined the Justices, and they are right. By the Act 3 and 4 Victoria, cap 87—no vessel under sixty tons is entitled to have a vial of foreign spirits or a ty kind on board nor vessels of any tonnage in quantities under twenty gallons!... So that the Act has got in force against pleasure craft, what a heavy blow and great dis.ouragement it will be to the sports of the amateur sailor!

But, whatever the Board of Customs may choose to do, it is fitting every owner of a yacht should know that he is as amenable to the Excise Laws as the skipper of a billy-b y, and as legally liable to the forfeiture of his craft on any infringement of them as though he never heeded a Club burgee. Was this understood in its true application before, or did the members of Yacht Clubs feel secure in the impression of a conventional lumnun ty which the authorities at the Custom House would not or dare not enforce? We believe the latter to be the fact, and have thus written to them:—"AVE AT CAVE."

* The *Champagne* is a yacht of 17 tons, and her owner possesses also the complement of strong waters will stand him in four hundred pounds—when all is over.

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—The betting this afternoon, owing to the badness of the setting on the late meetings at Newmarket, was limited in range and amount, and with as marked effect on the prices:—

NEWMARKET: SEPTEMBER CRASH.		
6 to 1 agst The Switcher	10 to 1 agst Lager	15 to 1 agst Chronometer
10 to 1 — Chandler	12 to 1 — Pioneer	
DERBY		
11 to 1 agst Glendower	20 to 1 agst Amaiti	30 to 1 agst Hackthur (C)
11 to 1 — Surplice	23 to 1 — Nil Desperandum	33 to 1 — Corcus (A)
20 to 1 — Springy Jack (A)	(taken)	33 to 1 — Rosslyn (C)
10 to 1 — The Slinger (A)	25 to 1 — Londstone	100 to 1 Rosslyn

THURSDAY. A very shy master, and business on too limited a scale to admit of a quotation. The only betting was 5 to 4 against Lager, 2 to 1 against Surplice, 1000 to 60 against Springy Jack, and 500 to 25 against Assault. Newport Pagnel Steeple Chase:—10 to 1 each laid against Pioneer and St. Leger, 11 to 1 against The Curate, and 12 to 1 against Chronometer.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—During the present week the arrivals of English wheat for our market, coastwise as well as by land carriage, have been to a moderate extent, the show of samples here to-day somewhat exceeded the wants of the buyers. The demand was, therefore, in a sluggish state, and the quotations of Monday last were barely supported. The imports of foreign wheat have been small, viz., 4260 quarters Selected qualities of both red and white were in fair request, and the prices obtained were fully equal to Monday's currency. Sugs fine barley was quite as dear, but the secondary and inferior sorts had a lower tendency. Although the supply of malting was by no means large, the trade was dull, and most kinds might have been purchased at 1s per quarter less money. The best oats were quite as dear. All other articles were without alteration of grain, as well as flour, were dull at late rates.

ARRIVALS.—English: Wheat, 4210 : barley, 3020 ; malt, — oats, 1430 ; beans, — ; peas, — ; flour, — ; linseed, — ; malt, — . Foreign: Wheat, 4260 ; barley, — ; malt, — ; oats, 5010 ; flour, 1720 sacks. Malt 1130 quarters

English. Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 40s to 50s; ditto white, 50s to 54s; Scotch and Suffolk, red, 47s to 50s, ditto white, 50s to 57s; rye, 32s to 35s, grinding barley, 22s to 26s; distilling, 27s to 30s; malting ditto, 32s to 38s; Kingston and Ware, 60s to 64s; Chevalier, 62s to 68s; Yorkshire feed oats, 23s to 24s, potato ditto, 27s to 28s; Youghal and Cork, black, 19s to 23s, ditto white, 23s to 27s; tick beans, new, 37s to 40s; ditto old, 42s to 46s; grey peas, 44s to 47s, maple, 43s to 47s; white, 45s to 48s; Gallipoli, 48s per quarter; Egyptian mixed, 34s to 40s; Suffolk, 36s to 40s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 36s to 40s per 280lbs. *Foreign*—Dantzig red wheat, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; oats, —s to —s; beans, —s to —s; and peas, —s to —s per quarter. Flour, American, 22s to 23s per barrel; Baltic, —s to — per barrel.

The Seed Market.—This market has been in a very inactive state since our last report, and prices have now sufficiently declined, since the week preceded the currencies

Linseed, English, sowing, 60s to 63s; Baltic, crushing, 49s to 51s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 47s to 50s. Mustard, fine, 9s to 9s per quarter. Coriander, 18s to 21s per cwt. Hempseed, Mustard seed, 8s to 9s; white, 9s to 10s. Tares, 7s 3d to 7s 6d per bushel. Rapeseed (new) £20 to £22 per last of ten quarters. Linseed cakes, English, £13 to £13 10s, ditto, foreign, £9 to £10 5s per ton; Rapeseed ditto, £7 5s to £7 10s per ton. Hempseed, 7s 4d to 8l. per quarter English Clover-seed, red, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s. Foreign, —s to —s; extra, —s; white, —s to —s; extra, —s per cwt.

Bread. The prices of wheaten bread in the Metropolis are from 7½d to 8d; of household ditto, 6d to 7½d per 4lbs loaf

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 52s 4d; barley, 32s 9d; oats, 23s 0d; rye, 34s 4d; beans, 40s 6d; peas, 42s 0d

The Six Weeks' Average. Wheat, 54s 6d. bar ey, 32s 9d; oats, 23s 0d; rye, 34s 4d; beans, 41s 10d; peas, 42s 0d

Teas.—On Wednesday, 3000 packages of tea were offered at public sales. Only 2200 were disposed of, at a decline in the value of middling congou of 4d, and in that of grey congou of 1d to 2d per lb. Privately, very little business is doing, and the quotations have a downward tendency.

Sugars.—This market is very dull, and an advance in the currencies of from 6d to 1s per cwt. Refined goods are steady, at 42s 6d per cwt. for brown, and 43s 6d for standard lumps

Coffees.—For most kinds of coffee, we have to report a steady demand, at barely last week's prices

Rice.—Bengal is in good request, at 6d to 6d per cwt more money. All other qualities are quite as fair, with moderate supplies on offer

Provisions.—Butter best Dutch butter is in good request, at an advance of 2s per cwt. In all other kinds only a limited business is doing. Fine Friesland, 104s to 108s; other kinds, 88s to 100s; and inferior and ordinary sorts, 76s to 84s per cwt. Bacon is in fair demand, at full prices, with no alteration in value. Carlow, Clonmel, and Kilkenny, landed, 58s to 60s; Cork, 57s to 59s; Waterford, 56s to 58s; Wexford, 60s to 62s; Sligo, 56s to 58s; and Limerick, 56s to 58s per cwt. English butter firm, at 103s to 105s for fine Dorset, 92s to 95s for middling ditto; 86s to 88s per cwt. Irish pork in good demand, at late prices. Hams, 70s to 80s; middle bacon in slow inquiry, at 46s to 48s per cwt for prime Waterford landed: 42s to 44s for heavy; 44s to 46s for prime Limerick and Sligo; 40s to 42s for heavy. Lard moves off freely. At 36s to 38s for bladdered; 28s to 32s for fine; and 26s to 27s for sage and coarse. In all other kinds of provisions, especially cheese, are very dull, at barely stationary prices.

Spirits.—The rum market is very dull, and has gave way from 1d to 2d per gallon. In brandy we have very few sales to notice. Corn spirits are firm and quite as dear.

Hops (Friday). The actual amount of the duty having somewhat exceeded the estimate of man' parties, the demand for all kinds of new, especially for such specimens are moving in a very inactive state, and to effect large sa e lower rates must be submitted to. Yearling and old hops may be purchased at nearly our former quotations. Mid and East Kent, finest pockets, £3 15s to £3 6s ; Weald of Kent, ditto, £3 0s to £3 10s ; Mid and East Kent, ditto, £2 5s to £3 5s

(*Cattle Friday*).—Adair's Mails, 186; Holyrod. Mails, 18s 6d; Wylam, 16s 6d; Hilton, 2s 6d; Cowper's Mail, 19s 3d; and Wallsend, 18s 6d per ton.

Smithfield (Friday) The supply of beasts on sale here this morning was considerably good as a general rule very dull trade in quality, indeed, scarcely a really prime animal was brought forward On the whole the beef trade was steady

In general demand, and on Monday's quotations

In the currencies. The supply of calves was by no means extensive, yet the veal trade was slow, at barely late rates. In pigs comparatively little business was transacted. Milch cows were very dull, at from £15 to £18 each, including their calves.

Per lb. to sink the offals:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s 2d to 3s 8d; second quality, 3s 10d to 4s 0d; prime large oxen, 4s 2d to 4s 6d; prime Scots, &c., 4s 8d to 4s 10d; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s 6d to 3s 10d; second quality ditto, 4s 0d to 4s 2d, prime coarse-woolled ditto, 4s 4d to 4s 6d; prime South Down ditto 4s 10d to 5s 0d; large coarse calves, 3s 10d to 4s 0d, prime small ditto, 4s 2d to 4s 10d; large hogs, 4s 0d to 4s 2d, neat small porkers, 4s 8d to 5s 2d; sucking calves, 21s to 25s, and quarter old store pigs, 18s to 25s each. Beasts 1091 ; cows, 128 ; sheep, 8090 ; calves, 229 ; pigs, 411.

Newgate and Leadenhall, Friday. The general demand was in a very sluggish state, yet prices were nearly supported.

Per 8lbs by the carcase:—Inferior beef, 2s 6d to 3s 8d; middling ditto, 3s 10d to 3s 2d; prime large ditto, 3s 2d to 3s 6d; prime small ditto, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; large pork, 3s 10d to 4s 0d; inferior mutton, 3s 6d to 3s 6d; middling ditto, 3s 8d to 4s 0d; prime ditto, 4s 2d to 4s 6d; veal, 3s 8d to 4s 6d; small pork, 4s 4d to 5s 0d.

H. HARBERT.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The tendency to improvement perceptible last week continues, and a gradual relaxation on the part of the bankers and discount brokers is a sure proof that confidence is returning. The eminent discount house of Messrs. Overend, Gurney, and Co. have intimated that 5 per cent. is their maximum allowance on money "at call." Good bills have been done at the rate of 6 per cent., and first-class paper at 5½ per cent. On the Stock Exchange money is a drug, and for short dates will only bring a nominal 4 per cent. This striking change in the position of affairs is solely attributable to returning confidence, and not to any extended issue on the part of the Bank of England. Up to the date of the last return, no application of the additional powers granted by Government had been necessary, and every day lessens the probability of such an act. The notes in the banking department, had only decreased £370,530, and the gold and silver £37,265, leaving £1,176,740 in notes, and £429,384 in gold, to be exhausted ere the necessity for an indemnity exists. It remains for those who advocate an increase in the quantity of money in circulation to point out the benefit to the community, five per cent. is just attainable. It is, and has been, demonstrated that cash has failed, and not the quantity of money. The greater the quantity of paper money in circulation, the more frequently will periodical panics occur. It is constant tendency to create a gold and a paper price for all commodities. A few weeks of increasing confidence, leading as it must to the gradual resumption of ordinary trade operations, will soon remove the panic mind. Current discussions will then be confined to the Houses of Parliament, and the advocates of "inconvertibility" will have some difficulty in finding an audience willing to listen to dry, wordy, and impracticable theories.

A meeting of the creditors of Laurence Phillips and Sons was held on Tuesday. The assets of the firm presented a large surplus. Lengthy explanations were entered into with a view of clearly representing the condition of the houses in connexion with its correspondents, Vinay, Cardoza, and Co., of Madras; and Lanoe, Matheus, and Co., of Colombo, both of which establishments, it was asserted, would pay a handsome profit. Several questions concerning the accounts were put upon them. With respect to the Madras firm, it was mentioned that the last advices received from them were to the effect that produce was lying on the coast ready for shipment to the extent of £1,000, but the despatch of which was only delayed by the absence of available tonnage. Although it seemed not to be considered probable that the creditors would have to come upon the coffee plantations held by the insolvent estate, it was clear that property, and one that was likely to increase in value as its cultivation progressed. The "unavailables" realisable within the next three months, and calculated to produce between £20,000 and £22,000, will constitute the means for a handsome distribution shortly. In the course of discussion, a recommendation was made to employ the bills on the Indian connections of the house not to press their claims hurriedly, lest premature embarrassment should be occasioned. As it appeared to be the unanimous wish of the meeting, it was agreed that the proposal should be allowed to legislate under an inspectorship, composed of the chairman, Mr. E. H. Palmer, of the firm of Palmer, Mackillop, and Co., and Mr. David Hass

We are glad to state that Messrs. Boyds and Thomas have been enabled to resume business. The trade of the house is chiefly with Ceylon, and the character of the firm warranted the hope that their difficulties might speedily be surmounted.

Messrs Ryder, Wienholt, and Co., East India merchants, whose firm has been established only two or three years, have suspended to-day, in consequence of their recent remittances having been mostly on failed houses. The liabilities amount to about £50,000 or £60,000

As meetings of the principal firms who suspended payment during the late wave of confidence have now been held, they will afford some guide as to how far a system of bolstering was either merited, or likely to be of permanent benefit. The number of firms amount to twenty, and the aggregate liabilities £4,586,264, being an average of £229,4 1 for each firm. An average dividend of 13s. 6d. is the result. The various dividends consist of one 4s. 3d., in the £1; one of 8s.; one of 8s. 8d.; one of 9s.; one of 9s. 8d.; one of 9s. 8d.; two of 11s.; one of 11s. 6d.; two of 12s.; one of 12s. 6d.; one of 13s.; and one from 7s. to 10s. The French loan has been taken at Paris at 75f. 2c.

Monday was comparatively tranquil in the English Market, Consols opening at 81¾ to ⅞, but with an improvement in nearly all the closing prices of Saturday. Advancing to 82, after some fluctuations a reaction closed prices at 81⅞ for Money, with a firm market. A further improvement on Tuesday took place on opening, after which quietness succeeded, and was fairly maintained. The closing figures were 84¼ to ½. The public coming in for Money Stock was the principal cause of this improvement. This upward tendency predominated on Wednesday. Consols opening at 84¼ to ⅜ for Money, but sales to realise in speculative purchases, checked further advances, and an intimate reaction left quotations at 84 sellers for Money and Time. A comparatively steady market on Thursday, last quotations at 84¾ for Money and Exchequer Bills at par to 4 dis. The rise in the value of these securities has been continuous and rapid. On Monday the quotation was 15 to 14 dis., now it is par. Bank Stock has not advanced proportionately, and closes at 184. Annuities, Consols, 84¾ ; New Three-and-a-quarter per Cent, 84¾ ; Long Annu., 8 ; India Stock, 232 ; India Bonds, £1000, 25 dis ; Ditto, under £1000, 20 dis ; Bank Stock for Account, 184 ; Consols for Account, 84¾ ; Exchequer Bills £1000, par; £500, 2 dis ; Small, 7 pm.

The Foreign Market remains in an inactive state. Spanish Three per Cents Improved about 1 per Cent on Monday, but the interest due on the 1st of October in December will be paid. The Five per Cents also advanced to 16¼ ; Mexican is a little better, and no variation of consequence has occurred in the other securities. Prices are "nominal:"—Brazils, New, 1843, 76¼ ; Ditto, Old Bonds, 80½ ; Ditto 5 per Cent, 85¼ ; Ditto, 3 per Cent., 49 ; Equador Bonds, 2¾ ; Mexican, 5 per Cent, Account, 13¾ ; Portuguese, 4 per Cent, 24½ ; Ditto, Account, 20¾ ; Russian Bonds, 105 ; Spanish, 5 per Cent, 27¾ ; Ditto, Account, 16¾ ; Catalonia, 25 ; Ditto, Half Shares, 1¼ ; Chaster and Holyhead, 2½ ; East Anglia, £25, L. and E. and L. and D., 1¼ ; Ditto, £18, E. and L., 8 ; Eastern Counties, 15½ ; Ditto, Perpetual, 5 per Cent, No. 1, 2 dis ; Ditto, No. 2 dis ; Ditto, N. and E., 4¾ ; East Lancashire, 15 ; Ditto, New, 7¾ ; East Lincolnshire, 11¾ ; Edin. and Glasgow, 4¼ ; Great Northern, 2¼ ; Great North of England, 209 ; Ditto, New, £40, 36¼ ; Great Western, 87¾ ; Ditto, Half Shares, 89 ; Ditto, Quarter Shares, 16¾ ; Ditto, Fifths, 2¾ ; Hull and Selby, Half Shares, 47½ ; Lancashire and Yorkshire, Fifths, 3 Dis ; Ditto, New, 3¾ dis ; Leeds and Bradford, 67¾ ; Do. and Thirsk, 19 ; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 41¾ ; Ditto Commuted Eighths, 2¾ ; Ditto Guaranteed 5 per cent., 8¾ ; London and North Western, 152½ ; Ditto, Quarter and B., 29 ; Ditto, Ditto, New, 8 ; Ditto, A (10 and B), 59 ; Ditto, B (10 M. and B.) A., 1¾ ; London and South Western, £41, per Ditto New, £40, 1 ; Do., Thirds, 1 dis ; Midland, 109 ; Do. £40 Shares, 40¾ ; Do. £50 Shares, 8½ ; Do. Birmingham, 8¾ ; North British, 5¾ ; North Eastern, 49¾ ; North Staffordshire, 7½ ; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 19½ ; Reading, Guildford, and Reigate, 6½ ; Shropshire Union, 1½ ; South Eastern and Dover, 8¾ ; Do., No. 1, 1¼ ; Do., No. 2, 1¼ ; Do., No. 3, 1¼ ; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 32½ ; Ditto, Original New, and Berwick, 29½ ; Ditto, Extension, No. 1, 13¼ ; Ditto, ditto, No. 2, 11¼ ; Ditto, G. N. E. Preference, 8¾ ; York and North Midland, 7¼ ; Ditto, Preference, 4¾ ; Ditto, Extension, 3¾ ; Ditto, Leeds Extension, 2¾ ; Glasgow and Ayrshire, 14½ ; Lyons and Avignon, 3¾ ; Northern of France, 19½ ; Orleans and Bordeaux, 8½ ; Paris and Lyons, 6, ; Rouen and Havre, 20½ ; Sambre and Meuse, 6½ ; West Flanders, 2.

SATURDAY MORNING.—The announcement of the French loan did not have much effect upon the Market yesterday, which remained steady, Consols closing at 84⅞ to ¾ for Money, and 84⅝ to ¾ for Time. In the Foreign Market there was scarcely any business; and Shares were generally heavier, with little doing

A ROMAN CATHOLIC PROCESSION.—The city of Cambray (says *Galignani*) has just been the theatre of a procession, the like of which has probably not been seen for a long time in any town. It consisted of the triumphal entry of Cardinal Giraud on his return to his episcopal see of Cambray, after the obligatory visit to Rome. The order observed in the march of the cortege, which passed in the following order, amidst the ringing of bells and the roaring of artillery:—A picket of dragoons, the Swiss; the altar boys; two acolytes of the cathedral; the girls of the hospital in ranks of ten, preceded by their banner; the Sisters of Charity; 100 little girls of the school of the Sisters, clothed in white, preceded by their banner, and conducted by their governess; the pupils of the ecclesiastical foundation of Vender-Buen, preceded by a flag, and chanting a hymn composed for the ceremony; the Sisters of St. Julien; 100 pupils of the Ecole des Frères; the drummers of the infantry of the line; the band of the corps; the collegiate canons in plaicons; the banner of the little seminary and the pupils of the establishment; the cross of the great seminary; priests not attired in cochets; the banner of the parish of St. Gery; the banner of the parish of St. Aubert; priests and veiled in ranks of five, the drummers of the National Guard; seminarists bearing incense and holy-water; gold cross of the cathedral; children of the choir; band of the Dragoons; carpets of the two parishes of the city; the collegiate canons; and priests wearing the rochet; banner of the cathedral; young ladies, tastefully dressed in white and veiled, belonging to the parish; band of the firemen; band of the National Guard; five choristers in gold scarves; the collegiate canons; a seminarist bearing the Cardinal's hat; the officers of his Eminence bearing the arms; the two assistant prie-dieu archdeacons in red copes, the canopy borne by six seminarists in red dalmatics, and six others in white and violet to replace them; his Eminence walking under the canopy; two seminarists holding the trains of the cope; the vicars of the cathedral under the canopy; the authorities of the city; the state carriage, drawn by four horses, containing the Cardinal's pocket of dragoons. On his entrance to the Cathedral his Eminence chanted a *Te Deum*, which was repeated by 300 or 600 priests. In the evening there was an illumination and a display of fireworks.

A sum of money has been remitted to Portsmouth by the Company of Proprietors of the *Great Britain* steam-ship, in liquidation of the claims of the riggers belonging to that dockyard and Plymouth who were employed in getting her off the shore in Dundrum Bay; but, as it was not equal to their legal allowance, and would not have divided more than 30s. per man, a letter has been written to the Company, stating what ought to be paid, and, in the meantime, the matter stands over for the present.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, NOV. 9.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE.

Royal Regiment of Artillery: Second Captain P. H. Handy, to be Adjutant, vice Young. Corps of Royal Engineers. Second Capt C F Sayring to be Captain, vice Broughton; First Lieut H C O Owen to be Second Captain, vice Sayring; Second Lieut R H Sankerd to be First Lieutenant, vice Owen

BANKRUPTS.

C SMITH, Avenue-road, St John's-wood, builder. F J BEALL, Queen-street, Hammersmith, Middlesex, grocer. J WHALEY, Commercial-road, Lambeth, Bgkerman. J C WETTON, Crown-row, Mile-end-road, Sour-faster. E THORNTON, Coleman-street, pawnbroker. J Gun Lunch straw-plait dealer, and brother. J GILBERT, Paternoster-row, bookseller. G SPEARMAN, Leeds, ale merchant. R. HUTTON, Fenchurch-court, Fenchurch-street, wine broker. T RICHMOND, Peterborough, builder T SHELCOCK, Lower Rosoman-street, brass-maker. G WOOD, Wood-street, Cheapside, civil engineer. G MORTON, Leeds, paper stainer. J LOWDEN, Leeds, ironmonger D F ALBERT Manchester, dealer in mathematical instruments. C WILLIAMS, Liverpool, wine-dealer. W ALEXANDER, Bath, shirt-maker. J L NORTON, Birmingham, stationer J LEE, Coventry, watch-manufacturer H HUNT, Derby, master B and J GIBSON, Leicester, engineers. J POWELL, Lower-row, Hereford, cattle-dealer PHOEBE MAYBURY, Worcester, hosier. T BOWDEN, Morpeth, Northumberland, draper.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

W JOHNSTON, Glasgow, watchmaker. W SCOTT, New Kilpatrick, Dumbartonshire, farmer. W PEARSON, G S WILSON, and W BROWN, Jun., Glasgow, merchants. W GILFILLAN, Glasgow, painter. J MACLAREN, Inverkeithing, coal-master. G BRODIE, Dundee, auctioneer.

FRIDAY, NOV. 12

WHITEHALL, NOV. 6.

The Lord Chamberlain has appointed Arthur Bromley, of Manchester, in the County Palatine of Lancaster, to be a Master Extraordinary in the High Court of Chancery.

WAR OFFICE, Nov 12.

6th Dragoon Guards: Captain D H Macklinon to be Captain, vice Warrior.

3rd Light Dragoons: Lieut J Dunn-Gardner to be Captain, vice D Cuyler 9 Bt Battley 10th Captain E Warriner to be Captain, vice Macklinon

5th Foot: Lieutenant F Travers to be Lieutenant, vice Hawes 8th Capt M Gunning to be Captain, vice Sullivan; Lieut J Bligh to be Lieutenant, vice Gunning 13th Lieut Hon C Dutton to be Lieutenant, vice Bagoy; E Lloyd to be Ensign, vice Thomson 29th Lieut G Gabett to be Captain, vice Lambert; Lieut G F Vivian to be Lieutenant, vice Vivian, Ensign J Whiteside to be Lieutenant, vice Gubitt; T R Hamilton to be Ensign, vice Whiteside, 38th Lieut H Evans to be Captain, vice Bowen; Lieut W Bowen to be Lieutenant, vice Dale, 3 W F M Wilson to be Ensign, vice Blair. 52nd: Ensign J W F Crole to be Lieutenant, vice Bowen; Ensign the Hon E Bourke, 46th Lieut W H Stirling to be Lieutenant, vice Mitchell 56th: Ensign J Simpson to be Lieutenant, vice Stephens; W J Chads to be Ensign, vice Simpson 68th: Lieut Cassidy to be Lieutenant, vice Doherty 71st: Major Sir H Darlymple Hay, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice England, Brevet-Major E Foy to be Major, vice Sir H Darlymple Hay 74th: Lieut W Kiers to be Captain, vice Foy; Ensign W F Stewart to be Lieutenant, vice Kiers; W Johnson to be Ensign, vice Segrave. 79th: Lieut A Kier to be Captain, vice M Farr; Ensign J Segrave to be Lieutenant, vice Kier; T O H Best to be Ensign, vice Wade. 79th: Major W Eyre to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice V Meadon, C W L Amiel to be Lieutenant, vice Eyre; Lieut C Litchfield to be Captain, vice Baker. 83rd Ensign F J T Hesketh to be Lieutenant, vice Wynne; Ensign J Bowen to be Ensign, vice Amiel. 93rd: Lieutenant A T Needham to be Captain, vice Fraser; Ensign W Meynell, to be Lieutenant, vice Needham; Ensign the Hon E Bourke, 52nd Lieut C M Hamilton to be Captain, vice Miller; Ensign A M'Ian M'Donald to be Lieutenant, vice Hamilton, D F Rutherfurd to be Ensign, vice M'Donald.

Rifle Brigade: Lieut F C H Hamilton to be Captain, vice Brevet Maj or Rainbrooke; Second Lieut A W Gilford to be Second Lieutenant, vice Hamilton; Lieut the Hon L Curzon to be First Lieutenant, vice Hamilton. the Hon J C S Bingham to be Second Lieutenant, vice Gilford. H Beecher to be Second Lieutenant, vice Curzon.

3d West Indian Regiment: Maj r W M Mills to be Lieutenant-colonel, vice Maclean Capt D Fraser to be Major, vice Mills

UNATTACHED.—Lieut T Mitchell to be Captain

BREVET.—Capt M Gunning to be Major in the Army; Brevet Major M Gunning to be Lieutenant-colonel in the Army.

APPOINTMENTS.—Lieut W Jenkins to be Fort Major of St John's Newfoundland, vice Mason Lieut Assist Staff Surgeon N O'Connor, M.D. to be Staff Surgeon of the Second Class, vice Edmondson.

COMMISSION SIGNED BY THE LORD LIEUTENANT.

Royal West Middlesex Militia: C Proby to be Lieutenant.

BANKRUPTS.

J HISCOCK, New Church-street, Edgware-road, Middlesex, grocer. S HASTINGS, Lincoln's Inn Fields, Middlesex, solicitor. J ENGLE and P ARTUS, Pall-mall, Middlesex, cigar importer. J PANNISH, Highstreet, Newington, Surrey, draper. C MUSCHAMP, Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane, Middlesex, dealer in cigars. J DAVIES, Great Bath-street, Cerkenwell, fancy cabinet-maker. D HOSS Ratcliff-cross-wharf, and G ASCRW, Wells-street, Oxford-street, Middlesex, Assist Staff Surgeon N O'Connor, M.D. to be Staff Surgeon of the Second Class, vice Edmondson. G MINE, Wimbledon, Surrey, wine-merchant. W BARTON, Old Brentford, Middlesex, brewer. S SMITH, Leeds, commission-agent. R THOMAS, Bridgewater, Somersetshire coal-merchant. H. CROSSLEY, Halifax, York, dyer. J. and I. KIRKHAM, Bodmin, Cornwall, wholesale grocers. T THOMPSON, Manchester, ex tea-printer. E WALLINGTON, Stockport, Cheshire, carpenter. G DOUGLAS, Bury, Lancashire, draper J NICHOLLS, Bruton, Somerset. C M ADAMS and C WARREN, Shrewsbury and Market Drayton bankers. W B SMALL, Broadway, Worcestershire, chemist and druggist. R WILLIAMS, Clerk, Denbighshire, miller W JONES, Liverpool, merchant. G CAPPER, Nantwich, Cheshire, flour factor. WEARDEN, Liverpool, merchant. H HORD, Leeds, pumber. J GOWEN, Colchester, boot and shoe-manufacturer

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS

D ROBERTSON, Edinburgh, bookseller. D D JALLISON, Edinburgh, chemist. A BUDGE, Glasgow, provision-merchant. GUWAN, SMITH, and CO., Glasgow, merchants. L MCMILLAN, Penney, near Kirkcudbright, farmer. J MACGREGOR, Glasgow, merchant. D M'MICHAEL and CO., Glasgow, cloth-manufacturers.

BIRTHS

At the Hacienda of San Antonio, near Mexico, the lady of William de Dunbiac, Esq., Consul-General of Saxony, of a son.——The lady of A. C. Cumbertzsch, Esq., Consul General at Constantinople, of a daughter.——At Ramsgate, the lady of Colonel Richards, Royal Scots Greys, of a daughter ——At Rathbeale, county of Limerick, the lady of Captain Charles Gore, of a daughter.——At Bolton, the lady of the Rev. Joy Mortimer, head-master of the City of London School of a daughter.——In Bernard street, Russell square, the wife of Captain Francis Bilton, R.N., of a son.——In Spring-gardens, Barrister-at-law, of a daughter ——At the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, the wife of Dr. Maclachlan, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

At St. Pancras, on the 9th inst., Benjamin Castle Kendrick, Esq., of the War Office, to Sophia Anne, younger daughter of Stratford Alfred, Eyre, surgeon, of Fitzroy street, Fitzroy-square, and formerly of her Majesty's 10th (or Prince Albert's, Light Infantry.——At St Mark's, Kennington, by the Rev. H. C. Hume, Frederick Augustus Wilkinson, Esq., to Elizabeth Sophia, daughter of Henry Swainson, Esq., of the New-road, Camberwell.——At All Souls, Langham-place, the Rev. Alfred Barry, M.A., second son of Sir Robert Price Shelmerdine Boswell, Bart., of The Ashby Park, and Chancery Court.——At the British Embassy, at Constantinople, by the Rev. Mr. Hall, Mr. Edward Blunt, son of the late Rev. T. Beaumont Blunt, of Stock Exchange.——At Sibson Rectory, Bridget, wife of the Rev T Neale, rector of that place, a few days after.——At Queen's square, Bath, Mr. Alexander Lagdon, son of the late Rev. Alexander Lagdon, of Kingston, Jamaica, to Mary Ann, eldest daughter of Mr. Robert Wallen, of Bath.——At Ramsgate, by the Rev. Mr. Hall, Mr. Edward Blunt, son of the late Rev. T. Beaumont Blunt, of Stock Exchange.——At Sibson Rectory, Bridget, wife of the Rev T Neale, rector of that place, a few days after.——At Queen's square, Bath, Mr. Alexander Lagdon, son of the late Rev. Alexander Lagdon, of Kingston, Jamaica, to Mary Ann, eldest daughter of Mr. Robert Wallen, of Bath.——At Ashton

DISEASES OF THE CHEST.—The GROSVENOR INSTITUTION, 20a, Brook-street, Grosvenor-square, for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, and Diseases of the Chest, is OPEN DAILY at 12, and every Monday and Thursday evening at 7.—Physician, A. B. Madden, M.D., Surgeon, W. E. Hayman, M.R.C.S.E.

ITALIAN LANGUAGE.—Noblemen, Ladies, and Gentlemen about to visit Italy, are instructed in that most essential part of a polite education the Italian Language, by two native Professors, who will be happy to attend schools.—Apply by letter, 31 A.B., care of Mr. WARREN, Queen's Arms, Westminster-road, near the Obelisk.

DANCING TAUGHT, in the most fashionable style, by Mr. WILLIAS, 41, Brewer-street, Golden-square. Private Lessons in the Polka, Valse à Deux Temps, Cellarius Valse, Redowa, and Polka Mazourka, at all hours, to Ladies and Gentlemen of any age, wishing privacy and accommodation. An Evening Class on Monday and Friday. Terms may be had on application as above.

ELEGANT DOUBLE-ACTION SATINWOOD HARP, by ERAT, new within the last six months (not 96 guineas), for 70 guineas, and a fine-toned Cottage Piano, by W. Stodart, for 15 guineas. To be SEEN in complete order, at a death in the family. Inquire at Wilcocks and Co.'s, 32, Newington-causeway, near the Obelisk.

PIANOFORTES.—The cheapest house in London to purchase first-rate instruments is at H. TOLKIEN'S, manufacturer, 98, King William-street, London Bridge. H. T., having completed his extensive alterations, begs his friends to view his splendid stock of PIANOS, which he has to be selected by any Maker, and at about half the price charged by them. H. T.'s much admired Piccolos, each price £50. Old instruments taken in exchange.—TOLKIEN, 98, King William-street, London-bridge. Packed Free.

PIANOS for SALE, EXCHANGE, or HIRE (in TOWN or COUNTRY), WARRANTED (and packed free of expense). G. PEACHEY (by appointment Maker to the Queen), 73, Bishopsgate-street Within, opposite the Marine Society, respectfully solicits the attention of the public to his elegant assortment of improved CABINET, COTTAGE, PICCOLO, and SQUARE PIANOFORTES, New Scale, 6½ Octaves C to G, at the lowest possible prices for instruments that can really be warranted. One hundred Piano fortes for genteel inspection, suitable for any climate; also, a variety of Second-hand in good condition.—G. PEACHEY, opposite the Marine Society, 73, Bishopsgate Within.

MUSIC and INSTRUMENTS to be peremptorily sold off during the next Two Weeks, at the lowest prices marked on the Wholesale Warehouse. The remainder of the Genuine Stock of Mr. GRELN (retiring from ... Music Trade), consisting of Violins, Violoncellos, Double Basses, Violas, Guitars, Flutes, Trumpets, Bugles, Violins, &c. &c. The Printed Music at half-price and less. The valuable Plates and Copyrights of private contract on very liberal terms.—[illegible]

JONES'S £4 4s. SILVER LEVER WATCHES are selling at the Manufactory, 226, Strand, opposite Somerset House. They comprise every recent improvement, and are warranted not to vary more than half a minute per week. The 5 guinea Gold Lever, at once into scale all rivalry, many of the first watchmakers having been, as it were, patiently used up, are truly [illegible] originality of conception."—Daily News.

"A Gentleman of respectable character, is at liberty to recommend the Patentee of the 'Illustrated London News,' and declares, no doubt not, to stimulate fair and wise. His illustrations are indeed of power to give solidity and real interest to the most fugitive and beauty that makes them immensely attractive."—Weekly Times.

London: Published at the Office of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, 198, Strand; and sold by all Booksellers.

THE HOLY LAND.

Just Published, price 2s. 6d. (Embarkations on India paper),

A PANORAMIC PICTURE OF THE HOLY LAND;

[illegible] of the principal Cities and Places mentioned in the Old and New Testaments. With 33 References. Size of the Plate, 28 inches by 20.

At the Office of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, 198, Strand, and sold by all Booksellers.

HENRY WYLDE'S NEW COMPOSITIONS, viz., for the Pianoforte, Grand Sonata in E Major, Fantasia ma non troppo in A Major, Marche Triomphante pour quatre mains; for the Voice, Hurlburg and Ich bin so froh allein; forming Nos 4 and 5 of Illustrations of Schiller and Goethe, sung by Herr Pischek. Published by R. MILLS 140, New Bond-street.

MARY BLANE, LUCY NEAL, BUFFALO GALS, OLD DARKY CHUCKER, and the seven other Ethiopian Songs, with the Mary Blane Quadrilles, as sung at the Surrey Theatre, and the seven other Ethiopian Songs, with the Mary Blane Quadrilles, as sung at the Surrey Theatre, and the Twelve American Comic Polkas with Figs, for the Pianoforte. All DANCY LINLY'S new songs are in Nos. 83, 87, and in No. 86 will be given a Pianoforte duet (first floor), 67, Paternoster-row. No. 86 contains the two sets of Swiss Quadrilles, Rhine Quadrilles, Rhine Waltzes, and Rhine Polkas, with figures. Full Music size, 2s. 6d. Fifty Miller No., 9 pp., 36 stamps. Wilson's Thirty-two Country Dances, 8 numbers 2s., in Nos. 46 and 51 [illegible]

ANCIENT COINS and MEDALS.—P. WHELAN, dealer in [illegible] at 32, Museum-street, Modern Coins, Medals, &c., 31, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, opposite the west wing of British Museum, has still some beautiful Roman Silver Coins, Lowest, as he deals very few but Brass at a trade. Price Lists of Ancient, Anglo-Saxon, and Modern Coins, sent on receipt of two postage stamps. His Catalogue sent on the receipt of Two Postage Stamps. Gentlemen favouring him with their address, specimens, in each. Assignats of the French Revolution, &c. &c. Coins sent by post, &c.

In one Volume, a new Edition, being the Ninth, in

MODERN DOMESTIC MEDICINE. A Popular Treatise, [illegible] Forty Years' Extensive Practice. [illegible] Form. [illegible] Improvements Medical Guide for the Clergy, Families, and Invalids, in the Treatment of [illegible] Acute and Chronic Diseases, &c. &c. "It is evident by the result of [illegible] pecuniary, and judgment, this author every where appears conscientious [illegible] and candid. One of [illegible] is prominently evident—a sincere desire to benefit his fellow-creatures."—Lancet. "We think the present to our readers, is only to transfer [illegible] a proper regard for their welfare."—Literary Journal, Feb. 1844. "Unquestionably a work of [illegible] permanent [illegible] pecuniary."—London Weekly Review.—SIMPKIN and Co., Paternoster-row. [illegible] HATCHARDS, 187, Piccadilly; and TEGG, 73, Cheapside. Sold by all Booksellers.

BRENDENBACH'S EAU DE COLOGNE, [illegible] per Bottle [illegible] Of all Chemists and Perfumers. 68, Park-street, Grosvenor-square.

PURE ST. JULIEN CLARET, 28s. per Dozen; Pints, 18s.; can be confidently recommended. Also, some superior Gordon Castle Hock from the Duke of Richmond's Cellars.—[illegible]

CURRALL and SON, Importers of COGNAC BRANDY, of the highest quality; choice Old Pale or Rich Brown at 48s. per Dozen [illegible] per Dozen; Hampers, 11 Brandies at 24s. and 28s. per Gallon. Pale High-flavoured Sherry at 24s. per Dozen. Excellent Hunter dito at 18s. per Dozen. Old Jamaica Rum, 36s. per Gallon.

PURE PALE CHAMPAGNE BRANDY, in capacious French bottles, 5s. each; 30s. for a Half Dozen Hamper, or, drawn from the Puncheon [illegible] Imperial Gallon. The best Brown Cognac, 24s. per gallon. Both these Brandies [illegible] by proprietors of vineyards exclusively in the province of Cognac, and [illegible] 10 years old. Without prejudice to our IMPROVED [illegible] PORT, 30s., [illegible] only 24s. per gallon, is declared superior to ordinary importations from French spirit hampers. Hampers for six varieties—one each, as usual

[illegible] SHERRY, 24s. per Gal. Old Jamaica Rum, 36s. per Gal.

WINES.—To those who pay for their Wine on or before delivery this Advertisement is addressed.—A large parcel of excellent PORT WINE, drawn in bond, the 30, and now ready for delivery, bottled and packed in cases of One GOLDEN SHERRY, of Garvey's and Duff Gordon's shipping, at the same low price. These wines have been matured by a competent person at least [illegible] 6s. per dozen. An early application is requested as the Wines must be immediately sold. Sample of Port Office orders for [illegible] 12 dozen Sherry, a three dozen hamper will be forwarded, consisting of 18 dozen Port, 12 dozen Sherry, 6 bottles Marsh's pale Champagne Brandy, and 6 bottles Rectified by Brown olive bottles and packages included. A single dozen will be sent as a sample within [illegible] of London, on receipt of Post Office order.—Direct—[illegible] There is about 600 dozen of the Port Wine, which will be sold as a bargain, at quantities

GIBBINS' CREAM of ROSES and ROSEMARY.—This [illegible] and elegant article is now ready for daily use at 24, Leicester-square. By GIBBINS, [illegible] Hairdresser and Perfumer (from Paris), 7, King-street, 36, James's-square, and 24, Leicester-square. [illegible] and effectual Preservative of the Hair. Being a Fountain, it will be successfully applied [illegible] by proprietors of vineyards exclusively in the province of Cognac, and [illegible] 10 years old. Without prejudice to our IMPROVED [illegible] PORT, 30s., [illegible] only 24s. per gallon, is declared superior to ordinary importations from French spirit hampers. Hampers for six varieties—one each, as usual

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[illegible] and HOSE'S is a Liquid made from the above named [illegible] and, when applied in Washing the Hair, renders it soft and [illegible], after Hose, its astringent properties prevent the Hair from falling off

[illegible] London

GOWLAND'S LOTION.—This elegant preparation, an original formula of the late Dr. Gowland, for all Impurities of the Skin, continues to [illegible] and [illegible] Ladies, and [illegible] Gentlemen, after shaving, will find it a most delightful [illegible] description of impurities usually discoloration, &c., and improving not [illegible] making the beauty [illegible] Sold [illegible]

[illegible] London, by the Proprietors, [illegible] and [illegible]

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—A. ROWLAND and SON, 20, Hatton-garden, London, beg to caution the Nobility and Gentry against being misled by the unprincipled assertions of some shopkeepers, in order to dispose of their own compounds, that "Macassar Oil," "Kalydor," and "Odonto" were under the patronage and [illegible] of Royalty, and the Nobility and Gentry of the Court. They would, with similar assurances at command, say they sup[illegible] to, advertisements, and testimonials [illegible] fictitious names [illegible] Ladies, to [illegible] the sale of their own compounds. The only genuine articles are "Macassar Oil," "Kalydor," and "Odonto," are "Rowland's" and the wrapper of each bears the [illegible] Rowland and Son," and by them, and by all Chemists and Perfumers.

WHAT IS HAIR?—Hair is a highly-organised substance, [illegible] for its production a delicate apparatus of capillary vessels, nerves, glands, and tubes. [illegible] Dr. Gowland, in his Lectures on the Hair. To ensure the healthy preservation, [illegible] development of the Hair are a healthy state of the head and the skin, the existence of the [illegible] and [illegible] roots. Where any of these are wanting, [illegible] of Parsifline proves [illegible] a certain [illegible] constitutional power is unimpaired, advanced years or present ill [illegible] it possesses vitality, and may be used accordingly. It is [illegible] to the hair [illegible] the hair in most cases of premature decay. It is possible to increase its growth, and to prevent [illegible] greyness. To prevent [illegible] and to [illegible] the hair is nearly, or [illegible] it is essential to keep the skin of the head clean, and to avoid [illegible] excite a sufficient nourishment from the blood. To restore the hair in cases of baldness requires more energetic measures; the action of the blood, energy to the vital [illegible] and [illegible] Lever to the [illegible] the circulation to the glands relieved of external [illegible] and a free action [illegible] hair, in which hair is formed, exhibit. It is to meet these intelligible propositions that Dr. Gowland's preparation for the hair are intended; they are the result of the best practical [illegible] and skill, have been tested and proved, and are now confidently recommended to the [illegible]

[illegible] from the skin, preserves the hair-tubes from their [illegible], and [illegible] which develops and preserves the hair, its regular use is invaluable with children. Price 3s. 6d., and 6s. 6d. per bottle. The next manner to apply the Wash is with a soft brush; as there may be some difficulty to obtain a proper description, we have had them made expressly; they are [illegible] of Charles Pomeroy's Hair Wash Brush." Price 3s. 6d. each.

CHURCHER'S RESTORATIVE is the stimulating principle of the Hair Wash in a more concentrated form. It will restore the hair in all cases of premature [illegible] its natural [illegible], easy, and pleasant. Price 3s. 6d. each. To soften and beautify the hair is an [illegible] distinct from its natural [illegible] preservation; any preparation [illegible] promises to combine [illegible] these properties in one substance, must be [illegible] and its use [illegible]

CHURCHER'S COMPOUND CREAM is also [illegible] and [illegible] the [illegible] Price 6s. 6d. per bottle.

CHURCHER'S [illegible] Hair Dye, [illegible] Sold by all Perfumers and Chemists in the Kingdom.

MENIER'S FRENCH CHOCOLATE, from its Nourishing and Digestive properties, has attained a consumption exceeding 1,000,000lbs annually, and is acknowledged, since 1815, as the most valuable ailment for Breakfast. CHOCOLAT MENIER may be purchased in London, at Messrs. DAKIN and CO., 1, St. Paul's Churchyard; Messrs. HEDGES and BUTLER, 155, Regent-street; and at the most respectable Tea-dealers and Confectioners in London and in the United Kingdom.

GOOD FEMALE SERVANTS are obtained at the CITY DOMESTICS BAZAAR, 33, Ludgate-hill, which is conducted by a Lady of the highest respectability. Servants, with good characters, will find that the best office to get a respectable situation. Open from Ten till Four, Saturdays excepted.

WINDOW BLINDS.—TYLOR and PACE, Window Blind Manufacturers, 3, Queen-street, Cheapside, are manufacturers of Venetian Blinds of the best description, painted in a most superior manner, and fitted with ease, &c., complete, at 8s. per square foot. Every description of Window Blinds both to the inside and outside, supplied at equally low [illegible] Illustrated Catalogues and Price Lists forwarded on application, per Post.

A WELL-ESTABLISHED BERLIN WOOL and TRIMMING BUSINESS for DISPOSAL.—Stock and Fixtures about £1300.—Address to J., care of Messrs. Randal and Phillips, 39 and 40, Newgate-street

LESSONS in MILLINERY and DRESSMAKING.—6, Upper [illegible]-street, Pentonville, Parents-square.—Mrs. BARRETT, assisted by her eldest daughter (a [illegible] woman) to perfect persons of any age, in the art of cutting and fitting in a finished style in Six Lessons for 10s. Six Lessons for Bonnet-making will be given for 10s. References to Parents.

DIVER BONNET PRESERVERS SENT FREE, on receipt of 14 Postage Stamps.—Hand-Knitted with Best Berlin Wool, and trimmed with [illegible] smart and tasty appearance, they act either as an Impromptu Opera Cap, or comfortable Bonnet Cap.—DIVERSES HOUSES, Bolton House, 191, Strand.—The Trade supplied

BLACK! BLACK!! BLACK!!! SAMUEL OSMOND [illegible] Dyer, [illegible] Street, [illegible] Square, [illegible] Manufacturer of Woollen Cloth and Merino [illegible] Dresses, and Cloaks dyed, colours to look equal to new. Established more than a century.

MONEY MAKES MONEY.—Never was this adage more completely verified than at present, when those in possession, from the more unusual [illegible] Gentlemen's Cloths, Fine Ice, Caps, Frock Beaver, Ambroidered Cloaks, Coloured Cloths, Doeskins, Petershams, Witneys, Moleskins, Cords, Velvets, Fancy Trowsers, Waistcoats, and Shawls, [illegible] Ladies Riding Habits, Cloaks, Shawls, Dresses, and Mantles, [illegible] Flannels, Baizes

THE KAFFIR WAR.

Sandilla, the Chief of the tribes of Kaffirs with whom we have been so long at war, was formally declared a Rebel by a proclamation, issued by Sir H. Pottinger, on the 27th of August. The immediate cause of this step is Sandilla's refusal "to deliver up a thief who had stolen thirteen goats from the settlement of Stockenstrom (Kat River), and of whom he (Sandilla) denied all knowledge at a moment when it was positively ascertained that, not only had he the culprit in his power, but that he had plundered him and other (innocent) persons belonging to the same kraal of the whole of their property, on the plea of punishing them for the said theft." This refusal led to a skirmish, in which two English subjects were killed; the act of resistance of course made Sandilla a rebel. The proclamation, having described at length this act of violence itself, and recapitulated the fruitless exertions made by the Governor to bring Sandi la to submission by pacific means, says:—

"I do, therefore, hereby proclaim the said Gaika Kaffir Chief Sandilla to be a rebel, and denounce him as no longer under the protection of her Majesty's Government; and I do further hereby invite and call upon all classes and conditions of persons residing in this Colony to be aiding and abetting in carrying my intended measure against the said rebel Chief into effect, by assembling in commandos, to be headed by leaders appointed by themselves, at Shiloh, on the — day of the ensuing month of September, and thence to enter, supported by her Majesty's regular troops and the Colonial native levies, the country of the said Sandila.

"And I do hereby further proclaim and promise, as an inducement to all persons to come forward, that all cattle and other booty captured by such commandos, belonging to, or found within, the country of the said Sandila, or any others who may take part with him, shall become the *bond fide* property of, and be retained by, the captors, and that no claim shall hereafter be made on the part of Government, or on any other pretence, for an account of, or the restoration or relinquishment of, cattle or other property so captured."

The chiefs Gaika, T'Slambie, and Tambookie Kaffir chiefs, the Bushman Madoor, and their followers, who have declared their wish and intention to remain neutral, and to abide by their engagements during the approaching hostilities, are, by the same proclamation, placed under the protection of the British Government.

The measure is warmly approved by the settlers of the Colony, as it will bring matters to a crisis. In a letter from Graham's Town, dated 31st August, the following statement appears:—"Sir Henry Pottinger's proclamation of Sandilla, the Gaika Kaffir chief, as a rebel, is dated the 27th of August, and the attack on his stronghold in the Amatola will take place about the 20th or 21st of September, in three columns of about 700 each, under Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell (91st Regiment), from Fort Hare, the rendezvous being Fort White; the irregulars or Fingoes and Hottentots, co-operating as auxiliaries from the north of the Amatola, near Shiloh, under Capt. Hogg (7th Dragoon Guards), Major Sutton (Cape Corps), and Capt.-Commandant Melville, a colonist. Major Rumley (6th Foot) commands the reserve on the Buffalo line; Lieutenant-Colonel Johnstone, of the 27th, and Lieutenant-Colonel Lindsay, of the 91st, remain in Graham's Town, the former as Commandant. The High Commissioner and the Lieutenant-Governor are here at present. General Sir George Berkeley proceeds next week to the front, King William's Town, thence to Fort White; his staff, Mackinnon, Storks, Seymour, and his son, are all of the right sort, and I believe the work will be well done. Macomo and Umhalla, Caffre chiefs, remain faithful, and, with other friendly Kaffirs, will seclude themselves in the valley of the Chumie during our operations against Sandilla; and, if the Tambookies continue neuter, and if Pato and Creili do not give the slip to the military on the Buffalo, the colony will remain free from a retaliatory invasion. Everything will, however, depend on our success against Sandilla; failure would raise a host of savage foes; but, be they few or many, it is impossible that we can longer submit to hold our safety and peace on the tolerance and forbearance of capricious savages; until they are humbled and feel our power, we can do nothing for their good or our own."

THE GAIKA KAFFIR CHIEF, SANDILLA.—"THE WITHERED LEG."—(FROM AN ORIGINAL DRAWING.)

The above Portrait of Sandilla is from a drawing lately received from Cape Town: he is also denominated "the Withered Leg," from the physical defect, which we have shown in the Portrait.

THE EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, LIVERPOOL.

Liverpool is, during the present commercial crisis, a point on which public interest is powerfully concentrated. The locality shown in our Illustration is, in connexion with the above circumstance, perhaps, the most important site in this important town; the rapidity of whose rise is exemplified in the fact, that, since the beginning of the eighteenth century, Liverpool has increased in population fifty-fold, or from five thousand inhabitants to more than a quarter of a million.

The ancient meeting-place of the merchants and traders of Liverpool was at the Market-place, around the High-cross, at the junction of the four principal streets of the town. This Cross was removed in 1674, and a public Exchange erected upon the spot. This was, after some years, taken down, and a building on a larger scale constructed. In 1795, this edifice was destroyed by fire; and, until 1803, Liverpool was without an Exchange.

In the latter year, the first stone of the present extensive buildings was laid. In the "Stranger in Liverpool," the whole is stated to have been built under the direction of John Foster, Esq., from the designs of James Wyatt, Esq. The material is stone, of reddish hue, from the quarries of the Earl of Sefton, in Toxteth Park.

The edifice occupies three sides of a quadrangle, 194 feet by 180 feet, the area being 3492 feet, or twice of the late Royal Exchange, London. The plan has three interior facades; "two of which," says the "Picturesque Handbook of Liverpool," "on the east and west sides, are surrounded by a range of columns with Corinthian capitals, supporting a massy cornice and balustrade, and covering arched piazzas of 15 feet in width, extending along each of the facades. The north side offers a projected centre, with a portico of duplicated columns, through which the road passes out of the quadrangle into the adjoining street. Surmounting the columns is an entablature, supporting four sculptured figures of the elements, and corresponding with emblematic figures representing the four quarters of the world, placed on the Town Hall, which building forms the south side of the square. In the east wing of the building is a spacious news-room, and a corresponding room immediately above it is appropriated to the use of the underwriters. In the centre of the extensive area formed by these buildings, is placed Lord Nelson's Monument. This tribute to the memory of one of England's noblest heroes, was modelled and cast from the designs of Matthew Charles Wyatt, by the celebrated Westmacott. It was erected in the year 1813, at an expense of £9000, raised by public subscription; and the bronze consumed in its construction alone weighs twenty-two tons."

The Figures at the base of the pedestal are of heroic size; and the grateful people of Liverpool have not left the pedestal bare, but have placed on its sides bronze bas-reliefs of some of the great naval actions in which Nelson was engaged. The figures constituting the principal design, are Nelson, Victory, and Death; his country mourning for her loss, and her navy eager to avenge it, naturally claim a place in the group. The principal figure is the Admiral, resting one foot on a conquered enemy, and the other on a cannon. With an eye steadfast and upraised to Victory, he is receiving from her a fourth naval crown upon his sword; which, to indicate the loss of his right arm, is held in his left hand.

THE EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, LIVERPOOL.

International Copyright.—The *London Gazette* of Tuesday night contains a proclamation announcing that her Majesty in Council was pleased to declare that the provisions of the International Copyright Act (7 and 8 Vict.) shall be extended to the works of all authors, engravers, designers, musical composers, &c., first published within the kingdom of Hanover, for the full term of the privileges of copyright which authors of books, engravings, dramatic pieces, and music, natives of the United Kingdom, may enjoy in the kingdom of Hanover, until the treaty recently entered into on this matter has been concluded.

Lord Ashley.—The noble Lord has written to the journals denying, in the most emphatic language, the existence of any truth in the rumour recently published, to the effect that his Lordship had made a demand on his election committee at Bath for £87 for travelling expenses, and that the same, "after some boggling," had been paid by the committee.

Sir John Franklin's Expedition.—It is said, on good authority, that in the event of nothing being heard of Sir John Franklin and his gallant polar voyagers next year, the Government will fit out three separate expeditions very early, to be despatched different routes in quest of them. The Admiralty still feel no reason to be alarmed for the safety of the gallant hero and his companions; for they do not expect to hear from them until next year.

Abatement of the Railway Mania.—The present is the period of the year when it is required that notices should be given of all applications to Parliament for new railway bills, &c.; the ruinous mania has, however, received an effectual check. Not one new railway scheme is to be applied for, while last year the journals contained 90 parliamentary notices from railway companies, and six of other projects; and, in 1845, 78 parliamentary notices of new railway undertakings, and eight of other projects.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 290.—Vol. XL.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1847. [Sixpence.

THE SESSION.

SPECULATION is naturally excited by the opening of the first Session of a New Parliament, some time before the usual period of assembling that body, to the course and objects of its future legislation. But, the old guides that served for the "votes" of party in by-gone times, are no longer of any avail. The country has returned a House of Commons, less distinctively marked by old party divisions, than any that has sat for the present century. According to the best analyses, it would seem that fewer landowners have been elected; fewer Naval and Military officers have been chosen; and, by that diminution, it may be taken for granted, that the Aristocracy have lost weight in the Lower House; for the officers of both services, who were generally returned, had political "connections." Fewer Lawyers, too, have found favour in the eyes of the people; for which, heavy Parliamentary fees, extracted from the pockets of shareholders, may perhaps account: individuals presenting themselves for the suffrages of the electors, have been visited with the unpopularity attaching to a class. More members of the existing Government have failed in their re-election, than on any former occasion, when they had other qualities besides position to recommend them. Indeed, the "free and independent" have acted with an unusual amount of the qualities described by those adjectives; in some cases, they shook themselves free of all gratitude for past services, and acted quite independently of the motives that usually influence a choice. But, as personal reasons were largely mixed up with the Election proceedings of Bath, Edinburgh, and Lambeth, it may be that the political results will be less mischievous than was at first anticipated. The present consequence is that, till the new men become, in some degree, old ones, political calculations are a little deranged.

What the Land, the Aristocracy, and the Professions have lost, has been gained by Trade, Commerce, and our own craft—Journalism. There are more Bankers, more Traders, Merchants, Railway Directors, and Newspaper Editors, in this Parliament, than ever before found entrance there. Men of business are more numerous; practicality predominates; physical and material interests are getting the advantage of theory, that might be right or wrong; and of party, which the family nominees of both sides stuck to, whether wrong or right. The change will not be unproductive of results.

For instance, there is now some chance of a little mercantile coolness and common sense being brought to bear on matters that have, thus far, defied all the efforts of what is called the "wisdom of our Statesmen," which will often turn out on examination to have been something as little like wisdom as can well be imagined.

We cannot, for instance, deny ourselves the pleasure of anticipating that Ireland, the "great difficulty" of our greatest men for the last half-century, will now be dealt with by a policy not exclusively one of tradition. The House of Commons, being now beyond the complete control of either of the chiefs of the two great parties, may insist on their both stepping a little out of the old routine. All our Ministries, thus far, have been mostly composed, and always headed, by the representatives of one of the "great families," to whom political power fell almost as an inheritance: the career of Canning is only a passing exception. The Chathams, the Rockinghams, the Grenvilles, the Foxes, the Liverpools; in later days, the Huskissons, the Peels, the Russells, have had all the ruling power of England in their hands; and Ireland has baffled all of them, sinking from bad to worse continually, whoever governed. Ejections—a famine—a subscription in England to support the sufferers—assassinations, agrarian outrages, and robberies of arms—all these have marked the history of Ireland, from the middle of the last century to the present hour. The remedies, like the evils, were equally applied in one unvarying succession. Whig and Tory prescribers had but one drug in their stock—Coercion. The forms in which this was administered were varied almost to infinity: Martial Law—Suspensions of the Habeas Corpus—Whiteboy Acts—Arms Acts—Registry of Arms—every shape popular violence assumed, had a corresponding Coercive Act to meet it. One terror was fought by another; there was compelled

RECEPTION OF THE KING OF SARDINIA AT GENOA.—(SKETCHED BY OUR OWN ARTIST.)—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

peace for a time; the symptoms were repressed, but the disease was as active as ever, having only been driven inward to rage unseen. Never was a policy longer, more perseveringly, more thoroughly tried, than that of Coercion; and, yet, here we are, in the winter of 1847, after a year of worse famine than Ireland ever saw; after an expenditure of ten millions, merely in keeping the people alive; with a New Parliament in the meeting, a Whig Ministry in office; —and the first thing to be asked for is, a Coercion Bill; and, for all that appears, nothing else worth the name of a measure.

The worst effect of this policy is that it appears to be action, when really it is only preparing the way to act. But all parties, struck with horror at the case the Government can always make out for Coercion, unite in putting whole counties out of the pale of the Constitution; where that is done they separate again and quarrel about what is to be done next.

It is time this continual grinding in the old mill should cease; we must be delivered from the curse of tradition and routine, or we shall perish. And it is because it gives a chance of Ireland being governed for its social and physical welfare, not for the political supremacy of any party, that we are glad to see the new Parliament contains fewer back politicians, and more men of business. "Sound political principles"—all the constitutional watchword of the hustings, have swayed long enough; they have landed us in a state of things, the like of which is not to be seen elsewhere in Europe. Let us try what a little mercantile talent can do for our neglected and ruinous inheritance. Let the unpolitical party in Parliament insist on a bold, original, and creative policy, pressing it regardless who it may throw out, or place in. Surely the human intellect is capable of something more than for ever copying and repeating the Coercion Acts of these past fifty years! The Ministry will make a strong plea for "greater powers," and the Home Secretary is unhappily furnished with a list of atrocities that makes opposition to the request impossible; with Murder walking the land at daylight, the natural impulse is to stop it at any risk. But experience has also shown the danger there is in a Government sitting down content with discharging the constable's office, persuaded, indeed, that it has no other to discharge: it is the smallest part of the duty of a ruler in a country so situated as Ireland. England will not and cannot continue fighting a famine with gold, where there is "much land and fertile," and the people to grow corn on it, if a fair share of the fruits of the earth were secured to them—and security.

The new Coercion Act, with greater or less powers than its many predecessors, will doubtless be passed by the new Parliament. The daily accounts from Ireland are too full of horrors for any one effectually to oppose that obvious expedient at which every Government grasps. The declaration of Mr. John O'Connell, that he will "die on the floor of the House," before he will allow it to pass, we do not rate at much; we have heard the same declaration often, and always saw it end in the solitary patriot surviving in good health many years after the law he denounced became part of the Statute Book. A Coercion Bill will pass; but we do urge the independent members of the House to enforce on the Government, of whichever party it may consist, the necessity of doing something more than this—something different. It is impossible that an island part of the Empire can go on, only at intervals governed by the Constitution; exceptions are dangerous; force is the rough and ready instrument of rulers who want the courage or the originality of thought to strike out a policy adapted to the emergencies. Disorganised, demoralised, as the social state of Ireland is in many districts, we do not believe it is beyond the reach of real, thorough, searching legislation. When transferred to America, the Irish cotter does not shout the landowner, or his neighbour of his own grade in life. But if in Ireland the old system is continued—of inaction in everything except putting the country out of the pale of the law—then this dreadful, this anomalous social state, will continue to shock every humane and Christian feeling, and be our disgrace in the eyes of the world.

Politicians by birth have had a long trial; let us now try the men of business, whom the tide of public opinion has placed into power. There are among them men who conduct establishments equal in importance to many kingdoms, who are the chiefs of systems of extreme intricacy. There are among them merchants who form a Board-room in Leadenhall-street, rule millions at a distance of thousands of miles with a fair amount of justice, and their sway is more popular and successful than that of our colonial office, the governing of which is one of the opprobria of England. Bowing this energy and talent to exist among us, shall we despair? No; the only thing wanted is determination and courage to strike into a path diverging from the old rule of routine in which our Governments have for ages perseveringly and most unsuccessfully rolled along.

THE KING OF SARDINIA AT GENOA.

THIS spirited Portrait-Sketch shows one of the several enthusiastic demonstrations in favour of the late popular measures adopted by the King of Sardinia.

Our Artist's letter states that the King arrived at Genoa, from Turin, on the 4th inst. This was soon known throughout the city, and nothing was heard but shouts of "Viva Carlo Alberto Riformatore!" "Viva l'Italia," &c. On reaching the Palace, his Majesty halted, surrounded by his staff of officers: the troops then passed before him, and then came a procession of citizens, shouting "Viva Carlo Alberto," &c. The crowd was very great: it comprised every grade of the people, including a great number of women, veiled; Priests, Monks, and Genoese sailors. The weather was very fine, and quite hot.

On the previous day, the 3rd, there was a magnificent *Fête* at Turin. The Carignan Theatre was the scene of this demonstration. "Long before the time announced for the rising of the curtain," the Theatre was metamorphosed into a vast and magnificent assemblage of ladies, of flowers, and of diamonds; the *élite* of the society of Turin was grouped in boxes splendidly lighted, whilst the young men occupying the pit presided by cries of 'Long live Charles Albert!' the fine singing. The Piedmontese, Genoese, and Savoyard flags floated above a great number of boxes, and the blue rosette was displayed on every breast. The curtain rose at seven o'clock, to an immense cry of 'Long life to the King!' and the orchestra commenced the beautiful overture to 'La Semiramide;' but scarcely was it terminated, when the pit rose *en masse*, and exacted the immediate execution of the hymn, which was only to have been sung at the end of the second act. The manager appeared, and announced that the singers, complying with the just impatience of the spectators, would proceed to satisfy them. During the preparations the spectators themselves chanted the cantata of the morning, and repeated it until the curtain rose, and displayed 100 singers. A triple salvo of cheers and three acclamations of 'Long live the King!' saluted this singing army, which was interrupted at each strophe by the cries of frantic joy. The beautiful hymn of the poet Cargnoli, set to music by the maestro Gaetano Magazzari, was repeated eight times, and was only interrupted by the ballet, the only part of the programme which could be performed. At one moment, all the ladies, having risen in their boxes, formed with their white scarfs a quadrille of union, which, at each, starting from the two extremities, met at the centre; and a thousand voices cried, 'Long live our brethren of Genoa!' 'Long live our brethren of Savoy and of Nice!' 'Long live the children of Charles Albert!' It was really a single family of brethren who *fêted* on that evening the chief of the State, Charles Albert, who had just, said they, joined the sceptre of love to that of authority."

On the 3rd, there was at Florence, a similar manifestation in favour of King Charles Albert. An immense crowd congregated before the hotel of the Marquis de Carrega, the Sardinian Minister, crying, "Viva Charles Albert, Pius IX., the Independence of Italy, and the Commercial League." M. Carrega presented himself at the balcony, and thanked the people; but, having no Sardinian flag to hoist, he unfurled that of Tuscany amidst deafening cheers

At Bologna, rejoicings took place on the 4th inst., to celebrate the reforms granted by the King to his subjects.

On the 8th, Nice, which had hitherto been but little excited by political events, caught the enthusiasm. In the evening, when the Governor entered the Louges, all the spectators rose, and unanimously raised a cry of "Long live Charles Albert! Long live Pius IX.! Reform for ever!" A hymn in honour of the King, composed by Mademoiselle Lasserno, was chanted on the stage, and received with immense applause.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

A highly important resolution was adopted by the Council-General of Paris on Friday last, by a majority of 25 to 20. It is to the following effect:—"Whereas an experience of 16 years has disclosed serious imperfections in the electoral law of the 19th of April, 1831, and demonstrated the necessity and urgency of modifying several of its enactments; the Council expresses a wish that the Government and the Chambers should attend with solicitude to the revision of that law at the next legislative session.

The French journals publish a Customs league between Sardinia, Tuscany, and the Papal States, and agree in regarding it as the foundation of a political union. One of the objects of the treaty is to maintain and promote the dignity and prosperity of Italy. Even in a commercial sense it is of importance, as it will, if fully carried out, establish an uniform system of trade, and remove many of the existing annoyances to merchants and travellers. The treaty states, that the King of Naples and the Duke of Modena have been requested to join the league, but there is no mention of the Duchess of Parma which is remarkable; for without the co-operation of Modena and Parma there can be no communication between Piedmont and the Papal States and Tuscany.

The French and Belgian Governments have agreed to a reduction of the rate of postage between the two countries. By the new arrangement France is divided into two zones. The first extends only to Amiens, the postage of which, to and from, is fixed at 40 centimes for the smallest weight; the second comprises Paris, Marseilles, and the greater part of France, and the postage is fixed at 70 centimes, being a reduction of only 20 centimes upon the former rate.

Reform dinners, on which so much has been said, are daily becoming more frequent in France. The *National* announces "a grand Reform Banquet" at Montargis, which is to be presided over by certainly one of the senior Reformers of Europe, General Arthur O'Connor, "who is now, we are told, in his 84th year, but lively and eloquent as when a member of the Irish House of Commons more than half a century ago."

SUICIDE OF COUNT BRESSON.—The *Siècle* publishes a letter from Naples of the 3rd, which states, that as soon as this melancholy event was known, the Minister of Police went to the embassy and demanded all the papers of the deceased, in order that he might be able to institute an inquiry into the circumstances connected with the murder. The Secretary of Legation replied, that there had been no murder, but a suicide; and that he could not permit the papers of the late Ambassador to be removed on any pretext whatever. The Minister, however, would not place credit in the assertion respecting suicide—M. Bresson having, he said, been too religious a man to commit such an act; and he insisted on having the papers for the purpose of entering upon a judicial investigation. The Secretary of Legation, thinking that the only object of the Minister was to become acquainted with the secret instructions given by M. Guizot to M. Bresson, remained firm, and the Minister was at length compelled to retire without his expected booty.

The *Gazette du Midi* says—"Count Bresson died the victim of the Spanish marriages. He had been the instrument of a policy of mystification towards the King of Naples. He could not support the severe expressions with which he was received; and, seeing his mission defeated, and the future compromised, he did not wish to live any longer." The *Magellan* steam frigate arrived, on the 11th, at Marseilles, from Naples, with the remains of Count Bresson on board. The body of the Count was disembarked in the evening, and placed in a room of the Hotel de l'Orient, arranged as a *chapelle ardente*.

M. Mariano, chef de section on the Marseilles to Avignon Railway, was found, on the morning of the 9th instant, murdered in a ravine close to the line. It is supposed that he was first fired on and struck in the face, and then beaten with sticks and stones until dead. Nothing has yet been discovered of the murderers, but it is supposed that revenge was the motive which actuated them.

SPAIN.

The Marquis de Miraflores has been appointed President of the Senate, and the Duke de Gor and the Prince d'Anglona Vice-Presidents of that assembly. The Queen has accepted the resignation of M. Lopez de la Torre Aylien, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Spain at Lisbon, and named as his successor General Ros de Olano, former Minister of Commerce and Public Instruction. Her Majesty has conferred on General Cordova the Grand Cross of the Royal and Noble Order of Charles III.

The sudden arrival of General Pavia, and the dismissal of General Concha from the post of Captain-General of Catalonia, had produced a deep sensation in Barcelona.

PORTUGAL.

Advices to the 9th inst. from Lisbon, mention that the Ministerial crisis still continued, though on more than one occasion it appeared to have been terminated by the appointment of a Liberal Cabinet. Financial difficulties are the main impediment, and that obstacle, as 5,000 sovereigns were expected from Brazil, would be removed. A few chiefs of the Liberal party had paid their respects at the Palace.

The Queen had been delivered of a Prince on the 4th inst. Her Majesty had attended the Italian Opera the previous night, and remained till eleven o'clock. The British fleet was anchored off Packet Stairs.

SWITZERLAND.

Hostilities have at last really commenced. According to the latest advices the French Government have received information of the surrender of Fribourg, after a sanguinary conflict, in which it has been almost the universal custom to re-elect, for a second year, at least, the Lord Rector of the year immediately preceding. Lord John was elected in 1846, when he was unsuccessfully opposed by Mr. Wordsworth. The votes are polled by nations, and out of the four which compose the University elective body, viz.:—Loudonians, Glottians, Transfurthians, and Rothesians, there were three in favour of Mr. Murc; the respective majorities in all except the first-named, being 11, 11 and 19; and the aggregate of votes:—Mure, 240; Russell, 225. Mr. Mure has, therefore, been elected by a majority of nations as well as separate votes.

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.—The Lord Bishop of London has collated the Rev. Thomas Robinson, D.D., Professor of Arabic in the University of Cambridge, and Master of the Temple (formerly Archdeacon of Madras), to the prebendal stall of Mora, in the Cathedral Church of St. Paul, the appointment having been rendered vacant by the death of the Venerable Joseph Holden Pott, M.A., late Archdeacon of Middlesex.

THE Rectory of Clapham, Surrey (diocese of Winchester), vacant by the death of the Venerable Archdeacon Dealtry, D.D., has been conferred on the Rev. T. B. Bowyer, M.A.; patron, W. B. Atkins, Esq.

HISTORIC TREASURES.—Some valuable inedited and hitherto unknown letters of Queen Elizabeth to James VI. of Scotland—written between the years 1581 and 1594, and relative to the Armada, Babington's Conspiracy, the trial of Mary Queen of Scots, and other public events—have lately been placed at the disposal of the Camden Society for the purpose of publication, and will be put to press immediately.

FORGERIES OF THE 250*l.* NOTES of the Bank of Lyons have been made, but so so clumsily that they may be easily detected. They are printed on a sheet of white paper, on which a greasy substance has been passed to make the paper transparent. Of a genuine note, the name of "Banque Générale" is "Banque Comptoir France," and "Bank de Lyon," disappear when the note is held up to the light. Again, in the genuine notes, it is as easy to read on the back as on the front, whilst on the forgeries it is next to impossible; and, finally, the paper of the forgeries is soft and yielding.

THE MODERN JESUITS.—The General of the Jesuits at Rome has addressed a long letter to the editor of the *Civiltà Cattolica*, in consequence of some remarks which have appeared in that journal; explaining what is the real position of the modern Jesuits with respect to all the Governments under which they happen to live. He says:—"Like the Church, the Society of Jesus has neither antipathy nor predilection for the political constitutions of different States. Its members accept with sincerity the form of government under which Providence has placed them, whether it be a power save as a friend encourages them, or one which limits itself to respecting in them the rights which it recognises in other citizens. If the political institutions of the country which they inhabit are defective, they endure these defects; should they be improved, they applaud the ameliorations; should new rights be proclaimed by them for the people, they claim for themselves the benefit of those rights; should the paths of liberty be enlarged they profit by them. Their mission is reconciliation to works of beneficence and zeal. Everywhere they bend to the level of the laws; they respect public powers; they adopt the sentiments of good and loyal citizens. It is thus, because, for a long time, they have felt in their hearts an interest that rises superior to every other—the well-being of man in a better and more desirable life."

CONVERSION OF A JEW TO CATHOLICISM.—On Saturday last a remarkable conversion took place at St. Mary's Oscott, near Birmingham, viz.—the public renunciation of the Jewish religion by Mr. Benjamin Marcus, and his profession of the Roman faith. Mr. Marcus is a native of Russian Poland, author of the new work entitled "Mykur Lyaym," printed at the University Press, Trinity College, Dublin. He is also the author of many other works, and well versed in Hebrew, Chaldee, and Rabbinical erudition. He has, for some years past, been lecturing against Christianity, and in a particular manner against the Protestant version of the Bible. A few days ago he received an introduction to the Rev. J. B. Marra, late under professor of Hebrew at Oxford, and a convert to the Roman Catholic Church, a gentleman intimately acquainted with Jewish modes of thought and reasoning. Discussions took place between these two gentlemen upon the great questions at issue between them, which eventually terminated in the expression, on the part of Mr. Marcus, of a thorough conviction of what he termed the truths of Christianity, and a desire to be admitted into the Romish Church. Before, however, this ceremony took place, Mr. Marcus expressed a desire to state his reasons for his change; and accordingly the household was assembled, young and old, to hear his statement of reasons. The Rev. Mr. Hanage, then performed the ceremony of baptism, after which the convert made a public profession of faith.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

OXFORD. Nov. 17.

RUMOUR is busy with conjectures as to the successor of Dr. Hampden, in the Regius Professorship of Divinity. Amongst the names mentioned are Dr. Jeune, Master of Pembroke College; Mr. Jacobson, Public Orator and Vice-Principal of Magdalene Hall, a third edition of whose work, the "Patres Apostolici," has just issued from the University Press; and Mr. Stanley, of University College, a son of the Bishop of Oxford. The name of Mr. Garbett, Professor of Poetry, and of Mr. Cureton, of the British Museum, have also been mentioned.

CAMBRIDGE Nov. 17.

The following important notice has just been issued:—

"SIDNEY COLLEGE-LODGE, Nov. 17.—The Vice-Chancellor gives notice that there will be a Congregation on Tuesday next, the 23rd instant, at eleven o'clock, when a Grace will be offered to the Senate for presenting to the House of Commons a petition, of which the following is a draught:—'That your petitioners, in common, as they believe, with the majority of their fellow-subjects, regard with the greatest reverence and affection that part of the Constitution of these realms which assumes all the Members of your hon. House to be Christians, and, as such, to form a fit representative body of a Christian nation. That, in accordance with this principle, every Member of your hon. House is by law required, before he takes his seat, to make profession of his Christian faith. That your petitioners are apprehensive that a measure will be made to effect a change in this part of the Constitution. That your petitioners look with alarm and consternation at the prospect of such a change; and are persuaded that it would be attended with a great shock to the religious feelings of the country, and with serious danger to the national Christian institutions. Your petitioners, therefore, humbly and earnestly pray that no such change may receive the sanction of your hon. House.'"

ELECTION OF LORD RECTOR OF GLASGOW UNIVERSITY.—Lord John Russell has been defeated, after a keen struggle, by Mr. Mure, of Caldwell, M.P. for Renfrewshire. The defeat is the more remarkable, as it has been almost the universal custom to re-elect, for a second year, at least, the Lord Rector of the year immediately preceding. Lord John was elected in 1846, when he was unsuccessfully opposed by Mr. Wordsworth. The votes are polled by nations, and out of the four which compose the University elective body, viz.:—Loudonians, Glottians, Transfurthians, and Rothesians, there were three in favour of Mr. Mure; the respective majorities in all except the first-named, being 11, 11 and 19; and the aggregate of votes:—Mure, 240; Russell, 225. Mr. Mure has, therefore, been elected by a majority of nations as well as separate votes.

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FORGERIES OF THE 250*l.* NOTES of the Bank of Lyons have been made, but so so clumsily that they may be easily detected. They are printed on a sheet of white paper, on which a greasy substance has been passed to make the paper transparent. Of a genuine note, the name of "Banque Générale" is "Banque Comptoir France," and "Bank de Lyon," disappear when the note is held up to the light. Again, in the genuine notes, it is as easy to read on the back as on the front, whilst on the forgeries it is next to impossible; and, finally, the paper of the forgeries is soft and yielding.

THE MODERN JESUITS.—The General of the Jesuits at Rome has addressed a long letter to the editor of the *Civiltà Cattolica*, in consequence of some remarks which have appeared in that journal; explaining what is the real position of the modern Jesuits with respect to all the Governments under which they happen to live. He says:—"Like the Church, the Society of Jesus has neither antipathy nor predilection for the political constitutions of different States. Its members accept with sincerity the form of government under which Providence has placed them, whether it be a power save as a friend encourages them, or one which limits itself to respecting in them the rights which it recognises in other citizens. If the political institutions of the country which they inhabit are defective, they endure these defects; should they be improved, they applaud the ameliorations; should new rights be proclaimed by them for the people, they claim for themselves the benefit of those rights; should the paths of liberty be enlarged they profit by them. Their mission is reconciliation to works of beneficence and zeal. Everywhere they bend to the level of the laws; they respect public powers; they adopt the sentiments of good and loyal citizens. It is thus, because, for a long time, they have felt in their hearts an interest that rises superior to every other—the well-being of man in a better and more desirable life."

CONVERSION OF A JEW TO CATHOLICISM.—On Saturday last a remarkable conversion took place at St. Mary's Oscott, near Birmingham, viz.—the public renunciation of the Jewish religion by Mr. Benjamin Marcus, and his profession of the Roman faith. Mr. Marcus is a native of Russian Poland, author of the new work entitled "Mykur Lyaym," printed at the University Press, Trinity College, Dublin. He is also the author of many other works, and well versed in Hebrew, Chaldee, and Rabbinical erudition. He has, for some years past, been lecturing against Christianity, and in a particular manner against the Protestant version of the Bible. A few days ago he received an introduction to the Rev. J. B. Marra, late under professor of Hebrew at Oxford, and a convert to the Roman Catholic Church, a gentleman intimately acquainted with Jewish modes of thought and reasoning. Discussions took place between these two gentlemen upon the great questions at issue between them, which eventually terminated in the expression, on the part of Mr. Marcus, of a thorough conviction of what he termed the truths of Christianity, and a desire to be admitted into the Romish Church. Before, however, this ceremony took place, Mr. Marcus expressed a desire to state his reasons for his change; and accordingly the household was assembled, young and old, to hear his statement of reasons. The Rev. Mr. Hanage, then performed the ceremony of baptism, after which the convert made a public profession of faith.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

The first Session of the New Parliament was opened on Thursday, by Royal Commission.

The House of Lords met at two o'clock, shortly after which hour, the Royal Commissioners, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, Earl Spencer, the Marquis of Lansdowne, and Lord Auckland, entered the House and took their seats in front of the Throne.

The Members of the House of Commons having been summoned in the usual manner, the Commission was read.

The Lord Chancellor then desired the Commons to proceed to the Election of their Speaker, and to present him the following day at the bar of their Lordships' House, for the approbation of her Majesty.

The Commons having withdrawn, the Lord Chancellor first, and other Peers in succession, took the oaths, up to the rising of the house.

HOUSE OF COMMONS. THURSDAY.

The doors of the House were opened at one o'clock, but very few members were in attendance before two o'clock. A considerable crowd assembled in Parliament-street and Palace-yard.

Several of the Cabinet Ministers entered the House before two o'clock, at which time the Chief Clerk, Mr. Ley, took his seat at the table. Both sides of the House were now densely crowded with members, and the greatest animation was manifest.

At a quarter-past two o'clock o'clock Sir Augustus Clifford, Usher of the Black Rod, entered the House, and addressing Mr. Ley, said, "I am commanded by the Lords Commissioners to summon the immediate attendance of this hon. House to the House of Lords, for the purpose of hearing the Royal Commission on the opening of Parliament read."

Mr. Ley, followed by the Members present, then proceeded to the House of Lords. On their return

LORD SEYMOUR said he had the honour to propose the Right Hon. Charles Shaw Lefevre as Speaker of that House during the ensuing Parliament. He had no doubt the election of that gentleman would be unanimous. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) That right hon. gentleman had discharged his important duties to the entire satisfaction of all parties. (Cheers.) He had maintained the dignity of the chair. (Loud cheers.) It was unnecessary to pay further compliments to their late Speaker, and he, therefore, with great satisfaction, proposed the Right Hon. Charles Shaw Lefevre as Speaker of that House. (Loud and continued cheering from both sides.)

Mr. J. A. SMITH, in a highly complimentary speech on the merits and dignified conduct of Mr. Shaw Lefevre, cordially seconded the motion. He did not think there would be a single vote against the re-election of the right hon. gentleman. (Hear, hear.)

Lord GEORGE BENTINCK said he could not let that opportunity pass without expressing his conviction that Mr. S. Lefevre had performed the duties of the high office of Speaker to the satisfaction of all parties. (Loud cheers.) He could not anticipate any objection to the re-election of the former Speaker (Cheers.)

Sir R. INGLIS also expressed his most cordial approval of the nomination of Mr. Lefevre to the Speaker's chair. The hon. Baronet paid a high eulogium to the services of the right hon. gentleman, and concluded by saying, it would be ungracious of the House not to acknowledge and reward those services. (Cheers.)

Mr. SHAW LEFEVRE said he felt the greatest pleasure possible at the kind and complimentary manner in which his name had been mentioned as a fit and proper person to fill the chair; and if it was the pleasure of the House to re-elect him, he would discharge the duties faithfully and impartially. (Loud and long-continued cheers.)

The right hon. gentleman was unanimously elected Speaker amidst great cheering from both sides of the House.

Mr. Lefevre was then conducted to the chair by his mover and seconder.

Lord J. RUSSELL complimented the right hon. gentleman on his re-election. The noble Lord then moved that the House do now adjourn. Adjourned at three o'clock until one o'clock tomorrow.

Lord G. Bentinck and Lord J. Russell had a lengthened conversation together during the time the Commission was being read in the House of Lords. Sir R. Inglis and several other members of the House also held short conversations with the Premier.

Most of the Cabinet Ministers were early in their attendance.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.—MONDAY.

(Sittings in Banco.)

LIBEL ON THE BISHOP OF MANCHESTER.—On Tuesday, on the motion of the Attorney-General, an application for a criminal information was granted against a surgeon, residing at Birmingham, named Gutteridge, for having published, respecting the Right Rev. Doctor Lee, the newly-appointed Bishop of Manchester, libellous statements, charging the learned Divine with "lying, drunkenness, and malignity." The libel appeared in the *John Bull* newspaper.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—MONDAY.

(Sittings in Banco.)

REGISTRATION APPEALS.—IMPORTANT DECISION.—TOMS *v.* LUCKETT, AND DOWDING *v.* LUCKETT.—These were both appeals from the decision of the Revising Barrister for the City of London. The points involved were nearly the same. In the first, Moses Toms, the appellant, occupied apartments in a house, the shop and parlours of which were occupied by the landlord. The landlord did not reside on the premises, and both the appellant and the landlord had a key of the outer door. In the second case, appellant occupied a counting-house, at No 11, Mark-lane, where the landlord of his premises and five other persons had counting-houses also. A clerk of the landlord resided on the premises for the purpose of protecting them, and for the accommodation of those who occupied the counting-houses. The clerk alone had a key of the outer gate. In the first, the Revising Barrister had admitted the objection taken against the claimant's right of vote on the ground that he had not the exclusive control of the outer door of the premises. The Court were of opinion that such objection was not well founded, and that the absence of an exclusive control was not essential to entitle the claimant to vote. Decision of the Barrister reversed. In the second case, where the question turned on the question of occupancy, the Court observed that a counting-house occupied by the appellant was a qualification which came within the express words of the Reform Act, and the case resembled that of chambers in the Albany, or shops in the Burlington Arcade, where there was a gate or other common entrance at the end. The decision of the Revising Barrister must, therefore, be reversed. Rule accordingly.

POLICE.

MANSION HOUSE.

SANATORY STATE OF THE CITY.—The Lord Mayor received from Mr. Hodgson, the Superintendent of the City police, a letter, written by Assistant-Inspector Scott, and transmitted by the Lord Mayor to the Sanatory Commissioners. It is dated Moor-lane Station, November 8, and deserves attention at the present moment. The Inspector states that in consequence of illness and death in the neighbourhood of Aldersgate, Bridgewater-square, &c., supposed to be caused from exhalations from a burial-ground situated in Golden-lane, belonging to a man named Bamford, who has it on lease, he sent a constable to the burial-ground, on the preceding Sunday, when he saw eleven graves open, about twenty-eight feet deep, one of which contained nine coffins on each other, the graves being merely covered over with planks until they are quite full to within a yard of the surface, when the ground is covered in. They are frequently left thus for a week or ten days, the atmosphere is, therefore, seldom free from the effluvium of decomposed matter. On his rounds at night the Inspector has noticed a noxious smell arising from the rear of the graveyard in Sun-court, which was almost suffocating. He reports a large amount of sickness in the neighbourhood, and numerous deaths, and mentions persons in lucrative business in the vicinity who have abandoned it rather than continue to reside in a locality infected with so fatal a *malaria*; and having annexed a list of the dying and the dead—victims within the last few weeks—of the febrile diseases which are generated in the densely-peopled courts and alleys of this quarter by the foul exhalations from the graveyard, the Inspector concludes with the following postscript:—"P.S. I have endeavoured to gather the above particulars as quietly as possible, and have no doubt that much more important information would be obtained if a public inquiry were made, and that it would be found that this report very much underrates the magnitude of the evil." [We trust the Inspector's suggestion of "public inquiry" may not be neglected by the Commissioners.—ED. I.L.N.]

MARYLEBONE.

On Wednesday, *Anne Simons*, *Mr. Hickmon*, a merchant, and *Ben Simons*, the father of the first-named prisoner, were brought up for final examination before Mr. Hammerton, on the recent charge of extensive robbery at Messrs. Marshall and Stinton's, silkmercers, &c., Vere-street, Oxford-street. All the requisite evidence having been completed, the accused parties were committed for trial at the Central Criminal Court. Mr. Hickman is under bail, himself in £500, and two sureties of £250 each, to be forthcoming at the sessions.

FATAL ACCIDENTION IN THE STREET.—A person named J. Bent, residing at 21, May's-buildings, St. Martin's-lane, who, some weeks ago, left a machinist's copy after him in a Blackwall omnibus, and subsequently requested the conductor to take care of it for him, went, on Tuesday last, to the omnibus at Charing-cross, and, having charged the conductor (Henry Wilkinson) with unlawfully detaining his property, gave him into the custody of constable 72 F. Wilkinson was so affected by the accusation, that, although a moment previously in apparent good health, he fell down insensible, as if in a fit, the blood rushing from his mouth and nose, and expired without a moan. The corpse was instantly taken to Charing-cross Hospital, when Drs. Golding, Chowne, and Sheame were in immediate attendance, and the most active efforts made to restore animation, but without effect—the vital spark had fled. An inquest was held on Thursday, when it appeared from an examination of the body which had been made at the Hospital that the death arose from aneurism of the aorta. The jury returned a verdict, "That the deceased died from a rupture of an aneurism of the aorta, accelerated by excitement; and the Jury are also unanimously of opinion that the charge against the deceased was groundless."

TYPHOON IN THE CHINA SEAS.

(Extract from a Letter to a Correspondent.)

"H.M.S. *Vernon*, Hong-Kong, July 22nd, 1847.

"We were delayed a few hours on our way to this place, strange as the notion may seem to you, in order to allow a Typhon to pass. It appears, from the investigations of Colonel Reid and some other patient and diligent observers of atmospherical phenomena, that a 'Horn-book of Storms,' for the Indian and China Seas, has been published, whereby it is clearly shown, and especially to nautical men, that, among the many *things* unseen by which we are surrounded, high-winds are subjected to fixed laws affecting their motions and duration, and directed in their courses by the same unerring hand which regulates in wisdomthe more *visible things* of creation!

"On the 19th inst., at about midnight, a swell of unusual height met the ship while running in her proper course, N.N.E.; and, we likewise observed a heavy bank of clouds lining the eastern horizon, whence, also, the swell proceeded.

"At eight A.M. of the 20th, the swell had greatly increased, the before-mentioned heavy banks of clouds had closed around us, the wind being unsteady in force, as well as in direction, and the barometer oscillating. With these and other indications in the heavens, well known to the practised eye as the precursors of an approaching tempest, we cautiously opened the mysterious 'Horn-book of Storms,' to learn from its pages the means by which, if haply, we might avoid the impending danger.

"At eleven A.M., the squalls were violent, and the rain descended in torrents. We, therefore, close-reefed topsails and altered course, following the directions of the 'Book of Storms.' Behold the diagram —

"*Explanation*—The large arrow passing through the centres of the circles indicates the *track* of the Typhon, N. W., which proceeds on, it is calculated, in the same direction, at the rate of from ten to fifteen miles an hour. The extent of the curves, from side to side, varies, according to the same authority, from 100 to 200 miles.

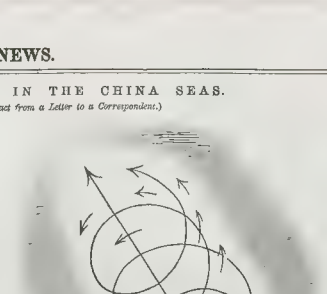
"Of course, the atmosphere, to the extent of many miles beyond the outer edges of the circles or curves, is violently agitated. This we perceived by the dense mass of clouds formed to the westward of the Typhoon, and, consequently, upon our eastern horizon, when at Number 1. The sea, likewise, raised and put in powerful commotion, was thrown off in irregular lines towards us. If we had now stood on in the same course (N.N.E.), it is evident that we should have gone headlong into the centre of the Typhoon *i.e.*, when we were at Number 2, which was our position at eleven A.M. of the 20th. When, therefore, we referred to the 'Book of Storms,' we ascertained by one of the tables that, as our wind was now N.W., the centre of the Typhoon must bear N.E. of us. Accordingly, we altered course.

"The Book goes on to direct that we notice which way the wind changes; and as, in our case, it gradually passed round to the *westward*, it showed that, when arrived at Number 3, the body of the Typhoon was to the *north* of us. It was during this changing of the wind from Number 2 to Number 3, that the oldest seaman on board felt that we were within the direct influence of the tempest, such being the motion of the ship.

"Having thus run under the stern of the Typhoon (if I may use the expression), we stood on till the wind became S.W., at which time the hurricane bore N.W. of us, and we knew that we had passed to the eastward of it, we being then, at six, P.M., at Number 4. Orders were, therefore, given to resume our proper course, which was done accordingly. Thus, within the last twenty-four hours, we escaped from a most unpleasant companion, which, had we adhered to old prejudices, would have borne us on with reckless impetuosity to the N.W., and might have engulfed us, in its mad career, in a watery grave!

"Had this beautiful theory been generally believed, many a life would have been saved; for it seems to be proved by its authors, R. T. Piddington and Col. Reid, that 'the four East India ships which foundered in the "Culloden storm," were, when last seen, scudding in the most dangerous quadrant of the storm.' The authors, in their concluding remarks, make an eloquent and touching appeal to Englishmen, asserting that they profess 'to teach the plainest of our shipmasters' how to gauge his barque in comparative safety, and to use the scourge of the tempest as a beneficent power and friendly aid.

"The 'Horn-book of Storms' is distributed gratuitously, on application to the 'Sub-Secretary of the Asiatic Society of Bengal.' It is sold in London by W. H. Allen, of Leadenhall-street. Pray recommend the work far and wide, for it is calculated to confer the greatest benefit on captains of vessels coming out here, who will read it with a candid mind, and a wish to believe in the doctrine it sets forth.



The Arrows denote the directions of the Wind in our progress.

"I will end my remarks by observing, that on the day above-named a Typhoon passed over this island, and that an Indiaman, then about 160 miles to the east ward of us, was dismasted. So that the most inveterate sceptics on board the *Vernon*—and they were not a few—having thus had conviction forced upon their minds, are now the loudest applauders of the 'Theory of Storms.'"

(The "Circular Theory of Storms" is strongly recommended to the notice of sailors; and they will find much assistance, also, from daily observations of the barometer, and of the dry and wet bulb thermometer. We will take this opportunity of recommending meteorologists more fully to investigate the subject of the theory of storms. The writer of this has been in a locality where the air has been in a calm state, whilst at the same time (as he has learned from letters addressed to him), a gale of wind has been blowing around him, the direction of the wind being, in some places, due E., in others due W., and blowing from different points at other places at the same time. J. G.)

LONDON AND YORK RAILWAY.—Great activity prevails in the neighbourhood of Spalding, owing to the number of hands employed on the London and York Railway. Timber of all dimensions continues to float almost daily down the river; upwards of 30,000 diagonal sleepers, eight inches each way, are already stacked up between Spalding and Peterborough, and several engines are daily at work in driving piles for the erection of bridges on the line near the town.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.—Owing to the general suspension of new works throughout the Great Western system, between 300 and 400 mechanics have been discharged from the company's locomotive works at Swindon. The 800 or 900 remaining hands at work have volunteered a reduction (3s. per cent upon their wages, towards the support of those out of work; Mr. Brunel, the engineer, subscribing £100, and Mr. Gooch, the locomotive superintendent, £50.

FIRST-CLASS PASSENGERS. In going to Bristol, the third-class passenger is more than seven hours on the road, while the second-class only four, having three hours more time for his business; and in going to Exeter the third-class passenger is more than eleven hours and a half on the road, while the second-class traveller performs his journey in seven thus nearly five hours.

MENDELSSOHN'S FUNERAL.

IN THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of Saturday last, we gave a brief memoir of Mendelssohn, and our Artist and Engraver supplied a Portrait of the celebrated Composer. Our Musical Reporter has since forwarded from Paris the following details as to the honours paid to his memory in Leipsig and Berlin, on the occasion of the removal of Mendelssohn's remains and interment at Berlin, with some additional particulars of his career —

"On the 5th instant, the body was removed to the Church of the University, headed by a military band, playing Beethoven's Dead March. The *cortège* was composed of the concert orchestra of the Gervandhaus, the pupils of the Academy of Music, founded by the deceased; the coffin, with the pall supported by Moscheles, David, Hauptmann, and Gade, Professors of the Conservatory; the brother of Mendelssohn, as chief mourner; and the Philharmonic Societies, besides artists from Dresden, &c. The Pastor Bourwig pronounced the funeral oration. During the service, an organ prelude and a Chorale from "Paul," by Mendelssohn; a Chorale from Bach's "Passione," &c., were executed by a band led by David, and conducted by Gade.

"The portrait of Mendelssohn was taken, as he was, in the Coffin, which was open during the service by Bendemann, Hubert, and Richard, of the Academy of Fine Arts, at Dresden. A laurel crown was placed on the head of the deceased. At ten, in the evening, the coffin was closed, and was borne by the pupils of the Conservatory to the terminus of the railroad for Berlin. More than 2000 persons bearing torches accompanied the procession during its mournful progress through the streets of Leipsig, which were crowded in every part. On the way to Berlin, the train stopped at every station by the population of Goethen, Dessau, &c.; funeral chorales being sung as it passed. The venerable Schneider, the composer of the oratorio of "The Last Judgment," conducted a funeral chant at Dessau. At eight, A.M., on the 7th, the funeral train reached Berlin. The bier was decorated with large branches of oak and a laurel crown, and was then placed in a magnificent funeral car, drawn by six horses. It was covered to the Cemetery of the Holy Trinity, followed by the crowd, with uncovered heads; the military bands playing Beethoven's "Dead March."

"Two pastors and several friends of the deceased delivered orations over the grave, and a chorus of 600 young persons sung the hymn, by Graeber, accompanied by wind instruments, 'Christ and the Resurrection.' It is impossible to describe the agitation of the assemblage as the men threw earth on the coffin, and the women and children threw flowers into the grave. Mendelssohn now sleeps with his lamented sister, whose death exercised such a potent influence on his mind. The King of Prussia sent a letter to Mendelssohn, expressing his gratification at hearing his oratorio of 'Elijah.' Alas! this letter reached Leipsig the day after Mendelssohn's death.

"Such are the details given in the *Berlin State Gazette* and in private letters of the honours paid in Germany to this great Composer. It was at Paris, on my way to Leipsig and Berlin, to visit Mendelssohn, that I heard of his decease. Whether his abilities as a musician or his merits as a man be considered, he was equally great. As a composer, he was remarkable for his originality, fancy, imagination, feeling, and poetry. The test of his principal works will establish the justice of these judgments. In sacred productions he has left 'Paul' and 'Elijah,' and the Cantata of the 'Hymn of Praise,' besides innumerable hymns, psalms, anthems, chorales, preludes, and fugues for the organ. He edited, for the Handel Society of London, 'Israel in Egypt.' He also edited Bach's Chorales. 'Paul' was produced at the Dusseldorf Festival, on the 22d of May, 1836, and at the Liverpool Musical Festival, in the autumn of the same year. It was this oratorio which first made known Mendelssohn's genius to the English public. 'Elijah' was first performed at the Birmingham Festival in August 1846; but, great as was its success, the composer was not satisfied, and in April of this year, it was produced with considerable alterations at Exeter Hall. Four times was it given, conducted by the composer, to immense audiences. It was next executed at Birmingham—and in September last at the Gloucester Musical Festival. Last month it was done at Berlin, and if Mendelssohn had lived, he would have directed the performance next month at Vienna.

"Mendelssohn wrote but one opera for the stage, 'Die Hochzeit von Camacho,' (Wedding of Camacho), produced in 1827, at Berlin, when he was only 18 years of age. He withdrew this work, and nothing is left of it but the overture. Mendelssohn was cautious to a degree, and required an unexampled quantity of study to satisfy his exigencies. Hundreds were sent to him and declined; amongst others, Scribe's version of Shakspeare's 'Tempest.' Notwithstanding the announcement of this opera, it is certain that Mendelssohn never composed a note nor promised to write it. He accepted lately a poem called 'Lorely,' and whilst he was at Interlachen, in Switzerland, during this summer, he composed the first act of it. It was to have been produced in Berlin, and this is all that remains in the way of operatic writing from the inspiration of Mendelssohn. And yet it is palpable, from Mendelssohn's dramatic works, such as the music to Part "Oedipus Colonus" to the "Antigone" of Sophocles; to the "Athalie" of Racine; to the "Midsummer Night's Dream" of Shakespeare; to the First "Walpergi's Night" of Goethe; and from the exquisite melodies in the six books of "Lieder ohne worte" (songs without words), that the genius of Mendelssohn would have been as supreme for the stage as it had proved transcendant for the cathedral and church, and for the closet and concert-room.

"As an instrumental writer, Mendelssohn leaves rich legacies. We have three symphonies, No. 1, in C minor; No. 2, in A major; and No. 3, in A minor; the second is unpublished, and is in the Philharmonic library. There are two pianoforte concertos, No. 1, in G minor; No. 2, in D minor, with one single violin concerto. His overtures were the "Meerstille," the "Isles of Fingal," "La Belle Melusine," "Ruy Blas," and a characteristic overture in C for two performers. He has written an etiotto for two violins, two second violins, two altos, and two violoncellos, quintuors, quintuors, trios, sonatas, caprices, studies, fantasias, rondos, fast songs or gleos, &c., too numerous to enumerate here.

"The gigantic grasp of intellect exhibited in Mendelssohn's varied compositions will find its match in the same rate with Handel, Haydn, Mozart, and Beethoven. At eight years of age he was a musician—at sixteen he was already a great composer; but, we have yet to consider him in another capacity—as an executant. As a pianist, for the rapidity of his execution, and right reading, he has never been excelled—scarcely approached. His memory was prodigious: it had a strength and readiness scarcely credible. He knew every master and every work: he would play anything that was asked for, instantly, and without a fault. Mendelssohn's organ playing was as perfect as his pianoforte execution, and this is the more surprising as such opposite qualifications are required. He was the only organist who ever really conquered the Birmingham monster instrument. To listen to Mendelssohn in Bach's fugues, was, indeed, a rare treat. His touch was as delicate as it was firm—no intricacies appalled him. Yet, had Mendelssohn another exquisite gift—this was his improvisation. His extempore playing seemed as if the ideas arose from profound meditation. The fire, energy, and enthusiasm with which he expanded his theme was miraculous: his invention was never at fault; and, as he combined his subjects at the close, it was like the rushing of a mighty torrent.

"Mendelssohn was a most accomplished scholar. Besides being an excellent classic, he spoke and wrote French, English, Italian, and German, with equal facility. He was also an admirable artist and a delightful poet. He was a firm friend, and in every relation of social life, kind, amiable, and generous. He has left a widow and six children to mourn his premature loss. He loved England and her institutions—his most revered last after his family were in this country. It is, indeed, a sad bereavement—deplorable and disastrous for the sake of Art. He was the musical master-mind of his age, and his private worth was so great, that there is no room for consolation for those who knew him. He has died in the prime of life and in the zenith of his fame—the musical world has lost its brightest ornament."

By aid of a Correspondent, we are enabled to present our readers with a Sketch of the funeral procession of the lamented poet-musician, as it passed from the house of Mendelssohn, in the Konig Strasse, to St. Paul's or the University Church, by way of the Promenade and Peter Strasse, at Leipsig.

The coffin was conveyed on a car, elaborately decorated, the lower part was draped with white linen; and the pall covering the coffin was trimmed with silver fringe, beading, and silver stars; the centre was richly embroidered in silver with branches, above which were wreaths of leaves and flowers fastened to the pall with white satin ribbon; whilst it was surmounted with palm branches and a leafy crown. The car was drawn by four horses, nearly covered with black cloth, and led by attendants in cloaks, hat-bands, and streamers to their cravats. Beside the car, walked attendants bearing olive-branches. Before and following the corpse was a long line of friends of the deceased, four abreast, then followed three clergymen, bareheaded, in black gowns and large projecting frills; next, two bands of music; chief mourners; pupils of the Conservatorium, &c.; and a young man bearing a silver wreath.

FUNERAL OF MENDELSSOHN, AT LEIPZIG.

FUNERAL OF THE ARCHBISHOP OF YORK.

EARLY last week, it was intimated that the remains of this distinguished Prelate would be removed from the palace at Bishopthorpe to Stanton Harcourt, in Oxfordshire, for interment.

Immediately a meeting of the Council of the city of York was held, at which a resolution was passed, requesting the Lord Mayor to summon the Corporation, and to invite the attendance of the citizens, for the purpose of testifying their deep respect and veneration for the memory of his Grace the Lord Archbishop of the province, by joining the funeral procession from Bishopthorpe. The Council likewise agreed to an address to the family of the Archbishop, testifying sympathy for the bereavement which they have experienced by his Grace's death. At the request of the Archdeacon of York, the clergy also attended in great numbers, to avail themselves of the last opportunity of testifying their esteem for their late diocesan.

Friday last was the day appointed for the removal of the corpse, which was, accordingly, placed in the hearse, at a quarter past twelve o'clock.

The outer coffin was covered with silk velvet ornamented with gilt lace; and on the lid was a massive silver plate, bearing the following inscription:—

"EDWARD HARCOURT, ARCHBISHOP OF YORK,
Born Oct. 10, A.D. 1757.
Died Nov. 5, A.D. 1847, in the 40th year of his Primacy."

The procession then left Bishopthorpe in the following order:—

Two Pages with wands.
Plumes.
Mutes.
The Undertaker (Mr. Beal).

THE HEARSE,
Drawn by six horses.
Three Mourning Coaches, each drawn by four horses.
His Grace's Private Carriage.
The Carriage of the Bishop of Ripon.
The Carriage of Lord Wenlock.
The Carriage of the Lord Mayor.
Five other private carriages.

In the mourning coaches were the Rev. Leveson V. Harcourt, Captain F. Vernon Harcourt, Captain O. V. Harcourt, the Rev. Charles Vernon Harcourt, Egerton V. Harcourt, Esq., Granville H. Vernon, Esq., the Rev. E. H. Vernon, Sir J. V. B. Johnston, Bart., Lieut.-Colonel Malcolm, the Rev. W. Gooch, the Rev. F. B. Boothby, &c.

Joseph Buckle, Esq., Deputy Registrar of the diocese, W. Gray, Esq., solicitor to the late Archbishop; Dr. Simpson and Richard Hey, Esq., his medical attendants, were also present.

On reaching Clementhorpe, the funeral procession was met by the clergy, who had assembled in the Bishopgate-street school-room, and comprised the Archdeacons of the diocese, the members of the Chapter, and the parochial clergy. The reverend gentlemen were in their robes, and wore black silk scarves and gloves. There were upwards of 100 present.

When the procession arrived at Micklegate Bar, it was joined by the Lord Mayor, with his chaplain, (the Rev. Canon Sutton,) the High Sheriff of the city, the Aldermen, Councillors, and a very numerous body of influential citizens, to the number of upwards of 200.

Our Artist has sketched the procession, immediately after its entry in York by Micklegate Bar. The Hearse, it will be seen, was of Gothic design—in appropriately solemn taste.

The day was exceedingly wet; nevertheless, many thousands were assembled in the streets, as the procession passed on, to pay their last tribute of respect to departed excellence, and a great number of shops in the city were closed at noon.

The streets were lined by the troops of the 6th Dragoon Guards from Micklegate Bar to the railway station, where the procession arrived at a quarter to two o'clock. Here the Corporation, Clergy, &c., formed into line along the platform, whilst the mourning coaches being drawn up, the mourners alighted, and were conducted to the carriages attached to the special train.

The hearse was then placed on a carriage truck, and punctually to the time appointed—viz., two o'clock—the train left the the station, the vast assembly standing uncovered.

The procession then re-formed, and proceeded to the Cathedral, where divine service was performed at half-past two, and Handel's celebrated funeral anthem, "When the ear heard him," was performed.

From twelve to two o'clock the great bell at the Cathedral, and the bells of the various parish churches, were tolled. Minute-guns were also fired from the vessels on the river. The shops and other places of business in Coney-street, Spurrier-gate, Stonegate, and other principal streets were entirely closed; the windows in many private houses were also closed, in respect to the late diocesan.

On Friday night the body was conveyed to Aylesbury.

The interment took place on Saturday morning, when the corpse was removed to Stanton Harcourt, near Oxford, where the remains of many of the Harcourt family repose in a large vault, beneath that portion of the church called the Harcourt Aisle.

On the procession reaching the village of Stanton Harcourt, the Rev. W. Walsh met the corpse at the churchyard-gate, the tenantry of the late Archbishop ranging themselves on each side, until the mourners had passed into the church. The service was read in a most impressive manner by the clergyman. The body was deposited in the family vault, where no less than eleven of his Lordship's ancestors repose. In the same vault were deposited, after the funeral, the remains of the late Archbishop's lady and his eldest daughter, which had been disinterred and brought, agreeably to his Lordship's desire, the former from York and the latter from London.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE ARCHBISHOP OF YORK.—THE PROCESSION FROM BISHOPTHORPE ENTERING YORK.

FUNCHAL, MADEIRA.—(FROM AN ORIGINAL SKETCH.)

ARRIVAL OF HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN DOWAGER AT MADEIRA.

We are happy to record the safe arrival at Funchal, of her Majesty Queen Adelaide, with her relatives, their Serene Highnesses the Duchess Ida, Prince Edward, and the Princesses of Saxe Weimar; all in excellent health.

The *Howe*, 120, Captain Sir James Stirling, arrived off Madeira, on Monday, the 1st instant, after a pleasant voyage of seven days from Lisbon. Her Majesty seemed highly gratified with the sea voyage, and passed several hours daily on deck with the Duchess Ida, and the several members of her suite.

The *Morning Post* Correspondent gives the following interesting account of the landing:—

"At two, P.M., on Monday, the Queen Dowager, the Duchess Ida of Saxe Weimar, accompanied by Prince Edward, Colonel Cornwall, and the other members of the Royal suite, left the *Howe*, and attended by Captain Sir James Stirling, came ashore. Salutes were fired from the citadel and fort, and from a Portuguese brig lying off the island. At least, 4000 persons had congregated on the beach to welcome the presence of her Majesty, and the day was considered a perfect holiday.

"On landing, the pathway was strewed with flowers and myrtle branches, the populace evincing their gratification at the visit of the illustrious Queen by the most respectful bearing. As her Majesty passed, the most respectful salutations were given to the party, who returned the acknowledgments in a gracious manner."

After visiting the mansion selected for the Royal suite (the Governor's residence), about half a mile from the place where her Majesty and party landed, the Queen returned to the *Howe*, to dine and sleep on board.

"Next day, directly after luncheon, the Queen Dowager, with the Duchess Ida of Saxe Weimar, Prince Edward and the Princesses of Saxe Weimar, Colonel and Mrs. Cornwall; Hon. Miss Seymour, Maid of Honour; the Rev. Mr. Hudson, and the personages attached to the Royal household, were conducted on shore by Captain Sir James Stirling. Her Majesty then thanked the gallant Captain for the attention he had displayed, and Sir James was also charged to convey her Majesty's gracious pleasure to the officers and seamen under his command.

"The Dowager Queen then entered a sedan in waiting, and was borne to her residence, the Duchess Ida and the ladies in the Royal retinue being accommodated with palanquins.

"Throughout the forenoon, the baggage was removed from the *Howe*, and taken to the Governor's residence, with the domestics in the Royal Household.

"The *Howe* sailed the same evening; the packet having left in the day for England, with letters to Queen Victoria and members of the Royal Family, apprising them of the Dowager Queen's safe arrival. The weather was remarkably fine, and excessively hot.

"His Serene Highness the Duke Bernard of Saxe Weimar and Prince Gustavus were expected to arrive at Funchal, from Germany, about the middle of the month."

We have annexed a picturesque Engraving of the Roadstead of Funchal, the only town of the island: it lies on the southern coast, and is backed by basalt rocks, which rise with a steep ascent towards the interior. The roadstead has a rocky and uneven anchorage, in which vessels are exposed to great danger from November to February, when gales from the south-east and south-west prevail. Yet the place is much visited by ships for refreshment, and from it all the produce of the island is exported. The town consists of a pretty wide street along the sea-shore; and, numerous small lanes extend up the slope of the hill. The place is defended by four forts, and has eight churches, and several convents. Our view is from a Sketch, by a Correspondent. We append, also, a view of the Governor's House, wherein the Queen Dowager and suite will be located during their sojourn in the Island.

THE GOVERNOR'S HOUSE, MADEIRA, THE RESIDENCE OF QUEEN ADELAIDE.

CABINET COUNCIL.—A Cabinet Council was held at the Foreign Office on Tuesday. Previous to the Council several of the Ministers had interviews with Lord John Russell, at his Lordship's official residence in Downing-street.

A DEPUTATION of West India merchants, consisting of Messrs. Shand and Sandbatch, from Liverpool; Messrs. Bromley, Kelling, and Campbell, from Glasgow; Mr. A. MacGregor, from London; Sir J. Kingston James, Bart., and Mr. Wilson, from Dublin; Mr. Miles, M.P., and Mr. Claxton, from Bristol; Mr. Patterson, from Leith; and Messrs. Speirs and Darling, from Trinidad, had an interview with Lord John Russell and the Chancellor of the Exchequer on Saturday, at the official residence of the noble Lord in Downing-street.

PENSION TO THE WIDOW OF THE LATE JAMES MARSH.—The Board of Ordnance has, after repeated applications, awarded a pension of £20 per annum to the widow of the late James Marsh, whose test for the detection of minute quantities of arsenic, and other discoveries in chemistry, has given his name an European reputation.

STATUE TO NELSON.—A subscription has been set on foot for the purpose of defraying the cost of a colossal marble statue of Nelson, to be erected in the city of Norwich. A statuette has been modeled by Mr. Milnes, sculptor, from which the colossal statue is to be executed; and the skill with which that gentleman has embodied the design gives good reason to expect from the same hand a beautiful work of art worthy of England's first naval hero. The statue of his Grace the Duke of Wellington, for the new barracks at the Tower of London, is now being modeled by Mr. Milnes.

THE EARL AND THE FARMER.—A farmer called on Earl Fitzwilliam and complained that, in his hunting excursions with his hounds, he had trodden down a field of wheat so as to do it damage. The Earl told him that if he would procure an estimate of the loss he would pay it. The man informed him that he had done so already, and it was believed the damage would be £50. The Earl paid it. But, as spring came on, the wheat, which had been trodden down, grew up, and became the best in the field. The farmer honestly returned the fifty pounds. "Ah," said the Earl, "this is what I like. This is as it ought to be between man and man." After making some inquiries about his family, the Earl went into another room, and returning, gave the man a check for one hundred pounds, saying, "Take care of this, and when your eldest son is of age present it to him, and tell him the occasion that produced it."

SHAKESPEARE'S HOUSE.—The performances to lessen the balance for which the London and Stratford-on-Avon Committees rendered themselves liable on purchasing Shakespere's House, will take place at Covent Garden on the 7th of December. The Committees have circulated a programme of the performances, leaving the actors' names to be filled up by those who intend taking part in the various scenes, which are as follow: 1. The Episode of the Clowns and their Play: "A Midsummer Night's Dream." 2. The Death of Henry IV: Second Part of King Henry IV." 3. The Story of Prospero: "Tempest." 4. Falstaff's Recruits before Justice Shallow: Second Part of "King Henry IV." 5. The Balcony Scene: "Romeo and Juliet." 6. The Statue Scene: "A Winter's Tale." 7. Katherine and Petruchio: The acting piece entire, as taken from "The Taming of the Shrew." The performances will be under the patronage of her Majesty.

PARLIAMENTARY PORTRAITS.

NEW SERIES.—No. I.

We this week commence a new series of Parliamentary Portraits. The last election introduced more changes into the Legislature than any previous one, with the exception of the first appeal to the hustings under the Reform Bill. The current of public opinion, in the present instance, has run against party men, even though they were distinguished by their services and abilities, and the most distinguishing feature of the present Parliament is, the great increase in the number of members connected with the railway interest. In addition to the many in the old Parliament who were connected with these undertakings, twenty-one new members have now been returned, who are all Directors or Chairmen of Companies. The Engineers, too, have received a due acknowledgment of their talent and influence, by the return, from among that most able class of practical, scientific men, of Mr. Stephenson and Mr. Cubitt. The Contractors are not omitted; they have sent a representative in the person of Mr. Peto. The new Parliament is completely identified in composition with the "spirit of the age;" and it is among the "new men," who represent this practical, enterprising spirit, that we shall principally select the portraits of our new series. We commence with

MR. GEORGE CARR GLYN, M.P.

Mr. Glyn is the fourth son of the late Sir Richard Carr Glyn, Bart., and Alderman, who had served the office of Lord Mayor of London. His mother was the daughter of J. Plumptre, Esq., of Fredville, Kent formerly Member for Nottingham; he is in the 60th year of his age He married in 1823, Mary Anne, daughter of the late Pascoe Grenfell Esq., M.P., of Taplow House, Bucks.

Mr. Glyn is the chairman of the London and North Western Railway Company, of which he was one of the earliest Directors. He is the head of one of the most powerful associations in the world, for the company is stated to possess a capital of more than twenty millions sterling, and a line of four hundred miles in length. Mr. Glyn was appointed a director of the London and Birmingham Company on the 21st of October, 1830. He is named a Director in the Act of Incorporation, bearing date the 6th of May, 1833; and on the retirement of

MR. GEORGE CARR GLYN, M.P. FOR KENDAL.

Mr. Isaac Solly, he was unanimously elected Chairman of the London and Birmingham Railway Company, on the 11th of April, 1837. On the amalgamation, in 1846, of the London and Birmingham and Grand Junction Companies, under the title of the London and North Western Railway Company, Mr. Glyn was, with equal unanimity, chosen Chairman of the united Board. He is also a Director of the Chester and Holyhead Railway, of the St. Katherine's Dock Company, and of the Globe Insurance Company, a Trustee of the City Club, and a Commissioner of Lieutenancy for the City of London.

In addition to the onerous duties of these posts, Mr. Glyn is one of the heads of the extensive Banking establishment of Glyn, Halifax, and Co., Lombard-street. As a banker he has the reputation of being one of the most liberal in London, in his mode of conducting business. He is of very active and energetic habits, and from his position will rank in the House next to Mr Hudson, as Mr. C. Russell, the Chairman of the Great Western Company, is no longer a member. Mr. Glyn was returned at the last election for the borough of Kendal, and takes his seat in Parliament for the first time. In politics he is the advocate of Liberal opinions and Free-Trade. He will oppose any endowment of the Catholic Clergy.

LEGAL APPOINTMENTS.—E. F. Maitland, Esq., Advocate, has been appointed Advocate Depute, in room of Archibald Davidson, Esq., now Sheriff of Kincardineshire; and under the new service of Heirs' Act, which came into operation on the 15th inst., Patrick Shaw, Esq., Advocate, has been appointed Sheriff of Chancery.

ORIGIN OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE.—"Yesterday," says an old newspaper, dated July 15, 1773, "the brokers and others at New Jonathan's came to a resolution that, instead of its being called 'New Jonathan's,' it should be called 'The Stock Exchange,' which is to be wrote over the door. The brokers then collected sixpence each, and christened the house with punch."

REFORMATION OF JUVENILE OFFENDERS.—One of the two anniversary meetings of the Philanthropic Society was held on Sunday last, at the institution, St. George's-fields, when an able sermon was preached before the treasurer, Mr. Gladstone, the Right Hon. Sir George Grey, the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, Sir H. Vyvyan, the Earl of Denbigh, &c., and other friends of the Society, by the Rev. William Harrison, M.A., lately preacher to the Magdalen Hospital, and incumbent of St. Michael's, Pimlico. The sermon was followed by the unusually large collection of £168. Upwards of ninety of the lads who have left the Society during the last three years attended on the occasion, and were regaled with a substantial dinner. The boys were addressed by the treasurer, Mr. Gladstone, Sir G. Grey, the Rev. Dr. Rice, Rev. Mr. Harrison, &c. There are now 114 boys in the Society's school.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, November 21.—Twenty-fifth Sunday after Trinity.—Princess Royal born, 1840.
MONDAY, 22.—St. Cecilia.—The Moon is full at 10h. 4m. in the morning.
TUESDAY, 23.—St. Clement.—Old Martinmas Day.
WEDNESDAY, 24. The Sun rises at 7h. 35m., and sets at 4h. 0m.
THURSDAY, 25.—St. Catherine.—Jupiter and the Moon are near together.
FRIDAY, 26.—St. Stephen.—Saturn souths at 0h. 18m. p.m.—Mars souths at 0h. 34m. p.m.
SATURDAY, 27.—Venus rises at 3h. 17m. a.m., and souths at 8h. 49m. a.m.—Jupiter rises at 6h. 32m. p.m., and souths at 2h. 5m. a.m.
The planets now favourably situated for observation, are Venus and Jupiter, before sunrise; and Saturn and Mars, after sunset.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 27.

Sunday		Monday		Tuesday		Wednesday		Thursday		Friday		Saturday	
h	m	h	m	h	m	h	m	h	m	h	m	h	m
0	30	0	55	1	21	1	45	2	10	2	30	2	50
h	m	h	m	h	m	h	m	h	m	h	m	h	m
3	13	3	40	4	0	4	25	4	45	5	5	5	30

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*Ignoramus.*"—*It is not correct to appropriate the crest of a maternal ancestor. When a family has no hereditary crest, the only legal mode of assuming one is by patent from the Earl Marshal. A nephew is entitled to the crest taken out by his paternal uncle, in case he is excluded in the limitation of the grant.*
"*M. M.*"—*The Duke of Kent was born 2nd November, 1767, at St. James's; the Duke of Cumberland, now King of Hanover, at the same Palace, 5th June, 1771.*
"*Heraldicus.*"—*The interesting heraldic point referred to by our Correspondent shall have our earliest attention.*
"*Constant Reader.*"—*We can give no information as to the Lady Janet Elphinstone.*
"*A Constant Reader,*" *Kingston.*—*There are 3564 known languages now used in the world. Of these, 937 are Asiatic; 587 European; 276 African; and 1624 American languages and dialects.*—Professor Adelung.
"*A Correspondent.*"—*The costume is neat.*
"*Saddle of Mutton.*"—*We do not see the drift of your long letter, though we have read every line of it!*
"*S. Y. C.*" *is recommended to employ a Solicitor, or Agent.*
"*P. R.,*" *Bristol, is thanked: we have not room for the illustration, but have recorded the fact.*
"*J. W. S.,*" *Temple.*—*We shall be glad to see the MS.*
"*Lairtas,*" *Manchester.*—*An-ti-go-ne.*
"*M. A. C.*"—*The New Royal Exchange was opened on Monday, Oct. 28, 1844. Balfe's Opera of the "Enchantress" was produced at Drury Lane Theatre.*
"*J. M.,*" *Walmer, is thanked; but the report did not reach us in time for insertion.*
"*A Tyrone Subscriber*" *is recommended to confide the publication of his work to a Dublin bookseller.*
"*L. P. H.,*" *Langport.*—*At some future Distribution we shall be glad to avail ourselves of our Correspondent's suggestion, if a Sketch be forwarded.*
"*J. O. H. N.*"—*The first-named transaction would altogether be illegal; the other is rare moonshine.*
"*J. B.,*" *Peterham.*—*The proffered illustration would, under the circumstances, be an advertisement.*
"*J. K.,*" *Birmingham.*—*The Duchess of Wellington died April 25, 1831.*
"*G. A. H.,*" *Leeds. The illustration shall appear, if possible.*
"*R. M'D.,*" *Chesterfield, is thanked for the pains he has taken in the matter.*
"*R. A. F.*"—*Probably.*
"*Magna Charta.*"—*It is impossible to say where the original* MAGNA CHARTA *is. There were several copies made at the same time, and kept at different places. (See Thomson's elaborate work on Magna Charta.).*
"*A Croydonian.*"—*The Engraving has been corrected. We have not room for the Tales.*
"*H. N.,*" *Greenock.*—*We cannot tell what has become of Captain Warner, or his "inventions."*
"*H. B. S.*" *Th "appointment" may be a private understanding.*
"*P. H. F.*" *is thanked; but we have not room.*
"*A Subscriber,*" *Glasgow, has evidently forgotten the many admirable marine sketches which have appeared in our pages.*
"*Contemporanea.*"—*Thanks; but the Papers are unavailable.*
"*L. P.,*" *Bangor.*—*The Bankruptcy of John Bull (in the Times) was a humorous fiction.*
"*A. W. W.*" *is thanked for the Nonk.*
"*A Regular Subscriber.*"—*Whist, illustrated by Kenny Meadows (Bogue).*
"*Katarina*" *should consult a physician.*
"*A Subscriber,*" *Shropshire.*—*Apply to the Superintendent of the Railway Carriage Department.*
"*Bob.*" *Coventry. The contract of a minor is illegal.*
"*Scrobo.*"—*See the List of Stamps.*
"*J. W. L.,*" *Millbank.*—*Back Nos. of our Journal are charged double when their date exceeds one month from the date of their first publication.*
"*Vivid.*" *The newspaper in question is published on Saturdays.*
"*X. Y.*" *King Edward III. first provided at Windsor an asylum and subsistence for twenty four decayed military Knights, by uniting them in one corporate and joint body with the custos and canons of the old collegiate foundation. These were called* Milites Pauperes, *and since, Poor, or Alms Knights.*
"*A Subscriber from the First.*"—*The copy of "The Book" is worth but a few shillings.*
"*A. G.,*" *Belfast.*—*Flame is the combustion of a mixture of an inflammable gas, as hydrogen, with air.*
"*W. P.*"—*The play of "Savole of Hayztet" is published by Newby, Mortimer-street.*
"*Observer,*" *Birmingham.*—*Formerly the times of sun-rising and setting, and most popular astronomical phenomena, were given in apparent time; now they are given in ordinary clock time; and, should a watch be correct, the several phenomena will take place at the times shown by that watch. Formerly, if the watch had been correct, the times of occurrence would have been different from the times as shown by the watch, by the sum of what was called the Equation of Time. The times, as formerly given, can be deduced from those now given, by the application of the numbers in the column under the Equation of Time, as found in "The Illustrated London Almanack" for 1847 and 1848. See both these works; in the introduction of that for 1847, "Equation of Time;" and the article "Sun," in each month for 1848.*—*C. G.*
"*The Knight of Kerry.*"—*Received.*
"*A Subscriber.*"—*We never heard of such a law. If enacted, its operation would be the reverse of beneficial.*
"*An Honest Englishman*" *is unwillingbile.*
"*C. S.,*" *Petersfield, will find that his letter was answered in the Number of Nov. the 6th*
"*A Subscriber,*" *Colerane.*—*£12 10s. per annum until 1860.*
"*A Reader.*" *The address of Miss Burdett Coutts is No. 1, Stratton-street, Piccadilly.*
"*Lucy*" —*The best work on Heraldry, for modern reference, is "Burke's General Armoury."*
"*A Correspondent.*"—*Apply to any writer to the Signet, in Edinburgh.*
"*Sculfer.*" -*All is others participate equally in the right to bear arms, and inherit quarterings.*
"*M. A.*" —*The 11th Hussars (Prince Albert's Regiment) was that of Lord Cardigan, as a Lieutenant Colonel, when the "black-bottle affair" took place.*
"*Elysium.*" -*Miss Smith, after her second marriage, ought, we think, in good taste, drop the courtesy title of "Honourable," acquired by her first marriage: she should not, certainly, continue the name of her first husband. A Foreign Order of Knighthood, although sanctioned by the English Sovereign, does not confer the prefix of "Sir."*
"*L. L. G.*" *Achilles.*—*The covers cannot be had separately.*
"*A Correspondent,*" *who inquires if it be legal to practice the Daguerreotype process, is informed that the invention, having patented (though disputed), it will be safer to apply to the patentee for a private license, which he will sell for a few pounds.*
"*J. C.*" *Camberwell gate.*—*Declined.*
"*P. C.,*" *Douglas.*—*We will not lose sight of the matter.*
"*A. F.,*" *Hungton.*—*We cannot reply without a journey to the locality whence our Correspondent has address us.*
"*A Correspondent.*" *A shilling, temp. Elizabeth, if in good preservation, is charged 1s. 6d.; if a fine one, 7s.*
"*An Old Subscriber*" *should beware of picture lotteries.*
"*Beta.*"—*Tucker's Light of Nature," new edition, is published in two volumes, 8vo., at 24s.*
"*Nicholas,*" *Cheltenham.*—*We have already illustrated the mode of ventilating the New Houses of Parliament, in the 4th volume of our Journal.*
"*Marie.*"—*Address, Drug Lane End.*
"*T.*"—*Consult Dunnett's "Bibliotheca Classica."*
"*N. B. A.*"—*Obtain the interest of a Director of the East India Company.*
"*J. W. B.,*" *Leamington.*—*The Laboratory at Giessen has been described in the Medical Gazette: address the Editor.*
"*Bingham.*"—*We cannot assist you, as the circumstances of the case are not sufficiently stated.*
"*J. C.,*" *Birmingham.*—*To fix chalk drawings, wash them with skimmed milk.*
"*A Subscriber.*" *We do not recommend the Insurance.*
"*Othello,*" *Newcastle.*—*Both.*
"*T. B.,*" *Minsus.*—*The Regent's Canal begins in the Paddington Canal, near the Harrow Road, and locks into the Thames, at Limehouse.*
"*A. J. L., Spitalfields.*"—*"System of Logic" is a work of high character*
"*J. J., Jersey.*"—*The property of the intestate, if land, will descend to the use of the late testator's brother.*
"*J. P. Hardy's Army List*" *is published annually, price 20s*
"*A Constant Subscriber,*" *Rockingham.*—*Orchids may be destroyed by putting Scotch snuff into their holes; or by placing bottle wafers for them to eat.*
"*K. N. N.*" *Bread must be sold by weight only, French rolls and fancy bread excepted.*
Archimedes.—"*Elements of Conic Sections, with Sections of Conoids*" (*Whittaker*).
The coats of the Life Guards are red, and of the Horse Guards blue.
"*An Old Soldier.*" -*The damage is a question for a court of law.*
"*R. A. F.*" *will, perhaps, send a sketch.*
"*E. B.,*" *City-road, is thanked.*

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1847.

THE City of London, which, last Session, got itself exempted from the operation of the Health of Towns Bill, is now compelled to purchase any future exemption by independent action. To stand still, a mere obstruction in the way of improvement, is, as we lately took occasion to remark, impossible. It is well that this much is beginning to be perceived eastward of Temple-bar—that barrier where so much legislation has been obliged to stop short.

The first Session of a new Parliament has just opened; on the eve of its sitting, the Corporation of the City has given notice of its intention to apply for two Acts, very comprehensive in their objects and powers. Of these measures, a brief outline, as far as their purposes can be extracted from the legal jargon in which they are described, will not be uninteresting. The penitent who has so long and so grievously neglected his duty, is beginning to set his house in order, and everybody is interested in knowing how it will be done.

The first Act is one "to provide for the sanatory improvement of the City of London and the Liberties thereof, and for the better sewering, lighting, and paving the same." For this purpose, it is necessary to enlarge the powers of four other Acts, each of which was an alteration and amendment of its predecessor—a proof in itself of how the wants of Society have grown, and, at long intervals, compelled the most sluggish bodies to act. The intended Act is to give the Commissioners power to construct drains from private houses and properties into the large public sewers, wholly or partially at the expense of the owners of such houses; they are to have power of cleansing and emptying drains and cesspools of a more summary description than they have hitherto possessed; owners are to be compelled to provide cisterns, and a full supply of water, for the use of inmates and occupiers (here the spirit of improvement will come into collision with the water monopolies); a regulating power over the erection of hoards and scaffoldings is given; and some control over that "unflagging industry" that too often blockades our streets to lay down pipes and mains.

These are minor matters compared to what follows: the Commissioners are to have, or, at least, to ask for, the power of appointing "Officers of Health and Inspectors of Nuisances," with all the authority necessary for a proper exercise of their functions, which we hope will be suppressive to the point of efficiency, short of which it is too much the habit of the Legislature to stop. The next series of powers sought is open to more objection, as intimating a desire to tolerate and continue existing evils rather than to abolish them. For instance, slaughter-houses and knackers' yards are to be "registered, licensed, and regulated;" abolition is the word for these sources of disease, and dens of cruelty; and, on this point, the public must, to use an Americanism, "go the whole ticket." The same remark applies to the intended mode of dealing with the terrible abuse of burial in cities and in towns under this new Bill. Interments in "burial-grounds and vaults" are to be "regulated" only: this will not do: the evil is too frightful to be palliated by "regulations:" it must be made to cease: the Metropolis of England cannot be left the only city of Europe that receives into its own bosom the mortality of two millions, and crushes and packs the decay and corruption of a nation into holes and corners surrounded by life, which, breathing animal poison, ceases to be healthy life. In this conflict with disease, there are some things to which we can show no quarter, with which there can be no compromise.

On these two things, we repeat—the slaughter-houses within the City, and burials we may literally say in the streets—the public must imperatively insist on total abolition—all vested interests, private convenience, and assertions of "it can't be done," to the contrary notwithstanding. While we write, a letter appears in a leading journal, describing the slaughter-houses in Whitechapel, and proving the existence of a state of things in this wealthy metropolis that would disgrace a Hottentot kraal. We will quote a few passages, reminding the reader this is only a sketch of these places in one part of London:—

The butchers' shops are chiefly open houses, projecting from their dwellings into the causeway. They are separated from each other by alternate passages leading into extensive chambers, where the animals are killed. Down these passages you will generally see an open gutter, running with hot weltering blood in about equal quantities; the foul stream finds its way as it best can along the open street into the sewer. Up these passages, on Smithfield market days, beasts and sheep are goaded and driven by a set of boys and men, armed with sticks; you may imagine the difficulty there is in inducing the poor animals to enter; how they are beaten and tortured, as they "snuff the blood," and use every exertion, to the danger of possessions and the obstruction of carriages, to fly from that which their instinct teaches them is their passage to death.

There is no exaggeration in this. Driving cattle through the main streets is bad enough, and fraught with danger, but the natural instinct of the animal, which the smell of blood almost maddens, renders it nearly impossible to get them to enter these places without the exercise of cruelty, the tolerance of which is incredible in a country that has produced a Martin's Act. Of what avail is it that a solitary cabman or carter is now and then fined for ill-treating a horse, while such wholesale inhumanity is permitted? It is here the fussy inefficiency of Societies is displayed; their acts are all isolated; they can pounce upon an individual, but a system they cannot attack. "In these passages," says the writer:—

The smell baffles description; a heavy vapour rolling with the steam of repeated caresses, the interior of the vast hall beyond hung with the sides of beasts just slain, the pavement dripping with their gore, and ankle-deep in all the filth which necessarily accompanies the slaughtering process. But there seemed to be no sink, no deep drain to carry off the blood and manure, no proper receptacle for the offal and garbage. In the Parisian abattoirs, this necessary business is performed with the most scrupulous regard to humanity, as far as the beast is concerned, and to cleanliness; but, in London, we seem to have the essence of barbarity, from the moment the poor beast leaves its homestead until it is driven up the narrow passage, to have its brains scattered about; and hence the catastrophe occurs, it has been made to endure the horror of "snuffing blood" while it cools down, for it has been over-driven till its mouth is all foam, its sides pant, and its tongue hangs out.

Again:—

The Aldgate butchers are as careless about the outside as they are indifferent to the inside of the places where they transact their business. I have seen blood, black and clotted, in large heaps, in the gutter, in a summer sun; I have seen dogs lapping the warm, ruddy stream, from the slaughter-house; I have seen the entrails and manure lying just on the causeway, with infection and putridity on every side; and this within ten minutes' walk of the very heart of the city of London, in the very centre of its population, under the very nose of its Chief Magistrate!

The answer of the Chief Magistrate would be, that he has no power to interfere; but, of that plea, it is to be hoped, the new Bill will deprive him. At the same time, we must not expect impossibilities. No amount of regulation will do more than make those places a little less disgusting; and such regulation can only be tolerated for the time necessary to provide the means of doing this indispensable labour in a better manner. The places in which cattle are now slaughtered were, for the most part, private dwelling-houses, built with none of the arrangements required; they have been supplied by such adaptations of back yards and cellars, as were practicable—miserably imperfect, of course; but which must be used, till better are provided. These can only be found in a system of abbatoirs like those of Paris: something like them exists in the Government Victualling Yards.

We have not yet exhausted the objects of this Bill of much promise. Rooms are to be provided to which the bodies of the poor will be removed after death, to await interment; this will prevent that keeping of the dead among the living, which, in the crowded lodgings of the poor, has given rise to such shocking scenes. Another proposal is, that all buildings used for factories shall be so constructed as to consume the smoke of their own furnaces; we heartily wish the attempt may succeed, but we scarcely expect much improvement in this respect for sometime to come. A registry of the lodging houses of the poor, in order to regulate and restrict the number of inmates in one dwelling, is a wise and practical step; it was done long ago for omnibuses—why not for houses, where the proportion of numbers to space is still more important?

These are the main points of one Bill; the other is an application for similar powers, to be used for the better conservancy of the Thames, into which we shall, probably, deal hereafter.

These measures will, perhaps, be met by the old cry of too much interference; but it must not be allowed to succeed; to let things go on from bad to worse is impossible; and as to the necessity of action we cannot enforce it better than in the forcible language of Carlyle—

"Interference has begun; it must continue, must extensively engage itself, deepen and sharpen itself. Such things cannot longer be idly lapped in darkness, and suffered to go on unseen: the heavens do see them; the curse, not the blessing, of the heavens is on an earth that refuses to see them.

"Again, are not sanatory regulations possible for a Legislature? The old Romans had their Ædiles; who would, I think, in direct contravention to supply-and-demand, have rigorously seen rammed up into total abolition many a foul cellar in our Southwarks, Saint Gileses, and dark London-lanes; saying sternly, 'Shall a Roman man dwell there?' The Legislature, at whatever cost of consequences, would have had to answer, 'God forbid!'—The Legislature, even as it now is, could order all dingy manufacturing Towns to cease from their soot and darkness; to let in the blessed sunlight, the blue of heaven, and become clear and clean; to burn their coal-smoke, namely, and make flame of it; which, free air, a wholesome temperature, ceilings twenty feet high, might be ordained, by Act of Parliament, in all establishments licensed as mills. There are such mills already extant—honour to the builders of them! the Legislature can say to others: Go ye and do likewise; better—if you can."

THE WEATHER.

THE weather during the past week has been chiefly remarkable for the sudden change of wind on Tuesday, and the sudden change of temperature at the same time: before morn on this day the temperature was above the average for the season, and after the change it was below. Rain sky has been mostly cloudy.

The following are some particulars of each day

Friday, the sky was overcast throughout the day, and a thin rain was falling early in the morning; the direction of the wind was S.W.; and the average temperature for the day was 47°. Saturday, the sky was covered by clouds throughout the day, except during a part of the morning, when it was only partially covered; the direction of the wind was W.N.W.; and the average temperature for the day was 47½°. Sunday, the sky was overcast throughout the day; the direction of the wind was S.S.W.; and the average temperature for the day was 50°. Monday, the sky was covered by cloud till the evening, and it was partially free from cloud afterwards; the direction of the wind was W.; and the average temperature for the day was 53°. Tuesday, the sky was overcast till the evening, and at night it was free from cloud; at noon there was a considerable darkness, and it was necessary to use candles for a short time; and, during this darkness, the direction of the wind changed from the west to the north; the temperature during the morning rose higher than it became low, and its average for the whole day was 46°, being 7° less than it was the day preceding; before midnight the reading of the thermometer descended from 53° to 39°; a halo surrounded the moon during the early part of the evening, whose radius was 23½°. Wednesday, the sky was partially free from clouds during the morning, and again in the evening; at all other times it was mostly covered by clouds; the direction of the wind was N. and, at times, it blew strongly: the day was very cold; the reading of the thermometer did not rise above 43° during the day, and the average temperature for the day was 40½°; this day was, therefore, 13° colder than on Monday, and it is the coldest day since April 14, the night following was cold, with a keen wind, and the clouds passed the moon with great rapidity. Thursday, the sky was cloudless during the morning, and mostly so throughout the day, the direction of the wind was N.; this day was very cold; at 7 A.M. the reading of the thermometer was as low as 25°, and it did not rise above 41° throughout the day; the average temperature for the day was 36°, and it was the coldest day since the 15th of November. The average temperature of Monday, the 15th, exceeded that of this day by 18°. The average temperature for the week was 45½°.

The extreme thermometrical readings for each day were:—

Friday,	Nov. 12, the highest during the day was 50	deg., and the lowest was 44	deg.
Saturday,	Nov. 13	55	40
Sunday,	Nov. 14	55	45
Monday,	Nov. 15	57½	44½
Tuesday,	Nov. 16	53	29
Wednesday,	Nov. 17	43	28
Thursday,	Nov. 18	41	25

Backheath, Friday, November 19, 1847. J. G.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

WINDSOR.—Her Majesty the Queen and Prince Albert take their accustomed walking exercise each morning, and the younger branches of the Royal Family their usual walking and pony exercise.

On Saturday, the Royal dinner party at the Castle included her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, the Lord Chancellor and Lady Cottenham, the Earl and Countess Gray, Baroness de Speth, and the Earl of Desart.

On Sunday the Queen and Prince Albert, her Majesty's visitors, the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Court, and the domestic household, attended divine service in the private chapel of the Castle. The Hon. and Rev. C. L. Courtenay officiated. In the afternoon, at two o'clock, her Majesty and his Royal Highness, accompanied by the entire Court, walked along the eastern Terrace, and through the orangery as far as the Adelaide Lodge.

On Monday the Royal dinner party included her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, the Earl and Countess Grey, Baroness de Speth, the Earl of Desart, and the Rev. Dr. Hawtrey.

Tuesday, Prince Albert left the Castle early in the morning for town, travelling by the Great Western Railway, accompanied by Colonel Berkeley Drummond, General Bowles, and Captain the Hon. A. Gordon. His Royal Highness arrived at Buckingham Palace soon after nine o'clock, and proceeded, shortly before eleven, to Somerset House, to attend a meeting at the office of the Duchy of Cornwall. The Prince afterwards left for Windsor by a special train and arrived at the Castle about two o'clock P.M.

Wednesday, the Royal dinner party included her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, their Royal Highnesses Princess Frederick of Hesse, the Marquis of Anglesey, Baroness de Speth (the Lady in Waiting of the Duchess of Cambridge), Lord and Lady Ashley, the Hon. Caroline Grey, and Lady Grey, Colonel Wylde, and Lieut. Gentleman in Waiting on the Duke of Cambridge.

Her Majesty and the Prince Consort, accompanied by the Royal Family, will take their departure from Buckingham Palace, on the present arrangements on Tuesday next, for the Isle of Wight. It is expected that the Court will remain at Osborne House, until Thursday, the 23rd of next month, when it will return to Windsor, to spend Christmas there.

Their Excellencies Prince Calimaki and Suleyman Pacha, accompanied by the Ottoman Consul-General, M. Zorab, and a small retinue, proceeded to Portsmouth on Tuesday afternoon, by the South Western Railway; and on Wednesday morning, a visit of inspection to the dockyard, victualling-yard, and the Royal yachts. Their Excellencies returned to town in the evening.

TOPICS IN THE ROYAL CIRCLE OF WALES.—Among the *on dits*, there is one to the effect that Dr. Philpott, Master of Catherine Hall, who performed the honours of Vice-Chancellor during the visit of her Majesty and Prince Albert at the late installation, is about to be appointed tutor to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

DR. KAYE SHUTTLEWORTH.—This gentleman, the secretary of the Education Committee of the Privy Council, since his arrival in Edinburgh, has been afflicted with indisposition to an extent greatly interrupting his transaction of business. It is stated, as the result of some interviews between Dr. Shuttleworth and representatives of the parochial schoolmasters, that no arrangement is likely to be come to regarding that body.

THE ROYAL WORKS.—A quantity of plaster casts have arrived from one of the French ports, destined for the New Houses of Parliament. They have been forwarded from Paris to Mr. Barry, the architect, and consist of casts as specimens of architectural ornaments to be used in the erection and completion of the Royal works in progress at Westminster, and which are now in a very advanced state.

GOVERNMENT EMIGRATION.—Her Majesty's Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners have proposed that they will despatch a vessel, with two hundred emigrants, from Deptford, for Sydney, New South Wales, on the 20th of December; and a like number from Deptford, on the 28th of December, for Port Adelaide, South Australia. On Monday last, two hundred settlers for Otago and Wellington, New Zealand, left the Thames. They are the first persons who will locate on that newly-acquired settlement.

ETHERISATION SUPERSEDED.—Professor Simpson, of Edinburgh, has, in the trichloride of formyle, discovered an agent which more rapidly, pleasantly, and without communicating any offensive odour to the clothes of the patient, produces entire insensibility. No inhaler or instrument of any kind is necessary. A few drops put on a handkerchief, and thus applied to the mouth and nostrils, produce the desired effect in a few seconds. Last week Professor Simpson brought his discovery before the Medico-Chirurgical Society of Edinburgh.

POSTSCRIPT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

Their Lordships met to-day at two o'clock, when the Lords Commissioners, the Marquis of Lansdowne, Lord Langdale, the Earl of Auckland, Lord Campbell, and Earl Grey, having taken their seats, the House of Commons was summoned to the bar, and the Marquis of Lansdowne communicated her Majesty's approval of the election of the House in electing the present Speaker.

The Speaker having acknowledged the high honour done him, and accepted, with all humility and gratitude, her Majesty's Royal will and pleasure, laid claim, on behalf of the Commons, by humble petition, to the free exercise of all their ancient and undoubted rights and privileges, more especially for freedom from arrest and molestation for themselves and their servants, freedom of debate, free access to her Majesty whenever occasion might require, &c. &c.

The Marquis of Lansdowne said the Lords Commissioners had a further command from her Majesty to confirm all the rights and privileges which had been granted to or claimed upon the Commons by any of her Majesty's loyal predecessors, in the most full and ample manner; and also to assure the right hon. gentleman, that although her Majesty was sensible he stood in no need of such assurance, her Majesty would put the most favourable construction on all his words and actions.

The Speaker of the Commons then withdrew.

After the oaths had been administered to several Peers, their Lordships adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS. FRIDAY.

The House met to-day shortly after three o'clock.

The Speaker, on his return with several members from the Lords, whither the House had been summoned to hear the Royal Commission read, intimated that the Lords Commissioners had, in her Majesty's name, ratified the choice of her faithful Commons in the election of Speaker. (Loud cheers.) The right hon. gentleman also observed that the only business on that day would be, to administer the usual oaths to members.

The names of members were then called in the alphabetical order of counties and towns which respectively they represented, and the oaths administered.—Adjourned.

The Late Archbishop of York.—We understand that the Queen wrote with her own hands, a letter condolence to Miss Harcourt, the daughter of the late Archbishop of this diocese, on the demise of that lamented prelate. It is said that its sentiment and expression reflect the highest credit upon the intellectual powers as well as the amiable sensibilities of her Majesty's disposition.

The Lieutenant-Governorship of Guernsey.—Major General F. Napier, C.B., the Lieutenant-Governor of Guernsey, has resigned his appointment.

Death of Captain Grover.—We regret to have to announce the death, at Brussels, on the 5th instant, of Captain Grover, F.R.S., through whose exertions, a short time since, Dr. Wolff was enabled to go on his mission to Bokhara in search of the lamented officers Stoddart and Conolly.

Convocation of the Clergy.—A grand Convocation of the Clergy took place yesterday (Friday) in St. Paul's Cathedral. The great doors at the west end of the Cathedral were thrown open soon after eleven o'clock, and the Bishops of Hereford and Rochester, the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, the advocates, proctors, and other officers of Doctors' Commons, and a number of the clergy, walked in procession up the centre aisle, preceded by the vergers. The service was then read in Latin by the Bishop of Hereford, and a Latin sermon was preached by Dr. Jelf, the Principal of King's College. After which the procession was again formed, and the Convocation quitted the Cathedral.

The New Houses of Parliament.—A notice has been issued from the Lord Chamberlain's Office, dated Thursday last, to the effect that tickets to see the new House of Lords, in the place of Westminster, will be issued from the Lord Great Chamberlain's Office, every Wednesday, between the hours of eleven and four o'clock, for the subsequent or any other Saturday. Each ticket will admit the bearer and one other person. All applications must be made personally, or through a responsible agent. Persons receiving tickets will be required to leave their names and address, written on a card, at the office. Tickets will be admitted on Saturday only, between the hours of ten and four o'clock. Saturday, the 27th inst., will be the first day for the admission of tickets.

The Birmingham Memorial. The memorial which has been prepared by the Committee of the Birmingham Currency Association, in compliance with the resolution of the public meeting held in the Town Hall in that borough on Friday, the 5th inst., was forwarded yesterday (Friday) to Lord J. Russell for presentation to her Majesty.

The Late Mysterious Death of Mr. Nelme in Hackney.—Thursday afternoon the inquiry was resumed for the sixth time, before Mr. Baker, Churchstreet, Hackney, and the Coroners for Middlesex, Mr. Wakley, who died on the 27th ult., from the effects of arsenic. Mrs. Mary Louisa Allnutt, a widow, stated that she was the daughter of the deceased, and resided at her father's late residence in Grove-place, Hackney. Her husband, William Allnutt, had a severe fall when he was eighteen months old, and afterwards suffered from inflammation of the brain. He had also had bad health, and frequently complained of his head. Witness had seen a great alteration in her father's health during the seven months. The witness then repeated the evidence respecting the deceased being sick in his garden on the morning of the 27th of September last, which has already been reported. She further stated that, about three weeks before the death, she asked her what arsenic was like, and she told him it was like flour. Witness vomited very much on the evening, before the death of the deceased, after she had sweetened some gruel with sugar contained in the vessel, and swallowed it.—Inspector Waller, in answer to a question put to him by Mr. Ballantine, said, he apprehended William Allnutt, junior, he said, "Pray forgive me. I was tempted to do it. Witness asked him who had put him, and he said he person tempted him, but a voice appeared to him to say, "Do it—do it; you will not be discovered." The jury then summed up, and the jury, after a short deliberation, returned a verdict of "Wilful Murder" against William Allnutt.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

SPAIN.

Accounts from Madrid to the 12th instant represent that M. Bravo Murillo is appointed Minister of Public Instruction, and General Manuel de la Concha is gazetted Ambassador at Paris.

The Cortes was to open on the 15th. It was said that M. Mon was to be elected President of the Chamber of Deputies.

WEST INDIES.

The *Dee* arrived at Southampton from the West Indies at noon yesterday (Friday). She brings intelligence of a hurricane which took place in the island of Tortuga, on the 11th of October, by which seventeen lives were lost, and nearly 800 houses and public works either destroyed or injured, as also most shipping. It is supposed that Trinidad has also suffered.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Seaver Captured.—Her Majesty's brig *Contest*, Commander M'Murdo, has captured a fine slaver schooner, the *Esperanza*, of 120 tons (Brazilian), with 217 slaves on board. The prize has been sent to Sierra Leone. The *Contest* was at Lozngo, on the 9th Aug. Five slavers had been captured in three weeks on the South Coast, and three in the Bights of Benin.

The Army in Ireland.—The army in Ireland, for November, 1847, consists of ten regiments of Cavalry:—viz., 3d Dragoon Guards, 6th Dragoon Guards, 1st Royal Dragoons, 2d Royal North British Dragoons, 4th (Queen's Own) Light Dragoons, 5th Inniskilling Dragoons, 7th (Queen's Own) Hussars, 8th (Royal Irish) Hussars, 13th Light Dragoons, and 17th Lancers; two troops of Royal Horse Artillery, 10 companies of Royal Artillery (battalion with field batteries and officers of Royal Engineers); 23 regiments of Infantry—viz., 1st (Queen's Royals), 3rd Buffs, 6th (Royal Regiment of Foot), 13th Light Infantry, 26th (Cameronians), 30th (or 41st Foot), 44th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 56th, 59th, 64th, 67th (1st battalion), 67th (2nd battalion), 68th Light Infantry, 70th, 74th, Highlanders, 75th, 82nd, 85th Light Infantry, and 92nd Highlanders; 14 depôts of Infantry Regiments, 7th (Royal Fusiliers), 15th, 16th, 19th, 24th, 38th, 54th, 66th, 72nd (Highlanders), 78th (Highlanders), 88th (Connaught Rangers), and 98th; forming an effective force of 28,500 rank and file of all arms, with 21,682 enrolled pensioners and staffs of militia corps.

Charge of Collusion with Smugglers against the Coast-Guard.—An inquiry of three days' duration, at the Dover Custom-house, touching the conduct of the members of the Coast-Guard at the Townsend station, viz., chief boatman Rule and — Fox, terminated on Thursday (last week). The charge against the men were, that Fox had left his guard while a boat, laden with contraband goods, was worked, and that Rule was implicated in the transaction. The accused parties have been suspended, and the evidence has been sent to the central board in London, who will decide definitively what course is to be pursued towards the men.

Military Ball at Windsor.—It is always a gratifying circumstance to witness a good and kindly feeling existing between the commissioned and non-commissioned officers in her Majesty's service. A ball was given on Wednesday evening, at the Hope Inn, Frogmore-road, by the Colonel and officers of the Royal Horse Guards (Blue), to the non-commissioned officers of the Regiment, and their wives and friends, the number present being upwards of one hundred and fifty, including several of the Windsor tradesmen. Several of the officers were also present, and joined in the dance. The band of the Regiment performed during the evening.

Sir C. Napier and his Pension from Portugal.—Sir C. Napier has written to the *Times*, in reply to an article published in that paper on the 19th ult. The gallant officer denies that he "ever mentioned the subject of the pension to the Minister of Finance, and, upon his regretting that it was in arrear, begged that no favour might be shown him." His affidavits, however, that his agent had received four months pension, and states that there are still thirteen due. It is, we believe, undoubted that the pension of every other British subject having claims on Portugal, from the Duke of Wellington downwards, is at least eighteen months in arrear, and that, for that period, no Portuguese public servant has received his pay. We are glad (observes the *Times*) to find, however, that Sir C. Napier intends no appeal to the sympathies of the public on him, but we still cannot help regarding the acceptance of any favour by an officer holding the position in respect to the Portuguese Government which the Admiral of the British fleet in the Tagus occupies, as a subject of unqualified regret.

The vacancy created by the retirement of Mr. Gatty, the Taxing Master, has been filled by the appointment of Mr. Joseph Parkes, who has been for many years solicitor to the Charity Commission

At a meeting of the South Cheshire Agricultural Society, held at Crewe, last week, a resolution was passed to the effect, that the operations of the Society should in future be extended over the whole county.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

The Sanatory Condition of the Country.—A crowded public meeting, in favour of an effective and comprehensive sanatory bill, took place on Monday evening, at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, Strand, under the auspices of the following associations:—Health of Towns, National Philanthropic, Health of London, City and Liberty of Westminster, and the Working Men's Association. The chair was taken by Mr. Benjamin Lund Cabbell, who was supported by Mr. Mackinnon, M.P.; Mr. Chas. Lushington, M.P.; Sir Chas. Aldis, &c. &c. &c. The Chairman observed that, as the Government had taken up the question of sanatory reform honestly and fairly, it was the first thing that these societies should meet and pass some distinct resolution by which all their powers might be concentrated to the more effectual support of the Legislature in their exertions towards the end sought by all. The Chairman then read a long and comprehensive report, which had been framed with a view to that effect. Mr. Mackinnon then moved the following resolution:—"That the drainage and sewage of the metropolis are very insufficient for cleansing of the sewers generally; and that the supply of water lamentably deficient in quantity, and bad in quality; that the practice of burying the dead in the midst of the living produces great demoralisation, and greatly violates the sanctity of the grave. That these, among other evils, entail enormous and unnecessary expenses upon the people, and lead to a great deterioration of health, and fearful destruction of life." Carried unanimously.—A second resolution was also passed, deploring the general apathy on the subject, and the absence of an uniform law which would give the Government an efficient control over local administrative bodies; and pledging the meeting to support the Government in any efforts made by it to pass a sound and comprehensive sanatory measure.—The meeting, having been addressed by several eminent men of science and experience on the subject, separated.

The People's International League.—On Monday a crowded meeting was held at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, Strand, for the purpose of hearing an explanation of the principles and objects of the "People's International League." Amongst those on the platform were Colonel Thompson, M.P.; Mr. George Thompson, M.P., Mr. Williams, M.P.; Mr. P. A. Taylor, jun., &c. The chair was taken by Dr. Bowring, M.P. The principles and objects of the League may be gathered from the resolutions adopted by the meeting, which set forth the propriety of obtaining full intelligence upon all matters bearing on the conduct and policy of the Government, whether at home or abroad, our relations with foreign nations, and their political and financial manifestations and progress, as also of bringing to bear upon the foreign policy of this country the beneficial influence of public opinion, by circulating accurate and systematic information respecting the political movements and progress of foreign countries; and by promoting a good understanding between the people of this and all other countries.

National Anti-Gold-Law League.—The sixth meeting of this Association was held on Monday night, at the London Coffee-house, Ludgate-hill, Mr. Frasi Bennoch in the Chair. The Chairman opened the proceedings of the evening by observing that the object which the League had in view was a good one, a safe, and a sufficient circulating medium to float the manufacturing enterprise of this country. The only question which they had to decide was, what the circulating medium should be. The gentleman which the League had provided was that there was no necessity that a circulating medium should possess an intrinsic value—and this principle was opposed by the bullionists. The speaker, in the course of his observations, considered fully into the consideration of the questions affecting the article of gold in its three-fold capacity—as a commodity, as the standard of value, and as a circulating medium; and some other persons, including Mr. Chisholm Anstey, M.P., having delivered their sentiments on the objects of the League, the meeting terminated.

Mr. Ferrand and Mr. Cornewall Lewis.—In Michaelmas Term, 1846, a rule for a criminal information was granted by the Court of Queen's Bench, on the application of Mr. G. C. Lewis, then one of the Central Poor-Law Commissioners, and now member for Herefordshire, and Secretary to the Board of Control, against Mr. W. B. Ferrand, the late member for Knaresborough, for certain charges affecting Mr. Lewis, contained in two letters written by Mr. Ferrand, and published by his desire in the *Times*, in August, 1846. The matter has been recently arranged through the intervention of friends.—Lord John Manners acting for Mr. Ferrand, and Mr. Hayward (Queen's Counsel) for Mr. Lewis; and the charges in question have been withdrawn.

Apothecaries' Hall.—The prizes annually awarded by the Society of Apothecaries to medical students for proficiency in Botany and Materia Medica were, on Wednesday last, presented by Mr. E. Bean, the Master of the Society, to the successful candidates. Mr. J. S. Bristow, of St. Thomas's Hospital, received the botanical gold medal; Mr. G. T. Jones, of University College, the botanical silver medal and prize books; and Mr. William Raydon, of University College, received a botanical prize of books. Mr. J. W. B. Sloggett, of Charing-cross Hospital, received the materia medica gold medal; and Mr. B. Davies, of University College, the materia medica silver medal. The examination for the botanical prizes had been conducted by Mr. N. B. Ward; and the examination for the materia medica prizes by Dr. Copland.

Churches and Chapels.—At the sitting of the Incorporated Society for Promoting the Enlargement, Building, and Repairing of Churches and Chapels, on Monday last, Sir Robert Harry Inglis, Bart., M.P., in the chair, several grants in aid were made both for rebuilding and repairing sacred edifices throughout the country.

Meeting of Master Printers.—A special general meeting of master printers was held on Tuesday, at Anderton's Hotel, Fleet street, to receive the report of the Committee of Conference appointed at the general meeting held on the 22nd of May last, "to settle all matters now in dispute, or not touched upon, or not clearly stated in the scale of 1805-10;" and also to receive a recommendation as to the formation of a Committee of Reference, for all such matters. From the report adopted, it appears that the scale of prices for compositors' work had been satisfactorily settled between the delegates of the masters and men; and a resolution was passed recommending two gentlemen to attend at a public office throughout the trade, for the use respectively of the masters and compositors. A resolution was also passed for the appointment of a Committee of Reference of twelve master printers (six to be chosen by the Committee sitting for the purpose of settling any disputes relative to work which may not have been apprehended in the preparation of the scale of prices; and to interpret any disputed point in the scale.

Marylebone Vestry.—The Public Health.—On Saturday, Mr. George Dashwood brought up the reports of the committees nominated to inquire into the health of the five districts. The report stated that these comprised 583 streets and ways, the cleansing of which, for the last ten years, cost £43,077; and their lighting, which was effected by 3150 lamps, cost, for the same period, £11,200; and the paving, &c., £178,117; and that the small dwellings in the parish were erected without any regard for either the health or comfort of the inhabitants. In some instances, 24 rooms, containing 121 inhabitants, had only one yard and one cistern for their general use; and in other cases, the houses had neither back nor sinking yards, nor back entrances. In 280 streets, the sewerage was all but neglected. The several committees strongly recommended a reform in the mode of sewerage, supplying water, lighting, and ventilating; and that burials should be done away with in the parish.—Mr. Staunford then brought up the report of the committee appointed to adopt measures for the suppression of vagrancy. The report stated that the committee had, with the Clerk to the Vestry, who promised to second their views. They had no dependence for assistance from the police magistrates, who only committed two-thirds of 42,000 persons passing, &c., £178,117; and that the small dwellings in the parish were erected without any regard for either the health or comfort of the inhabitants. In some instances, 24 rooms, containing 121 inhabitants, had only one yard and one cistern for their general use; and in other cases, the houses had neither back nor sinking yards, nor back entrances. In 280 streets, the sewerage was all but neglected. The several committees strongly recommended a reform in the mode of sewerage, supplying water, lighting, and ventilating; and that burials should be done away with in the parish.—Mr. Staunford then brought up the report of the committee appointed to adopt measures for the suppression of vagrancy. The report stated that the committee had, with the Clerk to the Vestry, who promised to second their views. They had no dependence for assistance from the police magistrates, who only committed two-thirds of 42,000 persons brought before them. Amongst other suggestions recommended the appointment of special constables, in coloured clothes, to watch and arrest vagrants. The report was received.

Distress in Lambeth.—On Tuesday evening a preliminary meeting of gentlemen resident in Lambeth took place, at the Horns Tavern, for the purpose of raising a subscription to mitigate, in the approaching season of winter, the sufferings of the poor of the locality, which have been caused by the depression of trade and the high price of provisions during the past season. The parties have formed themselves into a committee to carry this benevolent object into effect, and have put themselves in communication with the committee at every parish in the parish, with the view of inducing them to contribute pecuniary aid towards their charitable design.

Abolition of the Smithfield Market.—On Saturday last the requisite notices of intended application to the ensuing session of Parliament to empower the New Smithfield Market and Abattoir Company to establish public slaughterhouses for the supply of meat, &c., to the centre of London and Westminster, were given by that company. The act proposes to establish seven public abattoirs and cattle markets, the principal one to be between Camden-town and Maiden-lane, one at Kensington, another at Paddington, Islington, Bethnal-green, Battersea; to make the slaughtering of beasts at any other place unlawful within the circle of London and Westminster, and proper regulations to be enforced, and inspectors appointed to destroy unwholesome meat.

The re-paving of Lombard-street with wood was proposed, on Tuesday, before the City Commissioners of Sewers. It was opposed by Sir Peter Laurie, but strongly supported by others; and was carried by a very large majority—27 to 5. The cost will be about £900; but the bankers residing in that street have undertaken to defray one-third of the expense of the new pavement.

The City County Court.—On Saturday last Mr. Commissioner Bullock had no fewer than 103 cases to dispose of, and, by his decisions and impartiality, gave much satisfaction in almost every case. The oppressive creditor and the dishonest debtor being the only parties to find fault.

Shooting in Gen Urquhart.—On Saturday, the 6th inst., Lord Feldhaven gave a banquet in the principal covers surrounding the House of Balmacaan. The party were in all four guns, viz.—his Lordship, the George Stuart, Brodie Dunn, Esq., of Milton Brodie, and Francis Palmer, Esq. The sport commenced shortly after eight o'clock, and between that hour and four, the party bagged 315 head, consisting of pheasants, hares, rabbits, and twelve roe deer.

Influence of the Press.—On Friday se'nnight a fellow, named David Gregg, was convicted before Mr. Sergeant Adams of having ill-used a respectable married female, named Morris. After the verdict had been recorded, Mr. Sergeant Adams turned to Mr. Hector Rose, a magistrate, who sat beside him, and said, "Now, what's to be done with him?" "Give him fourteen days," said Mr. Rose. "No," said Mr. Sergeant Adams, "he must have more than that, or there will be a shower of leaders in the press about it." This was said in a tone which, while it was intended to have been heard only by Mr. Rose, audibly reached the reporters: it is a striking proof of the influence of the press. The fellow was sen to Bridewell for a month.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

THE DOWAGER LADY FORTESCUE.

The Right Honourable Hester Countess Fortescue, was third daughter of the famous politician, George Grenville, and sister of George, first Marquis of Buckingham. Her Ladyship was born the 30th November, 1760; she married the 10th May, 1782, Hugh, third Baron and first Earl Fortescue, by whom she had three sons and four daughters. The present Earl is her eldest son, and among her daughters are Lady King, Lady Newton Fellowes, Lady Ann Wilbraham, Lady Williams, and Lady Courtenay. The Countess Dowager Fortescue died on the 13th instant, after a prolonged illness, at Meare Gifford, the family seat, in Devonshire, at the advanced age of nearly 87.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL NEWBERRY.

This distinguished officer entered the British service in 1794, and rose through the various grades to that of a Lieutenant-General in 1830. In 1842, he also received the Colonelcy of the 3rd Dragoon Guards. General Newberry acted in Ireland during the rebellion of 1798, and was present at the engagement with the rebels, and the French at Ballinamuck. In 1816, he commanded the first Cavalry brigade at the siege and capture of Huttras. Again, in 1817 and 1818, he superintended the proceedings of the Cavalry of the left division of the Marquis of Hastings's gallant army, which was the first engaged with the Pindarees, and he took the whole of their baggage and camp. He was subsequently removed to the command of the Cavalry, with a light division, under Major-General Sir Thomas Brown, and captured at one fort nine pieces of artillery, and took prisoner the Artillery General; he was afterwards present at several severe and successful attacks on the enemy's troops. The whole period of General Newberry's service comprised 53 years. This gallant veteran died on the 9th inst., at Wiesbaden, aged 70.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

SHIPWRECK AND DREADFUL LOSS OF LIFE.

A letter of the 12th inst., from Skibbereen, Ireland, thus announces the wreck of the packet-ship *Stephen Whitney*, and loss of ninety-one souls. "The *Stephen Whitney*, Captain Holdridge, from New York to Liverpool, was totally wrecked on the West Calf (an island near Skull), on the 10th inst., at 10 P.M.; the master, Popham, drowned. She had on board a general cargo. Crew and passengers, 110; 91 lost—viz., 76 passengers; 15 steerage and crew. Twenty were females, and three children. The names of the cabin passengers lost are, Mrs. Thom, English; Mr. Roberts, New York merchant; Mr. M'Cabe, American; Dr. Sweeney, Irish; Mr. Judge, Welsh; Mr. Robinson, Liverpool. Part of the cotton has been brought into Skull."

The *Stephen Whitney* was a splendid vessel, of 1084 tons burden, and belonged to the class of packet-ships commonly called "the Red Star Line," of which Messrs. Thos. and Joseph Sands and Co., of Liverpool, are the consignees. She was built in New York, about seven years ago, and took the place of the packet-ship *St. Andrew*, which was wrecked off this port in the memorable gale of January, 1839. The late commander of the *Stephen Whitney*, Captain C. W. Popham, was highly respected, and was an active and a skilful navigator. He was for some years chief officer of the ill-fated ship, when under the charge of Captain W. C. Thompson, and succeeded to the command about two years ago, on that gentleman resigning to superintend the construction of the screw steam-ship *Sarah Sands*.

The unfortunate packet-ship left New York on the evening of the 15th ult., with 110 passengers and crew on board. Subsequently, on the 22d ult., she was spoken by the packet-ship *Sea*, and during several days, until the 27th, the two ships sailed in company. They then parted, in lat. 41, long. 49. The *Sea* arrived in the Mersey on Thursday last, but so late as Saturday night no accounts were received of the *Stephen Whitney*.

The manner of the unfortunate occurrence was this:—Captain Popham, having run close on the land, mistook the lighthouse of Crookhaven for that of the Old Head of Kinsale, and under this erroneous impression bore away and went ashore. In ten minutes she went to pieces. All the female passengers, it is said, were to be drowned; the second mate shared the same fate. The Inspector and Collector of Customs rendered all assistance in their power; and 19 lives were saved.

Nine years back, a similar fate attended another ship upon the same spot—the *Lady Flora Hastings*, we believe; and on that occasion every soul perished.

The vessel was of the usual construction of about 1000 bushels or corn, 1000 bales of cotton, 100 boxes of cheese, 400 barrels of rosin, 20 bales of clocks, and the other articles which may be comprised in a general cargo.

The names of the survivors of passengers and crew are given as follows:—Crew: Thomas Allen, a native of Connecticut, first mate of the vessel; James D. Mackey, third mate; William Johnson, a native of Yorkshire; Joseph Miller, native of Connecticut, steward of the vessel; John Smith, an American; David Ferguson, a native or Glasgow; William Smith, of Baltimore, U.S.; Henry Hunre, Fife, Scotland; Daniel Greaves, Johnstown, Scotland; Thomas Jackson, Boston, U.S.; Gabriel Pearson, New York; George Prince, New York; James Saunders, an American; Adolphus Jackson, New York. The passengers who escaped were: Edward Ekin, a native of Movil, county Donegal; James M'Glaskey, of Derry; Joseph Butler, city of Dublin; and Patrick Peterson, Roscrea, county Tipperary.

ROBBERY AT THE GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY STATION.

One of the most daring robberies ever perpetrated in the metropolis, involving the loss of a large amount of property, took place at the Great Western Railway Station on the evening of Sunday last.

It should be stated in explanation, that the booking-offices for first and second-class passengers run parallel with each other, both being entered by isolated doors from the front yard, and both affording distinct egress on to the platform from which the trains start. The two offices communicate with each other by a pair of folding doors, the clerks in each being thus enabled to pass to and fro without leaving their positions behind the counters over which the money is paid. The egress on to the platform from the second-class booking-office is by a single wooden door, which at night are fastened by a single bolt from the inside, running up into the top of the door-frame. The inner platform being considered quite private, no more secure fastening to the door has been deemed necessary, and, indeed, from the very fact of the two doors not meeting in the centre, nothing was more easy than to unfasten this bolt from the outside; thus, any person having once g t upon the platform, might with ease, by the insertion of a crow-bar or some such instrument, obtain admittance to the booking-office. This is exactly what appears to have been done. As the most opportune moment for the perpetration of the robbery, the thieves appear to have selected the period of the arrival of the 1 ct train on Sunday night, viz., half-past ten o'clock, when all the booking-clerks and other officers, with the exception of the few whose duty it is to receive the in-coming train, had left. The thieves, no doubt, had previously secreted themselves among the carriages always remaining about the station, and there is every reason to believe that they did not commence operations until all the officers of the company were busy in attending to the passengers arriving by the up-train. They appear, then, having obtained admittance as above described into the second-class booking-office, to have gone behind the counter, and, forcing in succession of the tills (six in number) open, and to have cleared them of their contents. This done, they passed into the first-class office, where they did precisely the same thing, every one of the drawers in both offices being forcibly wrenched open. In the right hand extremity of the first-class booking-office is a small c ost, containing, as it was said, where the money taken during the day is placed when not convenient to send it to the bankers, as on Sunday night, for instance; this safe stood on a pair of brackets. Here also all articles of value sent for transmission by train are generally placed pending their despatch. This closet was fastened by a common lock, which yielded readily enough to an iron wrench, and from it they removed bodily the safe, which contained no less than £1200 in gold, being the proceeds of the preceding day's traffic. They then, it is supposed, carried their load back into the second-class office, the front door of which they unlocked and let themselves out. In addition to the £1500 cash, the safe contained a large quantity of railway securities, the property of the chief booking clerk. In the closet with the safe were two sacks of bullion, each insured for a large amount. Happily, these were untouched. The Forresters are in pursuit of the gang of villains who has yet been obtained. It is feared the robbers were well acquainted with the internal arrangements of the office.

Destruction of a Pianoforte Manufactory.—On Tuesday night, shortly after eleven o'clock, a fire, involving a serious destruction of valuable property, broke out in the pianoforte manufactory belonging to Messrs. Tolfrey and Sons, in Wardour-street, Soho, which were almost in Wardour-mews, where they had a frontage of nearly 70 feet, extending backwards to Wardour-street, and were well stored with goods, some finished, and others partially so. The discovery was made by police-constable C 136, who perceived a dense mass of black smoke issuing from the windows. The engines of the London Brigade, parish, West of England, and County offices, quickly arrived, and were forthwith put into operation. The fire, however, had got too strong a hold to be easily subdued. The inhabitants of Wardour-street and Noel-street, being apprehensive that their own habitations would be consumed, removed their furniture into the open street, a large proportion of which was carried away by the crowd, notwithstanding the exertions of the police. By half-past twelve o'clock the fire was so far subdued as to allay all fears of its further extension. The damage appears to be confined principally to the manufactory in which the flames commenced.

Sudden Death of Sergeant Armourer in the Grenadier Guards.—An inquest was held on Thursday afternoon, upon the body of Mr. Thomas Cracknell, aged 63 years, Sergeant Armourer at the Infantry Barracks, Windsor, who expired suddenly in bed that morning of Noel-street, Soho. It appeared from the evidence that the deceased had died of apoplexy, caused by an effusion of blood to the brain. The Jury returned a verdict accordingly.

Revision of the Metropolitan Building Act.—A committee, privately nominated by Lord Morpeth, to consider the more glaring evils of the Buildings Act, has had several meetings. It consists of Mr. Hosking, Mr. Poynter, and Mr. Shaw, the official referees; Mr. Fowler and Mr. Hutchison, on the part of the district surveyors; and Mr. Biers and Mr. Piper, on the part of the builders.

Fire in Great Ealing.—On Monday morning, between two and three o'clock, a fire, attended with considerable loss of property, broke out upon the premises belonging to Mr Hall, a marine store-dealer, at Great Ealing, near the church. In the space of a few minutes the building, from bottom to top, presented one immense sheet of fire. Upon the engines arriving, the building was almost gutted, and the only water that could be obtained was from a pump some distance off. Mr. Hall's stock is totally destroyed. Some of the neighbours will also be serious losers by the fire.

SOUTH SEA WHALE FISHING.—DRAWN BY DUNCAN.

STUPENDOUS SUSPENSION BRIDGE IN HUNGARY.

This vast bridge is in course of construction across the Danube, at Pesth, the greatest commercial town, and the most populous city, in Hungary. The great work is from the design of Mr. Tierney Clark. It is 1200 feet in length, in three spans; the centre span being 600 feet, and the side spans 300 feet each. (The centre span of the great Menai-bridge is 560 feet.) The granite for the piers was brought in immense blocks, some of them from 12 to 16 tons weight each, rom Linz, in Upper Austria. The superstructure—the arches crossing the roadway, and the lodges—as our Illustration shows, will be of very handsome design; and the quays of approach will be in corresponding style.

The chains have been made in England; the contractor for the coffer-dams was an Englishman, as were, also, the principal workmen; and all the machinery has been supplied from this country. The total cost of the Bridge we understand will be £600,000.

SPERM WHALE FISHING.

DRAWN BY DUNCAN.

The chase and capture of the Sperm Whale present many striking scenes for the pencil; but, probably, none more effective than that chosen by the artist in the present instance—the Whale in his "flurry," or dying. Mr. Beale, in his excellent "Natural History of the Sperm Whale," gives a very graphic account of the affair.

STUPENDOUS SUSPENSION BRIDGE OVER THE DANUBE, AT PESTH, IN HUNGARY.

We take up the narrative at the point when the Whale, not having had all his "spoutings out," had risen again to finish them; when one of the party passing quickly to the bows of the boat, he stood to way-lay him as he came careering along, throwing his enormous head completely out of the water, for he was now "gallied," or frightened. He soon came, and caught a sight of the boat, just as he got within dart; the vast animal rolled itself over in an agony of fear to alter its course; but it was too late, the harpoon was hurled with excellent aim, and was plunged deeply into his side, near the fin. The completion of his destruction, however, was a work of considerable difficulty, the Whale continuing to descend the moment either of the boats got nearly within dart of him. But, after an hour's exertion this way, six out of the ten boats which were engaged, got fast to him by their harpoons, but not one of them could get near enough to give him a fatal lance; he towed them all in various directions for some time, taking care to descend below the surface the moment a boat drew up over his flukes, or otherwise drew near, which rendered it almost impossible to strike him in the body, even when the lance was darted, although the after part of his "small" was perforated in a hundred places: from these wounds the blood gushed in considerable quantities, and as the poor animal moved along, towing the boats, he left a long ensanguined stain in the ocean. At last, becoming weak from his numerous and deep wounds, he grew less capable of avoiding his foes, which gave an opportunity for one of them to pierce him to the life!—dreadful was that moment the acute pain which the Leviathan experienced, and which roused the dormant energies of his gigantic frame. As the life's blood gurgled thick through the nostrils, the immense creature went into his "flurry" with excessive fury; and the boats were speedily steered off while he beat the water in his dying convulsions with a force that appeared to shake the firm foundation of the ocean!

The ships in the distance of the picture are "cutting in," and "trying out." The first process is bringing the whale alongside the ship, and "cutting in," by means of instruments, called "spades," until the whole of the blubber is stripped off to the tail or flukes; the head being cut off in the beginning of the process. The "blanket pieces," which are cut from the long strips of fat or blubber, then pass through different processes in the "trying out," or extracting the oil by heat.

These operations are not attended with any unpleasant smell, and are very quickly performed; and eighty barrels of oil may be stowed away in the hold of the ship in less than three days after the destruction of the animal.

MUSIC.

Drury Lane Theatre.—The termination of the Promenade Concerts is announced for this evening (the 20th), and M. Jullien will give his *Bal Masque* on Monday next. M. Berlioz has been zealously employed in preparing for the opening of the operatic campaign, the first or second week in December. Mdme. Dorus Gras is expected in town daily. The rehearsals for "Lucia" have been carried on, with Mr. Reeves as the *Edgardo*.

Foreign Musical News.—*(From our own Correspondent).*—Paris, Wednesday.—It is reported that MM. Duponchel and Roqueplan have determined that Miss Birch shall make her *début* in the ensuing week; but my belief is, that this ill-used vocalist, disgusted at the treatment she has received, will throw up her engagement, rather than now trust herself to the tender mercies of a French managerial *claque*. Verdi's "Jerusalem" ("I Lombardi"), is announced for Monday next; and Auber's "Ayâd," at the Opéra-Comique, for the end of the month. Adolphe Adam's new theatre the Théatre National, was opened on Monday night. At the Italiens, Grisi electrified the audience on Saturday night, in "Gemma di Vergy," in which Gardoni and Ronconi had parts. Mdlle. Alboni has been engaged by M. Vatel, for December, January, and February. She is expected at the close of the month, and will appear as *Arsace* in "Semiramide." "La Donna del Lago," and "Cenerattola," will be got up for Alboni. In March she will return to the Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden. Bellini's "Pirata" is in rehearsal for Madame Castellan, Coletti, and Marin. Mozart's "Nozze di Figaro" will be given with Grisi, Madame Castellan, and Mdlle. Corbari, Coletti, Lablache, Cellini, Tagliafico, and Polonini. Coletti is to sing in the "Due Foscari," and Ronconi in "Nabucco" (Nino.) Mercadante's "Bravo" has been withdrawn from rehearsal, and will not be done. Cerito and St. Leon are drawing great houses at the Grand Opera. Flora Fabbri, and her *cara sposa*, M. Ernéen, have returned to the Académie, after a brilliant campaign in Italy. M. Silvain is in Paris, after a tour with Lucile Grahn, who is also here. Carlotta Grisi is starring in Brussels. Rosati will make her *début* here in a few days. Marie Taglioni is the delight of the Viennese amateurs. Felicien David has announced a concert at the Conservatoire, for the 12th of December, to perform his "Moïse au Sinaï," which he has entirely rewritten. Meyerbeer, the composer of the "Huguenots," "Robert le Diable," &c., is in Paris for some days. The Académie is trying to obtain an opera from him; but he has required, as a *sine qua non*, Madame Viardot Garcia and Mario, both of whom are engaged for London, for 1848 and 1849. Viardot was to have appeared at Dresden on Monday night. Mdme. Tadolini is engaged at her Majesty's Theatre for next season. Mr. Lumley was at Milan at the last advices Signora Zoïa is creating a great sensation in Italy by her performance in Donizetti's "Figlia del Reggimento"—she plays the drum to perfection. Lortzing's new opera of "Undine" is the rage in Germany. Mdlle. Jenny Lind is now at Stockholm, reposing after her brilliant achievements in England and Germany. Mr. Mitchell is still in Paris, making preparations for his season at the St. James's Theatre. Two *danseuses*, Mdlles. Louise and Nathalie Fitzjames, have been performing, with immense success, in the French provinces, in Perrot's ballet, "Le Debre d'un Peintre." Coppola's new opera of "Fingal," produced at Palermo, was a failure, some attempts at imitations of a storm provoking a tempest on the part of the public.

FINE ARTS.

THE SISTERS.

THE SISTERS.*

Met in the time of Life's young confidence,
To ponder o'er their secrets of the heart,
And revel in the sweet and solemn sense
Of Sisters' truth—exchanged without an art.
A full and free disclosure of the soul
Each to the other;—so that both may share
The happy thought, that brings a bright control,
The gushing sorrow, or the silent care!

So that, if *one* dear Sister be too glad
With sunny bliss, the *other's* heart, to-day,
Shall cease beneath *her* sunshine—to be sad,
And catch some gleaming from the *happy* ray!
Yes! if the other melancholy wear;
Bathed in the sunshine of a sister's bliss
The Joy of Love shall snatch away the care,
And drown the sorrow in a sunny kiss!

So if *one* grieve—and have or grief deep cause,
The other *glad*,—and with gay tune for gladness;
The glad,—by sympathy's fond mutual laws,
Will hide her joy, and wear her sister's sadness.
Each of the other is a living part,
And, ready for the other's sweet receiving,
Keeps the affections of her gentle heart
Truthful alike for gladness or for grieving!

This is a holy interchange of Love
Which only Sisters know—(unless, indeed,
We name that higher fountain from above,
Which rolls life's river through its fairest mead;
And flows in filial streams, and interweaves
Parents' and Children's feelings, gushing free—
Making the green, young glory of the *leaves*
Seem as it only grew to bless the tree!)

Yes! Sister's Love is of the holiest kind;
Blended without a single false desire,—
No Passion-God, with his own madness blind
(Like the young Phœnix sprung from Cupid's fire),
But of the chaste, the beautiful, the fair,
With force of kindred shining in its eyes—
Soft as a whisper, solemn as a prayer,
And clear as moonbeams under Summer skies!

Here are two Sisters whom fond Art would prove
Young Sybils of the Soul,—of such a kind
Discoursing with the beauty of such Love,
And with such gentle truthfulness of mind!
Mixing the confidence of trusting hearts
Reciprocating Hope or Joy, or sorrow;
And both prepared to blend the changing parts
Of *One's to-day* or of the *other's* morrow!

* From the celebrated Painting, by a German Artist.

THE THEATRES.

HAYMARKET.

An admirable two-act comic drama, called "The Roused Lion," was produced here with signal success on Monday evening, and promises to be repeated to full audiences for many nights. So ingeniously is it constructed, that it is scarcely possible to detail its plot under more space than our columns afford, but we will endeavour to give an outline of it. *Ernest de Fonblanche* (Mr. Howe) has fallen in love with a very pretty girl, whom he has seen through a *lorgnette* at an opposite house; and, at the desire of a *roué* friend, *Gustave d' Herbelin* (Mr. H. Vandenhoff), asks her to a dinner he is about to give some "demireps" of his acquaintance. Great preparations are made for this festival, in the middle of which *Ernest's* godfather, *Stanislaus de Fonblanche* (Mr. Webster), from whom he has great expectations, arrives in Paris, from the provinces. Another libertine, who is to be one of the guests, *Hector Moulcon* (Mr. A Wigan), writes a letter to *Ernest*, telling him "that as soon as he has put the old mummy to bed"—wrapped him up in cotton, and stuffed his ears with it—their revelries can commence. This letter, from the similarity of names, falls into *Stanislaus'* hands: he immediately vows vengeance against *Moulcon*, and determines to join the party, much to his nephew's dissatisfaction, who dares not, however, show it. The guests arrive, comprising *Madame de St. Luc* (Mrs. Seymour), a widow to whom *Moulcon* is paying his addresses; the *Baronese Cobrson* (Mrs. Stanley), *Lusicol* (Mr. Rogers), and *Leonie* (Miss Reynolds), who is brought under the chaperonage of *Mdlle. Susanne Ornant de Villedieu, a ci-devant premiere danseuse* (Mrs. Keeley). The old gentleman, who has got himself up with great effect for the occasion, in an instant creates a very favourable impression in his favour by the graceful manner in which he complimente the ladies, and even contrives to take the beauty of the party, *Leonie*, into dinner. The announcement of the meal cuts short an interesting anecdote which *Stanislaus* is telling to the company—how several years ago he had quarrelled with a gentleman coming out of the opera, and killed him in a duel. They go into the *salle-à-manger*, and, still re-

collecting the trembling letter, the "roused lion," *Stanislaus*, begins to shine at the expense of *Monsieur*. He rants him out in love-making with the widow; he dances the gavotte with *Suzanne* (Mrs. Keeley), in a manner which entirely throws into the shade the other's waltz; he out-drinks him; he wins his money at cards; and lastly, fences with him for ten louis the hit, and wins an additional fifty. Meanwhile, *Leonce* is importuned more than is agreeable by *Ernest* and *Gustave*, and she throws herself upon *Stanislaus* for protection. He sends her to his apartment, and then he and his guest do honour. *Hector* learns that *Leonce* is in the old gentleman's room, and resolves upon, as he considers, exposing him to the ridicule of the company. *Leonce* has an interview with *Stanislaus*, in which she tells him that she came to the dinner expecting it was *his* house; for that her mother, on her death-bed, had told her to seek the possessor of the name of *Fondanche* out whenever she heard it, and trust in him as a father. She shows him a locket, by the aid of which he sees that she is the daughter of the man whom he had killed in the duel at the opera years ago. He promises to befriend her, she falls on his neck, and at this moment *Moulon* opens the door and discovers them. But he is only made game of himself; for *Stanislaus* finishes the anecdote which dinner had interrupted, and tells *Leonce* that she is all he his sole heiress. He then discloses the fact that *Moulon* is a married man, upon which the widow discards him; and *Leonce* gives her hand to *Ernest* her old lover through the *lorgnette*—which makes the "roused lion," *Stanislaus*, perfectly happy.

The chief parts of the drama were *Stanislaus* and *Suzanne*. As the old beau of the empire, Mr. Webster played admirably. As soon as he has got over the hesitation which characterises his first night's performances, it will be one of his best characters: perhaps, his very best. His fencing, his dancing, and his gallantry of the old school, were carefully studied, and admirably carried out. Of Mrs. *Keeley's ci-devant* pretty-dear, it is impossible to speak too highly. Every word—every action had its meaning. The delicious coquetry with which she displayed her foot, when the old gentleman was talking to her; her airy dress, so clever a compromise between the origin and the guest; her delight at again dancing the *gavotte*, and discovering in *Stanislaus* an old sweetheart; and the punctilio with whom she insisted upon being called "Madamoiselle," drew down thunders of applause. No living actress could have made what Mrs. Keeley did of the character. Mr. Wigan, as the scamp *Moulon*, dressed and acted to perfection. It was what actors call "an up-hill part," but he played it capitally. Miss Reynolds gave the pathetic portions of *Leonce* her best to speak, very nicely; and Mr. H. Vandenhoff's ineffective *nonchalance* only made us regret that he was playing at all.

The applause was most enthusiastic at the fall of the curtain; and Mr. Webster and Mrs. Keeley were called before it. The gentleman subsequently announced "The Roused Lion" for representation every evening until further notice. It will, however, bear considerable curtailment. The piece was very heavy; and the pathos at the end somewhat lagged. It is the adaptation of a French piece, "Le Réveil du Lion," now performing in Paris.

On Thursday evening the new comedy by Mr. Sullivan, called "Family Pride," was brought out, and with success; if its reception by the house can be taken as a proof. But we have seen so many instances of late, of plays which created a perfect *furore* on their first representation, being heard of no more after a few performances, that we put but little faith in these demonstrations. We do not think this new piece calculated to sustain the reputation which Mr. Sullivan has acquired by what he has previously written. It is certainly inferior to the "Beggar on Horseback," both in construction and conception; and with the exception of the characters played by Mr. Farren and his son, the parts were so ineffective that we do not wonder at the refusal of Mr. Keeley, Mr. Wigan, and Miss Julia Bennett to play those enacted by Messrs. Clarke, Hudson, and Miss Reynolds.

Yet the comedy was by no means deficient in literary merit. In the first three acts several admirable passages and epigrammatic replies were readily seized on by the audience, and heartily applauded. After this, the interest and the writing fell off alike; and, more than once, in the fifth act, some very audible hissing came from the pit.

Paucity of incident was the great fault of the comedy; all the business of the five acts could have been put conveniently into two. The action opened well, and worked up capitally to the middle, when it became meagre, unreal, and no sympathy was excited concerning the fortunes of any of the characters.

The plot—of remarkable tenuity—turns on the love entertained mutually between *Arthur Courtney* (Mr. H. Farren), the descendant of two ancient family, and *Sophi Clapman* (Mrs. Nisbett), the daughter o. a wool-merchant (Mr. Tilbury). *Arthur* is a fine spirited fellow, and does not altogether fall in with his mother's, *Mrs. Willoughby Courtney* (Mrs. W. Clifford) notion of family pride, albeit he is at times affected with them, in spite of the guidance of his honest-hearted tutor, *Dr. Dodge* (Mr. Farren.) *Mrs. Courtney*, suspecting her son's attachment, tells *Sophia* she is decidedly an unequal marriage, thinks meanly of the girl what she may expect if she encourages his addresses. The consequence of this is, that, when he proposes, she refuses him—also a terrible blow to the Courtney pride. In pique, *Arthur* transfers his attentions to her cousin, *Letitia Bradley* (Miss Reynolds.) From this point the story advances but little, until, after a series of troubles and mortifications which affect all parties alike, *Mrs. Courtney* sees the folly of her pride. She finds her acquaintances give *Dr. Dodge* notice to quit; and finds, to her misery, that her son determines on going with his tutor. Explanations at last take place. The young couple are made happy; *Letitia*, also, gives her hand to *Captain Stangeyeak* (Mr. Hudson); and *Mrs. Courtney*—somewhat inconsistently hints at her own alliance with *Dr. Dodge*. An underplot amongst the servants was sustained by *Grace* (Mrs. Humby); *Blanchet* (Mr. Brindal); and *Straddle* (Mr. Clark.)

All the actors exerted themselves; and we must make especial mention of Mr. H. Farren, who very agreeably surprised us by his spirited performance of *Young Courtney*. It is decidedly the best thing that he has yet done, and he fully deserved the applause he met with. Mr. Farren had a part which suited him admirably; and gave his history, in the last act, to *Mrs. Courtney*, with all his inimitable archness and point. And Mrs. Nisbett had so much that was nice to say, and said it so prettily, that her appearance on the stage was always the signal, as usual, for the liveliest expression of satisfaction amongst the audience. Mrs. W. Clifford was perfect as *Mrs. Courtney*.

The play was well mounted, and the scenery, consisting entirely of old interiors, excellently painted. All the principal performers were called for at the end of the play, and so was the author, but he did not appear. Mr. Farren announced it for repetition every evening.

We hope that Mr. Sullivan will, in his next comedy, pay greater attention to the construction of his plot. His talents are of no ordinary character; and he may, with a little care, take a high place, perhaps the highest, amongst the comedy writers of the present day. His style is fresh and vivid; and he has an agreeable method of depicting the manners of existing good society, by no means common amongst our dramatists.

ADELPHI.

Some interest was attached to the drama of "Gabrielli, or the Bequeathed Heart," produced here on Thursday evening, from the circumstance of its having been the last piece written by the late Mr. H. B. Peake; and Mr. Webster, in bringing it out, was chiefly actuated by a desire to keep the lamented gentleman's name before the public, whilst the subscription is open for the benefit of his family. We are happy to be able to record the complete success of the drama, which is likely to do good service to the lucky Adelphi.

It is in two acts, and the first passes in Italy, where a young Irish gentleman on his travels, *Fitzgerald O'Carrol* (Mr. Boyce), is spending the carnival-tide. He gives a grand entertainment to the revellers, at which the celebrated Fanny Cerito, the *prima donna* of the opera, appears as *Diana*. With her he falls desperately in love. *Gabrielli*, as the queen of the *fête*, asks all her admirers to bequeath her something in token of their love. *Fitzgerald* asks her heart. He believes this to be an avowal of her affection for him; and insists that his will shall be immediately drawn up by *Valdarno* (Mr. G. Smith), a Milanese lawyer. Upon this the Italian suggestion of *Gabrielli* is attached to the bequest—that, if *Fitzgerald's* relatives offer any opposition to it, the penalty of £10,000 shall be chargeable on the Irish estates. A splendid pic-nic is then given, to which a Bronze Statue of *Charlemagne* (Mr. Chambers) is invited. He quarrels with *Fitzgerald*; a duel ensues, and the latter is killed. *Gabrielli* arrives in time to receive his last injunction that his body may be taken to Ireland. With this situation the first act concludes. Twelve months then pass; and we next find *Fitzgerald's* family, in Ireland, dismayed at the demand of *Valdarno*, in the name of *Gabrielli*, for the heart, or the penalty attached to its refusal. He offers to forego it, on receiving the hand of *Henrietta* (Miss Vincent), *O'Carrol's* sister. This is indignantly refused by her mother (Mrs. Yates). The officers of the law then enforce the condition. They seize the property, eject the tenants servants, and, finally, the family of *O'Carrol* itself. *Gabrielli*, who had retired to a religious house, unexpectedly appears, exposes *Valdarno's* villany, restores the estates to the *O'Carrols*, and thus the piece concludes. There was an excellent bit of Irish character in *O'Carrol's* steward, Mr. Wigan, as *Giacomelli*, an Italian servant; and Mr. Paul Bedford, as a corpulent Italian, the *Marquis de Stanco*. All the characters were very slight, but were willingly undertaken by the principals to aid the debut of Miss Cerito; and all played admirably. The piece has been beautifully put upon the stage, the Carnival scenes being very splendid and effective. The house was literally crammed.

"La Sonnambula" has been, as usual, a great hit at the SURREY, and has attracted crowds on each night of its representation during the week. The "Maid of Artois" will be revived, for Mr. H. Phillips; and the "Bondman" will also be played for the benefit on this day of the week.

The Sacred Harmonic Society commenced its series of concerts on Wednesday night with the late lamented Dr. Mendelssohn's Oratorio "Elijah" As an especial mark of respect for the illustrious dead, the concert was opened with Handel's "Dead March in Saul."

THE POLISH BALL.

The Polish Ball, at Guildhall, on Wednesday evening, was one of the most brilliant *réunions* yet held for the charity, upwards of 1600 persons being present, including a great number of the aristocracy. All the beautiful decorations put up for Lord Mayor's Day were retained; and the *coup d'œil*, when all the company had arrived, was most superb. Besides Adams's band, in the Hall, there was a small but excellent orchestra, in the Council-chamber, for polkas and waltzes; and some of the company were even dancing in the broad passages leading thereto.

The serving of the refreshments was very well and liberally arranged, and everything was of excellent quality. The dancing was kept up with unflagging spirit until very late; indeed when we left at five in the morning, after a most agreeable entertainment, fresh sets of quadrilles were forming, over and above the list on the programme, by the indefatigable guests. The concert gave, also, the greatest satisfaction.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"A. Z. B. T." - See the Notices to Correspondents in our last number. We have examined the Problem subsequently received, and find you have overlooked an easy way of effecting Mate in 2 moves instead of 8.

"S. H. W."—It shall be duly looked into. Thanks for the improvement in your characters; they require but little more alteration to be perfectly legible. Why not, on all cases, adopt Capital letters, as well as in those where you describe the King?

"White King."— We reply to all communications which reach us. Your former letter may have miscarried. In the position sent, the veriest tyro ought to know that the King cannot take the Bishop.

"G. F. K."—If your adversary touches one of your pieces accidentally, to prevent dispute he should say, "Pardonnez," or, "I adjust," or words to that purport. You cannot then force him to take the man. By taking a piece, lift it clearly from the board, placing your own in its stead.

"Ambidexter."—They shall have attention. But we fear you compose too hastily to furnish us with anything worthy publication. Pray remember that a good Problem is a work of much time and reflection.

"Dingaling."—Dingaling 223 cannot be solved in two moves, as a moment's thought must have shown you.

"G. S. S.," Liverpool.—A very welcome packet of Games. Many thanks.

"A. Germain."—We are happy to say there is every prospect of your wishes being realised. By a communication just received, relating to your distinguished countryman, Von H. der Laca, now at Stockholm, we learn that it is his intention to spend a short time at Hamburg, in the Spring, for the purpose of meeting Mr. Staunton, who has promised to visit Germany at that period.

"C. B. H."—You have taken our notice to "A. Z. B. T." too literally. His "game" was deserving all the praise we gave it; but the only play is admitted was that of the knight's end.

"J. W. K.," Monehead.—A Pawn can never be taken "in passing," by a piece.

"E. T. T."—See the advertisement of "The Chess-Player's Chronicle," in another part of our paper. For the other work you apply to Hastings, of Caven-street.

"Mathematician."—Euler's solution of that "question curieuse," the march of the Knight over the sixty-four squares of the chess-board, was first given, we believe, in the "Histoire de l'Academie R. des Sciences et Belles-Lettres." Vol. XV. 1759.

"S. L. A. M."—Too late now for this week.

"Trey Edwards."—Quite wrong. What were you thinking of?

Solutions by "J. M." "T. W. P." "P. S." "Miles" "W. E." "Philo-Chess," "Magnus," and "Sopracita," "T. R. S" Sir G. S., are correct. Those by "Guest," "M. M. C." "G. J." "W. R." "Trey Edwards," are wrong.

**** We beg to acknowledge the receipt of several beautiful Problems, the invention of Messrs. Kling, M'G——y, Horwitz, &c. which shall have early publicity.*

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM NO. 199.

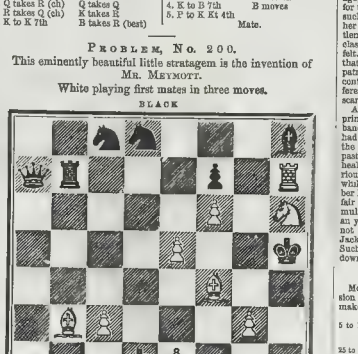
WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q takes R (ch)	Q takes Q	4. K to B 7th	B moves
2. R takes Q (ch)	B takes R	5. P to K Kt 4th	
3. K to K 7th	B takes R (best)		Mate.

PROBLEM, NO. 200.

This eminently beautiful little stratagem is the invention of MR. MEYMOTT.

White playing first mates in three moves.

BLACK



WHITE.

CHESS IN THE METROPOLIS.

THE TWO FOLLOWING CAPITAL GAMES WERE BETWEEN MESSRS. HARRWITZ AND S—S, OF THE LONDON CHESS CLUB.

WHITE (Mr. H.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)	WHITE (Mr. H.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)
1. K P two	K P two	22. Q to Q 2nd	Q Kt to K 2d
2. K B P two	P takes P	23. Q R to K sq (a)	Q R to K sq
3. K Kt to B 3rd	K Kt P two	24. P to Q B 4th	Q Kt P one
4. K R P two	K Kt P one	25. P to Q B 5th	Q Kt P takes P
5. K Kt to K 5th	K R P two	26. Q P takes P	R takes R
6. K B to Q B 4th	K Kt to B 3d	27. R takes R	Q Kt to K 8th (ch)
7. Q P two sq	Q P one	28. R takes Kt	Kt takes R (ch)
8. Kt to Q 3d	P to K B 6th	29. B takes Kt	Q to Q 8th (ch)
9. K Kt P one	Q P one	30. K to B sq	Q B to Kt 4th (ch)
10. P takes P	K B to Q 3d	31. K B to Q 3d	B takes B (ch)
11. K Kt to K B 4th	K Kt to B 4th	32. Kt takes B	Q takes Q P
12. R to B 3d	Kt to B sq	33. Kt to K B 4th	Q to Q B 3d
13. Q Kt to B 3d	Q to K B 3d	34. Q to Q 3d	P to K sq
14. Q Kt to Q Kt 5th	Q Kt to Q 2d	35. Q to K 3d (ch)	Q to Q 2d
15. Q B P one	Q R P one	36. Q to K 8th	K to Q B sq
16. Kt takes B	Kt takes Kt	37. Q B to B sq	K to Kt 2d
17. R B to Q 3d	Q to K Kt 2d	38. Q P P one	K R to Q 3d (ch)
18. Q Kt P one	Q Kt to K B 3d	39. P takes R	Q takes B (ch)
19. Q B to Q R 3d	Q B to Q 2d	40. Q to K sq	Q to B 7th
20. K R to K sq	Q R to K sq	41. P to Q 7th	Q to K R 7th
21. R R to K 5th	Q R to Q 3d	42. P "Queens," and Black resigns	

(a) White has now an excellent position; all his forces are well-disposed, and his King as safe from attack as if Castled.

(b) Hoping to get a drawn game.

BETWEEN THE SAME PLAYERS.

WHITE (Mr. H.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)	WHITE (Mr. H.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)
1. K P two	K P two	21. Kt to K 5th	B to Kt 4th
2. K Kt to B 3d	Q Kt to B 3d	22. Q R to B sq	Q Kt P one
3. K B to Q B 4th	K B to Q B 4th	23. R to Q B 3d	P takes K B P
4. Q B P one	Q P one (a)	24. P takes P	K to R sq
5. Q P two sq	P takes P	25. K to R 2d	B to Q 3d
6. P takes P	B to Q Kt 3d	26. Kt to K 3d	B to Q B 4
7. K R P one	K Kt to B 3d	27. Q to K R 5th	Q to K Kt 2d
8. Q Kt to B 3d	Castles	28. K to K Kt sq (c)	Kt to K B 3d
9. Castles	K Kt to R 2d	29. Q to K R 4th	B takes Kt
10. B to Q Kt 3d (b)	K Kt to R 2d	30. P takes B	Kt to K R 2d
11. Q Kt to K 2d	Q to K B 2d	31. Q to K 7th	Q to K Kt 4th
12. Q B to K B 4th	K Kt P two (c)	32. R takes Q B P	B to Q B 3d
13. K P one	Q to K Kt 3d	33. K R P one	Q to K B 5th
14. B to K Kt 3d	B to K B 4th	34. K to B 3d	Q R to K sq
15. Q P one	Q Kt takes P	35. Q to Q 6th	B to Q P (ch) (f)
16. B takes Kt	P takes B	36. K to Kt 2d	R to K Kt sq
17. Kt takes P	Q to Q 3d	37. R to Q B 3d	B to K B 4th (g)
18. Kt to Q B 4th	Q to K B 3d	38. B to Q B 2d	B takes B
19. K to R sq	B to Q B 4th (d)	39. White resigns.	
20. B P two	Kt P one		

(a) Not considered so strong as K Kt to B 3d.

(b) Fearing the advance of the Q P.

(c) This appears bold, but it is sound play.

(d) The Bishop is too important an agent in the premeditated attack to be dispensed with.

(e) The attack on both sides is now kept up with vigour, and the positions which ensue are replete with instruction.

(f) This check is a heavy blow to White, because, from the situation of his Q, he cannot parry it by playing on the K P.

(g) Black plays the latter part of the game with great judgment.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 229.—By A. LULEMAN.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.
K at Q R 4th	K at Q 6th	B at Q R 3d
R at K R 8th		P at K 2d
B at Q 3d		

White to play, and mate in three moves.

No. 230.—By I. J. L.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
K at Q B 3d	K at Q Kt 4th	Kt at Q B 5th	
B at Q Kt 7th	P at Q R 4th	P at Q Kt 2d	

White to play, and mate in two moves.

No. 231.—By the Rev. C. S. LOCK.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
K at his 3d	K at R 6th	Kt at R 6th	Kts at Q B 3d and
Q at Q B 2d	Q at K Kt 3d	P at K Kt 2d and	K R 3d
R at K R 8th	R at Q sq	K Kt 3d	P at K B 3d

White mates in six moves.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

I sat down, after long experience, what I thought pertinent to this business.—BACON.

ENERGY of purpose may be called the alchymy of life: according to Wordsworth, it is one of the moralities. "At the risk of giving a shock to the prejudices of artificial society," he says, "I have never been ready to pay homage to the aristocracy of nature, under a conviction that rigorous human-heartedness is the constituent principle of good taste." More of the good and evil of life is attributable to natural causes than we are in the habit of assigning to them. A purpose, well begun, has already made profitable progress. It is, therefore, most important that we set about what is taken in hand, vigorously—not as regards moral energy only, but with animal powers, which all concur as fitting auxiliaries of the spirit. To this end, the possession of health is an indispensable requisite: both mind and body should be hale and sound—"*ut mens sana in corpore sano.*" How much character and cheerful success are the true agents to train mankind for the battle of life. These are better represented by our National Sports than by any other means that popular philosophy has yet applied to an end, whose social consequences are of such high concern. The sports of flood and field are games sacred to Hygeia, in their use—but not in their abuse—and thus we have always dealt with them. A summer sail upon the Solent, or a winter "burst" with the Badsworth, are worth all the whole pharmacopœia as specifics for a light heart and a clear head—but it does not result that a taste for yachting should send a man to cruise off Cape Horn; neither, that being fond of a run with foxhounds, he should follow hazard for his living also. No one that has breasted the dawn in a gallop across Newmarket Heath during one of the Spring or Autumn Meetings, and gone home to breakfast with his spirits as boon as the blue ether, need bring with that the turf into the counting-house to be despised: but the same individual would tell you a different story, after being done in the ring as brown as chocolate. . . . . .

We have stumbled upon the didactic—because it was thrown in our way by events of temporary occurrence. The policy of horse-racing has latterly been somewhat roughly mooted by certain morality-mongers—a class that never allow an opportunity for saying their say, however ill-timed or inconsiderate being taken advantage of. They denounced it for the sake of those disorderlies who, at the close of the season, misled their memoranda of obligations, and overlooked the payment of their creditors. The first consequence of the alchymy of life, neglect on the tree supplied those who wrought with a wholesome exercise. The manly pastimes of this country all tend to useful ends. "Better to hunt in fields for health unbought," than go to the apothecary's shop for it, and return with a spurious article. The season, which of itself led us abroad to delight the senses, while it braced the system, has passed away; and the dreary month of November has come to its stead. To be sure it has been more liberal of sunshine and fair weather than many a May we can remember; nevertheless, we want a stimulus to stir out, when the fog is as thick as pea-soup, or it will be anon. Then, an ye would keep at its average the energy which is the alchymy of life, neglect not the boon business of the field course, shoot, hunt, even fish, in face of Jack Frost, rather than surrender your manhood to the fireside. . . . . Such is the counsel of one who has tried both experiments. . . . . I set down after long experience what I thought pertinent to this business."

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—Enquiries after absent debtors were universal, almost to the exclusion of business on coming events; indeed, it is with some difficulty that we make up the following short quotations:—

NEWPORT PAGNEL STEEPLE CHASE

5 to 1 agst Switcher | 7 to 1 agst The Chandler | 8 to 1 agst The Curate
13 to 1 agst Pioneer

DERBY

25 to 1 agst Nil Desperandum | 30 to 1 agst Cervus | 30 to 1 agst Bevarlac
45 to 1 agst The Sheriff (t)

THURSDAY. About half a dozen Subscribers looked in this afternoon, but o no effect, not a single bet having been made.

NEWPORT PAGNEL STEEPLE CHASES, &c.

A Free Handicap Hurdle Race, for £50, and a Sweepstakes of 5 sovs. each; the second to save his stakes. Gentlemen riders allowed 6lbs. Two miles. (11 Subs.)

Mr. F. Wilson's Khondooz, 10st	..	.. (Rackley)	1
Mr. Anderson's Chance, 10st 8lb	..	.. (Mr. F. Wilson)	2
Lord Strathmore's Red Lancer, 11st	..	.. (Owner)	3

Sweepstakes of 20 sovs each, h ft, the second to save his stake. Winners of a steeple-chase of £250 value, &c., 7lbs extra; of two, 10lbs extra. Gentlemen riders. (6 Subs.)

Lord Strathmore's The Rosrer	..	.. (Owner)	1
Mr. W. H. Cooper's Little John	..	.. (Mr. F. Wilson)	2

A fine race. Won by half a length.

ASHDOWN PARK COURSING MEETING.—WEDNESDAY.

FIRST TIES FOR THE DERBY.

Lancet beat Wykamist. Wanota beat Broadcast.

THE CUP.

Mr. Goddard's Blue Bell beat Mr. W. Elwall's Miss Weller.

THE CUP.—FIRST TIES.

Mr. Goddard's Greta beat Mr. Goddard's Flash.
Mr. Morant's Minstrel beat Mr. Goddard's Element.
Mr. Gordon's Camlet beat Mr. Morant's Mischief.

THE ASHDOWN PARK STAKES.

Mr. Morant's Marinet beat Mr. W. Elwall's Sam Weller.
Mr. Gordon's Glue beat Mr. Drinkald's Empress.

DRAINING.—Sir Robert Peel has a considerable number of labourers employed in draining his lands in Oswaldtwisle, near Blackburn, under the scientific direction of Mr. Parks. The drains are deep, and the materials employed are pipe tiles, which are manufactured by the same gentleman, and appear to be of excellent workmanship. It is said that Sir Robert Peel charges his tenants a very easy per centage, by way of additional rent, on the cost of the outlay—viz., 4½ per centum. It is greatly to be regretted that this example were generally followed. There is scarcely a field in the hundred of Blackburn that does not require draining.

SINGULAR SUICIDE AT SEA.—The master of the ship *Confidence*, just arrived at Cork, has communicated an account of an extraordinary and determined act of self-destruction, which occurred on board that vessel while on her voyage from Bilbao. The unhappy individual was a captain similarly forged notes at Devizes, but have not yet been apprehended. The police are said to be in possession of a clue to the engraver of the plates of these forgeries.

TURNING AT CONNAUGHT TOGETHER.—Considerable disturbance took place recently at Consdie Ironworks, near Shotley-bridge, in the county of Durham, in consequence of some dispute between the Irish and the English labourers employed there. There had been previously a quarrel between the parties, and some skirmishing, in which the Englishmen were victors; and on Sunday last the Irish mustered strong, with the intention of revenging their past injuries. The tumult at one time rose to a great height, stones were thrown, and in one case a knife was drawn, but happily the manager of the works, with great firmness and energy, interfered, and expostulated with the men on the impropriety of their conduct, with such good effect, that order was eventually restored, but not until severe injuries had been inflicted on both sides. Several of the ringleaders being known, were subsequently taken into custody, and after undergoing examinations before the Magistrates, were committed for various terms of imprisonment.

EPITOME OF NEWS.—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

Mr. George Rennie, formerly M.P. for Ipswich, is appointed Governor of the Falkland Islands.

The *Times* announces that Dr. Musgrave, the Bishop of Hereford, is to be the new Archbishop of York, and that he is to be replaced in his present see by Dr. Hampden, Regius Professor of Divinity at Oxford.

Wild fowl, in large numbers, have already arrived along the banks of the Severn. This is a fortnight earlier than usual, and the weather wise prognosticate a hard winter.

Sir R. Horsford is appointed Chief Justice for the Island of Antigua.

Mr. Charles Grey, of the Treasury, one of the Secretaries to Lord John Russell, has gone, for the benefit of his health, with his family, to Malta, where he will spend the winter.

Mrs. Glover, the celebrated actress, has been seriously indisposed for some days past.

J. Drinkwater Bethune, Esq., some time Parliamentary Counsel at the Home Office, is appointed to succeed Charles Hay Cameron, Esq., Barrister at-Law, as President of the Indian Law Council and Member of the Supreme Council at Calcutta.

The Countess Danneskiold de Samsöe, daughter of the Marquis of Allesbury, expired at Copenhagen, on the 6th instant, after a very few days' illness

Lieutenant-Colonel Aufdermaur, of Schwyzs, Commander of the first battalion of the Landsturm, was found assassinated in his bed at Lachen on the evening of the 8th.

Her Majesty will hold a Privy Council on Monday next

Mr. Thomas Bailey (proprietor and editor of-the *Nottingham Mercury*) has challenged Mr. Feargus O'Connor to meet him in discussion on the principles of the land plan. The challenge was accepted.

Mrs. Hele, late of Tunbridge Wells, has bequeathed £1000 to the Sussex Hospital.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has received from A. B. an order on the London and County Joint Stock Bank for £79, "for the use of her Majesty's Government." The amount will be paid into the receipt of the Exchequer.

The Pope has appointed Signore F. Orioli, distinguished by his researches in Etruscan antiquities, to the Professorship of Archæology at Rome, which has been vacant since the death of M. Nibby

The anniversary meeting of the University of Athens presents a flattering report of the progress of 300 students (30 more than the previous year), and of great accessions to the library, presented by foreign States, &c.

The University of Dorpat, the resort for education of the sons of the higher Polish families, has been dissolved—it is reported by order of the Emperor of Russia.

Mr. Cobden is said to have announced his intention of retiring from business, in favour of his son; and of taking up a permanent residence in the metropolis.

The *Stamford Mercury* mentions that a chapel has been opened at Gainsborough for the use of the "navvies" on the Great Northern Railway.

By the death of Sir Nathaniel Peacocke, Bart., an annuity of £1000 a year reverts to Sir David Roche, Bart., High Sheriff for the County of Limerick.

The New Testament has, for the first time, been translated into the Servian language, by Dr. Wuk Stephanowitsch Koradschilch. It is from the ancient Slavonian version, compared with the Greek.

On the Oxford and Gloucester branches, new carriages are running; they contain, at the extreme end, second-class carriages, and the two middle, first-class, and are lighted up, and made very comfortable.

The University of Bonn numbers several Princes among its students now viz., Frederic Prussia, Frederic Prince of Baden, and Frederic Prince of Hesse Romburg. Alexander Prince of Prussia, the Crown Prince of Saxony, and Prince William of Mecklenburg Schwerin, have entered their names for the winter *semester*.

Mr. F. Baring, the ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer, has declared, in a speech at Portsmouth, that he will resist any addition to the Income Tax.

The Agent of Lloyd's, at Falmouth, unequivocally contradicts the report that a case of cholera had occurred there on board a vessel from the Black Sea.

The Gentlemen-at-Arms have recently been ordered, by authority, to powder the growth on the upper lip.

The editors of papers in Quebec have agreed not to avail themselves of the electric telegraph from Montreal, in consequence of its extravagant charges.

Marshal Sebastiani has been appointed by the Tribunal Administrator of the estates and effects of the late Duke and Duchess de Praslin.

Under the head of "Barter," two advertisements appear in the *Midland Counties Herald* of Thursday last, the one offering leasehold premises in exchange for a ten-horse steam-engine, and the other "plandorfers for nails, ironmongery, or carpets."

Land is of extraordinarily little value in Gallicia. The Archduke John has sold his vast estate in Gallicia which contains upwards of 500,000 acres, for 750,000 florins, or about 8s. 4d. per acre.

The Administration of the Post-office in Russia has just published the list of the foreign newspapers which will be allowed to enter Russia next year. The total number is 366, of which 158 are German, 103 French, 45 English, and 2 Polish.

The vacancy among the Governors of the Charter House, occasioned by the decease of the Archbishop of York, will be supplied by the Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas (Sir Thomas Wilde), who succeeds to the Governorship by virtue of his office.

M. Diefenbach, the most celebrated surgeon of Germany, has just exposed an attack of apoplexy, which seized him at Berlin when alighting from his cabriolet. He was born at Konigsberg in 1795, and is the author of several medical works.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Archibald Davidson, Esq., to be Sheriff of the Shire or Sheriffdom of Kincardine, in the room of George Louis Augustus Douglass, Esq., deceased.

The Queen and Prince Albert have subscribed £50 to a fund about to be raised for the erection of a monument to the late Felix Mendelssohn.

The late Mr. Henry Brown, of the Horse Brigade Artillery, has left 300 rupees for the poor of Bangalore, to be distributed by the minister of the district.

A poor man, of nearly seventy years of age, and who has brought up a large family, it is said ten children, is now in Aylesbury gaol, at the suit of the parish officers of Burnham, in consequence of his inability to pay three poor's rates of 8s. each.

There have recently been some arrivals of asphalte stone from France. The *Berengaria*, from Rouen, has brought 85 tons weight of this description of stone for paving purposes.

A vessel has arrived in the River from Hamburg, having on board an entire cargo of potatoes, consisting of ninety tons weight of this esteemed vegetable, the produce of the Hanseatic district named.

It is said that three of the largest sheep-walks in the Cheviots are to be converted into deer parks or forests. German times are returning.

A little girl, only eleven years of age, is in custody for stealing two money letters from the Chester post-office.

One of the Methodist Chapels of Huddersfield had a narrow escape from being destroyed by fire on Wednesday last.

During the month of October the quantity of Indian corn landed at Waterford, was 38,563 quarters from ports in the Black Sea and Mediterranean.

The Right Rev. Dr. Brown, Catholic Bishop of the Lancashire District, attended at the Kirkdale Sessions last week, took the oath, and received his certificate as officiating Minister of the Catholic Chapel at Wavertree.

Lord Cranstoun has granted permission to his tenants on the estate of Bonchester, to shoot hares and rabbits on their farms; in return for which valuable privilege, it is expected, they will do their utmost for the protection of the pheasants and partridges.

More rain fell during the last month than in any month of October for six or eight years past. Nine inches fell in Liverpool.

A swarm of bees was seen on the 6th of November, settled on the turnpike road in the village of Uckfield.

There have been forty-four bankruptcies announced in Tuesday night's *Gazette*, making, within the current week, not less than seventy-two.

Several ancient German coins, which are supposed to have been brought to England by some of the German mercenary soldiers who were employed during the Scottish war in the reign of Edward VI., have been found at Naworth Castle, Cumberland, by the workmen employed in executing some repairs.

During the week ending on Sunday last, the number of persons passing or re-passing between England and France at the undermentioned places, was—At Boulogne, 1112 ; at Calais, 194 ; total, 1306

A Société de Lecture has been formed at Brussels, for the purpose of upholding the rights of national authors, and publishing the works of Flemish and French writers.

Lord Henry Bentinck left his shooting quarters in Glenavon on the 29th ultimo. During the preceding three weeks, such was the abundance of stags that his Lordship succeeded in killing upwards of sixty !

Mr. Bonham, who was formerly the Governor of Singapore, is to be Governor of Hong Kong, in the place of Sir John Davis, resigned.

Thursday was the twentieth anniversary of the battle of Navarino.

COUNTRY NEWS.

New Branch Bank of England, Bristol. (*From a Correspondent.*)—This building was opened to the public on Monday last. The former establishment, which was at the top of Bridge-street, was inconveniently small and badly situated, on account of its distance from the business part of the City and the Exchange; and, consequently, the present building, which adjoins the Guildhall, in Broad-street, was determined on. The present situation is not the most eligible that could have been chosen, but is, though, a great improvement on the old place. The building, which is of massive stone-work throughout, except the vaults and roof of the banking-saloon, is after the design of Mr. C. R. Cockerell, Professor of Architecture in the Royal Academy, London. The contractors were Messrs. Wilcox and Sons, of Bristol. The building cost, with the site, upwards of £20,000.

Bristol and South Wales Junction Railway.—A Special General Meeting of Shareholders was held on Monday, at the Commercial Rooms, Bristol, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of applying to Parliament for an Act to dissolve the Company, or to extend the time within which, by the present Act, the compulsory purchases of land may be made. Alexander Robertson, Esq., was voted to the chair. Some discussion ensued, and a resolution was passed requesting the Directors to apply for an enlargement of time, and to reduce the expenditure; and, in the event of the non-compliance of the Board, to wind up the affairs, and dissolve the Company.

Ramsgate.—Sir Augustus d'Este has lately erected, in St. Lawrence Churchyard, a splendid tomb, to contain the remains of his mother, the late Duchess of Sussex and Countess of Dunmore, which are to be removed from the church; and it is also his wish that, at his decease, he should be interred with them

Birkenhead.—The deputation recently appointed to confer with Government on the subject of refunding the £21,000 expended in the erection of the sea wall, north of the entrance to the great dock, returned from London on Saturday evening last, with the gratifying intelligence that the Government were ready to refund the above sum, on the condition that it should be applied at once towards the furtherance of the other unfinished works.

Restoration of Hereford Cathedral.—A public meeting was held at Ludlow, on Tuesday, in compliance with an invitation from the Bishop of the diocese, to meet a deputation from the Chapter, and to adopt such other measures as might best effect the completion of the works proposed for the restoration of the Cathedral of Hereford.

Margate.—The herring fisheries have been so prolific around this coast, that the full herrings have with difficulty been sold at prices varying from 40s. to 50s. the last of 11,000. A similar account is given from Ramsgate.

Seizure of Gunpowder.—An immense quantity of gunpowder—not less than 30 barrels, 70 half-barrels, and 60 quarter-barrels—was discovered altogether 5 tons 11 cwt., was seized in the house of Mr. Romans Harpiner, at Bristall, near Dewsbury, Yorkshire, on Monday fortnight. It had been brought there to be used in the blasting of the Morley Railway tunnel. The full penalty of two shillings per pound, or £1000 for the whole, was inflicted by the magistrates, who stated that, if the penalty was not paid, Mr. Harpiner would be committed to Wakefield House of Correction for six months.

The First Snow Storm of the Season.—On Wednesday morning, about half-past nine o'clock, a heavy fall of snow took place between Ipswich and Marlingtree. The guard of the Bury mail states that the hail and snow fell for some time, and that the wind was exceedingly frosty. In the neighbourhood of Witham and Carnbridge, also, the snow fell thickly in the course of the morning.

Sacrilege in Gloucester Cathedral.—A robbery has lately been committed in Gloucester Cathedral by thieves, who forced an entrance through one of the windows, and broke open an alms box kept in the sacred edifice for receiving contributions to the Gloucester Infirmary. In the hurry of their departure they left several halfcrowns and shillings scattered on the floor of the nave at the foot of the pillar against which the box was fastened; also their tools, which consisted of a carpenter's chisel, with the initials "W. P." stamped on it, a gimlet, a stock, and two centre-bits. The tools are now in the hands of the police. At the foot of the window whence the thieves made their escape, some 15s. or 16s. in silver were found. It is supposed that they were disturbed in their operations by the organ builder, who entered the cathedral soon after six o'clock in the morning to do some work at the organ.

An inquest, before Mr. Rupert Clarke, of Reading, has been held on the body of Mr. Henry Scott, the well known trainer, of Ascot, who was found dead, lying on the floor of his sitting-room, on Thursday last, at the residence, close to the Heath. Mr. Brown, surgeon, of Sunninghill, who was called in as soon as the body was found, early in the morning, having given an opinion that apoplexy was the cause of death, the jury immediately returned a verdict to that effect. The deceased had just attained his sixty-third year

IRELAND.

THE STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

The following harrowing details of assassination give a frightful picture of the social condition of the country

On Friday evening se'nnight, at the early hour of seven o'clock, two armed men, whose faces were blackened, to avoid recognition, entered the house of John Ryan, steward and bailiff to Sir Matthew Barrington, Bart., within a quarter of a mile of the village of Murroe, and in the neighbourhood of a police station. They cried out, when within the door, 'Head-boy,' and swore they would have the life of Ryan, at whom they immediately presented. He caught hold of a friend of the name of Tucker, who was present to be in his house, and used him between the two armed men and himself. A short struggle ensued; and, when they had forcibly disengaged Tucker from Ryan, the latter grasped a chair to defend himself; and the faithful wife, throwing herself between her husband her husband's life from the deadly weapon, received the contents of a gun shot close under her left breast, which passed out through her back, and killed the poor woman on the spot. The dreaded husband then rushed to an adjoining room, where a gun was kept for his protection, and when he came out, found the murderers had disappeared, and the only object before him was the bleeding corpse of his murdered wife. The coroner's inquest on the body returned a verdict of 'Wilful murder' returned against some person or persons unknown."

A private letter, dated Nenagh, Saturday night, says, that Mr. Richard U. Bayly, most unfortunately, agent, chairman of the guardians of this union, and shot at on that evening, as he was proceeding from Nenagh to his residence at Ballinclough. He was accompanied by his brother-in-law, Mr. Heard. Mr. Bayly's mouth is dreadfully shattered, the stray sometimes his flesh, and great fears are entertained that the wounds are mortal. Mr. Heard's head was grazed with a ball.

Mr. William Hassard, the treasurer of the county of Fermanagh, who was fired at by some unknown assassins on Saturday evening in his own lawn, expired of his injuries at an early hour on Monday morning. No less than 30 slugs were found in the thigh of the ill-fated gentleman, some of which, it is presumed, must have entered the groin, inflicting a mortal wound in some more vital part of the body. Mr. Hassard was an ultra-Liberal in politics, and is said to have been a humane and indulgent landlord.

Another Murder.—On Saturday night, a ganger, named Smith, was barbarously murdered at the Ballybrophy station of the Cashel line; his brains having been knocked out with a hatchet. The alleged cause of the murder is, that Smith had endeavoured to reduce the wages of the men employed on that part of the line. Ballybrophy is within six miles of Roscrea, and on the borders of the county of Tipperary.

Poor-law Commission.—The Lord-Lieutenant has appointed Mr. Edward Wynne (late Inspecting officer at Enniskymon), an Assistant Poor-Law Commissioner in Ireland.

The O'Connell Monument.—All the machinery formerly employed in the collection of the O'Connell tribute was set in motion, on Sunday last, for the purpose of collecting a fund for the erection of a monument to the memory of the deceased Liberator. The following is a return of the sums received at the several Roman Catholic chapels in Dublin:—Parishes of St. Mary, Thomas, and George, £388 ; St. Andrew, Peter, and Mark, £256 ; St. Michael and John, £137 ; St. Paul, £103 ; St. Michan, £90 ; St. Catherine, £73 ; St. James, £55 ; St. Nicholas, £49 ; St. Rathmine, £8 ; subscriptions not yet paid, £62. Total, £1230.

His Excellency the Lord-Lieutenant has appointed Capt. Hamilton Gorges, of the Connaught bar, to the Assistant-Barristership vacant by the death of Mr. Mayne

Maynooth College.—The Queen has been pleased to appoint the Right Hon. Sir William Meredyth Somerville, Bart., to be one of the Visitors of the College and Corporation of Maynooth, in the room of the Right Hon. Henry Pelham Pelham Clinton (commonly called Earl of Lincoln), resigned.

His Excellency the Lord-Lieutenant has been pleased to approve of Henry Meredyth, Esq., of Carlanstown, being appointed a Deputy-Lieutenant for the County of Meath, vice John Preston, Esq., resigned.

Tenant Right.—On Tuesday last at a numerous meeting in Cashel, at which Mr. J. O'Connell, M.P., Mr. N. Maher, M.P., Mr. F. Scully, M.P., and Mr. Kostinge, M.P., were present. Several resolutions were passed deploring the existing state of relations between landlord and tenant, and urging the necessity of a legislative remedy.

Repeal Association.—The usual weekly meeting of this body was held in Conciliation Hall, on Monday, when the attendance was more numerous than usual; the Hon. Cecil Lawless in the chair. Weekly rent, £105. 6s. 6d.

The Lord Lieutenant has offered £100 reward in each case for such information as may lead to the arrest of the persons who fired at Mr. Bayley and the late Mr. Hassard, and who murdered Honora Ryan.

The East Coast Fisheries.—Heavy fish trains reach the Bricklayers' Arms station of the South Eastern Railway, almost every morning, at an hour suited for delivery in Billingsgate market. During the last week, trains of nearly 30 trucks of fish have been thus received. We believe this great increase is partly to be attributed to the increased energy of the fishermen, consequent on the facilities and advantages they derive from railway communication.

THE PROFESSOR'S LADY.

BY BERTHOLD AUERBACH.

AUTHOR OF "VILLAGE TALES OF THE BLACK FOREST"

TRANSLATED BY MARY HOWITT.

(Continued from page 317.)

Without giving any answer, as he had thought of, Reinhard left the kitchen. he went not into the parlour, however, but with inaudible steps stole towards the arbour. Without the girl being able to see him, he stood and watched her for some time: he was struck by the first glance. He saw before him a countenance beaming with the calm expression of peace; a sweet repose was diffused over the rounded cheek: no passion had disturbed these features, nor had their beauty been marred by wild suffering or repentance; those refined lips could not speak a violent or a coarse word; an equable, delicate rose-tint seemed to be diffused over her cheeks, brow, and chin; and, as she now, with downcast eyes, held a flat iron quietly upon the frill she had been plaiting, it was like the image of a sleeping child. When she lifted up the frill and raised her eyes, Reinhard involuntarily stepped forward.

"Good morning, or rather noon," said Lorle, nodding.

"Thank you kindly for being again in a good humour."

"I was not angry," said she; "I know no reason for being so. Have you slept well?"

"Not perfectly well."

"Why not? Have you had any dreams? Don't you know that whatever people dream the first night in a strange bed comes true?"

"But not my dream."

"Indeed! What was it then? Would you tell me?"

"Willingly, and especially you. I dreamt of you."

"Ah! of me. That is not possible. Now, understand; don't think to make a fool of me; it would annoy me if you called me names, Grayling, but I would rather that you called me so, than that you should play off any of your tricks on me."

"But I may have had a dream which is not a folly. But do not look angry; there is nothing bad in it; it is only shy. I dreamt that I was sitting with you in the Bernese wagon, and your horse was harnessed to it, and had a great big bell fastened to its neck, which sounded like a church bell; and in this way the horse went flying through the air, and no sound of wheels was heard, and still we went on, and ever on. I wanted to hold the horse in, but it seemed as if it would pull my arm out of my body, and you sate beside me as calm as could be, and we went on and on; all of a sudden, however, the wagon turned over quite softly, and we were both together on the ground; and just then my companion came and woke me."

"That is a wonderful dream; but, in the next four weeks I will not drive out with you. What I would say, however, is, that your companion is a wonderfully queer fellow; my father says he is proud and haughty, but I think that he is conceited and awkward."

"But you have forgiven him disturbing you?" said Reinhard.

"Yes," said she; "and were you dressed at that time?"

"Not quite. You are right, however, about my companion: he is not proud; on the contrary, he is shy and timid."

"Yes, I thought so," returned she, "and precisely because he is bashful and timid, does he seem to attack people so and talk them quite dumb. Not long ago, when I was down with Yroni at the valley mill -you remember her, she is engaged to our Stephen they will be married in the autumn, and go to live at the mill. You'll be here, won't you, at the wedding?"

"That may be, but what were you going to tell me?" asked Reinhard.

"Yes, it is right that you keep people to their word, or I shall go on chattering all day. Well, I stopped at the mill till it was evening; they wanted to send somebody with me, to bear me company; I, however, would not let them do so, and yet I should have liked it: so I set out by myself all alone, and, when I got into the wood, I was frightened out of my wits; and, because I was so frightened, I began to whistle quite loud, as if all the world mattered nothing at all to me. But, what is all this about—I was going to tell you something—was not I?" continued Lorle, with her lips compressed, and her eyes fixed

"We were speaking of my companion," said Reinhard; "and"—

"Yes; that reminds me; he wilderies also so smartly, because he is full of fear is it not so."

"Very good! But you must be very kind to him; he is a right good fellow, who deserves it, and it would make him very happy."

"Well, I'll do what I can," said Lorle. "Is he a single man?"

"He is yet to be had, if he please you," remarked Reinhard.

"If you say that again," interrupted Lorle, lifting up the iron, "I'll burn your beard off. And, lest I should forget it, let me tell you, not to let them put you out of conceit with your beard; it is very becoming to you."

"I'll remember you, the whole world shall not shave it off."

"What please?" Who is talking about pleasing?" exclaimed a strong voice; it was Barbel.

Lorle is paying tribute to my companion," said Reinhard.

"Don't believe him; he is a mocking-bird," exclaimed the girl, and Barbel laughed.

"Go in, and drink your coffee, Mr. Reinhard; I shall not warm it for you again."

"Is that troll to go to church?" asked he, turning to Lorle.

"Yes," replied she; "it belongs to Barbel, and she is going; I shall stop at home. You are going, too, are you not?"

"Yes," said Reinhard, and went into the room. He had, in reality, not intended to go to church; but now he must and would; he must because he had said so, and he would because Lorle was remaining at home alone. We all of us feel, even in the most trifling actions a general character, so he persuaded himself that, through the interest which would be created by his going to church, he should lay again a foundation for his participation in village life, and have a right to it also.

Whilst Reinhard was thinking this over in the parlour, Lorle said to Barbel, in the arbour, "Only think, Barbel, he dreamed of me last night."

"What," asked Barbel, "about me?"

"Oh, Mr. Reinhard." Lorle was very particular in always adding the word *Mr.* to people's names when she spoke of them even when they were absent.

"Don't you be thinking about the Fox-beard," returned Barbel.

"The beard is not at all foxy," said Lorle, full of anger; "it is of a very beautiful chesnut-brown, and Mr. Reinhard is just as warm-hearted as ever he was, and you ought to be always grateful to him, for when he was out here, and it is not right of you to say so much against him. And, even if he had that joke with the crier, he is not proud, and he talks so familiarly and kindly—"

"All I can say," interrupted Barbel, "is, do you take care of yourself; you are no longer a child."

"Yes, I mean that too; I know also how one is, I"——

"Give me my frill, you are making a mess of it again," said Barbel, and went away

Reinhard went, dressed in his Sunday apparel, with Stephen and Martin, to the church; everybody nodded kindly to him: many people looked, however, at his curious style of beard; still, he who wore it was at home with them; they had a feeling within their minds that he belonged to them, going with them, as he did, to the same temple, and to the same communion-table. On their way, Martin inquired, "Well, and what do you say to our Lorle? She is a girl—is not she?"

"She is," replied Reinhard, "Lorle is just like a lovely golden canary-bird among sparrows."

"He is a queer chap," said Martin, laughing, to Stephen; "but he is right."

Reinhard sate down in the side-gallery near the organ; the pealing sound of the organ did him a deal of good; it thrilled through his whole frame like a fresh stream; and Barbel, who from below looked up and saw him, thought to herself, "He is a good fellow, however. What an expression of devotion beams in his eyes!"

Reinhard only heard the beginning of the sermon. The text was "Cast your bread on the waters;" and on these words was preached a thundering sermon of condemnation, because the whole village had determined not to contribute anything to the Convent of the Sisters of Mercy which was being erected. Reinhard lost himself in all sorts of dreams during the monotonous, and, by fits and starts, tempestuous sermon. Below him, however, Barbel had dropped upon her knees, and, with her strong hands pressed vehemently together, prayed for Lorle; she could not get rid of the idea that danger threatened the dear girl, and she prayed fervently and ever more fervently. At length she arose, and, making with her hand the sign of the cross over her face, all marks of anxiety passed away from it.

The peal of the organ again awoke Reinhard, and he left the church with the communny. Not far from the church-door, Barbel stood waiting, and while she gave them their hymn book quickly to her brother, she said to Reinhard, "Good day to you!" He felt hurt, he did not know why, that she now greeted him for the first time.

Reinhard had not got far from the church when he met the Sub-Librarian with a butterfly impaled upon his hat-brim.

"What have you got there?" asked Reinhard.

"A magnificent specimen of the *Papilio machaon*, or the swallow-tailed butterfly. I had a deal of trouble to catch it, but I was resolved to have it, because our Head-librarian has not such a one in his private collection. There were two of them; they were sporting in the air with one another, flattering towards one another, and then away again. They are happy little creatures, the butterflies! I would gladly either have had them both or have left them together; but I could only catch one; and look, what a flurry I am! for just at the moment I caught it I stepped into a bog."

"And do you always carry pins with you?" asked Reinhard.

"Always. Look, here is my arsenal," and with that he opened the breast of his coat, and there was the letter R normed by the heads of pins. "But that I may not forget it," continued he, "I found that word."

"What word?" asked Reinhard

"The epithet for that gir. *Blustful!* It is a great advantage in our language that this word is both transitive and intransitive. She is ful of bliss herself, and she imbues bliss into the sous of others. But stop; while I am speaking I have found the original word —it is *Madonna-like*. Whatever the human heart acknowledges of blissful and adorable is comprised in the word Madonna. No other

language can furnish such a *somes proprium* in the adjective form. Madonnalike, that is it!"

Reinhard was silent, and it was not till after some time that he inquired if his friend had been the whole time in the wood

"Oh, certainly; it was heavenly! I have inhaled a deep draught of sylvan solitude. Hitherto, when I have gone into the woods, it has been always to me but as if it was shutting up its secrets from my knowledge, as if I were not worthy to walk among these sacred rows of pillars, and to perceive the still quire of eternal nature. It seemed always to me that, the moment I stepped out of the wood, the sweet mysterious whisper began behind me, and incomprehensible melodies resounded. To-day, however, I have compelled the wood. I have urged

forward, through brambles and over rocks, to the head of the brook, where it rushes forth from between huge blocks of basalt, and forms for itself immediately a broad round basin, as if it would there remain at home. You cannot have been there, else you would have painted it. That must be your first picture. The trees hang down as if they would conceal the sanctuary from every mortal eye; and in every leaf reposes peace. The red and waute fox-glove springs out of every chink; it is a poisonous plant, but it is wonderfully beautiful! The soft *ersca* conceals itself, listening behind the rocks, and ventures not forth into the bustle around. There I spent an hour, and have lived through an immensity. It is a spot where one can lose oneself in everything. The bells resounded from here and there, and it was to me like the humming of bees, which now, in the certainty of fine weather, had ventured a long way from home. In coming away, I climbed up to the top of the hill which towers far above the church steeple, and stood, as it were, above Zion, in the strength of the immortal spirit. I felt then as I had never done before; that I can never die—that I am immortal! I took hold on the earth, which shall one day cover me, and my spirit floated high above all worlds. I may go joylessly through life—I may rest in a nameless grave—but I have lived from eternity—I am immortal"

Reinhard seated himself upon a bank by the road side, and, pulling his friend to sit beside him, he said, "Go on." His friend looked at him with an anxious expression, and thus continued—

"I lay thus for a long time in a blessed but sorrowful rapture; I gazed at the ever-flowing fountain. Transparent as air, it leaps forth from hidden darkness, and then, pure and bright, winds its way down the glen; but, before it reaches the tranquil woodland path, it is made prisoner; and what does it do then? It leaps boldly over the mill-wheel, and hastens to the flowers on the shore. In the town, however, it is no longer free; there it becomes impure and discoloured; it knows itself no longer. Thus may it be also with a pure and bright child of Nature. What then is to be done? Flow on thou stream sprung from the rock; flow on to the unfathomable and unconstrained ocean; there again is new existence; there is eternal clearness and eternal life, quietness, and movement within itself. At first I never imagined that I should retain what I thought; now, however, I should like it all put into melodious verse, and I bothered myself so with all sorts of metre, that all my quiet was gone. I then bethought myself of you. But what does it matter? I have lived, and nothing more is needed!"

"I have known your sylvan sanctuary a long time," said Reinhard, on their homeward way. "I have often dreamed there myself, but I never could represent it by my pencil. Let your thoughts paint it, then it will be another thing. I have kept myself apart from landscape: and yet, whenever I come here, it seems to me that here some deep revelation awaits me, especially now: perhaps it is your wood-sanctuary—perhaps not."

"Where have you been during my woodland ramble?" inquired the Sub-Librarian.

"I was in church; you ought, properly, to have been there; it belongs to peasant-life."

"Yes, yes, you are right; ay, ay, I'm sorry; however, I'll go this afternoon."

There was a great changing of dress when they got to the public-house; and when the Sub-Librarian came down with clean shoes on, Lorle said to him kindly, "It is beautiful, Mr. Sup-Librarian, that you don't let people wait of you. Where have you been?"

"Up in the wood," returned he. "But do not call me Sup-Librarian; my proper name is Adalbert Reihenmaier"

"That is a deal prettier," said Lorle; "now tell me some news, Mr. Reihenmaier"

"I have not much to tell."

"Then we will wait till afternoon," said Lorle. "You will go with us, too, to the valley mill, and you can sing so beautifully."

"I will go anywhere, especially where you are. I was thinking about you, also, in the wood," said he.

"You must not play off your jokes on me: I am too good for that, and so are you," said she; "it does not become such a gentleman as you. Be well-mannered; that is right. But you must put on a Sunday coat, also. Have you not one?"

"More than one, but not here," said he.

"Yes; but then you know that you were to spend a Sunday with us. Well, never mind it. I'll send Martin to you, and he shall brush you a little."

The Sub-Librarian sprang excitedly up the stairs, and, taking a collection of popular songs out of his knapsack, he threw it up to the ceiling, and again caught it. "Here," said he, fondling the book as if it were some living thing, "here you are at home, not penned up in the library. To-day you shall be again alive."

The old custom no longer prevailed at dinner: a table was laid for Reinhard and his friend in the little private room. Reinhard told the Landlord that they would eat at the family table, as he had done formerly. The old man, however, only shook his head, without making any reply; and, taking off his skull-cap, and holding it between his folded hands upon his breast, commenced asking a blessing

"Bärbel, carry out the two covers; we shall not eat by ourselves," exclaimed Reinhard.

The Landlord quickly put on his cap again, looked right and left without changing a feature, and said, "Only be quiet." After that, he made a tolerably long pause, as he always did when he said these words, which served as an admonition for no one to grumble till he proceeded. "Let things be as they are in there," at length he said, "there is no room here for two;" and with that he waved his hand through the air, as much as to say that it was settled.

The strangers seated themselves in the inner room. Lorle waited on them.

"Cannot Bärbel do that?" asked Reinhard; and the Sub-Librarian added, "You shall not wait upon us."

"Oh, good heavens, what a fuss you make about my waiting on you. I do it very willingly; and some time, when you have a dear wife of your own, Mr. Reihenmaier, and I come to see you, and you are so good as to give me something to eat, then your wife shall wait on me."

"But how do you know that I shall be married?"

"That one can see plainly written on your forehead," said Lorle; "and I fancy that a wife with you would be downright happy."

"And how can you tell that?" asked he

"Because you are so neat with your napkin."

Everybody laughed: and her father, who sate at table in the other room, said, "She's a sharp lass, and she has not chattered as much in a whole year as she has done since last evening."

"Yes," said the mother, after she had swallowed a spoonful of soup with great satisfaction, and now rapping her husband's spoon with her own, "you will sometime see what sort of a girl that is who is as clever as the day."

"She has got that from you, and from the first horse of our team, Bärbel," interrupted the Host, returning the blow with the spoon.

(To be Continued.)

FLYING SHEETS FROM OUR TRAVELLING CONTRIBUTOR.

MUNICH, NOV. 12.

I SEND you herewith a drawing of the "Bavaria," a statue which, when finally completed, and erected on the grand site chosen for it on the Theresienwiese, in the neighbourhood of Munich, will, for its colossal proportions, its beauty of design, and the felicity of its execution, be without a parallel in the world.

I have already had occasion, more than once, to speak of the grandeur which characterises the ideas of the present King of Bavaria. I have spoken of the decorations of his capital, which have been seen and appreciated by so many of the travelling world. To him also belongs the credit of having originated the idea of the Zollverein, generally attributed to the King of Prussia. It was when he was still Crown Prince that King Louis first conceived the plan of that general protective union of the different States of Germany, which, as Englishmen, we must oppose; but which, judged of by Germans, and with a view to German interests, must be admitted to be at once national and wise, and, in reference to the whole of the great German race, patriotic.

The "Bavaria" is intended to embody a grand idea of Bavarian nationality. A long time ago, the King determined to erect a building for the purpose of receiving the statues of Bavarians who have merited such a distinction, or who may hereafter merit it. It is now rapidly approaching completion: it is to be called the "Ruhmeshalle." I send you a small sketch of it. In front of this building the "Bavaria" is to stand; the conception being, by thus embodying in the figure the attributes of the country, to incite the men of the present and of the future to render themselves worthy of a place among the heroes of the past. The Ruhmeshalle is situated on an elevation commanding the Theresenwiese, at a point from which the drawing you lately published of the race-course during the Volks-fest was taken.

The statue itself is of colossal proportions. The height from the feet to the top of the wreath held in the left hand is seventy feet. The pedestal is twenty-seven feet high; and the hill, on the summit of which it is placed, is thirty feet high. Thus, from the level of the plain from which it rises, the whole elevation attained by the statue is 127 feet. The lion seated by the side of the figure is twenty-seven feet high.

I regret extremely that the artist commissioned to make the design, after repeated attempts, has failed to render to my satisfaction, the singular softness and benignity which characterise the expression of the gigantic face. In this respect, as in the rest of the figures, the sculptor, Schwanthaler, has admirably carried out the idea of his Royal patron. The whole character of the figure is exquisitely feminine, yet there is, at the same time, a majesty—especially in the countenance—which I have never seen equalled in any work of modern sculpture. The attitude is that of encouragement; the wreath is formed of oak leaves and fruit, the oak being the national tree of Bavaria, as it is of England. The crown, composed of loosened fetters, is emblematic of the worthily-earned Independence of Bavarian citizens, and has reference to the movements in the direction of freedom which characterised the Bavarians in the middle ages. The right hand rests on a sword, sheathed, and placed in the girdle of the figure, which is intended to be emblematic of peace; and the wild, almost savage costume, recals the condition of the German people in the earliest ages of which we have record. The back of the figure is, at least, as beautiful as the front, and the magnificent tresses—which are so exquisitely modelled that the brass of which they are composed seems almost to wave in natural curls—represent the long hair so characteristic of the Germans in all ages

What adds to the interest, if not, strictly speaking, to the nationality of the figure, is that it is cast from cannon taken in the war of independence of the Greeks against the Turks.

To give some more tangible idea of the size of this figure, I may observe that, in the head and the upper part of the bust, five and twenty men have found room; in the central part of the figure, thirty-five or forty persons could dine; and the space of ground covered by the lower section is enormous in proportion. It is intended to construct, within the figure, from the base of the pedestal to the top of the head, a staircase; so that persons can mount to the summit, from which they will have a grand view of Munich, with the pretty river, the Isar, which runs by its side, clasping in its many arms the immediate suburbs, with, in the distance, the magnificent outline of the Tyrolean mountains. When the statue finally assumes its position (and the greater part is completed already) it would almost be worth a journey to Munich to see it, on one of those resplendent moonlight nights, which are there so beautiful, but, unfortunately, so rare. I should observe that the figure is cast in sections. The whole of the upper part, down to considerably below the waist, is completed, and stands in the court-yard of the Royal Foundry, where the casting takes place. It is visited daily by numbers of persons, especially foreigners, who are invariably earnest in their admiration of this gigantic beauty. The lower part of the figure, with the exception of the feet, is also finished, and I believe that the lion is now being cast. The foundry itself is also well worth seeing, everything being on so enormous a scale.

It is not for its enormous size, however, that I admire this figure. Any one with the requisite money and disposition to throw it away, can erect a giant of brass or stone. What is worthy of admiration is, first, the conception of setting up such an ideal of nationality among a people so much in want of sentiments of the kind; and, of this, the credit is wholly due to the King. Secondly, the execution, which combines so many excellences, and so admirably carries out the idea; and, for this, the praise is due to Schwanthaler. The reputation of that artist, however, stands upon a broader basis, and appeals to higher evidences; but, still, no man can look at the Bavaria without being filled with a deep respect for the intellectual character of the Monarch, and a corresponding admiration of the genius of the sculptor.

I have already expressed my regret that the limits of these communications prevent me giving a more detailed account of the various objects of interest in Munich. The other day, however, I stumbled quite accidentally on a relic which must have attraction for every lover of poetry. It is on a level, in point of interest, with the celebrated bedstead and furniture of Luther at Warsburg, or the chair of Rubens, at Antwerp. I speak of an original writing-table of Schiller, the history of which leads to the conviction that there he must have written some of his most remarkable works. It is to be seen in a sort of miscellaneous collection of curiosities, called the Verein-Sammlung, situated in what is called the Bazaar, in the Hofgarten, in Munich. The writing-table is composed of common deal. The inclined piece of wood, or desk, in the centre, was so constructed as to be capable of being raised up and down by a small windlass, so that the lid, which covers the whole, could be shut down and locked. On the left hand side of the desk, is a chess-board, stained or cut into the wood. Unless the visitors ask for this relic, it is probable that it would not be shown to them.

I perceive, by the French and Belgian papers, that the political movement made here in favour of increased freedom, more especially of the press, has attracted attention. For my own part, I agree to a certain extent with a distinguished writer in the leading French journal, that the importance of Bavaria in European politics is at present underrated. In the event of any great development of the German political mind, which would depend upon the state of affairs elsewhere, Bavaria might become an important counterpoise to Prussian and Austrian influence. But I doubt much whether these Bavarians are themselves conscious either of the natural advantages the position and character of their country gives them, or of what might be done by good statesmanship acting upon an united government and people. In the meanwhile, there does not seem to be the best possible understanding between the latter two Powers; and the Chambers have abstained from following up their last strong movement.

SCHWANTHALER'S COLOSSAL STATUE OF "BAVARIA," IN THE ROYAL FOUNDRY, AT MUNICH.

SCENE FROM "THE CAMP OF SILESIA," AT ASTLEY'S.—(THE PANDOURS' CAVERN.)

PLATE PRESENTED BY THE LINCOLNSHIRE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY TO THEIR SECRETARY.

THE Lincolnshire Agricultural Society, which was established some twenty-three or twenty-four years since, has lately been dissolved, though not until its example had been pretty extensively followed throughout Lincoln, "the first county in agriculture in the world"—by the establishment of similar associations.

The members of the parent Society have, however, signalised their retirement by a very graceful mark of esteem—the presentation of a magnificent Piece of Plate to their Secretary, Richard Carline, Esq., ex-Mayor of Lincoln. The Testimonial, costly as it is, has been deservedly bestowed; Mr. Carline having, for many years, managed the business of the Society without any remuneration, by generously giving up the usual bill of costs in order to augment the funds available for premiums.

PLATE PRESENTED TO THE SECRETARY OF THE LINCOLNSHIRE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Plate is a *plateau*, or central table ornament, of exquisite chasteness: it is from the works of Mr. Benjamin Smith, of Duke-street, Lincoln's Inn-fields. The design represents a halt in the Desert. Beneath the shade of three palm-trees, is an Arab on the back of a camel; an attendant is handing water in a cup to the rider, and the thirsty camel, snuffing the water, is eagerly looking up; by the side of the palm-tree is a well. The group presents some novelty in its execution; the lofty palm-trees being cut out of the solid silver. It was shown among the beautiful works exhibited last season at the Society of Arts, where it elicited marked approbation.

The Plate bears the following inscription:—

Presented by the Lincolnshire Agricultural Society to their esteemed friend Richard Carline, Esq., Mayor of the City of Lincoln, in estimation of their high sense of his long, gratuitous, and valuable services as Honorary Secretary—Oct. 6, 1847.

This superb Testimonial was presented to Mr. Carline at a sumptuous entertainment at the Saracen's Head Inn, Lincoln, on the 5th inst. There were about 70 guests: Charles Chaplin, Esq., in the chair, having the ex-Mayor and the Hon. A. L. Melville on his right hand, and Sir Charles John Anderson, Bart., and J. Fardell, Esq., on his left. Amongst the gentlemen present were, Mr. Thomas Greetham, Mr. J. G. Stephenson, Mr. W. H. Brooke, Mr. Cooke, Digby, Mr. Bartholomew, Mr. Popplewell, Mr. Fred. Straw, Mr. Capp, Mr. Clarke, and nearly all the leading agriculturists in the neighbourhood.

ASTLEY'S.

OUR Illustration shows the most picturesque scene in the new drama of "The Camp of Silesia," the production of which was noticed in our Journal of last week.

The Scene is the Cavern of the Pandours (or Gipsies), by a party of whom Frederick, King of Prussia, has been made prisoner; and his Majesty is seen chained to a pillar in the cavern, with the Pandours by their fires, grouped around the captive Monarch. In the rear are the horses of the band; and two or three cavaliers are seen entering the cavern, on their return from a nocturnal expedition.

This is altogether an artistical achievement, Rembrandtish in effect, to which the peculiar resources of the establishment—the horses—are valuable accessories. It is, indeed, a very spirited affair.

IMMIGRATION OF SOUTH SEA ISLANDERS INTO NEW SOUTH WALES.

AN exceedingly interesting experiment in colonisation has just been undertaken at Sydney, by Mr. Benjamin Boyd, of Church-hill, with the view of increasing the supply of labour in the Colony.

On the first of May last, an Act of the Imperial Parliament for regulating the Sale and Leasing Waste Lands became the law of the Colony. To meet the demand for labour which this new measure would create, no provision had, however, been made; and the last session of

PANTELLA. ETOISI. SABBATHANCO.

SOUTH SEA ISLANDERS AT SYDNEY.

the Local Legislature had closed before the excellent plan of a Committee of the Council for a grand system of Free Immigration (simultaneously with a modified system of Exiles) could be established by the whole House. In short, the question which had been agitated for many months in the Colony—"How is Labour to be obtained?"—remained unanswered.

As some two years must elapse before any Government plan for the sufficient supply of European labour could be matured, Mr. Boyd foresaw that, whilst the grass was growing, his flocks and herds would be starving. He, accordingly, determined on importing his own labourers; and, with this view, he despatched a vessel for the South Sea Islands, the captain being instructed to call at many islands as possible, so that he might satisfy himself, not only as to the people most fitted for the wants of the Colonists, but also as to the number of labourers likely to be procured. In due time, the vessel returned, with sixty-five active young men, selected from Tanna, Kahamo, and Lefoo, islands of the Loyalties, a group very imperfectly laid down in the charts, and which lies between New Caledonia and the New Hebrides, distant about three weeks' sail from Sydney.

The ages of these men varied from 14 to 25; sixty-two of them have been sent to Mr. Boyd's stations, on the Murray; and the three whose portraits are annexed, were to accompany the Captain who had brought them from their island homes, on his next trip to the Coral Islands.

Etoni is a Chief, and brother to Zuela, the King of *Lefoo*. *Panyella* is his conjuror (an officer of much importance amongst the superstitious islanders); and *Sabbathdoo* is the conjuror's servant. They are highly intelligent men; their rapidity at calculation, by a system of decimals, is surprising, and their activity and capacity for effective service very satisfactory. In a periodical work, published at Sydney, Etoni is related to have dived beneath a wreck in the harbour there, and, in a very short time, to have swum back, and reported, in the most seamanlike manner, the condition of the ill-fated vessel.

It appears that Mr. Boyd's wish was that, in the first instance, only thirty of these Islanders should be engaged, but so eager were the people to be taken on board, that it was only through the authority of the Chiefs that the number could be limited; the explanation of this desire for removal being that the inhabitants of the Coral Islands are in a condition, during upwards of eight months of the year, little short of starvation.

With respect to the habits of the people, and their fitness for the occupations of civilised life, it is stated that, although cannibalism and infanticide prevail amongst them to a fearful extent, they manifest great tractability and intelligence in their domestic arrangements, hence it is considered that their vices may be attributed rather to the influence of the sufferings to which they are periodically exposed, than to any ineradicable peculiarity. The expense of introducing them is about £5 per man: Mr. Boyd's intention is to employ them as shepherds; but, they might easily be instructed for other services. The conduct of the party during the three weeks' voyage evinced great attachment to the master of the vessel; and the alacrity with which they endeavoured to obey any order he gave them, fully proved their inclination to work. Perhaps, the chief danger to be apprehended is the common one in all such cases, of the temptation of intoxicating drinks.

The master of the vessel states that from the various groups in the vicinity of New Holland, may be supplied an almost unlimited number of labourers. Indeed, we learn by the South Australian papers to the middle of June, that one 100-ton vessel of similar size to Mr. Boyd's might be obtained from different islands of Polynesia, by the steamer *Juno*, which Mr. Boyd was about to send.

The proposition is an important move in the great scheme of civilisation; and, if successful, must put to shame the inhumanities of conquest and extermination, which are too often glossed over as colonisation.

It is well observed in the Sydney periodical already quoted—"The accounts we have received of the miserable destitution of those poor islanders, and the horrible straits to which they are reduced, ought to be seriously considered by a Christian community, who are compelled to boil down their flocks and herds because they have not labour enough to tend them. We want Labour; these poor creatures want food; they are within a few weeks' sail from our shores; and it seems a dispensation of Divine Providence that the labour required by this vast Continent should be taken from the overpeopled islands with which the sea that washes our coast is studded. The emigration of these people will be the secret means of Christianising them; and if we would for ever abolish the dreadful crimes of infanticide and cannibalism from Polynesia, it is to be achieved by following up the philanthropic design which Mr. Boyd has opened."

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—Very moderate arrivals of English wheat have taken place for our market this week, constwise as well by land carriage, yet the demand for that grain to-day, owing to the large imports of foreign, is very heavy, and prices are 2s lower than on Monday. The quantities of barley and oats, both of home and foreign growth, have been somewhat under the average, but the inferior qualities might have been purchased at a reduction of 1s per quarter. The best malting barley supported late rates, but all other kinds were the turn in favour of the buyers. With malt we were very moderately supplied, yet the trade was dull, at somewhat easier terms. Oats supported late rates, but beans and peas were very dull. Flour, as well as Indian corn and meal, remained the same.

ARRIVALS.—English: wheat, 3720; barley, 3560; oats, 3090 quarters. Irish: wheat, ——; barley, ——; oats, 4040. Foreign: wheat, 17,850; barley, 1060; oats, 8330. Flour, 2150 sacks and —— barrels. Malt, 3110 quarters.

English. Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 45s to 52s; ditto, white, 50s to 58s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 45s to 48s; ditto, white, 48s to 49s; rye, 32s to 35s, grinding barley, 24s to 30s; distilling, 34s to 36s, malting ditto, 38s to 39s; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 56s to 60s, brown ditto, 55s to 56s; Kingston and Ware, 60s to 62s; Chevalier, 62s to 65s, Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 21s to 24s; potato ditto, 25s to 28s; Youghal and Cork, 19s to 21s; ditto, white, 20s to 22s; tick beans, new, 37s to 39s; ditto, old, 41s to 46s; grey peas, 40s to 42s; maple, 40s to 42s; white, 44s to 46s; ditto, 48s to 50s per quarter; Gloucester, old, 44s to 46s; ditto, new, 38s; Suffolk, 38s to 40s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 36s to 40s, per 280 lbs. *Foreign.* Dantzig wild wheat, —s to —s; white, s to —s; barley, —s to —s; oats, —s to —s; beans, —s to —s; peas, —s to —s per quarter. Flour, American, 24s to 25s; Italian, —s to —s, per barrel.

The Seed Market. So little business is doing in this market, that prices are next to nominal. Cakes are quite as dear.

Linseed, English, sowing, 50s to 52s. Baltic, crushing, 46s to 50s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 47s to 50s. Hempseed, 34s to 36s per quarter. Coriander, 18s to 21s per cwt. Brown Mustard-seed, 8s to 9s; white ditto, 7s to 7s 6d. Tares, 7s 6d to 7s 9d per bushel. English Rapeseed (new), £30 to £32, per last of 10 quarters. Linseed cakes, English, £9 10s to £10 10s; foreign, £9 0s to £10 0s per 1000; Rapeseed cakes, £6 0s to £6 10s per ton. Canary, 74s to 80s, per quarter. English Clover-seed, red, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; extra, up to —s. Foreign, red, —s to —s; extra, —s; white, —s to —s; extra, —s per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread, in the metropolis, are from 7d to 7½d; of household ditto, 5½d to 6½d per 4lb loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 53s 8d; barley, 32s 0d; oats, 23s 4d; rye, 35s 7d; beans, 45s 9d; peas, 45s 3d.

The Six Weeks' Average.—Wheat, 53s 10d; barley, 32s 10d; oats, 23s; rye, 35s 4d; beans, 45s 3d; peas, 47s 0d.

Hops.—The public sales of 6000 packages, held on Thursday, went off heavily, and, in accordance with the general depression in the value of every description of property, the business doing is very small, at barely late rates.

Sugar. On the whole this market may be considered tolerably steady, but we have no improvement to notice in value. Lumps are in good demand and fetch full prices. Standard ditto, 91s 6d per cwt.

Provisions.—We have to report a decided improvement in the demand for Irish butter at an advance in the quotations of quite 1s per cwt. Carlow, Clonmel, and Cavrick, is selling at 86s to 90s; Cork, 82s to 90s; Limerick, 82s to 86s; Waterford, 82s to 86s; and Sligo and Tralee, 80s to 82s per cwt, all landed. On board, or for future delivery, we have very few sales to report. Fine Belfast, Newry, and Limerick, is making 80s per cwt; and Waterford, 78s. Foreign, 74s to 78s; and second and inferior qualities 50s to 67s per cwt. English butter has risen 1s to 2s per cwt. Fine Dorset, 104s; ordinary ditto, 96s to 98s per cwt; and fresh, 10s to 12s per dozen lbs. The supply of new Irish bacon being small, that article has advanced 1s per cwt. Prime Limerick Waterford, 64s to 67s; heavy, 62s to 63s per cwt. Irish thickened lard is selling freely, at from 72s to 76s per cwt. Fine and prime hams may be quoted at from 60s to 74s per cwt. Prime Irish pork, 80s to 84s; and prime mess pork, 86s to 88s per cwt per barrel. The clearances from Ireland, for the week ending last Saturday, were 2,000 firkins of butter, 500 flitches of bacon, 50 tons of pork, and 1,000 firkins of lard.

Smithfield (Friday).—The supply of stock this morning is very limited. Prime beasts are scarce, and fully as dear as on Monday last. Other kinds of cattle move off heavily, at very full prices, while the value of all other breeds was without change. There were on sale 600 beasts, 3,000 sheep, and 60 calves. Trade was very dull during the forenoon. The supply of sheep was small, owing to which, and the favourable change in the weather, the primest Downs realised an advance in the quotations of quite 2s per 8lb.—The primest old Downs producing 3s 4d per 8lb, without difficulty. Calves—the number of which was small—and in lately, at an improvement in value of fully 2s per 8lb. Pigs were in steady request, at full prices. Which cows were heavy, at from £15 to £18 each, including their small calf.

Per 8lb. to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s 2d to 3s 6d; second quality ditto, 3s 8d to 4s 0d; prime large ditto, 4s 2d to 4s 4d; prime Scots, &c., 4s 6d to 4s 10d; coarse-woolled ditto, 4s 2d to 4s 6d; prime South Down ditto, 5s 2d to 5s 4d; large coarse calves, 4s 0d to 4s 6d; prime small ditto, 4s 8d to 5s 0d; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s 4d to 3s 8d; second quality ditto, 3s 10d to 4s 2d; prime ditto, 4s 4d to 4s 6d; large coarse ditto, 4s 8d to 5s 0d; prime small ditto, 5s 2d to 5s 4d; large coarse calves, 4s 0d to 4s 6d; prime small ditto, 4s 8d to 5s 0d; coarse and inferior pigs, 4s 0d to 4s 4d; second quality ditto, 4s 6d to 4s 8d; prime ditto, 4s 10d to 5s 0d. Suckling calves 20s to 30s; quarter old store pigs, 18s to 22s each.

Beasts, 1005; sheep, 140; sheep, 4000; calves, 70.

Newgate and Leadenhall (Friday).—

Per 8lb. by the carcase:—Inferior beef, 2s 10d to 3s 2d; middling ditto, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; prime large ditto, 3s 8d to 3s 10d; prime small ditto, 4s 0d to 4s 2d; large pork, 4s 0d to 4s 2d; inferior mutton, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; middling ditto, 3s 10d to 4s 0d; prime ditto, 4s 2d to 4s 4d; veal, 4s 10d to 5s 10d; small pork, 4s 10d to 5s 2d.

HENRY HANDLEY.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

There has not been any failure of importance during the past week, with the exception of Messrs. Trueman and Cook. This firm has been long regarded doubtfully; and, from the fact of their having lately pressed sales with rapidity, its intimate suspension did not create any great surprise in Mincing-lane. Generally, however, it is to be hoped for some time to come supposed to have surmounted its difficulties. The immediate cause of its suspension was a dishonoured acceptance for £10,000 of Messrs. Gower, Nephew, and Co., which was held by the Bank of England. Although the proximity of the stoppage, announces that the business of brokers will be carried on under a new firm, composed of Mr. Joseph Trueman, jun., Mr. H. T. Windsor, and Mr. J. P. Mason (not in the firm). The liabilities are estimated at £350,000, of which £70,000 may be provided for by other parties.

Notwithstanding, however, this failure, a general feeling exists that improvement is gradually advancing. The Bankers are taking money with more freedom, and good bills are doing at about 6¾ to 7 per cent. In fact, it is not too much to affirm that the panic is past, and our next difficulty is to overcome the stagnation that always exists after such convulsions. Ordinarily, from November till Christmas is the dullest period in the year. It cannot, therefore, be anticipated, with the remembrance of recent events, that any alteration in the usual course of trade will occur. This time has been in the meantime, there is much to struggle with. A large number of the population unemployed, and a decreasing revenue consequent thereon, are difficulties that affect both the tradesman and the capitalist. To expect, therefore, any material improvement, would be contrary to former experience. If, however, we have made one approach towards it by the renewal of confidence, it must be regarded as a great step gained.

The following meetings of creditors have been held during the past week:—A meeting of the creditors of Messrs. J. Cohen and Sons has elicited the following facts relative to the concern. Debts and liabilities, about £42,000; assets of which a large item is composed of debts in Jamaica), £37,000. A committee was ultimately appointed for further inquiry, with a view to a compromise, Messrs. Cohen placing themselves entirely in the hands of the meeting, which was adjourned. The creditors of S. S. Curtis, hide and leather factor, show assets of 4s. 10d. in the pound on debts and liabilities amounting to between £17,000 and £18,000. The offer made by Mr. Curtis was to pay a composition of 5s. in the pound by instalments, at periods of three, six, and nine months, the last instalment to be secured; and this proposal was accepted. The great deficiency in the accounts of Mr. Curtis arises from the difficulties encountered by him in struggling with the insolvent estate which he took up at the date of his father's decease.

It was agreed on Tuesday, at the adjourned meeting of creditors of Thomas, Son, and Leiferts, that in order to relieve the anxieties of bill-holders in the Lancashire district, to declare a dividend as early as possible, and hence a resolution was passed authorising the payment of 5s. in the pound, should Mr. J. Dobree, the chairman, after consultation with the professional adviser of the house and Mr. Leiferts, consider such payment advisable. It appeared that sufficient assets actually exist, when realised, to cover the principal debts of Messrs. Thomas and Loyd, to distribute this sum, but it was suggested whether it would not be better to wait, that the first dividend declared might be at least 8s. in the pound. The necessity of an immediate distribution is anticipated by the friends of the Manchester creditors, who were represented as consisting of a class of individuals to whom a dividend, though small in amount, would be exceedingly welcome, was, however, strongly advocated; and, under these circumstances, the resolution mentioned was carried. It may be added, that the explanations furnished on the subject of the accounts of the firm were regarded as satisfactory.

The creditors of Messrs. Abbott, Nottingham, and, of Aldermanbury, determined, at the meeting held this afternoon, to administer the estate under the bankrupt. The statement of account presented shows debts and liabilities to the extent of £24,234 3s., and assets to the extent of £13,305 9s. 5d.

A dividend of 6s. 8d. in the pound, payable on the 29th inst., was declared today under the estate of W. and J. Woodley, of the Corn Exchange, whose failure took place on the 27th of August

The suspension of Mr. Robert Farrand, a corn-factor, has caused considerable surprise, his credit in the market, on account of the supposed safe character of his business, being extremely good. The amount of his liabilities is understood to be small. Mr. Farrand is a Director of the London Joint Stock Bank, and was at one time member for Hedon, unsuccessfully for Stafford.

During the morning the failure of a broker was announced, the party being Mr Arthur Arkell. He had become a member of the House during the present year, and his transactions appear to be large.

The Committee of the Stock Exchange have been closely investigating the origin of intelligence received on Monday, by the electric telegraph, stating that a fall of ¾ per cent. had occurred, in consequence of several arrests having been made in Paris, from the discovery of an extensive political conspiracy. As, on Tuesday, the whole proved to be false, the party who wished to "operate for the Account" were anxious for an explanation. He stated that he was then engaged in tracing the parties from whom he received it, and an adjournment of the enquiry was the result. It is an affair of the utmost gravity, from the timidity of adjusting the various bargains made during the prevalence of the report. Expulsion from the Stock Exchange of the guilty party, is only one portion of the punishment. A criminal prosecution, in all probability, awaits the parties who forwarded the intelligence from Folkestone.

Consols opened on Monday with animation at 84¾ to 85, for Money. The rumour (afterwards proved to be false) of a failure at Leeds, added to positive information of the suspension of Messrs. Trueman and Cook, caused, however, an immediate fall to 84. A further decline afterwards occurred, from intelligence having been received of a fall in the Paris Bourse of 1f per cent., owing to the discovery of a political conspiracy in Paris; Consols closed at 83¾ to ⅞. On Tuesday, this intelligence, which was received by the electric telegraph, was false, and Consols improved to 83⅞ to ¾ soon after opening, advancing gradually to 84¾—a price that was not, however, maintained till the close of business, the last quotation being 84⅛ to ¼. Very little business occurred on Wednesday, and Consols closed precisely as on the preceding day. Extensive sales for Money, on Thursday, caused some depression in prices; and, as little speculative business was transacted, Consols closed at 84⅛ to ¼. Exchequer bills have been about par during the week, and India Stock is slightly improving. Bank Stock is also rather firmer. The closing prices of the week are, for Bank Stock, 189; Reduced, 84⅛; Three per Cent. 84⅛; Consols for Account, 84⅛; Exchequer bills, 1 Long Annuities, 8⅛; Ditto 30 years, 8⅝; India Stock, 233½; Consols for Account, 84; Exchequer Bills, 4.000, 1 d.s.; £500, 9 dis.; Small, 9 p.

The only movement in the Foreign Market during the week, has been in Mexican, on Monday, which advanced to 15¾. The few transactions that now take place scarcely even affect prices, which close nominally as follows:—Danish Bonds, 103¾; Three per Cent. 81½; Spanish Bonds, Deferred, 19; Passive, 4⅝; Certificates, 6¾. Long Annuities, 8⅛; Ditto 30 years, 8⅝; India Stock, 233½; Consols for Account, 84; Exchequer Bills, 4.000, 1 d.s.; £500, 9 dis.; Small, 9 p.

The only movement in the Foreign Market during the week, has been in Mexican, on Monday, which advanced to 15¾. The few transactions that now take place scarcely even affect prices, which close nominally as follows:—Danish Bonds, 103¾; Three per Cent. 81½; Spanish Bonds, Deferred, 19; Passive, 4⅝; Certificates, 6¾. Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cent., 54½; Ditto, Four per Cent, Certificates, 83.

There was a slight tendency to improvement in the Share Market generally at the beginning of the week, but in this case now, this only produced sales. The consequence is a general reaction, with some few exceptions. The Market closed with Birmingham and Oxford Junction at 18¾; Aberdeen, 23; Birmingham, Wolverhampton, and Dudley, 18½; Bristol, Standford, and Birmingham, 33; Bristol and Exeter, 61¼; Ditto, Thirds, 11; Buckinghamshire, 21; dis.; Chester and Holyhead, Co-operation, 16; Ditto, Preferential, 16; Ditto, Perpetual, per Cent., No. 1, ¼ dis.; Ditto, York Extension, 8½; Ditto, North and Eastern, 46; East Lancashire, 20½; Great Northern, 12; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 23½; Great Western, 226; Ditto, New, 46; Ditto, Half Shares, £30, £7; Ditto, New, £15, 16½; Great Western, Half Shares, 59; Ditto, Quarter Shares, 16; Ditto, Fifths, 3⅜; Ditto, New, £17, 7½; Hull and Selby, 3; Ipswich & Bury St. Edmunds, 10, 6o.; Ditto, New, Ex. Div., 5; Lancaster and Carlisle, 19½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, West Riding Union, 2½ dis.; Ditto, Preston and Wyre, 3¼; Leeds and Bradford, 90; London and Blackwall, New, No. 1, 4½; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 50; London and North Western, 194; Ditto, Quarters (L. and B.), 29½; Ditto, ditto New, 8½; Ditto, Fifths, 12; Ditto, £40 (M. and B.), 61; London and South Western, 59½; Ditto, New, £50, 25½; Ditto, Thirds, 1 dis.; Midland, 107; Ditto, Quarters, 26½; Ditto, Fifths, 10½; Ditto, Shares in Consol. Bristol and Birmingham, 6 per cent., 118; North British, 26½; Ditto, Half Shares, 11½; Ditto, Quarters, 4½; Ditto, Fifths, 2½; Ditto, Thirds, 1; N. Staffordshire, 7½; Ditto, New, 2½; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 14; Reigate, 6½; South Eastern and Dover, 29½; Do., No. 1, 1½; Do., No. 2, 1½; Do., No. 3, 9½; Ditto, No. 4, 4; South Wales, 4½; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 33½; Ditto Original, 1 dis.; Scotch Central, 22½; Ditto, Perth, 8½; Ditto, Arbroath Extension, No. 1, 13; Ditto ditto, No. 2, 11½; Ditto G. N. E. Preferenee, 9½; York and North Midland, 75; Ditto, Preference, 19½; Ditto East and West Riding Extension, 4½; Ditto, Leeds and Selby, 3; Central of France (Orleans and Vierzon), 15½; Ditto Rhenish, 2½; Northern of France, 2½; Orleans and Bordelaise, 5½; Paris and Lyons, 9½; Sambre and Meuse, 6½.

Saturday Morning.—The English Market is dull and heavy at 83¾ to ⅞; but speculative purchases gradually improved prices to 84¼, when heavy sales on speculative Account reduced quotations to 83¾ to 84¼ for Money. The closing quotations are 83¾ to 84¼ for Money, and 84¼ for Time. In the Foreign and Share Markets no business of importance occurred.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, NOV. 16.

DOWNING STREET, NOV. 15.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Charles Bullen Kennedy, Esq., to be Manager of the Currency for the Island of Mauritius

Her Majesty has also been pleased to appoint Hoghton Hodson, jun., Esq., to be Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate of Somerset, in the settlement of the Cape of Good Hope.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED

W GODDARD, Nottingham, baker

BANKRUPTS

C HOLT, Bouverie-street, First-street, Inited Kings J ARNELL, Stanhope-street, Hampstead-road, corn merchant; J BASS, jun, Ipswich, painter. J P CARPENTER, Drummond-street, Euston-square, baker. J DRAMOND, Lime-street, City, ship broker. T S OKES, Great Winchester-street, City, baker. F B ADAMS, New Windsor, grocer. J PARKER, Princes-road Notting-hill, comb proprietor H SMITH, East Malling, Kent, paper manufacturer. R BLAKE, jun, Norwich, soap manufacturer. W WHITE, Newington-causeway, grocer J CLARKE, Cundall-mews, Pentonville, job master. J B FAULKNER and S FALIAN, Old Broad-street, City, merchants. C J HUBBARD, Stockwell-park-road, brewer. H HICKS, New Bond-street, saddler. S DEBENHAM, Edward-street, Portman-square, draper. W WILLIS, Trowbridge, wool broker. CESAR ADAM MARCUS GOUIN, DE WITTE, Baldwin's-gardens, Leather-lane, and Upper Ground-street, Blackfriars, pianist manufacturer. G C HOLLAND, late of Rochdale, but now of Worksop, banker. J HIGGIN-SON and R DEAN, Liverpool, merchants. JANE and ELIZABETH PARRY Bangor, drapers. J K YATES, Trowbridge, grocer. T WATSON, Fowmay, mariner. J COLLIN, Manchester, common brewer. P T OSBORN, Tamsall, Staffordshire, draper. J KEIGHAY, Manchester, woollen manufacturer. J LAW, Manchester, and Salford, corn dealer. P LAW, Salford, victualler. J ROBSON, Hexham, Northumberland, attorney-at-law J CHESSLEY, Horsforth, Yorkshire, cloth merchant. A ALSOP, Bonsall, lead merchant. C H FERRADAY, Tunstehill, coal-dealer. C ASHFORD, Birmingham, packing-case maker. J RUSSELL, Leamington Priors, grocer. J HANSON, Hanley, Staffordshire, tea-merchant. J B LIVESEY, Liverpool, stationer

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

D FORREST, Glasgow, insurance broker. W LOWNIE and J SCOTT, Edinburgh shawl manufacturers. J HALDANE, Glasgow, merchant. M MUIR and ROBERTSON, Perth, merchants. R T PATTISON and J M GIBSON, Glasgow, grocers. Right Honourable A GORDON, Viscount Aberdeen, now deceased J MACKENZIE, Dovan, shipowner. H D COCKBURN, Glasgow, shareholder. J LONDON, Paisley, grocer. J HUGES, Edinburgh, grocer.

TUESDAY, NOV. 1

BANKRUPTS.

J B FALKNER and S FARMANJOSE Broad-street, City, merchants. R FLATHAN, barmanufacturer, Suffolk, draper H MAHER, Kensal Green, Middlesex, accountant J S LUCAS, Bread-court, Aldermanbury, City, broker J WATERS, Great Wilde-street, Lincoln's-inn, baker. W E ABBOTT and H NOTTINGHAM, Aldermanbury, City, shawl-warehousemen. J STEVENSON, Farringdon, builder. F WALKER, Abingdon, Berkshire, apothecary. J EDWARDS, Tunbridge, Staffordshire, draper. J BLACKBURN, merchant J W WELSBORNE, Aldermanbury, Middlesex, silk warehouseman W and G REEVE, Westminster, upholsterers. J BOWEN, Bristol, draper. J DENNIS, Sidmouth, Devonshire, innkeeper

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

J CLARKE, Glasgow, merchant. H LEATHAM, Liverpool, merchant. R LYNEN, Birmingham, wire-worker M O A DURANT, Burbage, Leicestershire, surgeon. R NEWTON Chester, upholsterer. W SPELLER, Upper Berkeley-street West, Cumberland-square, plumber.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

A W BELL, Glasgow, commission merchant. J CAMPBELL, Aberdeen, merchant. D E AUCHENLECK, Ayrshire, merchant. R WRIGHT, Glasgow, grain merchant. M'GREGOR and CO, Glasgow, merchants. G F CRESPIN, Edinburgh, underwriter. W WELSH and CO, Glasgow, carriers

BIRTHS.

On the 14th instant, at Apley, the Lady Emily Whitmore, of a daughter.—On the 14th instant, at Copthill Hall, Essex, the lady of J. A. Hardcastle, Esq., M.P., of a daughter.—On the 14th instant, in Gunnersbury-park, the Hon. Lady Pearson, of a son.—On Saturday, the 6th instant, at Woolwich, the lady of Captain Charles Alan Parker, R.N., of a son.—At Madrid, the Lady Constance Grosvenor, of a daughter.—At Compton Castle, Somersetshire, the lady of I. M. Hamlin Turvin, Esq., of a son.—At Wyge Abbey, Herefordshire, the Rev. John Williams, of a daughter.—At No 8, Sussex-place, Regent's-park, the lady of James Ingram, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES

At St. Mary's, Bryanston-square, Charles Plumer Pennington, Lieutenant, Rifle Brigade, only son of G. Pennington, Esq., of Cumberland-street, Portman-square, to Rosamond Augusta Rich, eldest daughter of the late Rev. Frederic Rich Lennox, of Netley-park, Surrey.—At St. Anthelin's, Wealling-street, London, Mr. James George Langham, of Cheapside, to Miss Ann Sophia Wilkinson, of Hastings, Sussex, and second son of Mr. J. G. Langham, solicitor, of Hastings, to Mary, the only daughter of Mr Daniel Edwards, of Queenstreet, Cheapside, surgeon.—At Marlow, Bucks, at St. Aelins, Mile End New Town, by the Rev Joseph Haslegrave, M.A., of St. Peter's, Islington, Mr. Thomas Hayhill, eldest son of John Hayhill, Esq., of Old Broad-street, and the Bank of England, to Isabel, daughter of the Rev. James Harris, M.A., Incumbent of Marlow, and late Rector and Curate of St. Ann's, Limehouse.—On Thursday, the 4th inst., at Donington, Northamptonshire, Mr Batholomew Ashwelsby, of Aldermanbury, to Miss Horspool, of the former place.

DEATHS

On the 9th instant, at Wiesbaden, Lieutenant-General Francis Rowberry, Colonel of the 3d Dragoon Guards, aged 70.—At Totnes, on the 9th instant, Ann, the wife of Thomas Dalrymple Hickenbotham, Esq., aged 40.—On the 10th, at Hanwell House, Worcester, the wife of the Rev Dr. Phillips.—At Tattingstone, near Ipswich, in the 68th year of his age, John Preston Neale, Esq., late of the Granary, Bank Office, and author of "Westminster Abbey," "Gentleman's Seats," &c.—At Bedast, of typhus fever, James Wyrsaton Butterworth, Esq., Adjutant-Camp to Major-General Bainbrigge, C.B.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNDER THE ESPECIAL PATRONAGE OF HER MAJESTY AND HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT.

THE PUBLIC is respectfully informed that the SHAKESPEARE NIGHT, in aid of the Fund for the Purchase of Shakespeare's House, is fixed for TUESDAY, the 7th of December, at HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE and ITALIAN OPERA, COVENT-GARDEN, when a PERFORMANCE will take place that will embrace the ENTIRE TALENT of the BRITISH STAGE.

THOMAS AMYOT, Chairman.

*** Boxes and places may be obtained on application at the Theatre.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE

JULLIEN'S GRAND BAL MASQUE,

ON MONDAY, NOVEMBER 22nd, 1847.

M. JULLIEN has the honour to announce that this Grand Entertainment will take place on MONDAY, NOVEMBER 22nd, being most positively THE ONLY BAL MASQUE this Season.

SUBMISSION TO THE BALL, 10s. 6d.

The AUDIENCE PORTION of the Theatre will be prepared for the exclusive accommodation of SPECTATORS, who, by application at the Box-office, on Monday, can secure their Boxes or Places, which will be retained for them during the whole Evening

Prices of Admission for Spectators					
Dress Circle	..	..	..	..	5s.
Boxes	..	..	..	..	3s.
Lower Gallery	..	..	..	..	2s.
Upper Ditto	..	..	..	..	1s

PRIVATE BOXES from £1 5s. to £4 4s., according to Size and Position.

Ladies and Gentlemen taking private Boxes will have the privilege of passing to and from the Salle de Danse without extra charge.

The Doors will on opened at Half-past Nine.

Dancing will commence at Ten.

Refreshments will be supplied during the Evening, and consist of Teas, Sherbet, Carraw Water, Tea, Coffee, &c.

The Supper, under the direction of Mr. G. Payne, will be served at One o'Clock

Mr. I. NATHAN, 18, Castle-street, Leicester-square, is appointed Costumier

No Person will be admitted in the Costume of Clowns, Harlequin, or Pantaloon.

The Police regulations will greatly facilitate the arrival and departure of Carriages, and it is hoped that Ladies and Gentlemen will themselves direct the Coachmen on the part of their Coachmen

The Box Office of the Theatre will remain open until Seven o'Clock

All persons having Consuls on the Establishment on account of the Concerts or Bal Masque, are hereby to send in their accounts immediately, in order that they may be examined and discharged.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor, Mr. W. M. BATTY. MONDAY, NOV. 22nd, and during the week, Immense Hit of the New Grand Equestrian Ballet Pantomime, entitled HARLEQUIN AND THE FOUR SEASONS, which has been nightly hailed with the most enthusiastic applause. Brilliant Scenes in the Arena, by the British and Foreign Stars. Also will appear Miss Rosina Cullen, Miss Ellen Cooper, and Mr. Julian Rossini, in a New Comic Ballet, called LOVE AND FOLLY, in which those popular artists, Herr Doulon, Mr. Widdicomb, and Mr. Anderson will appear. Stage Manager, Mr. Wm. West. Box Office open from Eleven till Five.

WEPPERT'S CONCERT DE CAMERA, Princess's Concert Room, MONDAY, NOV. 22, for the purpose of introducing Mr. Richmond, the Dual Vocalist, who possesses the extraordinary power of singing Soprano and Bass airs at the same time (unassisted), without the aid of any other person or instrument whatever. The Concert will be assisted by Miss Cubitt, Miss Ellen Lyon, and Mr. Julian Rossini, leader by Weippert's Band, conducted by himself. Admission, 1s.; Reserved Seats, 2s. Doors open at Half-past seven, commence at Eight; concludes at Eleven. Tickets and Programmes at Dorr and HODGSON'S, Music Sellers, 65, Oxford-street

LOVE'S ENTERTAINMENTS AT OXFORD.—On MONDAY, NOVEMBER 22, and every following Evening, Mr. LOVE will appear at the STAR HOTEL, OXFORD, in an ENTERTAINMENT entirely new to the present season, with special engagements throughout Co Wednesday, November 24, he will give an entertainment at the Town Hall, Woodstock. On Thursday, 25, and Tuesday, Nov. 30, at the Royal Albert Rooms, Bristol On Monday, December 27, at the Literary Institution, Stainforth, Yorkshire. On Wednesday, Jan. 5, at the Grammar School, Wakefield. On Tuesday, Jan. 4, at the Literary Institution, Staines. On Thursday, Jan. 6, at the Lecture Hall, Chipping Norton. On Monday, Jan. 10, at the Working Men's Hall, Rickmy Green, Stratford. Begin at 8. Tickets, 2s. 6d. Carriages to be ordered at half past 10

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.

FIRST INTRODUCTION TO THE PUBLIC of TWO LECTURES by Dr. BACHHOFFNER—on the LAWS of NATURE, in reference to the PERMANENT PRESERVATION of MEASURES; the other, on the various modes of VENTILATION, in which the PHYSICAL PROPERTIES of the JET of STEAM will be established, with Novel and Highly Interesting Experiments daily at Two and Half-past Three o'Clock. These Lectures will be repeated on Saturday, the 27th inst., at Eight o'Clock, except on Saturdays. The ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS worked. The WORKING MODELS, steam-engine, &c. The CHEMICAL LECTURE daily at Eight o'Clock. DIVING BELL and DIVER, with HEIDE'S NEW APPARATUS for CONVERSING under WATER, &c., &c.—Admission, 1s. Schools Half-price.

DANNEKER'S ARIADNE.—Several small copies of this favourite Statue have just been executed by the Original Sculptor, at 140, Strand, near Somerset-house. London, together with a number of beautiful Ornaments for the Drawing-room, Library, and Boudoir, comprising Groups, Figures, Busts, Vases, Candlesticks, Inkstands, Inlaid Tables, Papier-mouche, Watch-stands &c. Mr. Tennant arranges elementary collections of SHELLS, MINERALS, and FOSSILS, which will greatly facilitate the interesting study of Geology, &c.

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Forwarded free, accompanied by a Crochet Instruction, or Collar Book, on receipt of a post-office order for the respective amount, A SOLID SILVER CASE, form, size, and action, as an ever-pointed pencil-case, with reserve of Steel Crochet Needles, the immediate and constant use of which will be found invaluable. A SOLID SILVER CASE, form like an umbrella needle-case, containing reserve of graduated Steel Crochet Hooks, that never lose the end of the Case, which forms the handle. Price, 6s. 6d. A RICH MOROCCO CASE, lined with Silk, containing a graduated set of Steel Crochet Hooks, with Ivory Bodkin; price, 5s. Small assortments of Knitting or Crochet materials forwarded at reasonably low prices.

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PUBLICATIONS, &c.

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A PANORAMIC PICTURE OF THE HOLY LAND; exhibiting Model Views of the principal Cities and Places mentioned in the Old and New Testament. With 85 References. Size of the Plate, 26 inches by 12.
Published at the Office of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, 198, Strand, and sold by all Booksellers.

ANCIENT COINS and MEDALS.—P. WHELAN, dealer in Ancient and Modern Coins, Medals, &c., 38, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, opposite west wing of British Museum, has still some beautiful Roman Silver Coins (Denarii) at 2s. each; very fine 3rd Brass at 1s. each. Fine shillings of George III., Queen Anne, &c., per last advertisement. His Catalogue sent on the receipt of two stamps. Ancient Egyptian, Cleek, the "tiny lizard" of Scripture, specimens, 1s. each. Antiquats of the French Revolution 1s. each. Coins sent by post, &c.

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PROPOSED SITE OF THE PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE AND IMPROVEMENTS.

SITE OF THE PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE.

Two centuries ago, on the 2nd of November, 1647, the idea of a general Record Office was mooted; and, about ten days since, the site of the proposed Office was determined on, and the necessary Parliamentary notices for making the new streets were given. It has thus taken two centuries for the authorities to make up their minds as to the expediency of a Repository for the National Records! The matter has, unquestionably, received due deliberation; and now that it has been decided on, we hope to see it executed on a scale correspondent with the importance and exigence of the object. Hitherto, public documents of great value have been kept in all sorts of buildings, and in all sorts of localities; in stables and lofts, in damp and cavernous vaults, and "dark retreats," by no means suited for depositories of state secrets, and details of the gay pageants and household expenses of Royalty.

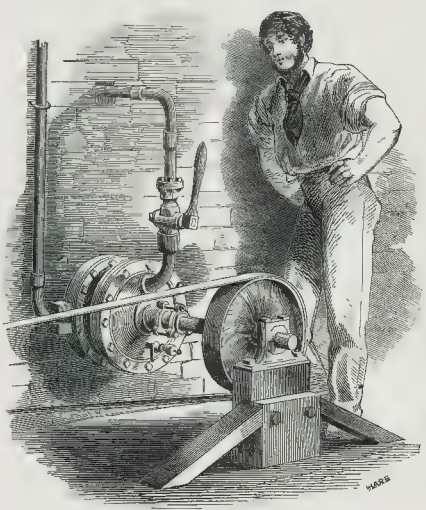
Fortunately, the proposition for building a Record Office is associated with a plan or the improvement of the Health of the Metropolis; indeed, the former proposal has appeared in the Sixth Report of the Commissioners appointed by Warrant "to inquire into and consider the most effectual means of improving the Metropolis, and of providing increased facilities of communication with the same." Certain plans, prepared by Mr. Pennethorne, for the building of the Record Office, have been submitted to the Commissioners. Into the fitness of the depository they have not deemed it incumbent upon them to inquire minutely; their attention being directed, in the first place, to the plans for improving the communications in the vicinity of the proposed site; secondly, to the capacity and eligibility of the site itself; having reference not only to the exigencies of the present time, but to any probable demand for the enlargement of the building within the next century.

The new Office will be located on the Rolls estate; and, according to the ground-plans of Mr. Pennethorne, will cover considerable space; presenting a north frontage of more than 500 feet, which will be nearly in a line with, and eastward of, Carey-street, and an eastern frontage which will cross the present Fetter-lane and abut on Fleet-street. Even the eastern façade will be nearly 500 feet long.

We shall hereafter take occasion to illustrate the superstructure and ground plan of the Office itself. Our present object is to shew how great benefit will be secured to the metropolis generally by this improvement. This cannot be more directly done than by the annexed Engraving, from the Plan (No. 1, in the Report) "of the Rolls' Estate, and of other Properties in the neighbourhood thereof, shewing how they will be affected by the erection of the proposed Public Record Office, and by Public Improvements." This exhibits the requirements of the proposed Office, in respect to site whether by occupation of part of the Rolls Estate, or by acquisitions of other property,—and for the formation of streets around the building

In brief, *the strong lines in the middle of our plan, denote the ground plan of the Record Office*; the two oblong forms to the right being open courts of the building. Still further to the right is the new line of street proposed in place of Fetter-lane; and the strong lines at the top of the plan denote Carey-street, extending eastward.

Thus, the plan comprehends the making of a new line of street to be intermediate between Holborn and Fleet-street. The City is prepared to co-operate in opening a line which shall commence at the west end of Che apside,—pass along Paternoster-row, -cross Farringdon-street by a viaduct,—then enter Carey-street, Lincoln's Inn,—and end in Long Acre, opposite to the new Endell-street. The Metropolitan Improvement Commissioners, we are glad to see, are unanimously in favour of the plan. Even should the line of street be postponed, the Commissioners advise the immediate improvement of Fetter-lane, and the erection of the new Record Repository. By this means, knots of courts and passages, unhealthy almost to pestilence, would be swept away, a narrow and tortuous street got rid of, and an immense amount of benefit insured to this overpeopled metropolitan locality

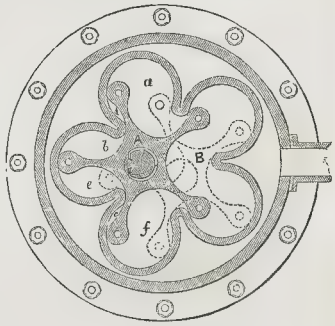


GALLOWAY'S ROTARY STEAM-ENGINE.—(FIG. 1.)

GALLOWAY'S ROTARY STEAM-ENGINE.

THE Engraving, Fig. 1, represents this unique little Engine at work. It is used to drive the blowing-machine at Mr. Tyrell's factory, at Deptford, which that gentleman states to require about four horses' power; and this it performs with such energy as to leave no doubt that it possesses, not only the force requisite for the work imposed, but something more. A tolerably correct idea of its size may be formed by comparison with the man in attendance; but, as it has been already described as about the dimensions of a "hat-box," it may be as well to state that the diameter of the cylinder outside is eighteen inches, and the depth eight inches. Within this works what the inventor calls "the piston;" but which, a piston, as ordinarily understood, conveys no idea of.

Fig. 2, is a transverse section through the middle of the cylinder and piston. These are five inches deep; the piston works on a crank, the centre of which is compelled to move round the middle circle, thus communicating a rotary motion to the pulley carrying the band in Fig. 1. The steam is admitted by a pipe into the steam-chest, the opening into the working part of the cylinder being covered with a plate of metal, to which the piston is firmly secured, the centres of each revolving round the middle circle before referred to. Through this plate, onone side of nearly the



GALLOWAY'S ROTARY STEAM-ENGINE.—(FIG. 2.)

extremity of each arm of the piston, are holes to admit the steam into the cells, and so arranged as to be opened and shut by the surface of the cylinder over which it passes in its eccentric revolution with the piston. The exhaustion is effected from the bottom of the cylinder, and the escape is at the pipe shown at the side of Fig. 2. The action of the steam, in giving motion to the piston, A, will be understood by reference to the same diagram: it is now supposed to be admitted into the cells *a*, *b*, *c*, which, from the exquisite form and workmanship of cylinder and piston, are *perfectly steam tight*, and is forcing it in the direction of the dotted piston, B; meanwhile the exhaustion is going on in the cells *d*, *e*, *f*; and this double action is continued uniformly during the whole revolution of the crank, and each cell continues, also, in every position of the piston, to be *steam tight!* Practical workmen will appreciate this great excellence, and even the ingenious inventor may congratulate himself that the present development of mechanical skill has enabled him to perfect an invention which had it been discovered thirty years ago, would most, likely have failed for want of art sufficient to carry it out.

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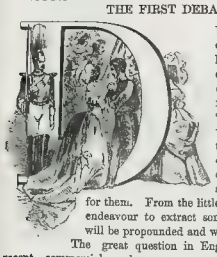
THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 291.—Vol. XI.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1847. WITH SUPPLEMENT GRATIS. [SIXPENCE.

THE FIRST DEBATE.

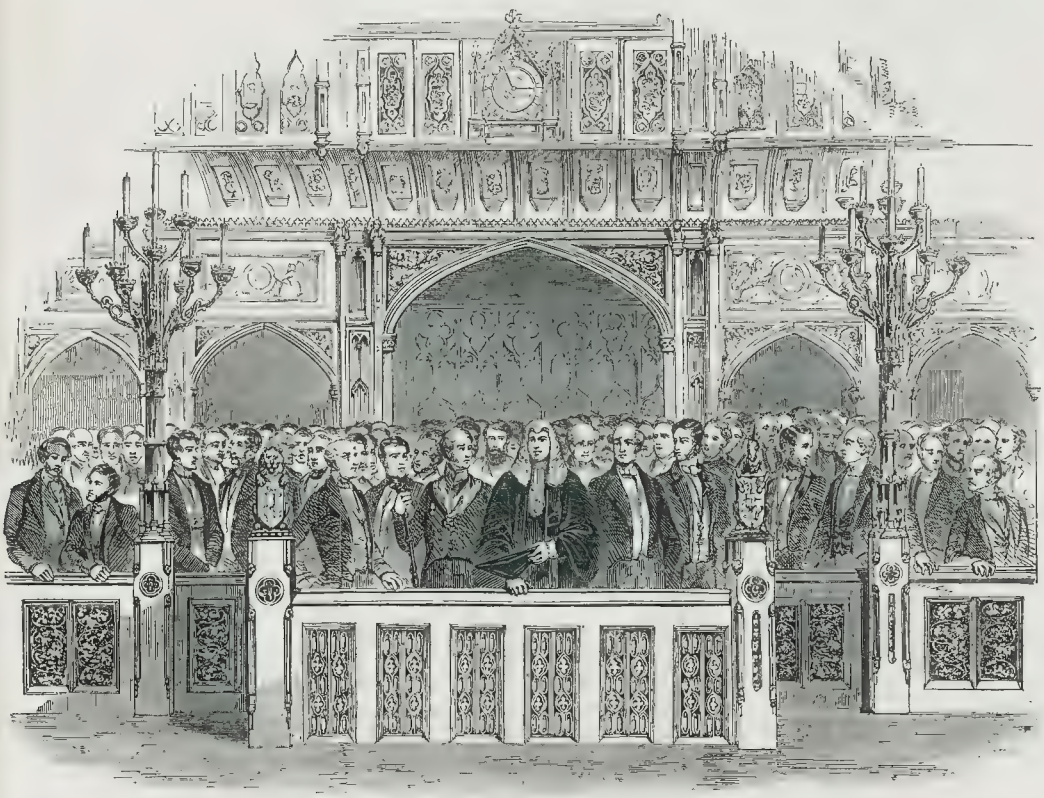


DULY, and with all fit ceremony, the Session has opened; the political drama has fairly commenced: the curtain rose on Tuesday, not to "soft music," but to voices in bitter contention, each with a different estimate of the nature of our present difficulties, and a different remedy for them. From the little less than Chaos we will endeavour to extract some kind of clue to what will be propounded and what will be opposed.

The great question in England is, of course, the recent commercial embarrassments; the conduct of those who control the Currency, as the cause of that embarrassment; and the policy of the Government in its interference with the Bank of England, which, like the money it holds, is said to be the root of all evil. It appears, then, that the Government will not have to apply to Parliament for a bill of indemnity for infringing the law, inasmuch as the Bank Charter Act has not been departed from. The mere knowledge on the part of the public that the Bank could act freely, if it thought proper, was enough to restore a certain degree of confidence. This was the chief argument in favour of the Government interference; and the concession, slight as it was, was successful. Here, again, the proverbial luck of Sir Robert Peel is apparent: his Bill, so loudly accused of putting all classes to the pinch, stands the shock unmodified; bullion begins to flow in; and the Exchanges are turning in our favour, though nothing has been changed in it. The Ministers escape easily; a few expressions of regret in the Royal Speech, and some hopeful flourishes in the House that the worst is over, leave the much-abused Bank Charter Act to go on as before. Thus is one great difficulty disposed of; but, unfortunately, there are plenty of others.

The Railways are establishing a continual drain on the means of the people; they absorb profits, if there are any; employ the money required for regular trade, and altogether dislocate and confound people's plans and calculations. This question will now, after the country has been half ruined, be taken up by the Government; the gold-devouring monster is to be taught moderation; a hook is to be put into the nose of Leviathan; though, as Parliament is constituted, the task will be one of difficulty. Chairmen and Directors are very strong in the New House of Commons; in most cases they are disposed to proceed as rapidly as may be; the Shareholders have lately begun to wish the expenditure were moderated; the Government, at last, alarmed by the derangement of the Currency, is disposed to take a similar view of the matter. The reluctance to "interfere with private enterprise," gives way when that private enterprise begins to embarrass the Government. One of the acts of this supplementary session, therefore, is to be one extending the time for completing the lines in course of construction. There is also to be a supervision of the Railway Bills of this session; the Government, it is rumoured, will claim a power of deciding, on due inquiry, what plans it will be advisable to proceed with, and what will not.

It will at once strike the reader that this might have been done with ten times the advantage it can have now, two years ago. When those few whom the mania left in possession of their reasoning faculties called on the Government, for its own sake, to assert some such power, and not let all who chose to get up a scheme, and apply for a bill to cut and carve the face of the country, and dip as deeply into the pockets of the public as the credulity of the



THE NEW PARLIAMENT.—MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS AT THE BAR OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS.—(SEE PAGE 344.)

said public permitted them, the most complete apathy was exhibited. The whole island went mad, and the Government complacently looked on the lunatics. Now the reaction has come, the medicine is produced that should have been given in the height of the fever. When the house is burned down, the watchmen assiduously present themselves with the petty squirt of a garden-engine. It is the great, the besetting sin of our statesmen, that they never will move one inch, befor they are driven by public indignation, or public calamity. There does not seem to be one man who dares take the opinion of the few, act on it, and trust to the future to prove it is for the advantage of the many.

Hence arise all kinds of vacillations, and changes of policy, making it impossible to believe that those who govern have any clear idea of their own duties or the necessities of the age. If we must distinguish any one Minister as having less decision than another, it is the present Chancellor of the Exchequer; Sir R. Peel, it is said, has always "three courses open to pursue;" but of those he can select one, and stick to it. Sir C. Wood has two courses on every question, and takes both, to the infinite confusion of all things connected with them. Last session, he stoutly refused all advances to Irish Railways, on principle; before it closed, he did what he condemned; he obstinately refused to do anything to relieve the monetary pressure, asserting that the Government could not interfere; within twenty-four hours appeared the letter to the Bank. Up to the present time he would not hear of checking railway enterprise; now the control is assumed—exactly eighteen months too late. What misery and ruin would have been saved had the Government had the courage to do in time what they are attempting to do now?

The Currency and the Railways are the great subjects of English interest, for political theories are quite in abeyance. But when we turn to the other great theme of the week's debate, Ireland, an infinity of questions rush upon us, all of extreme difficulty; Ireland is, indeed, the great political Sphynx, propounding to England her terrible enigmas; and, unless we can solve them speedily, we shall still further justify the comparison by being devoured by her. The pauperism of Ireland, if it continues to spread and deepen, will absorb the wealth of England, and drag it down, not quite to, perhaps, but towards, her own miserable level.

The Debate, as far as it has brought out the Irish members, does not give any prospect that Ireland has sent us the men fit to meet the occasion. The Young Irelanders, split into sections that do nothing but vapour and abuse each other, only prove, by their manifold follies, how salutary was the check O'Connell held them in. His own course was not, in all things, wise; but those he has left behind will make it so by comparison. When every moment should be given to action, they draw up strings of resolutions, all true, perhaps, in the abstract, but as useless, at present, as a code of Laws for the Millennium. They come to Parliament, and it is the same: John O'Connell, the Leader, if they acknowledge any, has nothing but the old, oft-told, tale of misery. Every hour lost in proving what needs no proof is a positive crime, and a positive necessity. If Englishmen know nothing of Ireland let those who do take the initiative. Do not talk, but produce something: propose your remedy: come forward with your measures for which you are prepared to take the responsibility: shame the Government into movement: surely, among one hundred and fifty of the chosen leaders of the people, one, at least, may be found who can do, more than declaim. Motions, praying the Queen to assemble the Parliament in Dublin motions for a Committee to inquire into the mode in which the Union was effected, are worse than folly at this time: they are criminal. Incapacity at Westminster will not be wisdom on the Liffey; and the Union was obtained by means disgraceful to all parties, English and Irish alike. Those two points being thus briefly settled—and ten nights' debate will come to no other conclusion—we implore Mr. Anstey, Mr. Feargus O'Connor, Mr Grattan, Mr. Roche, and all the representatives of Ireland, not to continue as they have begun, or the Session will only be a six weeks' squabble, exciting much ill blood, but producing no practical result.

IRELAND.

STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

The news from Ireland continues to be of a most heart-rending nature. The assassin still strikes his fatally certain blow.

The following details are given from Limerick:—The victims of assassination were Mr Ralph Hill, sub-agent to David Fitzgerald, Esq., and a land bailiff named Madden. Mr. Hill, in the discharge of his duty, had made a distress on Wednesday on corn belonging to John Quain, tenant to Benjamin Freud, Esq., who was indebted to his landlord to a large amount. On Thursday they visited Quain's house for the purpose of removing the corn, where they were met by Quain's son, with whom Mr. Hill was talking, when four shots were fired at him and his bailiffs from behind the haggard, and Madden and Hill were killed on the spot. One of the keepers, James M'Mahon, was wounded on the head, the skull having been laid bare by slugs, and Flannery received the contents of a gun shot in the back of the hand. The carmen who went out to bring in the corn seized fled in all directions when the shots were fired. More recent accounts state that Madden was not shot dead, but that little hopes are entertained of his recovery. Two men, named Skehan and O'Brien, are in custody on suspicion for the murder.

[illegible]

[illegible] farmer and more [illegible] d within a few [illegible] his residence at Carpamore last evening, and brutally murdered. His assailants literally stoned their victim to death, and cleft his head with a hatchet The deceased had decreed several persons indebted to him at the late quarter sessions, and hence, it is supposed, the fatal vengeance. Dillon has left a young wife and several children. His general character was that of a prudent, industrious man. It is ascertained that four men committed this atrocious outrage."

In reference to the disturbed state of Tipperary, the Earl of Donoughmore, as Lieutenant, in reply to a deputation of the Magistrates of North Riding, observes:—"As Lieutenant of the County, I have felt it my duty to accompany a deputation to the Lord Lieutenant, by whom a statement was laid before his Excellency, which clearly proved the impossibility of meeting the secret combinations with which we have to contend by the ordinary operation of the law. Lord Clarendon fully felt the force of our representations. [illegible] seen the necessity for prompt and energetic measures. I can only say at present, that I firmly rely on his wisdom and determination to do whatever can be done to restore the reign of law and order. With this conviction on my mind, I do not consider it expedient to call upon the Magistracy of the Lieutenancies of the North Riding; in my opinion, they could add no new facts to those stated by the deputation."

KILLARNEY.—At the last meeting of the guardians of the Killarney Union one thousand paupers were reported to be in the house. Mr. Slinott, one of the lecturers appointed by the Royal Agricultural Society, at the suggestion of the Lord-Lieutenant, presented himself to the Board, and, having expressed his willingness to proceed on his mission through the Union, asked for the advice and assistance of the Guardians.—Mr Mahony asked the learned lecturer whether he spoke Irish?—"No," replied he, "but gentlemen requiring any assistance would, of course, send an interpreter."—A smile of contempt passed over the face of the interrogator. A long discussion ensued, the upshot of which was, that the Board decided on repudiating the Lord-Lieutenant's lecturer.—"We do not require information," said one, "we have plenty of that, but what we do want is money."—"The allowance," said Mr. S. Lalor, "Does Lord Clarendon suppose that such miracles would be wrought by this mission of any meddlesome and drainage, without something more substantial than words—something more munificent than the donation of £50?" (Hear, hear," cried half-a-dozen other Guardians.) Mr. Cronin quite agreed with Mr. S. Lalor that it was a humbug.

GREAT SOUTHERN AND WESTERN EXTENSION TO THURLES.—On Saturday last Sir John Macneill made a trial trip from Ballybrophy to Thurles, a distance of 22 miles. This extension of the main line will be open to the public in a month, making a total of 74 miles—50 on the main line, and 24 of the Carlow branch—and the whole distance, 90 miles, from Thurles to Dublin, was run in three hours, including six stoppages.

CASE OF MR. LANAZE, LATE STOCK [illegible]ER.—On Monday the Court of Queen's Bench decided in favor of the motion in arrest of judgment. Mr. Brown in consequence left to begin proceedings de novo. Mr. Lanaze, it will be recollected, was convicted of embezzlement at the Commission Court for appropriating to his own use the sum of £9000, handed to him by Mr. Clayton Browne, of the county Carlow, to purchase Government stock

CONCILIATION HALL. The Association met as usual on Monday. Rent for the week, £40 11s. 7d.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The *Presse* announces the conclusion of the negotiations between Rome and Austria respecting Ferrara. Austria is to remain in possession of the citadel, and the Pope of the city. The mutual rights of both States were to be officially recognised. The *Presse*, however, adds, that the intelligence requires confirmation

A frightful collision took place on Saturday morning last, on the Paris and Orleans Railway, at a place called Juvisy, thirty short distance on the Paris side of Orleans. The whole of the persons in the carriages (soldiers and operatives) thirty-six in number, were more or less hurt; several mortally, it was feared. The list of casualties has been published, and shows that two were wounded mortally, eight had their limbs fractured; seven otherwise severely injured; and thirteen slightly hurt: in all, thirty wounded.

The following appointments are made:—Mdlle. Delmay was set at liberty on Wednesday evening, in virtue of an ordinance, declaring that there was no evidence against her, rendered by the Chambre du Conseil of the Tribunal of the First Instance. Mdlle. Delmay had been in prison since the 10th August, a period of three months."

The receipts of the French railroads, during the last week, were:—Paris and Orleans, 211,760f.; the Centre, 63,895f.; Paris and Rouen, 173,059f.; Rouen and Havre, 68,427f.; Orleans and Tours, 95,172f.; Great Northern, 345,838f.; and Amiens and Abbeville, 14,414f.

La Presse (Paris Journal) publishes a letter from Syra, stating as a report, that the United States had at length obtained a footing in the Mediterranean by the purchase of that island (Syra) from the Greek Government, for a sum of money equal to the English portion of the debt of Greece, and which would be immediately discharged.

The Council-General of the Seine has passed a formal vote on the question of Free-Trade, declaring that it is of opinion that, in the present state of things, the protection of national industry ought to be maintained; but it at the same time considers that the Customs question calls for revision and improvement.

BELGIUM.

The interruption of the diplomatic relations between Belgium and the Holy See excites great sensation at Brussels. This interruption took place under the following circumstances:—A few days before the last Ministry of the Catholic party was overthrown, it appointed an Ambassador to the post then vacant at the Court of Rome. The new Ministers paid no attention to the nomination thus made. After having revoked it, they selected to represent the Belgian Government at Rome one of the most respectable men in Belgium, M. Leclercq. But, whilst the Belgian Ministry wrote to Rome to give notice of this nomination, the Catholic party is said to have addressed to the Pope a sort of denunciation against the new Liberal Ambassador. The Holy Father refused, in consequence, to receive M. Leclercq, accounting for his refusal [illegible] appeared to the Belgian Government to imply an intervention of the Holy See in the domestic affairs of Belgium. The Belgian Ministry consequently declared that it would not send an Ambassador to Rome. [illegible] has just been [illegible] mainly [illegible] in [illegible] Deputies, [illegible] a majority of [illegible] A [illegible] has [illegible] [illegible] in favour of the Ministry.

A curious [illegible] has been [illegible] at Brussels, in consequence of being [illegible] the late [illegible] of Mdlle. Lavaux. The man is named Rossel; he arrived in Bruges from Brussels about a month ago, in which latter town he kept a public-house. A visit paid to their house has brought to light some circumstances which will probably lead to the conviction of the guilty parties. All the purchases made by the prisoners have been paid for in pieces of ten florins; a great many coins of this description were stolen at the time of the murder, and it is proved that he has sold some wedges of gold and silver. The accused were conducted to Brussels on the 18th inst.

THE GERMAN STATES.

After several days' deliberation, the Postal Congress, consisting of representatives of the different German Powers, which assembled at Dresden, has adopted a resolution, to the effect that the postage of a single letter, of a weight not exceeding 25 grammes (about three quarters of an ounce), shall in the States of the Postal Union pay 2 kreutzer (a sheps more than 2½ centimes) for a distance of six leagues, 5 kreutzer (21 centimes) for 20 leagues, and 10 kreutzer (42c.) for all distances exceeding 20 leagues.

SPAIN.

It is reported in the highest quarters of Paris that the Queen of Spain is in a condition which promises an heir to the Spanish throne.

The Spanish Cortes were opened on the 15th, with a Speech from the Queen, which is not much more communicative than such discourses generally are. It states, however, that the negotiations with the court of Rome were going on favourably towards their termination. The finances are to be improved—every is to be a just law for the regulation of the press—the people are to have reasonable liberty, and the Montemolinist faction is to be crushed.

The Queen Mother's return has excited much curiosity, and, contrary to former precedent, received not a single cheer on her way to or from the church. Her august mother was not, however, treated with similar indifference. Everywhere on her passage she was greeted with cries of excommunion as well as deep

At a meeting of the majority of the Deputies, a resolution has been adopted to impeach Salamanca. The grounds of the impeachment are not stated

QUEEN ISABELLA'S FORTUNE.—We learn from a letter from Senor Pena y Aguavo, on his administration of the Civil List of Queen Isabella, it appears that the Queen had to pay 32,769,470 reals (rather more than £320,000) for the dowry of the Duchess de Montpensier, and that 60,000,000 of reals are still due; that 6,000,000 were taken from the Queen's funds to form a capital abroad, of which four were consigned to M. Rothschild, to be paid to a well-known General; that the arrears due from the Civil List to the Queen have been converted into rentes, and that this conversion has produced 80,000,000 of reals.

The *Clamor Publico* states that permission to return to Spain has been given to the actor Mirá, whose marriage with the Infanta Maria Fernanda is also to undergo great sensation. The Infant Don Francisco has, it is said, determined to return to the capital.

The Chamber of Deputies elected M. Mon as its president: he was chosen by 135 votes. General San Miguel obtained 39; M. Olozaga, 1; M. Bardaji, 1; and two others were lost.

ITALY.

The Grand Duke of Tuscany and the King of Sardinia have issued proclama tions, in which they condemn, in strong terms, all popular manifestations having for their object to impose upon them conditions as to their policy. At the same time, however, they cause it to be understood that they will act with becoming dignity in the path of reform upon which they have entered.

Lord Minto had an audience of the Pope on the 8th.

Professor Betti has been translated as censor of the press. A *fête* was to take place on the 15th to celebrate the installation of the Council of State

Monsignor Corboli Bussi left Turin on the 9th for Modena, for the purpose of inviting the Duke to join the Customs Union.

The *Alba*, Florence Journal, of the 13th inst., announces as positive the entry of the Austrian troops on the territory of Modena. A battalion of those troops had arrived at Carpi, three leagues from the frontier of the Duchy, and others were believed to have taken possession of Massa Carrara

The Pope had appointed one of the halls of the Vatican for the meeting of the provincial deputies, and placed two Court carriages at their disposal.

The *Patrie* of Florence announces that the Duke of Modena had, on the 12th inst., ordered the occupation of Pontremoli. The inhabitants of that town, however, had completed preparations of defence, and were then in a position to repel an invasion of the Modenese troops. The entire population was under arms; barricades had been erected in the streets, and the able bodied men of the neighbouring country, to the number of more than 2,000, had entered the place, and offered their services to the authorities. On the 8th, 150 men, armed with [illegible] Zucchi, the General-in-Chief of the Modenese, and volunteers from Pisa and Leghorn, had likewise arrived. The Grand Duke of Tuscany, on the other hand, had concentrated all his disposable forces along the frontier.

The Duke Sforza Cesarini, who married Miss Shirley, the grand-daughter of Byron, [illegible] years, has lately exceeded in establishing an infant school at [illegible] to introduce this system of education on his estates, but during the pontificate of the late Pope infant schools were strictly prohibited. Pius IX., however, has acted with greater liberality, and according to the last census, the Duke has placed the establishment under the charge of an experienced teacher from Piacenza, where the best regulated infant schools are to be found.

AUSTRIA.—OPENING OF THE HUNGARIAN DIET.

In the afternoon of the 11th inst. the Emperor and Empress of Austria, accompanied by the Archdukes Francis, Joseph, and Albert, arrived at Preaburg, the capital of Upper Hungary, from Vienna. They were received, on disembarking, by the Archduke Stephen, and about 800 magnates and nobles.

On the 12th, at eleven in the morning, the Hungarian Diet was opened in due form. The Emperor, dressed in the splendid uniform of the Hungarian Hussars, was surrounded by all the magnates of Hungary, and, after an opening speech by Count Appony, he endeavoured himself to address a few words to the assembly in the Hungarian language. The Royal propositions, eleven in number, were then laid upon the table, and the Emperor and his suite withdrew. The first is respecting the election of a Palatine, the second relates to military regulations, the third to the rights of voting of the free cities and communes. Paragraph six, by the Archduke Stephen, and about 800 magnates and nobles. Paragraph six, which concerns the total abolition of all custom duties between Hungary and the other Austrian dominions. The propositions altogether produced a favourable effect.

The first proposition is already fulfilled.

Archduke Stephen was proclaimed Palatine of Hungary by acclamation.

The Austrian journals are loud in their praise and express flowing accounts of the reception of the Emperor. Scarcely, however, had the acclamations halling the new Palatine ceased, when Kossuth, the Liberal champion, rose and moved, that the Latin form of the oath, to be taken by the new Palatine, be changed into the Magyar dialect, and the proposition was hailed with deafening applause.

It is stated in a letter from Cracow of the 10th, that the tomb of M. Zajaskowski, President of the Political Criminal Tribunal, who was assassinated on the 4th, has to be guarded night and day by strong detachments of cavalry and infantry, it being reported that the people intended to drag up the body and hang it on a gallows.

The Government of Vienna has interdicted all the Roman journals from entering the States of Austria.

PRUSSIA.

Accounts from Berlin of the 17th instant, state that the Cabinet has been engaged in bringing to an end the long-intended municipal law for those parts of the Russian dominions into which that institution has not been introduced as yet. The March of Brandenburgh, the province of Saxony and Pomerania will be principally benefited by this important law

THE POLISH PROCESS.—BERLIN, Nov. 17th.—This was a solemn day in Court. At one o'clock the President rose, and, addressing the counsel for the Polish defendants, inquired whether they had any further defence to make; the counsel unanimously replied in the negative, upon which the President said, "The proceedings are herewith closed. The day for pronouncing the sentence cannot yet be named." This will probably not take place for a fortnight or three weeks, and the reading will probably occupy two or three days; it will be given in German, and only the tenour will be translated into Polish.

The *Universal Prussian Gazette* contains a Cabinet order, dated November 18, and addressed to the authorities of Neufchatel. In this order the King ratifies the declaration of neutrality adopted by the Legislative body of Neufchatel in its sitting of the 29th October, and maintains that neutrality throughout the period of the duration of the civil war.

RUSSIA.

Russian intelligence recently received, via Germany, states that the cholera continues prevalent in Moscow, without, however, having yet developed any particularly malignant character. On the 17th of October, the number of cases gradually declined. After the lapse of five days it rose once more. Up to the 25th of October (from the 30th of September), the number of cases amounted to 536, and that of consequent deaths to 167. The intelligence of the last week from the other parts of the Empire visited by the pestilence is equally favourable. The epidemic, throughout, presents few malignant features.

A letter from Warsaw, of October 31, says—"M. de Rudow has just arrived here from Naples. The mission, relative to the religious affairs of Poland, which he was entrusted with at Rome by the Emperor of Russia, is looked on to have failed. The present conduct of the Russian Government with respect to the Catholic religion in Poland is more and more hostile. The new code declares the Greco-Russian worship to be the dominant religion in Poland, notwithstanding that there is but a comparatively small number of persons professing it in that country. Any one also may pass from the Catholic worship to the Greco-Russian; but if any passes from the latter to the former, he is liable to be sent for two years to the Caucasus, and afterwards to be shut up in a convent until he repents his fault, and testifies his intention to turn back to his old belief. In addition, from 1846, the Russian law relative to mixed marriages is to be applied to the kingdom of Poland, and all male children are to be brought up in the Greco-Russian religion.

SWEDEN.

It is stated, in a letter from Stockholm, of the 14th, that a serious riot had taken place at Gottenburgh, arising out of a domiciliary visit. All the public lamps were broken, and the Custom House and the house of the chief of the police were entered by the mob and pillaged. Order was at length restored by the intervention of an armed force.

WEST INDIES

The Jamaica Legislative Session was opened on the 19th of October, in a long speech by the Governor, which is generally commented upon in terms of satisfaction by the Jamaica Journals. His Excellency cautiously abstains from pledging the Government to any specific measures, but holds out hopes that something effectual will be done to relieve the depressed state of the colony

In answer to the address of the Governor of Jamaica, the House of Assembly have declared their readiness to provide for the contingencies of the island to the 30th of December, 1848, in the fervent hope that, by that period, ample relief will be afforded by the Imperial Parliament, and the colony be rescued from impending ruin

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

By the *Mary Anne* Indiaman, Captain Parke, which left the Cape on the 18th of September, we have advices to that date. No movement of any important character had taken place since our last, but Sir Henry Pottinger was organising his forces for a grand coup in a few days after the departure of the *Mary Anne*.

The Commander of the Forces, Lieutenant-General Sir George Berkeley, quitted Graham's Town on the 11th of September in person to the command of the troops on the immediate frontier. He proceeded the short route to Fort Peddie.

Our marauding Kaffirs have been shot near the Gola Heights. They were pursued by some of the Rifle Brigade, overtaken, and fell by the bullets of these active and experienced hands.

THE UNITED STATES.

It is stated in the latest advices from the United States, that the Government had determined to open diplomatic relations with the Papal See, and that Colonel J. D. Sulle, of Philadelphia, was likely to be the gentleman selected as Charge d'Affaires to Rome.

CANADA AND NEW BRUNSWICH

Letters from New Brunswick mention the destruction, by fever, of the greater part of the crew and passengers, 500 in number, of the emigrant ship *Avon*, lately arrived at Quebec from Ireland. We learn from the same source of intelligence, it also appears that the loss of life on board the *Londonia*, which attracted attention some time back, amounted to 249 casualties, out of 402 passengers, to which must be added the loss of 23 more since the publication of the official report.

In the course of last week a meeting of the Directors of the St. Andrew's and Quebec Railway, New Brunswick, was held, when Mr. Laurie, the engineer, read a report, setting forth the particulars of a minute re-survey of that part of the line extending from St. Andrew's to Wamsig, a distance of about thirteen miles, which is upwards of two miles less than the original estimate. We suppose the Atlantic with the Canadas, and that it is intended for the transportation from side water into the interior, of freight, such as flour, salted provisions, groceries, &c., to be brought by steam and sail-vessels to St. Andrew's, and for bringing from the interior heavy and bulky articles to be shipped, such as timber, deals, plaster, &c. And as, with such a traffic, there would be steam boats running in connexion with the railroad, it is supposed that a depôts on tidal water, with convenient wharfs for vessels, so that the railroad cars may be brought alongside the shipping, and heavy freight discharged without intermediate transport. The site for the terminal depôt at St. Andrew's is chosen at the northside of the town, and of the various routes to it that is chosen which was the line originally surveyed by the Government, viz., by the Chamcook Lakes to the L[illegible] house. Close to the town a cutting of 15 or 20 feet will be necessary, for a very short distance, through a rocky stratum, which will be available for the construction of the wharfs. To the lakes no expensive works are requisite. Along the margin of the lakes there are in very heavy cuttings at any point, but a considerable aggregate of excavation; the estimate for the whole distance, however [illegible] not exceed £4000 per mile for engineering, wooden rails and all. The most expensive structure will be a bridge of 300 feet in length; and, beyond the lakes, the levels are very easy. The total length will be 12 miles 64 chains, and the steepest gradient 1 in 150. This line is a most important one as being the first link of connexion between our three great North American provinces.

THE RIVER PLATE

The last arrival from the River Plate announces the withdrawal of the obnoxious decree, which had been published by Government at Monte Video, but not acted upon. This decree imposed an additional duty on the importation of salt and other produce, and would probably have realised between fifty and sixty thousand dollars per month. Against such an additional impost the foreign Consuls had protested, and the Government has given way with the British trade. The *Griffin* packet had arrived ont at Monte Video, with mails from England to 4th Aug. There is nothing important from Buenos Ayres, where matters continued much as before. The Government advances had fully approved of everything done by Rosas during the late negotiations.

INDIA.

Letters from India, China, and Egypt, have been received, in which parties of the Overland Mail Packet Company are [illegible] from Calcutta to Bombay, from Madras to the [illegible] and from the latter to the other [illegible] to the 29th of September, and to the 30th of September, at Aden, on the 3rd of September.

The Governor-General of India had put off his departure from the hills, and was not expected to reach Calcutta until after the arrival of his successor

In Sciude the Commissioner and suite remained at Kurrachee. It is intended to retain intact the military appointments in civil offices of administration made by Sir Charles Napier. The Governor of Bombay will not visit Scinde until about the middle of November. A tender had been despatched of the Indian Navy for the conveyance of mails by steam-vessels three times in the month between Bombay and Kurrachee during the fine season.

There is nothing new from the north-west frontier of India.

The steamer *Indus*, which left Bombay for Kurrachee on the 5th of October, on the 7th struck on some rocks thirty miles from Dhu-head. A large hole was made in her bottom. The crew and passengers were safe. The crew were busy in removing the boilers from the wreck when the news left. Mr. J. Galbraith was the acting master in command of the *Indus*

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In the Bengal Presidency and the armies of India, had been reported since the departure of the mail of the 1st of October:

Her Majesty's Troops: Lieutenant R. Heaton, 50th Foot, at Fort William, Calcutta, on the 9th of September

Bombay: Lieutenant W. Hodgson, Native Veteran Battalion, off Hurnee, on voyage to Bombay, on the 20th of September. Lieutenant C. F. G. Church, 2nd European Regiment, at Aden, on the 3rd of September

Madras: Captain W. Isacke, 31st Regiment, at the Presidency, on the 25th of September Lieutenant-General D. C. Kenny, in England, on the 24th of August Assistant-Surgeon W. Moorhead, Nizam's Army, at Hyderabad, on the 25th of September.

Royal Navy: Surgeon J. Patrick, of the sloop *Cruiser*, in the Persian Gulf, on the 7th of September

CHINA.

Advices from Hong Kong to the 29th of September have arrived.

The state of affairs in Canton appeared more satisfactory, and general quiet prevailed; confidence seemed in a great measure restored—money was more easy, with greater activity in trade. The Colonial Government seemed to think well of the posture of affairs, for tenders had been advertised for ships to convey the 42nd Native Regiment to Madras, and the 18th Royal Irish to Calcutta; leaving the colony with a part only of the 95th and the Ceylon Rifles, which may be considered a small garrison.

SIMPSON'S SUBMERGED PROPELLER.

When the first innovation was made upon the rights of the "ancient wicker fan," by the introduction of the four-vaned blower on the floor of the barn to

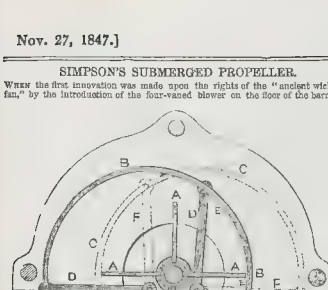


FIG. 1.

create an artificial current of air, and when afterwards that same simple agent was enclosed in the drum of the winnowing machine, where a direction was given to the current by a volute form of casing—simple and cheap in its construction and application -giving out a gentle and diffuse breeze, just sufficient to drive off the chaff and nothing more—it was regarded as a mere apology for the "sturdy old bellows;" but now, after the lapse of upwards of a century,

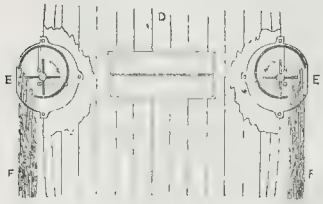


FIG. 2.

we find the whole troop of blowing apparatus, from the forge to the smelting furnace, rapidly retiring before their powerful though diminutive rival, which for "ambition knows no bounds" having triumphed in one element, is now seeking to win fresh laurels in another; and that, too, with good chance of success, if we may judge from the results of a trial trip, made by Mr T. B. Simpson, on Monday week, on board the *Albion*, a steam vessel built and fitted, entirely at his own expense, with his Patent Submerged Propeller, and reported in the *Times* to have acquired a speed of from ten to twelve knots per hour.

The Propeller is, as before remarked, the old blowing machine immersed in water, and acting on that element precisely the same as with air, i.e., collecting it in the centre, and throwing it off at the circumference of the vanes, from whence it impinges on a segment of a circle, placed so as to form a volute to the centre, and is by that made to leave the opening in a strong current parallel to the side of the vessel; a reference to Fig. 1 will explain this, and also the contrivance for reversing the action. A A A A are four vanes, each one foot in length and eighteen inches broad, made to revolve either way. B B B is a segment of a circle, made of thin metal, and forming the barrel to the drum inside of which the vanes revolve, and which guides the projected water in the direction b or c, by merely changing its position when the vanes are reversed, this is effected by the levers D D, by which the segment is attached to the upper and lower plates of the drum; so that when the motion is reversed, the action of the water against the inside of the segment at E E throws it over to the position shown by the dotted lines C C C, and the levers F F. *Fig.* 2 is a midship-plan, with the deck broken away, to show the position of the propellers E E, and the direction of the current F F. *Fig.* 3 is a section through midships, showing the elevation of the Propeller and the arrangement for communicating motion from the engine.

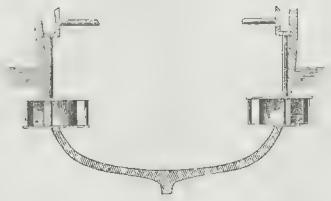


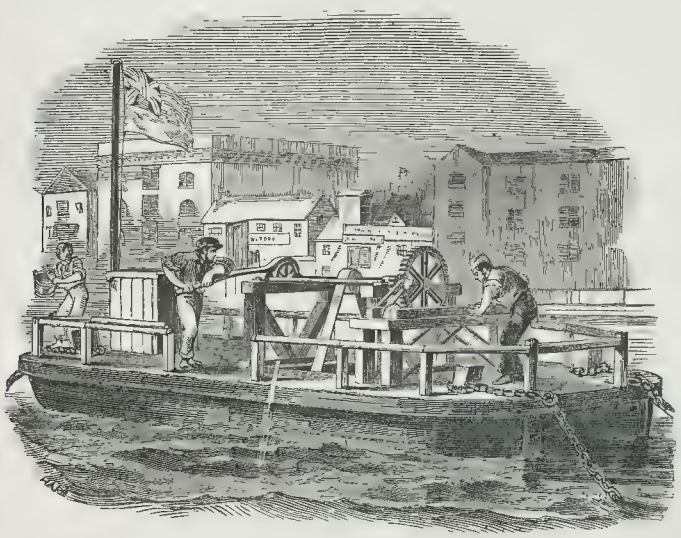
FIG. 3.

Altogether, this is a most important problem; and whether solved or not by the labours of Mr. Simpson, he has entitled himself to a niche in the temple of fame, for the indomitable perseverance and talent he has displayed in endeavouring to carry out a principle which he believes to be true, and which he has spared neither pains nor expense to prove. We heartily wish him success.

One of the favourite ideas of the King of Prussia was to enrich his kingdom with an administration of justice free of all expense to the suitors, but, after a careful inquiry into the means of carrying it out, it has been found necessary to abandon it; first, because it would be too heavy a burden to the Budget; and next, because it would increase and encourage the spirit of Litigation.

Strange Patents. Among the latest lists of patents is to be found one of a very curious nature, and thus described:—"An invention for making paper for the building of houses, bridges, ships, boats, and all sorts of wheel carriages, sedan chairs, tables, and bookcases, either entirely of paper, or wood and iron covered with paper." In the same list there is mentioned a patent for "roasting a great number of joints of meat, fowls, &c., horizontally and vertically," on a mathematical principle.

A Minister Apprehended as a Deserter.—On Sunday, the minister who officiated in the forenoon in Greenhead *quoad sacra* Church, Canning-street, Calton, was, immediately after the conclusion of the service, apprehended as a deserter by two sergeants of the 71st Regiment. His sable robes presented a striking contrast to the gaudy attire of his companions in arms, and attracted an immense crowd of onlookers. The preacher absented himself from the barracks only on the preceding Monday. He took up his quarters with a highly respectable lady in Charlotte-street, under the assumed name of the Rev. Mr. Bertram. How he got an introduction to the Established Presbytery, so as to get admittance as a preacher into Greenhead Church, does not appear. His real name is Thomas Watkins. His father is a minister of the Gospel in the neighbourhood of London, and our hero was educated to the ministry; but, previous to his being licensed, he enlisted. The Rev. Mr. Bertram is rather an enticing young man, and a very pleasing speaker. Under this assumed name he is said to have produced a favourable impression on the fair portion of the audience. It is, therefore, well it should be known that the Rev. Mr. Bertram, when reduced to private Watkins, is a married man, having his wife in the barracks.



THE TIDAL MILL.

THE TIDAL MILL.

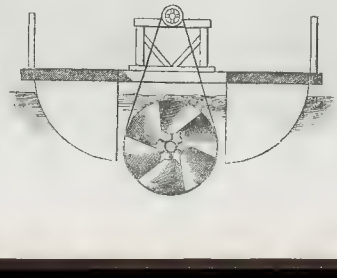
For some weeks past, a "queer-looking craft," as Jack would call it, has been moored a little below the Southwark Bridge, on the Borough side, and the attention of the curious and scientific has been considerably excited towards it by the novelty of machinery without any visible motive power, being constantly in operation on its deck. That "craft" is the experimental vessel belonging to the "Tidal Mill Company." It is constructed as shown in the diagram—a section across midships—in two parts; the space between is for the reception of a wheel 7 feet in diameter, with six vanes, each 5 feet 6 inches broad at the periphery, and tapering to 7 inches near the centre: it is like a screw-propeller—is placed at right angles to the current, which gives it motion, the speed of which, it has been calculated, communicates power in the following ratio:—

Tide—miles per hour	2	3	4	5	6
Wheel, 7 feet diameter, working horse power.. ..	2	3	4	5	6
Do., 14 do. do. do ..	8	12	16	20	24

On the circumference of the wheel is a rim of thin iron, carrying a band which drives a pulley on deck, and to which may be attached apparatus for sawing, or any other purpose.

On the Rhine, Saône, and other Continental rivers, floating Tide-Mills have been most successfully adopted; whilst in this country only two instances occur of their having been attempted, and these, owing to the want of simplicity in their arrangements, failed to produce any useful effect.

If we can rely on the correctness of the above table—which is said to be the result of *actual* experiment with the 7 feet wheel—there can be no doubt but that, at no very distant period, the public will avail itself largely of this cheap and enduring motive power, especially in the vicinity of the more rapid rivers, such as the Thames, Mersey, Severn, Humber, Tyne, &c.



EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The largest vessel that ever entered the port of Alexandria (Egypt) the *Alfred*, of 1100 tons—arrived there lately from Liverpool, having brought new boilers and machinery for the Viceroy's steam frigate the *Nile*.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has received £5 for legacy-duty and interest from "W. A." The amount will be paid into the receipt of the Exchequer.

A church is about to be erected at Bombay, in memory of the officers and men who perished in Affghanistan.

Four thousand bales of silk have been shipped from Shanghae and Canton for England, this season.

On Friday evening, at a meeting attended by some 5000 or 6000 persons, held in the Town-hall, Birmingham, a Midland District branch of the English League of Universal Brotherhood was formed.

The Birkenhead Dock will be ready for the timber trade by next June.

Large quantities of champagne, of excellent quality, have been made from the grapes grown near Cincinnati, United States.

A funeral service for the late Count Bresson was performed in the church of Notre Dame de Lorette, in Paris, on Saturday last.

On Friday last, the Tribunal of Correctional Police of Paris sentenced, by default, M. Gudin (late Aide-de-Camp of King Louis Philippe), for cheating at cards, to three years' imprisonment, and 9000f. fine.

The Board of Ordnance have given directions for the purchase of about 600 acres of land, for the purpose of circumvallating the north side of the present fortifications of Gosport, either by a continued line of rampart, or by detached forts or Martello towers.

In the garden of Mr. G. Hurst, of Bedford, were dug up, a few days since, five sticks of celery, weighing together no less than 45¼lbs., the respective weights of each being 7¼lbs., 8¾lbs., 9lbs., and two 10lbs. each.

Dr. Wolff and Lady Georgiana Wolff have kindly offered an asylum to Miss Grover, the daughter of the lamented Captain Grover, in their own house. The Rev. Doctor is residing at his own Vicarage of Isle Brewers, near Langport, Somersetshire.

Verdi's new opera, "Jerusalem," is to be produced at the Opera, Paris, the latter end of this week.

M. Auber is preparing a new work for the Académie Royale de Musique, to be called "L'Enfant Prodige." The words are by M. Scribe.

Major-General W. Napier, Lieutenant-Governor of Guernsey, has written to the journals contradicting the report that he had resigned his post as Governor of that island.

The amount of tea exported from China to Great Britain, from the 1st of July to the date of the latest advices, is, of black, 10,794,410lbs.; and, of green, 964,160lbs.; making a total of 11,758,570lbs.

The reform movement goes on in France, and gathers strength as it goes. Every mail brings "more reports" of reform banquets. Banquets are announced at Rouen, at Amiens, and other large towns.

Viscount Melbourne came to town on Saturday, from Brocket Hall, for the Parliamentary session.

An eminent commercial house of Amsterdam, that of widow Routhaus, has just suspended payments. The liabilities amount to 1,200,000f. (£48,000.)

The Senate of the University of Erlangen, in Bavaria, has just nominated Dr. Herz, an eminent Jew physician, to one of its offices, and the Government has approved of the appointment.

An additional number of Coroners are to be appointed for the county of Bucks. The magistrates having passed a resolution that the county should be divided into four Coroners' districts, instead of two as at present.

The forms for perfecting the petition against the return of David Urquhart, Esq., and Thomas Sydney, Esq., the Members for the Borough of Stafford, having been completed, the petition was presented to the House of Commons on Thursday last.

On Sunday last two newly-built houses, Nos. 51 and 52, Robert-street, Brompton, fell to the ground. No person was hurt.

Mr. Bickman Escott met a large portion of his late constituents at Guildhall on Monday at Sir John's Rooms, Winchester, when the honourable gentleman was complimented by the presentation of a piece of plate.

Mr. John O'Connell, who has been elected for the cities of Limerick and Kilkenny, will make his choice of sitting for the former place.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has received the first halves of a £50 and a £30 Bank of England note transmitted to him on account of "Income Tax."

The Countess of Landsfeldt (Lola Montez) is said to suffer severely from a pulmonary complaint, which will compel her to go to the southern part of Italy.

On Saturday, Mr. Tyrwhitt, the Magistrate of Clerkenwell Court, signed upwards of 500 summonses to enforce payment of the poor-rate due in Clerkenwell!

Captain Cust, of the 8th Hussars, has been re-appointed on the Staff of his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, vice Lieutenant the Hon. H. Noel, late 88th Light Infantry.

The *Spires Gazette* of the 14th announces that the Prussian Government has decided upon forming, at the expense of the State, a railroad from Saarbruckes to the frontier of Bavaria, and that the works will be commenced in the next spring.

Mr. Hamilton, the Vice-President of the Society of Antiquaries, has resigned his office.

Letters from Hamburg, Berlin, and Frankfort state the Money Market there to be easy, and that even Railway Shares were rising, and in much greater demand.

The proceeds of four robberies, perpetrated lately near the city of Cork amounted to 11d.!

A petition against the return of Mr. Heald, M.P. for Stockport, has, it is said, been prepared, and will be laid before Parliament on an early day.

The cost of the Relief Service last winter in the Naval Department alone amounted to £59,580.

There were no less than four fires in different parts of the metropolis on Saturday night, but in no case attended with serious consequences.

The Marquis of Clanricarde, having terminated the new postal arrangement, has left Paris and arrived in London. We understand that the two deliveries a-day will commence from the 1st Jan. next.

On Sunday morning a sermon was preached at Bayswater Episcopal Chapel, by the Rev W. Holdsworth, M.A., vicar of the district parish of St. John's, Notting Hill, in aid of the funds of the Royal Humane Society.

Madame Alboni will return to Paris on the 28th inst. She is engaged at the Italian theatre, where she will make her *début* in the opera of *Semiramide*.

The Queen has appointed John George Shaw Lefevre, Esq., to be one of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in the room of John William Earl of Besborough, deceased.

Her Majesty has been also pleased to appoint the Right Rev. Samuel Wilberforce, D.D., Bishop of Oxford, to be her Majesty's High Almoner, in the room of Dr. Edward Harcourt, Archbishop of York, deceased.

On Tuesday, the Speech of her Majesty, delivered in the House of Lords at two o'clock, was transmitted by telegraph to various towns in England. It was published in Liverpool at four o'clock.

The steam-vessel *Lion* recently appointed to trade between the British Metropolis and the Dutch port of Harlingen, has brought the immense number of 1199 sheep, besides 63 oxen and cows, 14 calves, some packages of poultry, 5350 cheeses, 1632 casks of butter, and a variety of other articles, the produce of Holland.

The Duchess d'Aumale landed at Algiers, on the 11th instant.

M. Lepage, Secretary of the Nobility in the States General (France), Secretary to the Presidency of the Legislative and Constituent Assemblies, and Paymaster-General of the Army of Italy, died at Caen on the 20th inst., in the 79th year of his age.

The Rouen and Havre shares fell on the Paris Bourse on Monday in consequence of a land slip in a high embankment, between Beuzeville and Moulet, to the extent of upwards of 100 yards.

On the 19th instant, a silver pocket communion service and a purse of sovereigns were presented by the parishioners of All Saints and St. Martin, Hereford, to the Rev. Edward Trevelyan Smith, as a mark of respect on his leaving for the district of St. Paul, Warwick.

Considerable amusement was excited in the House of Commons on Tuesday night by the circumstance of Mr. F. O'Connor sitting on the same bench between Lord George Bentinck and Sir Robert Peel.

The *Weser Gazette* of the 17th states that the Boards of Directors of all the railroads in Prussia have had communicated to them a Cabinet order, whereby all private despatches by the electric telegraphs already established, or hereafter to be established, are placed under the control of the State. This control will be exercised by keeping a book at each station, in which is to be inserted the purport of each dispatch sent by telegraph.

The Austrian Vice-Admiral Dandolo died at Venice on the 14th, aged 86.

A meeting of Protectionist members of the House of Commons took place on Tuesday, at Lord Stanley's residence, in St. James's Square. There were present 88 honourable gentlemen.

A clergyman told an Indian he should love his enemies. "Me do love 'em," replied the latter. "What enemies do you love most?" "Rum and beer."

General Espartero, the Duke of Victory, is at present the guest of Sir Arthur Aston, of Aston Hall, Cheshire.

FRIBOURG.—FROM AN ORIGINAL SKETCH.

SWITZERLAND.

The civil war progresses slowly. Hostilities tend towards Lucerne, the great stronghold of the Sonderbund. The position of that city and its capacity for defence may be understood from the following description:—On the north, it is commanded by hills from which the city may be cannonaded. On the west it is washed by the Reuss, a deep and rapid river, which forms its best protection; and on the south the city is covered by the lake. It is most vulnerable on the east, where, probably, the attack will be made. There the means of defence are completely deficient. The churchyard wall and a few houses afford a slight protection. Lucerne is completely commanded, both on the east and on the north, by hills easily accessible, and from which a heavy fire may be directed against the town. The men of Lucerne have erected batteries on those heights, but the decisive struggle will most probably take place nearer the city. If the General of the Sonderbund cannot defend the heights he is lost. If he succeed in maintaining himself there, or if he repulse General Dufour, the check experienced at Fribourg will be more than balanced. The frontiers of the Canton, however, have not yet been crossed by the Federal troops, and the General-in-Chief was determined not to attack the city until he had assembled his entire force, consisting of 70,000 men, with 180 pieces of artillery.

Letters from Berne state that all the public establishments of Fribourg, the school of the Jesuits, and the convents, had been converted into barracks for the accommodation of the troops of the fourteen battalions, who took possession of the city. A provisional Government, elected by the people, was installed on the 15th, previous to the arrival of federal commissaries. Colonel Maillardoz, Commander-in-Chief of the Fribourg troops, and most of the members of the last Council of State, had absconded. General Dufour arrived at Berne on the 15th and departed on the following morning at six o'clock, for Argau, where his presence was necessary to commence the military operations against Lucerne. Colonel Ochsenbein also returned to Berne on the 15th, with the division of reserve, and marched on the next day to Sumiswald and Langenthal. The brigade of Frei, 3,000 strong, belonging to the division of General Burkhardt, passed through Berne in the afternoon of the 16th, proceeding in the direction of Lucerne.

The provisional Government of Friburg was composed of Liberals, amongst whom were Messrs. Julien Schaller, Wicky, Fitel, Chatonney, Robadey, &c.

On reaching Fribourg, in the evening of the 15th, the federal representatives, Messrs. Stockmar, Reinert, and Grivat had a long conference with Colonel Rilliet, who commands the division of occupation. The greatest disorder and anarchy prevailed in the Canton wherever there were no federal troops. The disarmament of the Landsturm was far from being complete, and in certain districts that measure was likely to present serious difficulties. The former Government had prepared a proclamation, giving an account of its reasons for surrendering Fribourg, but that document not being signed by any of its members, no printer would take upon himself to publish it. The Government stated that it was determined on every sacrifice rather than yield, if those to whom it had confided the defence of the country had not declared all resistance impossible. The effective force of the federal army amounted to 94,000 men, and consisted of 102 battalions of infantry, 45 companies of carabiniers, 27 companies of cavalry, 53 batteries of artillery (212 pieces), 6 companies of sappers, and 6 companies of pontoniers

The *Berne Gazette* of the 18th inst. contains the following, under date Fribourg, 16th —

"In the German districts of the Canton, the Landsturm have again assembled to recommence hostilities, particularly near Uberstorf. The Landsturm is greatly irritated against the last Government, which it accuses of treachery. The Radicals, who constitute but one-tenth of the population of Fribourg, are now masters of the city. A clergyman, who fired upon the federal troops, was taken prisoner and immediately shot. Two soldiers of Vaud having been stabbed in their beds, Colonel Rilliet intended to declare the place in a state of siege." All strangers had been expelled, together with the Jesuits, the Ligorians, and the members of the Congregation of Mary.

The *Journal des Débats* gives lamentable details of the pillage of private houses, churches, &c., &c., and the robbery of the silver sacred vessels and utensils of the latter. All the *attachés* of the French legation left Berne for Bâle on the 7th inst., and M. Bois-le-Comte (the French Minister) himself was to depart for that city in the evening. The motive of the determination adopted by the French Minister, was the refusal of a passport he had demanded for his Second Secretary, M. de Banneville, whom he intended to send to Lucerne for the protection of French interests.

Advices from Berne to the 20th, state that the operations against Lucerne had commenced, and that several districts of that Canton adjoining Argau had been occupied by the Federal Troops. A courier had reached Berne the night before, announcing that the men of Uri, to the number of 1500, reinforced by 2000 Valaisians, had advanced on the 17th towards Airolo, in the Canton of Ticino and, after a sanguinary engagement, succeeded in taking possession of that town. The battalion of Cazellini, and a company of Carabiniers, who formed its garrison, retreated on Faido, and probably on Bellinzona, where Colonel Lurini was concentrating his forces.

THE ENGRAVINGS.

The first Illustration is from a sketch recently taken by Mr. Charles Vacher. It shows the interior of Fribourg, from the street or rather steps, leading from the Grande Place of the upper, down to the lower, Town. From this point you obtain the best notion of the peculiar situation of Fribourg, with the river Saane at the bottom, and a few of the old watch-towers on the distant hills.

The second of our Illustrations is a Panoramic View of Lucerne, environed with beautiful scenery, on the borders of the finest and most interesting of the Swiss lakes, between the giants Pilatus and Righi, and in sight of the snowy Alps o Schwytz and Engelberg. The town is still surrounded by a very picturesque circle of feudal watch-towers, and is walled in on the land side: but its chief peculiarity is the number and length of its bridges.

PANORAMA OF LUCERNE.

OPENING OF THE PARIS AND BOULOGNE RAILWAY.

(From our own Correspondent.)

THE AMIENS STATION.

PUBLIC opening of the Railroad from Abbeville to Neufchatel took place on Monday last. There was no ceremonial upon the occasion; but some of the Directors and their friends visited the line several times last week. I have been over the whole of the line, and have had an opportunity of hearing the opinion of practical men in favour of its general condition. You are aware that Neufchatel is about seven miles from Boulogne; and it was hoped that the whole line, from Paris to Boulogne, would have been finished by the commencement of the next year. This, however, is impossible, notwithstanding the great exertions used by those who have the management of the works. The delay is caused by the difficulties attendant on the completion of a tunnel through the forest of Hardelot. This tunnel promises to afford a magnificent specimen of English industry and genius. Although only about 185 metres, or 200 English yards, in length, this work has required very greatattention for some time past. The territory, composed principally of light sand, presents what are popularly called "engineering difficulties" of the most formidable description; but, under the able superintendence of Mr. Mackenzie, very great progress has been made with the labour. I only speak the opinion of all scientific men who have seen it, when I pronounce it to be a work requiring no ordinary care, skill, and perseverance. The drawings made of the progress of the works, prove this. They show that great taste has been displayed, in addition to the other requisites.

I need hardly tell you that the greatest anxiety exists for the completion of the line to Boulogne, and this desire has induced rather too eager and sanguine an expectation as to the time when such a desirable consummation can be effected. Such are the difficulties connected with the tunnel, that, from all I can learn, those who have the best means of judging, do not think it can be finished before April or May. The completion of this work alone causes the delay; for the rails have been nearly laid down as far as Boulogne itself, where the station is nearly completed. I passed over the line from Boulogne to the tunnel a few mornings ago, on my way to the station at Neufchatel, previous to a visit to the line between Abbeville and Paris. The exceptions to which I allude comprise a very small space of ground; and if the tunnel were finished, the works might be completed, perhaps, in a week. I may mention that when Mr. Blount, accompanied by the Government engineer, tried the line on the part of the Directors, the locomotive sometimes went at the speed of about forty miles an hour

It will no doubt be interesting to English travellers to know that, from the present period, there will be three trains a day from Neufchatel to Paris—*viz.*, at eight in the morning, a quarter to three in the afternoon, and nine in the evening. From Paris to Neufchatel the trains are appointed to start at eight in the morning, and one and seven in the afternoon. Omnibuses have been appointed to take passengers from Boulogne to the Neufchatel station, for which the charge is two francs. The French are very fond of odd money, and of course have adopted the principle in this instance. Thus, the charge for the first class from Boulogne to Abbeville will be 2*5f.* 65*c.*; second class ditto, 20*f.* 5*c.* (the centime being the hundredth part of the franc); third class ditto, 14*f.* 90*c.* In English money, the fare for the first class is about a pound sterling.

The chief stations between Neufchatel and Abbeville are Etaples, Rue, and Noyelle. The distance from Abbeville to Boulogne is reckoned at forty kilometres, or twenty leagues. It is about fifty English miles.

At Etaples a handsome bridge has been erected, and, from its peculiar construction, all sorts of vague reports have been at times circulated. Only last week a story was generally believed at Boulogne that it had fallen in, with several carriages, to the destruction of several of the Directors. The truth is, that the bridge is as beautiful in appearance as it is solid in construction. It has been tested with immense weights during the last fortnight, and stood the test most satisfactorily. This fine structure is composed of fifteen arches, and is upwards of 280 metres in length. (A metre is a third more than an English yard.) The injury done by the accident which actually occurred has been entirely repaired.

The Rue station is reached from Etaples by the railroad in about twenty minutes. Rue dates from a very early period, and was formerly a town of some importance. The chief trade is in dyeing, which is carried on to some extent. The Church, as we have already stated, is a very ancient one, and presents some points of high interest to the artist and antiquary. Hitherto, Rue has been but little known; but the opening of the Railway will, no doubt, attract attention to it. A large sum has been expended by the French Government on the Church, and it is intended to place it in a complete state of restoration. The best preserved and finer portions of this edifice are of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries; but some of the interior is of a much earlier date—probably of the time of its foundation, viz., 1001.

Neufchatel, the station nearest to Boulogne, is a small village, situated in a richly-wooded hollow. It has no historical interest; at least, I can find no mention of it in any of the works which treat of the Department du Nord or of the Somme. The Church comprises architecture of various dates, and the bell-tower is picturesque, and somewhat peculiar in construction.

Le Crotoy was a town of some importance at the time of the Battle of Crecy Edward the Third, on his march to that field, besieged and took by assault the town and castle, destroying more than four thousand of the garrison. One hundred years afterwards, the castle must still have been a place of strength, as Jeanne d'Arc was a prisoner there in 1431.

Le Crotoy is now rather a poor village, and the visitor must search carefully among the sand-hills in which the houses or huts are half hidden, to find a few low walls, the only remains of this once strong castle. The Church is of great age, and contains many objects which render it worth a visit.

There are eighteen stations between Amiens and Paris. From Amiens to Abbeville the number of stations is six.

Arrangements, I understand, will be made for more rapid travelling, when the line from Paris to Boulogne is entirely finished. At the present period, the time occupied between Neufchatel and Abbeville is about two hours, and from Abbeville to Paris, six hours, including a stoppage of about two hours at Amiens, and ten minutes at Creil, between Amiens and Paris.

The French take great interest in their railways, and very naturally, as you will understand when I tell you that upwards of three millions sterling have been circulated through English agency in those undertakings. A great many English (or rather Irish) are employed with the French workmen, but, with the exception of some trifling disputes occasionally, they act together very harmoniously.

RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE.

BIRMINGHAM AND OXFORD.—The "Committee of Safety" of the Birmingham and Oxford line has shelved itself from any further sittings, the legal proceedings instituted under its authority being in such a train as to render any further superintendence on its part unnecessary.

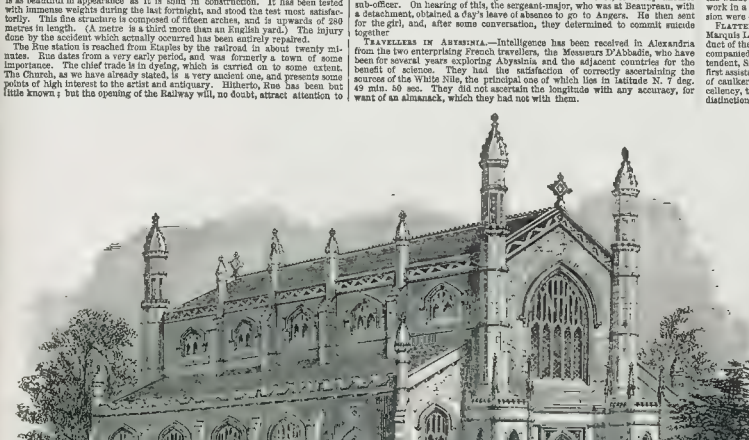
QUICK TRAVELLING.—A party of gentlemen, amongst whom was Mr. Mac Gregor, the chairman of the South Eastern Railway, started from Paris on Saturday, and reached London in 12 hours and 50 minutes. The journey from Paris to Boulogne occupied 4 hours 59 minutes; from Boulogne to Folkestone, 1 hour and 55 minutes; and from Folkestone to London 2 hours and 5 minutes. There was no effort in accomplishing this; the train from Paris to Amiens was a slow train, and stopped at every station.

DUNSTABLE RAILWAY.—The Government inspector has just reported on the fitness of this line for public traffic, but, owing to the numerous alterations which the opening of the Trent Valley renders necessary in the entire working of the North-Western system, the Dunstable line is not likely to be publicly opened until January. It is a short line of seven miles, diverges out of the main route at Leighton, a distance of 40 miles, and has cost 130,000*l.* There is no engineering of difficulty, the steepest gradient being 1 in 173. The estimated net profit on the probable traffic is about 2600*l.* per annum, or equal to 5 per cent.

ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSION.—A Parliamentary book has been issued, containing the evidence given before the Select Committee of the House of Commons, appointed to enquire into the nature of the Ecclesiastical Commission. The Committee in their report state, that they have heard evidence on the two points submitted to them,—namely, as to the composition and management of the Commission, and they recommend that in the next (the present) session, the subject should be continued

A FEW days ago the bodies of a sergeant-major of the regiment stationed at Angers, in France, and of a young girl, the daughter of one of the *cantonniers*, were found tied together in the river Maine, near the rock of the Beaumette. The young girl had had a child by the sergeant-major; but, pressed by her mother, she had consented, during the absence of her lover, to marry another sub-officer. On hearing of this, the sergeant-major, who was at Beaupreau, with a detachment, obtained a day's leave of absence to go to Angers. He then sent for the girl, and, after some conversation, they determined to commit suicide together

TRAVELLERS IN ABYSSINIA.—Intelligence has been received in Alexandria from the two enterprising French travellers, the Messieurs D'Abbadie, who have been for several years exploring Abyssinia and the adjacent countries for the benefit of science. They had the satisfaction of correctly ascertaining the sources of the White Nile, the principal one of which lies in latitude N. 7 deg. 49 min. 50 sec. They did not ascertain the longitude with any accuracy, for want of an almanack, which they had not with them.



NEW CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH AT KENTISH TOWN.

PARLIAMENTARY PORTRAITS.—No. II.

MR. R. A. S. ADAIR, M.P.

MR. ROBERT ALEXANDER SHAFTO ADAIR is the new member for the borough of Cambridge. He is the eldest son of Sir Robert Shafto Adair, of Flixton Hall, Norfolk. His brother, Mr. Hugh Edward Adair, sits for Ipswich. Mr. Shafto Adair contested East Suffolk in 1841 and 1843, but without success: like the Mover of the Address, he is a new member. His opinions ally him to the Liberal party: he is opposed to the endowment of the Catholic clergy.

MR. SHAFTO ADAIR, M.P. FOR CAMBRIDGE.

Mr. Adair seconded the Address in the House of Commons. Neither the Mover nor the Seconder have much opportunity for display. From the prescribed character of the speeches they have to deliver, it is scarcely possible to fail, and so far, it is a favourable occasion for a *début* on the political stage; but the same cause represses anything like originality or boldness of treatment, and a very striking speech either in moving or seconding the Address, is scarcely on record.

OFFICIAL RECOGNITION OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC HIERARCHY.—A circular has been issued from Downing-street, instructing the authorities in the Colonies to address the Roman Catholic Prelates in such Colonies by the title to which their rank in their own church may appear to give them a just claim, officially styling them "your Grace" or "your Lordship," as the case may be. As, however, Parliament, in the Charitable Bequests Act, on which this instruction is founded, has, for obvious reasons, not sanctioned this assumption by the Prelates of the Roman Catholic Church in Ireland of titles derived from the sees which they hold, a similar rule is to be observed in the Colonies, so that the Roman Catholic Prelate in New South Wales will merely be addressed as the Most Reverend Archbishop Polding, and in Van Diemen's Land as the Right Reverend Bishop Wilson.

NEW SOUTH WALES.—The Lords Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury have caused Mr. Parker, one of their Lordships' secretaries, to transmit to the Commissioners of Customs, for their information and the guidance of the several officers and departments under their control, an Order in Council constituting the town and port of Portland, in the district of Melbourne, New South Wales, to be a free warehousing port.

A STRANGE FARCEL.—On Saturday last, one of the porters at the Castle Station of the Lancaster and Carlisle Railway discovered, in the carriage of a train just arrived from the north, a child about four years old, labelled "To be left at Leeland Fee." The child was removed to the workhouse. In the evening, however, a man, who turned out to be the father, made inquiries respecting it: he was a coachmaker on tramp, and hearing, while at Kendal, of the probability of meeting with work at Lancaster, he dispatched the child thither per railway, while he performed the journey on foot.

SHOCK OF AN EARTHQUAKE IN SOUTH WALES.—On Saturday accounts were received from Llandaff, Cardiff, Newport, Risca, and other towns in South Wales, of two very violent shocks of earthquake being experienced in that part of the Principality. The buildings were sensibly shaken, and in numerous instances the windows rattled to an alarming extent. At Risca, the colliers ran from their work in a painful state of excitement. At Llandaff also the noise and concussion were considerable.

FLATTERING MARKS OF DISTINCTION.—The Emperor of Brazil, through the Marquis Lisboa, Ambassador, has communicated his high satisfaction at the conduct of the officers superintending the repairs of the Constitucao, at this yard, accompanied with Orders of Knighthood to Sir John West; the admiral superintendent, Sir S. Pym; W Edye, Esq., master shipwright; Thomas Spiller, Esq., first assistant, Mr. Fincham, foreman of shipwrights; and Mr. Darling, foreman of caulkers. We understand the several diplomas have been returned to his Excellency, the rules of our service not admitting civilians to receive such foreign distinctions.—*Plymouth Times.*

KENTISH TOWN NEW CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

THE erection of this edifice, for the Nonconformists resident in Kentish Town and its neighbourhood, has been required by the rapidly-increasing population of the district. The first stone of the building was laid on Monday, by Thomas Spalding, Esq., of Kentish Town, in the presence of several Ministers, and the numerous friends interested in the good work; being the church and congregation under the pastoral care of the Rev. W. Forster, who addressed the assembled company on Monday, previous to the ceremony of laying the stone; and at its close, an appropriate address was delivered by the Rev. John Burnet, of Camberwell.

The site of the new edifice is a plot of ground opposite Bartholomew-place. It has been designed by Messrs. Hodge and Butler, architects, Beaufort-buildings, Strand. The plan is a parallelogram, 100 feet by 60 feet; divided into nave and aisles, vestries, and lobbies; and will accommodate seven hundred persons, in carved oak pewing, with reclining backs. There will, also, be an organ-gallery, with sittings for two hundred children and twenty choristers, approached by circular fire-proof stairs.

The style selected by the architects is that of the fifteenth century, with great attention to detail and effect. The nave and aisles, in plan, are divided by five octagonal piers and lofty arches, which carry the clerestory walls, supporting an elegant open oak roof, peculiar to the style. The windows are richly tracerried; they include a splendid wheel window, in the east end, fifteen feet in diameter. The whole will be filled with stained glass, of elegant design, by Chance, Brothers, of Birmingham.

The exterior will be of Kentish rag-stone, in random courses, with Bath-stone dressings. The contract has been taken by Mr. Trego, of Coleman-street, who, we understand, is executing his work very much to the satisfaction of the Building Committee; so as to render ample justice to the architects' highly meritorious design.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, November 28.—First Sunday in Advent.
MONDAY, 29.—The Moon enters her last quarter at 4h. 22m. p.m.
TUESDAY, 30.—St. Andrew. Venus rises at 5h. 19m. a.m., near the E. by S point of the horizon; and Saturn sets at 11h. 7m. p.m.
WEDNESDAY, December 1. Mercury rises at 6h. 33m. a.m., midway between the E.S.E. and the S.E. by E. points of the horizon.
THURSDAY, 2.—Mars sets at 4h. 21m. a.m.; and Jupiter rises at 6h. 36m. p.m
FRIDAY, 3.—The Moon is near, and to the West of, the planet Venus.
SATURDAY, 4.—The Moon is near, and to the East of, the planet Venus.
The planet Mercury is favourably situated for observation throughout the week, and may be seen with the naked eye before sunrise. The planets Mars and Saturn are nearly stationary among the stars during this week.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 4

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.
h m h m	h m h m	h m h m	h m h m	h m h m	h m h m	h m h m
5 50 6 15	6 40 7	7 25 7 50	8 8 8 40	9 15 9 45	10 10 10 55	11 23 11 55

** There will be no high tide during the afternoon of Saturday.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*Melpomene.*"—Boys are admitted into the Charter-house School between the ages of 10 and 14 years, and are lodged, boarded, and educated, free of expense; and, when properly qualified, are sent to the University, where twenty-nine exhibitions of the value of £50 per annum are provided. The Governors present to the foundation in rotation.

"*O. D.*"—The records of the ascents of Mont Blanc are to be found at Chamouny. In the same year that Mr. Auldjo ascended, (1827), Messrs. Pidcock and Hawes also, went up. With respect to lady ascents—in 1838, a Frenchwoman reached the summit; and in 1840, a Mademoiselle Dangeville reached the top.

"*A Subscriber.*"—The exception in the Rev. Postlethwaite's Arrangements as to persons "holding official appointments," undoubtedly, applies as well to the sending as to the receiving of letters free. Wire-gauze window-blinds will prevent persons seeing into a room from without, and not obstruct the view from within.

"*W. J. T.*" near Wellington, is thanked for the Engravings and Descriptions. We should, however, observe that letter-head engravings are not desirable for illustration in our Journal: the subjects should be Original Sketches.

"*Capt. G. D.*" is thanked; but we had not room.

"*Z *.*"—Can this or any other Subscriber favour us with the details of the late Sale of the celebrated "Revolution House," at Watlington, Derby?

"*Eva Deutscher Student.*"—Schneider's "German Dictionary," and Lebahn's "German in One Volume."

"*C. R. Richardson.*"—The papers have been regularly forwarded.

"*An Old War Officer*" may expect soon to receive his "Peninsular Medal."

"*A. D.*," Winchester, is thanked; but the Sketch was not sufficiently "Etruscan" for our Article

"*A Subscriber*" will find an outline of the Swiss War in No. 248 of our Journal. Our Correspondent is thanked for the hint.

"*Juvenis.*" Begin with Valpy's "Greek Grammar."

"*Mentor,*" Carmarthen, had better consult the Railway Share List, or a Broker: we cannot advise him further

"*A. L.*"—Address Messrs. Brett and Little, Furnival's Inn.

"*L. M. N.*" should express the stamped receipt.

"*J. M. A., jun.*" Matlock. The Bible can only be reprinted, without notes, by persons duly licensed

"*Mars*" offer is declined. The London and Westminster Bank.

"*An Aristo*" will not suit.

"*W. M.*" Pevsburg.—Ineligible.

"*C.*" Wapke, is thanked for the Sketches; but, the subject is not of a class suitable for illustration. The Sketches, which are clever, may, however, prove useful

"*T. R.*"—Roberts's "Domestic Brewer." last edition.

"*A Correspondent*" is thanked for the German Song.

"*G. A. H. D.*" Charlotte-street. At the British Museum is a fac-simile of a copy of Magna Charta. which was taken at the time of the grea t being made.

"*W. Y. B.*' will find an excellent account of the Pianoforte in the "Penny Cyclopædia."

"*B. H. D.*" Paris.—Declined.

"*A Subscriber.*" Newspapers sent to the Colonies by private ships must be posted within seven days from the date of publication.

"*C. W.*" St. Lucia. The Daguerreotype shall be searched for.

"*Yorick.*"—The beautiful expression, "God tempers the wind to the shorn lamb," is not printed in "Sterne's Sentimental Journey" as a quotation.

"*W. H.*" Kidderminster, is thanked for his obliging offer; but we have not been able to avail ourselves of the favour.

"*E. M. S.*" St. James's. We have not room.

"*Alpha.*"—All newspapers to foreign countries must be posted within seven days from the date of publication.

"*Capt. E.*" is thanked; though we could not carry out his suggestion.

"*A Correspondent*" has called our attention to Mr. Thomas Steele's revived agitation of his plan for erecting a national monument to Shakspeare, by gar-land-ing the philosopher's house and observatory, in St. Martin's-street, Leicester-square, and building over them a magnificent dome, just as the cupola of the great Church of St. Paul's has been thrown over the grave of the Chapel of St. Francis.

"*J. M.*"—The Presidn t steam-ship was launched on Monday, Dec. 9, 1839.

"*C. L. L.*" should obtain the interest of a Member of Parliament. The reference in question will be agreeable

"*A. B. C.*"—Sir William Magnay, Bart., was elected Alderman of Vintry Ward in 1838, and served as Sheriff, in 1841-4., in the mayoralty of Sir John Pirie. It is not necessary to be Sheriff before being elected Alderman. The annual allowance of a Lord Mayor is about £8000

"*An Admirer of Revony Meadows,*" Liverpool, will find the series of "Heads of the Months" complete in the "Illustrated London Almanack" for 1848.

"*Cantab*" must excuse our declining to publish the anonym of second-rate authors.

"*E. K.*"—Only by Act of Parliament.

"*J. P. H.*"—Madame Vivrdot Garcia will, it is stated, sing at the Royal Italian Opera-House, Co nt-Garden, next season.

"*H. S.*" Every parish should apply to a police magistrate of the district.

"*A Constant Subscriber,*" Lambeth, is thanked

"*J. W.*" Islington Declined

"*Schoolboy.*"—A copper sove.

"*Vitulus.*" There have been various theories with respect to the nature of Comets, but none of them are satisfactory. Stars have been seen through their nuclei.

"*S. H. D.*" By "esoteric" is meant any species of allusion or description which can only be well understood by a certain clique of persons. Perhaps, in its broadest sense, the word "technical" comes nearest to it in meaning; but this does not altogether define it. In every family you will find a number of "esoteric" words, used amongst the various members, which, although expressive and forcible to them, cannot be appreciated out of their circle. Every profession or trade has its "esoteric" conversation. If you meet a party of persons, laughing loudly at what you can see no humour in, it is charitable to suppose that their jokes are "esoteric;" that they connect various words and allusions with circumstances in their own minds, which render droll what would otherwise be dull or unintelligible. It is one of the most useful of modern words

"*A Subscriber from No. I.*" The cost of obtaining a Grant of Arms is seventy-five guineas

"*W. H.*" The first daughter of the Duke of Sutherland who married was Lady Blandyre. The Duchess of Argyll was married in the following year, 1844. Her husband, the Duke, succeeded his father, 1838, aged 21.

"*W. G., an Old Subscriber,*" would of course be obliged, if he accepted the commission in the Wilts Militia, to obey his superior officers.

"*Sigma.*"—We believe the party using the arms, and not paying the tax, is liable to a fine.

"*Ignoramus.*" If the arms be duly registered at the Heralds' Office, an application to the Officer in Waiting at that Institution will obtain a correct copy, at a very trifling cost.

"*R. W.*" will find a Memoir of the Rev. Thomas Frognall Dibdin, D.D., in this week's Obituary.

"*J. B. W.*" A person, changing his name, may either take the new one in lieu of, or in addition to, his patronymic. The will under which the change is effected, generally decides whether the testator's name is to be taken in lieu, or additional.

"*A Subscriber.*"—The Registrar to which our Correspondent refers are local. A "Chief usher" in Heraldry does not denote illegitimacy.

"*Bertholomew.*"—An English subject, resident in Bruges, could not be arrested there for debts contracted in England. The Isle of Man has some special privileges

"*An Old Subscriber.*"—We quite concur in the opinions expressed; but other measures are necessary besides those of police.

"*An Old Subscriber,*" Dentich.—Schiller is pronounced Shiller. We have answered the other queries before.—Iron-ties in an arrack used in tanning, instead of oak bark.

"*Anything or Nothing*" should apply to a publisher

"*Enquirer*"—We cannot advise as to Loan Societies.

"*Omega*"—See the Act of Parliament

"*J. B. B.*" Brighton, suggests that, were the initial letter of the name of the Port to which a Lophidoron belongs placed upon its lamps, it might prevent many useful mistakes at sea.

"*E. W. W.*" It is understood that the Bishop of Manchester will not be consecrated until after the trial

"*J. L., Islington*"—Declined.

"*E. H. W.*"—See the reports for preparing Chloroform, in our present Number.

"*S. S.*"—"Hewitt's Elementary Treatise on Mechanics"

"*Ivo.*" In our Correspondent correct in the name of the Charity?

"*Gnomon.*" "Argent's Park, will find some practical instructions in Etching in "The Penny Cyclopædia." We do not remember any recent English work on Painting.

"*L. M.*" Soho-square.—The Royal Mint is shown to the public who may be fortunate enough to receive orders to "see the same from a principal officer

"*F. H.*" City.—Apply to a Solicitor.

"*An Commander*" will find an excellent account of the Electric Clock and Telegraph in the "Companion to the Almanac for 1845," just published.

"*F. Z.*" Greenwich.—The freedom must be taken up within a year.

BOOKS RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.

Art of Blazon.—Palmer's Ladies' Repository.—Answer to Lord C. Bentinck, by Plain Facts.—Hints to the Sick, the Lame, and the Lazy.—Jane Eyre. 3 Vols.—The Convict. 3 Vols.—Post-office London Directory for 1848.—Murphy's Weather Almanack.

*** With every Number of this day's ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, is published, GRATIS, a SUPPLEMENT, containing a full Report of the Parliamentary Proceedings of the Week.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1847.

OUR suggestion that the public would gain by the large infusion of men of business into the present Parliament, has been supported by an opinion from a good authority—Mr. Cobden. In his speech at the meeting called to receive the resignation of Mr. C. Villiers, of the seat for Lancashire, (his second return), Mr. Cobden said, what the country required was practical men who would apply to public affairs the same principles they apply to their own business. He intimated that in a time of embarrassment, the soundest policy was retrenchment; if this denotes any intention on his part to take the economical department out of the hands of Mr. Hume and Mr. Williams, we may prepare for a powerful review of the mode in which our revenues are expended. At present the Estimates are nibbled at, the smacking items, perhaps of a few thousands, when millions may be going another way. For instance, it will have cost us something like a million to keep the rotten Government of Portugal in office. In points like these, we might certainly hold our hands with advantage; there is not a disturbance in any part of the world but we are drawn into it, and eventually have to pay the greater portion of the reckoning. The expenditure of the Army and Navy, too, notwithstanding the great changes for the better that have taken place, are still, in many things, loose and unregulated. A case has come under our notice this week; the Admiralty has not yet learned that a frigate built to sail, will not do for a steam-vessel. They ordered the *Amphion* frigate to be converted into a steamer; and, after a twelvemonth's tinkering, and trying some patent valves, and screwing and unscrewing, the whole vessel turns out a total failure. It is stated that—

The waste of the public money in the case of the *Amphion* alone would suffice to build and equip a small river steamer, even allowing that her engines are not to be condemned. In the first place, there is the pay and provisions of her crew, which consists of 330 men, besides officers, during a period averaging for the whole of the crew, at least seven months. This cannot be much short of £3000 The interest on the capital embarked in her hull and machinery, during the twelve months she lay idle at Woolwich, the salaries of her officers, the extras in the engineers' accounts (for, of course, they could not be answerable for defects emanating from the constructor), the coals, tallow, oil, &c., wasted in her experimental trips, with other contingent expenses, will probably swell this amount to at least nine or ten thousand pounds, the whole of which is as hopeless and irrecoverably lost as if it had been dropped into the crater of Mount Vesuvius.

Nor is this a solitary instance: —

At the present moment the *Myrmidon* and the *Trident* lie at Woolwich, both undoubted sailiers, puzzling the Admiralty as to what is to be done with them; the one after a very short period of service, the other returned from a break down in the Mediterranean, and both new vessels.

It is in such things as these, the talent of men of business is needed; did any one ever hear of merchants making such miserable blunders? When private builders construct a vessel, they generally know whether it will sail or steam, or not. The Government are rather surprised than otherwise, when they succeed; and they have a mania for turning one class of vessels into another.

ERROR is so innate in man, that the statement of the proposition has passed into a proverb. *Humanum est errare is*, in fact, an axiom in all sublunary estimates and reckonings; and, while it is for us to accept the condition so ordained, in a proper Christian spirit, we should not, at the same time, unnecessarily aggravate this native proneness to wrong by heedlessness or negligence, upon occasions which peremptorily demand care, attention, and cautious judgment. There are few of the duties devolving upon Judges and Jurics, An instance in point has occurred very recently. A woman named Mary Ann Turford, was convicted at the Central Criminal Court, in October last of stealing a watch, and sentenced to six months' imprisonment; her innocence was clearly established on the recent trial of James William Ward (noticed in our Law Intelligence this week), who w s convicted and sentenced to transportation for the same offence; and now we learn that this ill-treated woman has been released from the House of Correction at Brixton, by order of the Secretary of State, her Majesty having been pleased to grant her a free pardon. It is impossible to believe that there has not been great remissness on the part of one or the other, or probably of both the authorities of the Judicial Tribunal, namely, the Judge and the Jury who decided this unfortunate case.

In the disposal of the ordinary business of our criminal courts it appears to us, the responsibility incurred by Judges and Jurors in dealing with so much human suffering and misery is not sufficiently felt by them.

They are vested for the time being with the most extensive powers that society confers upon men, and the sense of the accompanying responsibility should be commensurate. If it were so, lamentable instances of such injustice as that done to Mary Anne Turford would be rare indeed. It should be understood that in cases of that kind an investigation would be instituted to ascertain whether the injustice had been inflicted through needless haste or carelessness on the part of either or any of the occupants of the judgment seat—the Judge or the Jury—or whether it was an unavoidable mishap beyond the control of human ken; and in case of the former being established, the reparation due to the suffering party, and which should be largely made in either case, ought to be accorded at the expense of the blameable functionaries.

In the case of the Judge, the degradation consequent on the adoption of an arrangement or this kind would most probably effectually deter himself and his colleagues from any repetition of the offence; but should it not have the desired effect, a surer remedy, to which it is unnecessary to refer on this occasion, readily suggests itself.

We trust, at all events, that the poor woman Turford will have some reparation made to her.

THE LORD CHANCELLOR. We are happy to hear that the noble and learned Lord is considered better, but it is not expected that his Lordship will be able to resume his official duties for some days to come.

LORD STANLEY. The following graphic sketch is from the *Times* of Thursday :—

"Lord Stanley is a splendid relator of acts, but he is not to be trusted with an inference from them; he sees colours with eloquence on first principles, but when we come to their relative application he breaks down. He is just the man for a party that will not submit to be led by fair means. Give him his cue and he goes on. He masters the brief in his hands. Were we to judge from the power he exhibits in an occasional burst, we should take all he said implicitly for granted. If we drew an estimate of his statesmanship from the general character of his arguments, we should foreswear for ever so uncertain and treacherous a guide. He is a schoolboy developed to the most magnificent proportions."

THE TWO DOUBLE RETURNS.—At a meeting held at Manchester, on Monday evening, it was announced that Mr. Cobden had elected to sit as representative of the West Riding of Yorkshire; and that Mr. C. Villiers, with many expressions of grateful acknowledgment to the electors of South Lancashire, declined to desert his former constituents of Wolverhampton. Writs will accordingly be issued for new elections for South Lancashire and Stockport.

THE *Observer* states that Lord George Bentinck and Mr. Disraeli, with the immediate friends of both the hon. Members, are resolved to vote for the abolition of the remaining disabilities of the Jews.

THE WEATHER.

THE weather during the past week has been unsettled, the sky has been a good deal clouded, the air has been misty or foggy, and nearly saturated with moisture. The wind has been generally light, and there have been considerable changes of temperature.

The following are some particulars of each day.

Friday, the sky was mostly free from cloud throughout the day, but after 11h a.m. the atmosphere became misty, and continued so afterwards; the direction of the wind was S.S.W.; the air was very cold, the thermometer reading being as low as 25°, and the reading did not reach 32° till 11h. a.m., at which point it continued till afternoon; at 1h. p.m. it was 33°, at 3h. p.m. it was 30°, and it did not rise above 36½° throughout the day; the average temperature of the day was 30½°. This day was the coldest since March 11. Saturday there was a fog all day, and generally very dense; the air was in a calm state; the average temperature of the day was 38°. Sunday, the sky was covered by cloud till the evening, and partially clear afterwards; the air was generally in a calm state, and the atmosphere was misty; some rain fell after noon; the day was mild, its average temperature was 41½°. Monday the sky was nearly cloudless and the day was fine till the evening, at which time it became covered by cloud, and rain was falling in the evening; there were gentle airs from the W.N.W., and the average temperature of the day was 43°. Tuesday the sky was covered by cloud till the evening, and rain was falling from 10h. a.m. till 3h. p.m.; the temperature during the morning was high, but it became low at night, the average for the day was 47½°. Wednesday the sky was mostly free from cloud, and the day was fine; its average temperature was 45½°, and that for the six preceding days was 40°.

The extreme thermometrical readings for each day were :—

Friday,	Nov. 19	the highest during the day was 36½ deg., and the lowest was 24 deg.
Saturday,	Nov. 20	40°	35°
Sunday,	Nov. 21	43°	39°
Monday,	Nov. 22	47°	38½
Tuesday,	Nov. 23	52°	39°
Wednesday,	Nov. 24	54	34½

Blackheath, Thursday, Nov. 25. J. G.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

OXFORD. Nov. 23.

The Ashmolean Society held its second meeting for the term on Monday evening. The Rev. R. Greswell in the chair.

The minutes of the last meeting having been read, several presents to the society were announced.

On the table was placed an earthen vessel, found on making a well in the parish of St. Mary Magdalen, in this city, at the bottom of a stone wall, the remains of the foundation of Crenford-hall, at the depth of about eighteen feet; presented by John Richard Carr; the vessel was probably used as a watering-pot.

Also a curious substance, apparently of iron and sand, from Norfolk, presented by Mr. Duncan.

Professor Powell exhibited some diagrams to illustrate his observations on the "Analysis and Synthesis of Light." What was so fully made out by Newton in its general features has yet been left to be followed out in many of its details Colour and refrangibility were accurately connected by Newton, only in the sense that colour marks a particular position in the spectrum. The sensation of colour produced by a particular ray is wholly dependent on physiological causes, and varies with different individuals, and under different conditions. Hence, the true meaning of Newton is not at variance with the experiments of Sir David Brewster. According to that philosopher's experiments, the analysis of light by absorption gives rays of a certain refrangibility with entirely different colours. His results have been directly controverted by Mr. Airy; but the conditions of the two experiments are essentially different, the latter viewing the spectrum thrown on a screen, the former receiving it directly on the eye, through a coloured medium; but in this case the eye receives at the same time much extraneous light coloured by the medium which mixes with the other, and must interfere with the effect. Newton conceived that the spectrum would be reduced to a number of distinct coloured spaces, separated by intervals, if the aperture, or origin of light, were made small enough; this he never fully verified.

Mr. Bosley exhibited three drawings of the late splendid appearance of the aurora of October 24, as it was observed by him at three different periods of the evening, and compared the appearances as seen at Paris and London. The next meeting will be on Monday, December 7.

CAMBRIDGE.

ST PETER'S COLLEGE. F. Fuller, M.A. (4th Wrangler, 1839), Fellow and Mathematical Lecturer, has been elected to succeed the present Master in the tutorship of this College.

SIDNEY SUSSEX COLLEGE.—Rev. H. Fowler, M.A., Dean of the College, a Member of the Caput, and an Auditor of University Accounts, has been appointed to the Mastership of the Grammar School, Helston, Cornwall, vice Rev. C. A. Jones, resigned.

Nov. 16.

LIST OF RESIDENTS IN THE UNIVERSITY.—Trinity, 540; St. John's, 372; Caius, 124; Christ's, 121; Queen's, 114; Corpus Christi, 94; St. Peter's, 75; Catherine Hall, 69; Clare Hall, 62; Magdalene, 36; Jesus, 50; Sidney, 43; Pembroke, 37; King's, 36; Trinity Hall, 33; Downing, 19. Of these, there were in College, 1184; in lodgings, 767; total resident, 1951.—Matriculations (Michaelmas Term), 418

CONVOCATION. The Convocation met on Wednesday, and the Address sent down from the Upper House was amended in one or two not unimportant particulars. It will be found to imply an earnest desire that Convocation may be permitted to meet for the consideration of the best interests of the Church; an expression of thanks to her Majesty for giving the Roya. Assent to the measure for securing the separate existences of the Sees of St. Asaph and Bangor; and a prayer that the Episcopate may be made to bear proportion to the wants of the Church, and the rapid growth of the population. The question of Dr Hampden's appointment was mooted, and a proposition made for petitioning her Majesty to delay a confirmation till after Dr. Hampden's case (which he had been subjected to a careful examination by the proper authorities. Although there was a very general condemnation of the appointment, yet, as many doubted whether it properly came within the sphere of Convocation to act upon it, the proposition itself was negatived

CONVOCATION OF THE CLERGY AT YORK. The Convocation of the Bishops, Archdeacons, and Proctors of the Clergy in the province of York was held in the Chapter House of the Cathedral, on Friday (last week). In consequence of the death of the Archbishop, a special writ had been issued by the Crown to the Rev. Canon Dixon, appointing him President of the Convocation, and he accordingly took the chair. Amongst the members of Convocation present, were the Dean of Ripon, the Archdeacon of York, the Archdeacon of the East Riding, the Archdeacon of Cleveland; the Archdeacon of Durham the Rev. Canon Hawkins, &c. The President having made some remarks, which were indistinctly heard, in reference to the presentation of an address to the Queen, Archdeacon Wilberforce said that the address alluded to was in his hands for the purpose of moving its adoption by that house. He did so with great pleasure, especially as it embraced the feelings of their recently deceased Archbishop. It expressed the confidence of the clergy in the Queen's intentions for the benefit of the Church, their satisfaction at the addition of another bishopric to this province, their determination to do all they could in behalf of the great cause of national education, and of their sense of the importance of holy and religious lives in those who are ministers of the altar. The President here interrupted the Very Rev. Gentleman, and prorogued the Convocation.

PLACE OF HEBREW PROFESSORSHIP. On Thursday night, Lord Robertson pronounced interim interdict against Professor M'Donald, who was, therefore, unable to deliver his introductory discourse. The Senatus Academicus have held a meeting, to resolve upon the steps proper for them to adopt in case Professor M'Donal commenced to occupy the Hebrew chair.

EDINBURGH HEBREW CHAIR.—The new Professor was to have delivered his introductory discourse on Friday se'nnight, but, on Thursday evening, the Lord Ordinary issued an interdict against his doing so. The Scotch Episcopal Church have appointed a Hebrew Lecturer for their students, so that all the Scotch Universities have now got Oriental preceptors of their own nomination

ON Thursday, the 18th instant, the electors of the Radcliffe Travelling Fellowships met at the House of Lords, and appointed James Claudius Paxton, M.B. of Brasenose College, to be one of the Fellows on that Foundation.

ON the return of Mr. WAKLEY, M.P. for South Shields, at the last election, his supporters pledged themselves to pay the expenses of the petition at the door of the House of Commons not one penny the poorer for his election. Having some time since discharged the cost of the contest, his election committee, on Thursday se'nnight, presented the hon. Member with a first-class ticket for London, and money to pay his cab-hire from the railway station to St. Stephen's!

SALE OF THE LATE BARON VERSTOLK'S COLLECTION OF REMBRANDT'S ETCHINGS. We are happy to explain that the details of the interesting sale (in our Journal of November 13, page 314) are incorrectly stated, both as regards prices and description. Neither was almost the whole of the collection purchased for the British Museum, as the report in question states: seven of the most important prints were, however, purchased for that establishment, by Messrs. Smith, of Lisle-street, who bought, also, nearly all the principal prints.

IMPORTANT TO HOP PLANTERS.—It is well that those who intend to grub parts of their plantations should be aware that by the 42d section of the Tithe Act, hops grubbed before the 31st day of December, 1847, will not be liable to the extraordinary rent charge of £3 per acre, but hops grubbed in the spring of 1848 will be liable to the charge for that year.

DEATH OF A CELEBRATED CHARACTER.—On Wednesday Mr. PAYNE held an inquest at the East India Arms Tavern, in question states: seven of the most important prints were, however, purchased for that establishment, by Messrs. Smith, of Lisle-street, who bought, also, nearly all the principal prints.

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COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE COURT AT WINDSOR.

On Saturday, his Royal Highness the Prince Consort, attended by the Hon Captain Gordon, rode to the covers between Bishopsgate and the Norfolk Farm. His Royal Highness returned to the Castle at two o'clock. The afternoon being damp and foggy, her Majesty and the Prince did not leave the Castle again.

Sunday afternoon the bands of both regiments were in attendance on the parterre, and her Majesty and the Prince Consort, with the Princess Royal and the Princess Alice Mand, walked for some time on the Eastern Terrace, attended by the Marchioness of Douro, Lord Alfred Paget, the Earl of Listowel, and the other Ladies and Gentlemen of the Court. After promenading several times along the terrace, her Majesty and the Royal Family, with their attendants, descended the grand flight of steps into the parterre, from whence they passed through the canopy into the Home Park, and took the path leading towards Adelaide Lodge; but a dense fog, with symptoms of rain, coming on, they returned to the Castle, just as the bands had concluded the National Anthem, and the public were leaving the parterre. Whilst her Majesty was out walking with the Prince and the Royal children, Lord John Russell arrived at the Castle, and was honoured with an invitation to the Royal table this evening. This day being the seventh anniversary of the birth of the Princess Royal, the bells of the Churches were rung during the morning in celebration of the event, and Royal salutes were fired at Fort Belvidere, near Virginia Water, and from the Corporation grounds in the Bachelors' Acre. A large number of costly presents were received at the Castle from the various members of the Royal Family, to be presented to the Princess Royal on her birthday

The Queen held a Court and Privy Council, at one o'clock on Monday, at Windsor Castle. The Council was attended by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, the Marquis of Lansdowne, Lord John Russell, Sir George Grey, Viscount Palmerston, Earl Grey, the Earl of Auckland, Sir John Hobhouse, Viscount Morpeth, Earl Spencer, Lord Chamberlain, and the Duke of Norfolk.

At the Council, Mr. Richard More O'Ferrall was, by command of the Queen, introduced, and was sworn of her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council. The right hon. gentleman then kissed hands of office.

The Queen's Speech, which was delivered in Parliament on Tuesday, was arranged and agreed upon.

A Charter of Incorporation was granted to Wakefield. The Hon. William Bathurst was the Clerk of the Council in Waiting.

At the Court, the Marquis of Normanby, her Majesty's late Ambassador to his Majesty the King of the French, was graciously received by the Queen at an audience, by Viscount Palmerston, G.C.B., her Majesty's principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

After the Privy Council, a *déjeuner* was served in the Castle to all the noblemen and gentlemen present at the Council, who took their departure at a quarter before three o'clock.

The Royal dinner party at the Castle included her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, the Lady in Waiting of the Duchess of Kent, the Baroness de Speth, and Sir George Couper.

DEPARTURE OF THE COURT FOR OSBORNE.

The Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, the Princess Royal, the Princess Alice, and the Princess Helena, left the Castle at a quarter past nine o'clock on Tuesday morning for the Queen's marine residence, Osborne, Isle of Wight.

The Royal suite consisted of the Marchioness of Douro, Lady in Waiting, a Maid of Honour in Waiting, Col. the Hon. C. B. Phipps, Major-General Bowles, Lord Alfred Paget, and Capt. the Hon. A. H. Gordon.

The august party occupied four carriages and four, and was escorted by a detachment of the Royal Regiment of Horse Guards, commanded by the Hon. Lewis O. Grant

Her Majesty the Queen, accompanied by the Prince Consort and a numerous suite, arrived in the Royal Clarence Victualling Establishment, Portsmouth, by special train, at about half past twelve o'clock. A guard of honour of the Royal Marine Corps was drawn up on the left of the point of arrival, to pay the usual tribute to the Sovereign's presence; and all the ships of war under the command of Admiral Ogle dressed ship and manned yards.

On the passage through Spithead, the platform guns were fired, as also at Monkton Mill and Royal salutes were also fired by the 84-gun ship *Asia*, and the troop ship *Belleisle*.

The Royal yacht entered the harbour of Cowes about half-past one, when the Royal Yacht Squadron battery, and the guns of Cowes Castle, thundered forth their fiery welcome, and the Royal *cortège* landed at the private pier in a few moments afterwards, and left for the new palace at Osborne in a *char-a-banc* and three carriages and pairs. On entering the new marine domain, the Royal standard was instantly hoisted from the summit of the great tower.

Her Majesty looked exceedingly well and pleased, as did his Royal Highness Prince Albert and the Royal Family. Her Majesty wore a black silk dress, trimmed with crape; black velvet bonnet, and a Scotch small check-patterned woollen shawl, black and white. Prince Albert wore a military cloak

On Wednesday morning her Majesty and Prince Albert took their usual early walk. The Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, the Princess Royal, and the Princess Alice, went in a carriage to the sea beach during the forenoon. The Earl Spencer, Lord Chamberlain, arrived at Osborne from town, and had an audience of the Queen. The stay of the Court at the Isle of Wight is expected to exceed a week

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, attended by Major Stephens, left town on Wednesday, to honour Mr. Sloane Stanley with a visit at his seat, Paultons, Hants. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge visited her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester in the course of the day at Gloucester House.

His Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent will remain at Frogmore House during her Majesty's sojourn at the Isle of Wight.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Normanby left Paris on Saturday, for London. His Excellency's absence will extend to the middle of December, in order to take his seat in the New Parliament. Colonel William Hervey remains Chargé d'Affaires during the absence of Lord Normanby.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE Right Hon. Richard More O'Ferrall, M.P., is expected to embark in her Majesty's steam-sloop *Oberon*, on Monday next, for conveyance to the seat of his civil government at Malta.

ADMIRAL Sir John West, K.C.B., the Commander-in-Chief at Plymouth, has stopped the transmission of letters to ships through his office.

REAR-ADMIRAL Philpps Hornby, C.B., the newly-appointed successor to Rear-Admiral Sir George Seymour, Commander-in-Chief in the Pacific, left town on Monday afternoon for Portsmouth, and hoisted his flag (blue) at the mizen of the *Asia*, 84, Captain E. P. Stopford, at Spithead, on Tuesday. The gallant Admiral put to sea the latter end of this week, for the seat of his command.

HYDROGRAPHIC OFFICE, Nov. 5.—Notice has been received from her Majesty's Consul at Lisbon, that on the 1st of the present month, a fixed red light would be exhibited from the Customs Station-house, at the Fort of San Succesco, in the Tagus, to serve as a leading light for clearing the shoal spit, Belem Castle

It is said that a battalion of the Guards is to be held in readiness to proceed to the Northern district, in the event of an additional number of troops being required in that part of England.

It is intended for the future to keep a permanent naval force at New Zealand. It will consist of one frigate, one sloop of war, and a steam-sloop. Orders have been sent out to form a naval depôt at Auckland, and such stores and provisions as cannot be procured at that colony will be sent out from England.

A MERCHANT of Paris, named Singer, lately bequeathed an inscription of rente of 300*l.* to found a prize of that amount, to be given annually to the sailor of the Royal navy who should best deserve a reward for good conduct in the course of service. The Minister of Marine has just decided that a special commission is to be appointed every year, to decide on the claims of the respective candidates, who must have served five years at least

SOCIETY OF ARTS.—The third ordinary meeting of the Society of Arts was held on Wednesday evening at the house of the Society, in the Adelphi. The subject of discussion was the important one of communication between the guard and driver of a railway train, of which five different schemes were submitted to the society. That of Messrs. Brett and Little, the electric telegraph principle, and Mr. Dutton's acoustic communication, attracted the greatest attention, and were approved of for ingenuity and efficiency; the chief characteristic of the former being its power of speaking to the guard at both ends of the latter its propagating sound along a tube and finally through a whistle.

THE LANCASHIRE BELL-RINGERS.—Our Paris Correspondent informs us that the gentlemen who some time ago, under the appellation of the Lancashire Bell Ringers, excited some attention in London, have recently been performing in Paris, and that their performances have been very much to the taste of the Parisians. We gave portraits of these gentlemen at the time. They recently performed at a concert, at St. Cloud, before Louis Philippe, and his Majesty expressed to an English lady present his high gratification. They also gave a concert at the Salle Herz, which attracted all the fashion of Paris. The Parisians were delighted with the "Bine Bells of Scotland," transformed into "Les Cloches Bleues d'Ecosse."

THE passengers by the Marseilles diligence were dreadfully alarmed, a few days ago, on descending in the court-yard at the office at Toulouse, to see a monster, with brindling hair, and glaring eyes, rush among them, and utter strange cries. The monster was a hyena, which, pressed by hunger, had broken out of a cage on the top of the diligence. After making the four passengers quake dreadfully, for some little time, by causing them to believe that he was about to devour them, the animal rushed into a store containing provisions, and burst himself among them. The boldest of the passengers then plucked up sufficient courage to fasten the door. The next day, a gentleman claimed the hyena, which, on seeing him, licked his hands and feet, and otherwise caressed him like a dog. The gentleman was an officer of the army in Africa, and had succeeded in rendering the hyena perfectly tame. He led it, with a cord round its neck, to his hotel, and since then it has been frisking about the courtyard like a dog, and even allowing strangers to caress it.

THE following curious circumstance occurred at Cherbourg a few days ago. The town crier, beating his drum, went through the principal streets proclaiming the following:—"Notice to young girls! Four young carpenters who have arrived from Havre, and are employed at the military port (here their names and ages were given), being tired of living a single life, wish to get married." The ten names apply at M. Soin's, innkeeper, Rue de Chantier." Two of the would-be husbands accompanied the drummer, who, in showing them to the crowd, cried—"Here, young ladies, is a specimen of the young men who want to be married!"

NATIONAL SPORTS.

There is a tide in the affairs of man.—SHAKSPEARE.

Without stopping to go into the philosophy of the question—as to whether the bint be taken from the barnacles of nature and the like, the fact is the rushes of social life is ordered very much upon the principle of a horse in a mill. The Great Western train is an improvement in locomotion upon "the Derby Dilly"—no doubt as gas is better than the old oil lamps, which were wanted to struggle with the night, like fire-flies in a London fog. But these are the effects of science, which has little or nothing to do with the machinery of our homes and hotels. You are aware there is something wrong—something we can resolve shall be altered for the better—but it isn't—because the outlay of trouble exceeds the profit; or because you won't or can't—or don't do it. The Duke of ——, never cared for a tradesman of any sort, was the best judge in the house of his household. Now he had a *maitre d'hotel* without a fault in the world—unless, indeed I, you are so fastidious as to object against a taste he had for *ecarte*. Well, it so fell out that he had a run of ill luck and thereupon required to the ironmonger of the establishment with a request for a small discount—£100 at three months—say ten *per cent*. The tradesman pleaded that money had never before been so "tight" in his experience—that he was very sorry to refuse—that he should be most happy to oblige—in short the bill was not done. You should have seen the bowl of salmon his Grace had for dinner that night: like the retiring of the waters of the Flood, the tide of life ebbed from the

THE NEW PARLIAMENT.

INTRODUCTION OF MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS TO THE SPEAKER.

MR. HEYWOOD, M.P. FOR NORTH LANCASHIRE.

THE forms observed at the opening of a new Parliament, following, as they do, minutely and strictly, the precedents of former ages, preserve enough of costume and picturesqueness, independently of their political interest, to render them fit subjects for illustration. We have selected some of the chief incidents from those preliminary ceremonials which have occupied the past week—the Administration of the Oaths to the Peers and Commons, the Speaker at the Bar of the House of Lords receiving the Sovereign's Confirmation of his Election, the Introduction of New Members to the Speaker, and the last form, which brings the two branches of the Legislature together to hear the Address from the Throne.

For six years past the nation has hardly known a more eventful day than the 18th of November, 1847. That day witnessed the assemblage of a new Parliament, called together at a period of unusual difficulty—with Christmas, too, little more than a month distant. By noon, crowds of idle people had gathered around the entrances to the Legislative Chambers; and, precisely as the sonorous bells of the Abbey chimed forth the hour of one, the batch of upholsterers' men engaged in the usual sessional furbishing up of the House of Commons finished their task, and took their departure. Within half an hour after, the clerks were at their posts, the dressing out of the table of the House was completed, and the two familiar red boxes, in span new morocco covers, with the best batch of books in vermillion and gold binding, were deposited in their proper places by the busy messengers. Ere this was all arranged, the members had begun to arrive; and if a stranger lingered in the passage of the House, his ears would be gratified with a succession of comments, made by the assembled loungers, on them as they passed along. If he turned into the lobby, he would see the hearty welcome given by the doorkeepers of the honourable House to the old familiar faces, and the almost patronising shakings of the hand they bestowed on their particular favourites. And he could not fail to notice the cool survey these ancient officials took of the numerous strangers who, in virtue of the votes of their constituents, presented themselves for admittance.

Whilst all this was going on, every now-and-then some luckless stranger—an early, wa'ceful petitioner, maybe, who, anxious for the ful-

MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS TAKING THE OATHS.

THE NEW PARLIAMENT.

THE EARL OF YARBOROUGH.

filment of an election-promise of a berth in the Customs or Excise, was on the look-out for some new-fledged legislator—summoned up sufficient courage to address one or the other of these twin sentinels of the Legislative Chamber door-way, concerning the said member's whereabout. He gets for answer the quiet observation that they have not the pleasure of such a gentleman's acquaintance—this, by the way, somewhat pompously, and with a knowing wink at the grinning by-standers. Arrival after arrival is rapidly taking place, and the floor of the House is occupied with a somewhat varied company. Many stand there who, before another month has passed, will have had their little sway, and sunk into insignificance. The growing ambition, too, of more than one little mind, will, in that brief while, have experienced a salutary check. Chatty groups are formed in every direction; and many formal, and some few sincere, shakings of the hand take place between new friends and ancient foes. There stands the late Speaker, Mr. Charles Shaw Lefevre, receiving the congratulations of all; and close to him, among the crowd of covered heads, we see the shining poll and good-tempered face of Sir Robert Harry Inglis. Lord G. Bentinck, seated for a moment or two—where he would, doubtless, desire to sit for the remainder of the Session, on the Ministerial Benches, is talking to Mr. Muntz, possibly about the "Birmingham inconvertible." He hastily leaves him, however, for a friendly and somewhat lengthy gossip with Lord John Russell. Mr. Disraeli is exchanging familiar nods and smiles with every one, always excepting his old hobby, Sir Robert Peel. W. J. Fox, Member for Oldham, sits wrapped in moody reverie, possibly surmising whether that eloquence which commanded the applause of thousands beneath the roof of Covent Garden Theatre will secure even a quiet hearing within the walls of St. Stephen's.

But now the hum of voices is stilled, and gradually the floor of the House is cleared, and the Members, one after another, take their seats. The Treasury Bench seems tolerably well filled, but its occupants are too far off to be individually recognised. Lord Morpeth, the Minister of the People, is certainly there, chatting with Lord Dundas. Attention is now awakened, to be, however, speedily satisfied. The Usher of the Black Rod is announced, with a message from the Lords; and he is soon seen walking slowly and stately up the body of the House, here and there standing still, and treating the Members to one of those formal bows which only your genuine officials are competent to make.

THE READING OF THE SPEECH.

PEERS TAKING THE OATHS.

His message delivered, the Clerk of the House leads the way to the Lords, followed by the greater portion of the members present.

PEERS TAKING THE OATHS.

Every Peer, before he can assume his seat in a new Parliament, has to take the oaths of allegiance, of supremacy, and abjuration. The form of procedure is as follows:—The House is assembled as for a debate, the Lord Chancellor, or his deputy, presiding on the woolsack; the Peer advances to the table, and presents his writ of summons to the new Parliament (a small slip of parchment) to the clerk, who immediately reads the oaths, which are repeated by the noble Lord, as in a Court of Justice. Several Peers may be sworn together, in the same manner as a Jury; some curious political combinations are presented by the groups thus formed; no order or precedence is observed, nor is there any distinction made between the spiritual and temporal Peers; the only exception to the usual form is that of Princes of the Blood Royal, who are sworn singly, though other Peers may be ready to take the oath at the same time. Each noble Lord, after he is sworn, signs the Roll of Parliament; and here we may explain that this is not a metaphorical term, like the "Scroll of Fame," the "Leaves of Destiny," and other imaginary documents. It is literally what its name implies, a "roll," or narrow strip of parchment, some yards in length, which lies on the table during the proceedings, often displaying a goodly stretch of sheepskin on the floor. It is only a few inches in width; the Peers sign their names under each other in one line down the centre. When rolled up, it forms a short, thick, compact mass, and is very fitly called the "Roll of Parliament."

The administering the oaths to a new Peer is a much more formal and stately proceeding. He is introduced by Garter-King at-Arms, in his full herald's dress; the Duke of Norfolk, Hereditary Grand Marshal, also in his robes; and by the Usher of the Black Rod. He is accompanied by two other Peers, who, as well as the noble Lord himself, wear the full robes of their rank. The Lord Chancellor or the Chairman cover to receive the party, which proceeds, with three obeisances to the Throne, up to the table. If the peerage is a new one, the letters patent of creation are presented to the clerk; if the title has fallen by succession to the present holder, he gives in his writ of summons. He then takes the oaths, after which he is escorted to his seat on the Dukes', Barons', or Bishops' bench, as the case may be, preceded by Garter King at Arms and the Black Rod. On taking his seat he covers, but immediately removes his hat, bows to the chair, and the ceremony is over. Two Peers have thus taken their seats in the new Parliament; Sir Richard Bulkeley Phillips Phillips, created Baron Milford, and the Earl of Strafford, promoted to that dignity from the rank of Baron, which he previously held.

COMMONS TAKING THE OATHS.

The form of administering the oaths to the Members of the House of Commons is more complicated than that of the House of Lords, there being more preliminaries to settle; and, from the greater number of Members, the oath is taken by larger parties at once. Each Member presents his return, and, after being sworn, gives in his qualification.

On Monday some amusement was created in the House by Sir R. Peel having forgot to bring his qualification with him; he was obliged to leave the House for the necessary document. The Speaker is the first to be sworn; he takes the oaths as soon as his election has been confirmed by the Sovereign; they are administered to him by the clerk, Mr. Ley, who, during the election of Speaker, acts as the moderator of the House of Commons. The counties are called alphabetically, and the members connected with them, both of boroughs and cities, as well as the knights of the shire, proceed to the table, and are sworn. We quote the following description of the first day's proceedings (Friday last) from the *Times*:—"The members for Bedfordshire were first called, and afterwards those for Buckinghamshire, Cambridgeshire, Chester, and Cornwall; whereupon so many of the knights of the shire, citizens and burgesses, from those counties as were present made a circle round the table and took the oaths. Among the group thus formed we observe, Mr. Goulburn, Mr. Disraeli, Mr. Law, Sir J. Jervis, the Hon. Mr. Campbell, Colonel Reid, Mr. J. Williams, and Mr. Wyld. The oaths of allegiance and supremacy, read aloud by the clerk, were, it was observed, repeated heartily and *en rotunde* by Mr. Goulburn and Mr. Law, while the other members at the table, each of whom was furnished with a copy of the oath, contented themselves with reading it mentally after the clerk, and kissing the book at the conclusion. The members at the table (with the exception of the two representatives for the University of Cambridge) then respectively delivered in their several qualifications, and made the requisite declaration that they were duly qualified, after which they signed the rolls of Parliament."

Two tables, covered with green baize, were brought into the House, in order to allow a larger number of members to be sworn at once.

INTRODUCTION OF MEMBERS TO THE SPEAKER.

This is a social custom rather than a legal formality. The old members of the House, the "familiar faces," on which the Speaker has looked through years of gaslight and controversy, of course need no introduction; they greet him as an old friend, and congratulate him on his re-election with a certain easy cordiality, wishing him health and patience, the latter especially, to perform the arduous duties of another Parliament. But the new members, as soon as they are sworn, are introduced to the Speaker by the Chief Clerk, who repeats their names in a loud voice, they advance to the chair and shake hands with the right hon. gentleman.

THE READING OF THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

There is a good deal of old and picturesque ceremonial in the forms of a Royal Commission, whether it is appointed to give the assent of the Crown to a bill, or to deliver the Royal Speech, when the Sovereign, "for divers weighty reasons," does not think fit to do so in person. The Commissioners are generally five in number, of whom the Lord Chancellor is one, or when he cannot attend, the Lord President of the Council. The other Peers are selected from the supporters of the Ministry for the time being, and one or more of them may be of the Cabinet. They are named in the Commission as "Our trusty and well-beloved cousin and counsellor." At the hour appointed for the Commission, they enter the House in their full Peers' robes, and take their seats in front of the Throne, but not on the woolsack; the first Royal Commissioner—generally the Lord Chancellor—sits in the middle. On taking their seats, they cover; the Commission is then read at length by the Clerk at the table, and, as he reads each name, the Peer designated uncovers and bows. The reading of the Commission finished, the Chief Commissioner directs the Usher of the Black Rod to summon the House of Commons, and tell their message; the Commissioners and the House sit in silence. Presently, a rush, and the trampling of many feet are heard, and the Speaker, in his robes, with the Black Rod by his side, and followed by a greater or smaller number of members, according to the interest of the occasion, is seen advancing to the bar. It is etiquette that he should make three obeisances to the Lords Commissioners between the entrance and the bar, which are returned by their Lordships, who uncover, and bow simultaneously.

The present Speaker goes through these courtly forms, which are tinged with the manners of the past century rather than the present, with great ease and elegance of manner; his deportment has the perfect grace and self-possession of the accomplished gentleman.

As soon as the Commons have ranged themselves in standing order, the Chief Commissioner reads her Majesty's Speech; as soon as he completes it, he and the other Lords Commissioners uncover, and bow as before, while the Speaker and the members retire from the bar; their Lordships then rise, and bow with great profundity and decorum to each other, put on their hats, and retire from the House.

We have given an illustration of the Speaker and members at the bar. Though the Commons have much more space for their accommodation below the bar of the present House than in the old one, it is not sufficient for the number who occasionally attend: on Tuesday last it was densely crowded.

MOVERS OF THE ADDRESS.

MR. J. HEYWOOD, M.P.

ACCORDING to custom, the Address in the Commons, in reply to the Queen's Speech, was moved by a new member, Mr. James Heywood, who was returned for the Northern Division of Lancashire at the last election. He is the fifth son of the late Nathaniel Heywood, banker, of Manchester: he is brother to Sir Benjamin Heywood, who represented Lancashire in 1831. He was born in Liverpool in 1810. On leaving Cambridge, where he was Senior Optime, in 1833, he studied for, and was called to, the bar. He is a Liberal, of rather more than Whiggish tendencies, as he is in favour of the Ballot, and a further, though not unlimited, extension of the suffrage. He advocates a modification of the Navigation Laws and a reform of the Irish Church. We have given the hon. gentleman's speech in full in our Supplement. He was returned for the important district he represents without opposition.

THE EARL OF FARBOROUGH.

THE Address in the House of Lords was moved by the Earl of Farborough, who is the first instance of a peerage only succeeded to the title within the past year. His Lordship is much better known as the Mr. Worsley, of the House of Commons, where he frequently took part in the debates. In passing from the lower House to the upper the public frequently loses sight of men with whose names they have been made familiar through the columns of the daily press—the new dignity very often throws a veil over the old reputation. Charles Anderson Worsley Pelham is the second Earl of the title, to which he succeeded in 1846—he was born in 1809. His Lordship has never held any political office; but he takes an active interest in the extension of the lines of railway connected with the county of Lincoln and the midland districts.

The Seconder of the Address was to have been the Earl of Besborough, but he was unable to attend, and his substitute was Lord Elphinstone; his Lordship was evidently quite unprepared for the call upon him; he uttered but a few sentences, and they were not heard. Lord Stanley, who rose to deliver one of his sweeping and effective attacks, immediately the noble Seconder sat down, made rather an ill-natured allusion to this incident. Having termed the Address "the echo of a Speech singularly commonplace, and peculiarly barren in its character," he remarked, "It is incumbent upon me to say a few words in explanation of the impressions which have been made upon my mind by the Speech itself, and the expressions of my noble friends the Mover and Seconder of the reply. With regard, indeed, to the speech of the Seconder, I may pass that by, my Lords, without much observation. My noble friend, I am aware, upon what in another sphere is called 'the shortest possible notice,' took upon himself the part which he has done us the favour to play for this occasion."

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

THE ELECTOR OF HESSE.

WILLIAM II., Elector of Hesse, was born on the 28th July, 1777. He succeeded to the Electorate, on the death of his father, the 27th February, 1821. He had married, the 13th February, 1797, Augusta, daughter of Frederick William II., King of Prussia, by whom he had two daughters, one of whom is Reigning Duchess of Saxe Meinangen; an only son, Prince Frederick William, co-Regent of Hesse since 1831, and now his father's successor, as Elector. The late Elector, five months after the death of his Consort, espoused, in Morganatic wedlock, Emilia, Countess of Reichenbach-Lessonitz, who survives him. His Royal Highness died at Frankfort, on the 20th instant, after a few days' illness. The Duchess of Cambridge is of the family of, and first cousin to, the deceased Elector.

DR. DIBDIN.

The Rev. Thomas Frognall Dibdin, D.D., Rector of St. Mary's District Church, Bryanston-square, Vicar of Exning, Suffolk, and Chaplain in Ordinary to her Majesty, was the son, by his second marriage, of Captain Dibdin, a gallant officer in the British Navy, and brother of the famous Thomas Dibdin, the inimitable nautical poet. Dr. Dibdin mentions, in his own memoirs, that his father was the Tom Bowling of his uncle's writings. The Doctor himself lost his father when a child, and he was educated under the guardianship of his uncle. After passing through various preliminary studies he became a student of St. John's College, Cambridge. From his earliest schoolboy years, Thomas Frognall Dibdin displayed that taste for ancient books and antique lore, which formed the delight and ornament of his after life. On leaving College, he became a member of Lincoln's Inn, and, having married, settled with his family at Worcester as a special pleader. He, however, soon quitted the legal profession for the Church, and was ordained a clergyman in 1808. He then commenced that career of peculiar authorship which produced the "Bibliomania," the "Decameron," the "Bibliographical Tour," and many other works, brilliant in research, style, and decoration. His books, indeed, had a popularity, and were all of curious and unique fame

As a minister of the Church of England, Dr. Dibdin was active, zealous, and effective in the parish care of his duties. His "Sunday Library" enhanced his clerical reputation, as did, also, other religious publications. After being for twenty-four years the respected Rector of St. Mary's, Bryanston-square, Dr. Dibdin died on the 18th instant, in his 72nd year.

CAPTAIN GROVER.

THIS gallant officer was educated at Soho, under Dr. Barrow, contemporary with Sir John Moore, and one of a high population military scientific and [illegible] with the philanthropic Dr. Wolff. By him the mission of the worthy Doctor to Bokhara was projected, and his chivalrous conduct in raising the Scots and Cornish fund is well known. To his exertions Dr. Wolff owes the preservation of his life, by the intervention at Bokhara of the friendly power of Persia. It is much to be feared that his energy in the cause contributed to his early death, since after the event he appeared to gradually lose his voice, and to fail in bodily, though never in mental faculty. Captain Grover died at Brussels on the 8th instant.

MR. NEALE.

J. P. NEALE was an artist whose illustrative talents did the highest honour to the profession. He was the well-known designer of the "Views of Westminster Abbey," and he was also the author of that justly favourite work, "Neale's Country Seats of the Nobility and Gentry." Most of our finest ecclesiastical structures have been given in beautiful and elaborate embellishment by him to the public; and we have a vivid recollection of his beautiful drawings of Mr. Barry's design for the New Houses of Parliament. During his useful life, he had the respect and admiration of a host of friends: his services for nearly half a century in the appointment he held at the Post Office were highly esteemed and approved. Mr. Neale died on the 14th inst., at Tattingstone, in Suffolk.

OPPOSITION TO MR. KERSHAW.—Friday a meeting of the Conservative electors of Stockport was held at the Warren Bulkeley Arms, the Rector in the chair, to consider who should be called upon as a candidate in the room of Mr. Fielden. After some discussion, it was unanimously resolved that Major Marsland should be brought forward as the second Tory candidate.

A SOMEWHAT remarkable undertaking is at this moment in progress in Sweden—that of lowering the waters of the great lake of Oleren to the extent of twelve feet. This operation has become necessary, in consequence of the construction of a railway from Stockholm to Gothenburg. It will cause upwards of 10,000 acres to be brought into cultivation.

HENRY KEITH STEWART, Esq. On Saturday, a commission *de lunatico inquirendo* was opened before Mr. Commissioner Winslow, and 16 special jurors, to inquire into the state of mind of H. K. Stewart, Esq., son of the Hon. John Henry Keith Stewart, and nephew of the Earl of Galloway. There were present the Hon. Granville and Charles Stewart, and other members of the above noble family, which traces its descent from the celebrated Sir Walter Stewart, who was High Steward of Scotland at the commencement of the 13th century, a descendant of whom was James Stewart, King of Scotland, who ascended the throne in the year 1371. The commission, which was unopposed, was taken out at the instance of the Hon. John Henry Keith Stewart, with a view to the due appropriation of a sum of £10,000, at present under the control of Mr. H. K. Stewart, the alleged lunatic, who is but 26 years of age. The unfortunate gentleman was, at the conclusion of the evidence, introduced; and, by his answers and deportment, as fully bore out the testimony, that the Jury, without hesitation, returned a verdict, "That Henry Keith Stewart is now of unsound mind, and has been so since the 1st of February, 1847."

LOCAL ACTS. By a Parliamentary Index, issued on Saturday, it appears that, in the Session of 1847, as many as 720 reports were made relative to applications for local acts. It was provided by the statute 9 and 10 Victoria, cap. 106, that reports should be made by competent parties, with the view of saving the great outlay which had occurred in obtaining acts for local purposes. The reports, the index of which was printed on Saturday, are the first made under the new law.

MDLLE. CARLOTTA GRISI, who is now engaged at Brussels, on Sunday last met with an accident that for a time caused some uneasiness to the audience. In the second act of "Giselle," she crosses the stage on a sort of eclouë; the machine being launched too quickly, it struck against one of the decorations, and Mdlle Grisi received a severe blow on the leg and on the arm; in spite of the pain caused by the accident, she, however, continued to the end of the ballet.

THE "STEPHEN WHITNEY."—Captain Thomson, formerly commander and part owner of the *Stephen Whitney*, together with Mr. Sands, of Liverpool, also part owner and consignee of the unfortunate ship, have arrived in Cork, and proceeded to the scene of disaster. Ship and cargo were fully insured. The remainder of the crew are in Cork, in a very distressed state; steps, however, are being taken for their relief. The Society of Friends, as usual, takes the lead in the work of charity.

THE BOOK FAIR AT LEIPZIG.—The *Press* publishes the following letter from Leipzig:—"The catalogue of the books to be offered for sale at the approaching fair contains 4871 articles in that trade, comprising books, journals, and geographical maps, being about 1000 less than last year. But, still, the proportion of pamphlets written in German increases. Amongst those pamphlets on religious controversy, and scientific and political subjects, 76 were published by Dissenters, 37 are relative to the high price of provisions and the necessities of the labouring classes, and 10 on the potato disease."

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*A Subscriber*."—*We are obliged, from want of space, to decline supplying solutions to Problems belonging to other periodicals; besides, we have already given the key to the one in question. Try it once more—it is one of the most beautiful of the many beautiful inventions of Mr. Bolton.*

"*J. R.*"—*Mr. Harrwitz has been playing lately in Paris, but no matches have been set up, we are sorry to say, between him and the leading men. He is en route now for Berlin, from whence we hope to hear from him.*

"*C. H. S.*" *New York.*—*We are surprised that no acknowledgment of the safe arrival of the packet sent through the American Booksellers has yet reached us. It was despatched at least six months ago.*

"*Red-Rook*."—*The delay in acknowledging your Problem is attributable to the unusual mode of address you have adopted. All letters should be directed to the Editor.*

"*Sopracitto*" *has failed in Mr. Meymott's capital little Problem.*

"*Axelpos*."—*You may commence the game as you choose, either by moving any o your Pawns, or by first bringing out one of the Knights.*

"*Mess-mate*."—*It shall appear.*

"*A. Z. B. Y.*"—*Mate can be easily effected thus:* 1. *K takes B*; 2. *K to B 7th*; 3. *P takes P*, *A. P to K 8th*; *Mate*

"*St Pun*."—*The King may Castle with either Rook. If on his own side, he must be placed on the Kt sq, and the Rook on K B sq. If on the Queen's side, then he is to be placed to Q B sq, and the Rook to Q sq. These trifles should be learned from some elementary work before beginning to play.*

"*H. B.*"—*A Problem can be solved in less than the stipulated number of moves, the sooner it is solved, the better. Your attempt to solve No. 200 is quite wrong.*

"*W. P. S.*"—*In Problem 199, you can take the Rook with Rook on the first move, and then Q with Q, which forces the King to capture the Q. You have failed in No. 200.*

"*J. G.*"—*We have received but one correct solution of Mr. Meymott's beautiful Problems. Yours is a failure, as Black may interpose his Kt at the third move, when you check with the B, and thus delay the mate.*

"*J. R. R.*," *Ipswich.*—*The solution of Enigma No. 225 (a capital stratagem) is:*—1. *Kt to Q B 5th (ch)*; 2. *Kt to K 6th (ch)*; 3. *P becomes a Kt*; 4. *K mates.*

"*G. P.*," *Bristol.*—*A "Queened" Pawn has the power of the original Queen, whether that is on the board or not.*

"*Margaret J.*," *Kensington.*—*The establishment of a Ladies' Chess Club, is, indeed, an event in the history of the game, and one of the most pleasing evidences of the progress this fine intellectual discipline is making in society. Let us hope the example set by the ladies in Kensington will be followed by our countrywomen in other directions. The game played between Miss R. and Miss M. is excellent in style, and calculated to afford a very high notion of the capabilities of the fair combatants. Can it be possible they have attained such knowledge of the game in three months' practice only?*

"*T. D——m*," *Cardiff.*—*Hoyle's Rules for Playing Chess are contemptible. He evidently knew nothing whatever of the game, and, as an authority upon it, is merely ridiculous.*

"*B. R.*," *Chelmsford.*—*The games in the memorable French Match can only be got by purchasing Vol. V. of the "Chess-Player's Chronicle," in which they originally appeared.*

"*Indus*," "*T. W. P.*," *and* "*B. C.*," *have failed in No. 200.*

"*T. C. O.*"—*If practicable, your suggestions shall be adopted.*

"*A. B. G.*"—*You have neither to change the order of the first and second move in 192. By taking with the Rook first, all is right.*

Solutions by "*G. A. H.*," "*Sopracitto*" (*except No. 200*), "*Mica*," "*Physic*," "*M. N. O.*," "*M. P.*," "*S. S. T. P.*," "*Alfa*," "*G. P.*," "*L. M. N.*," "*P. S.*" "*Punch*," "*Q. E. D.*"*ª* "*Scultus*," "*W. E.*," "*G. A. H.*," *are correct. Those by* "*Grig*," "*W. J.*," "*H. B.*," *are wrong.*

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM NO. 200.

WHITE.	BLACK
1. Kt to K B 5th (dis ch)	K to Kt 3d, or (a)
2. B to Q B 2d	

And, play as Black can, he must be mated by the discovered check of the Bishop.

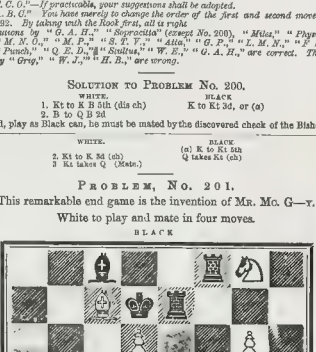
WHITE.	BLACK
	(a) K to Kt 4th
2. Kt to K 3d (ch)	Q takes Kt (ch)
3. Kt takes Q (Mate.)	

PROBLEM, NO. 201.

This remarkable end game is the invention of MR. MC. G——Y.

White to play and mate in four moves.

BLACK



WHITE.

CHESS IN GERMANY.

MR. HANSTEIN GIVES MR. HANNECKEN THE PAWN AND TWO MOVES.

(Remove White's K B P from the board.)

BLACK (Mr. Hannecken).	WHITE (Mr. Hanstein).	BLACK (Mr. Hannecken).	WHITE (Mr. Hanstein).
1. K P two	K P one	16. B to Q B 4th (ch)	K to R sq
2. Q P two	Q B P two	17. Q to her 2d	Q R to Q sq
3. K B P two (a)	K B P two	18. Q to K 3d	B takes K Kt
4 P takes P	Q to her R 4th (ch)	19. Q takes B	K Kt to K R 4th
5. Q Kt to B 3d	Q takes P	20. Kt to Q 5th	Q Kt to K 4th
6. Kt to B 3d	Q Kt to B 3d	21. Q to K 4th (d)	Kt takes K B
7. K B to Q 3d	K Kt to B 3d	22. Kt takes B	R takes K B P
8. Q R P one	Q P two	23 Q takes Q Kt P	Q to K Kt 4th
9. P takes P	P takes P	24. Q to Q B 7th	Q R to K B sq
10. Q to K 2d (ch)	K B to K 2d	25. Q R to Q sq	Q Kt to K 6th
11. Q B to K 3d	Q P one	26. K Kt P one (e)	Kt takes Q R (f)
12. B to Q B 2d	Q to her R 4th (b)	27. Q takes Kt	R takes B
13. K Kt takes Q P	Q B to K Kt 5th	28. Q takes Q R P	R takes K R P
14. K Kt to B 3d (c)	Castles (on K's side)	29. K to Q 3d	R takes Q B P
15. Castles (on K's side)	Q R to K sq	30. Q to K 3d and Black mates in five moves.	

(a) This is badly played, and loses, at least, the advantage of one of the moves just given.
(b) It is bodily time to sacrifice such an important centre Pawn.
(c) Why not rather take Kt takes Q Kt?
(d) Had he taken the K Kt, White, in return, would have captured his Bishop and have had a winning position
(e) Taking the Kt would evidently have been fatal
(f) Better play to have taken the K Kt P with the other Kt.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 232. By MR. M'G——.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
K at his 2d	K at Q B 2d	Kt at K B 6th	Kts at Q sq, and
Q at K Kt sq	B at K Kt sq	Q at K B 5th,	P's at K B 2d,
B at Q Kt 4th	B at Q 3d	Q B 3d, and	P's at Q B 3d, and
B at Q R 2d	B at Q B sq	K R 4th	Q Kt 2d

White to play, and mate in three moves.

No. 233.—By N. J. A. M.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
K at Q 5th	K at Q Kt 5th	Kts at Q B 5th, and	Kt at K 4th
R at K R 8th	R at K R 2d	Q Kt sq	P's at Q R 4th and
B at K 2d	Bs at Q B sq, and	Q to Q Kt 2d, and	5th
	Q B 2d	Q B 2d	

White to play, and mate in four moves.

No. 234.—By Mr. M'G——.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
K at K B sq	K at Q 5th	Kts at K B 6th, and	B at Q B 8th
B at K 2d	Q at K R 6th	Q B 5th	P at Q B 6th, and
B at Q Kt 6th	Bs at K Kt 4th,	P's at K 8th, Q 7th,	Q Kt 6th
	and 7th	and Q R 3d	

White to play, and mate in two moves.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

Affairs in the City during the past week have continued to wear a comparatively cheerful aspect: Confidence is gradually increasing, and the discount houses and bankers are daily growing more liberal in their advances. The determination of the Directors of the Bank of England, to cease making eight per cent. the maximum rate, transpired on Monday, and was supposed to make all that the Government guarantee to the Bank for extending its issues, had been withdrawn. This proved to be the case, the following confirmatory correspondence appearing on Tuesday:

" DOWNING-STREET, Nov. 23, 1847.

" Gentlemen,—Her Majesty's Government have watched with the deepest interest the gradual revival of confidence in the commercial classes of the country.

" They have the satisfaction of believing that the course adopted by the Bank of England on their recommendation, has contributed to produce this result, whilst it has led to no infringement of the law

" It appears, from the accounts which you have transmitted to us, that the reserve of the Bank of England has been for some time steadily increasing, and now amounts to £5,000,000. This increase has in great measure arisen from the return of notes and coin from the country.

" In bullion exceeds £3,000,000, and the state of the Exchanges promises a further influx of the precious metals.

" The knowledge of these facts by the public is calculated to inspire still further confidence.

" In these circumstances it appears to her Majesty's Government that the purpose which they had in view in the letter which we addressed to you on the 25th October, has been fully answered, and that it is unnecessary to continue that letter any longer in force.

" We have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

" Your obedient humble servants,

(Signed) " J. RUSSELL.
" CHARLES WOOD.

" The Governor and Deputy Governor of the Bank of England."

" Bank of England, Nov. 23, 1847.

" Gentlemen, We have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this day's date, in which you communicate to us, that, in consequence of the general revival of confidence in the commercial classes of the country, it appears to her Majesty's Government that the object they had in view in the letter they addressed to us on the 25th October has been fully answered, and that it is unnecessary to continue that letter any longer in force.

" We have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

" Your most obedient servants,

" JAMES MORRIS, Governor,
" H. J. PRESCOTT, Dep.-Governor

" To the First Lord of the Treasury, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer."

An improvement in the Funds, and in those lines of railways finished and paying dividends, was the immediate result. A few weeks of the growing confidence that has been evident during the last few days, must speedily communicate itself to trade, and the commercial embarrassment for the prejudices during the next few months. Whenever a revival of business really commences, great activity must immediately take place. The universal shortness of stocks, existing for some months past, must produce this result. The steps to strong anticipations of the effect of the next Spring trade, not only in connection with the home trade, but also with our exports. By this means, the gold will find its way back to this country, and the circulation will be restored and established.

The draughts of the West India Bank were, on Monday, refused acceptance by their agents, the Union Bank of London. It appears that the West India Bank had, against the wishes and earnest warnings of the manager of the Union Bank, continued to purchase the bills of Higginson, Dean, and S.ott, of Barbadoes, on Barton, Irlam, and Higginson, of Liverpool, to the extent of £47,000. The capital of the concern, which was established about two years back, is £120,000, but its liabilities are large, and wholly disproportioned to this amount. Exchange operation constituted one extensive feature of the business carried on, to such a great extent on interest as they were accustomed to negotiate. Judging from the last balance-sheet presented, dated August 27, 1847, the general affairs of the institution appear to have been conducted in a most unsound manner, the bash in hand to meet £54,640 of notes in circulation, balances due to other banks, and deposits from customers, being only £34,167, or .ess than one-twelfth of the amount

By the terms of the charter of the West India Bank, the liability of the share holders is such as, under any circumstances, to place the ultimate solvency of the concern almost beyond doubt. The conditions of the charter, which was granted, we find, in 1841, required that one-fourth part of the capital should, within two years from that date; and although compliance with this was dispensed with at the time by a Treasury minute, in consequence of representations from the Bank that the call would be made in small instalments, it still continues to be provided that after this shall have been paid, and the full capital of the Bank shall have thus been constituted, the proprietors are then to be responsible for the amount of their entire shares. In no way the actual amount or guarantee to the creditors of the Bank may be stated at £480,000; so that, although the objectionable course of departing from the principle of unlimited responsibility has been permitted to the West India Bank, there is still a sufficient amount of liability to afford considerable protection.

The estate of Messrs. Bennuson is likely to be administered by the Bankruptcy Court. The liabilities are £59,000, and the assets only £3951, and the losses by bad debts seem to be about £27,000, although one item of £22,000 is Messrs. Isat, does not appear in the balance sheet, and is said to have been overlooked.

The clothing establishment of Messrs. Bell and Meredith Brodi. and Bodin, bankers of Sansbury and Shaftesb.ry, took place on Tuesday, in Basinghall-street, whom debts to the extent of nearly £50,000 were proved, principally upon notes and deposits.

A statement that appeared in last week's ILLUSTRATED NEWS with regard to a circular issued by Messrs. Trueman and Cowell, stock and share brokers, in Lombard-street, relative to the dividends to have been issued by Mr. J. F Mason, in which he informs the custo ners of the late firm, with whom he was engaged seventeen years, that he has decided on carrying on the business of a broker on his own account.

On the determination of the Bank of England to reduce the rate of interest to 7 per cent. becoming known, a considerable excitement was caused in the Stock market. Consols opened at 85¾ to ⅞, but, afterwards, yielding to some heavy sales, quoted 84. An advance of ¼ per cent., however, resulted upon the course pursued by the Directors of the Bank of England being corroborated, but a slight depression upon the news of the difficulty in which the West India Bank was placed, caused Consols to close at 84¾ to 85, for money. Anticipations of the Queen's Speech being, in many respects, favourable, in addition to the publication of the Ministerial correspondence with the Directors of the Bank of England, gave an impetus to prices on Tuesday. Consols opened at 84¾ to 85, for money, and gradually improved to 85¾ but, afterwards, slightly gave way, closing at 85¾ for money and time. On Wednesday Consols opened heavily, at 84¾ to 85, but a purchase of 300,000 stock to close a large account, caused an advance to 85¾, which was brought in sellers, at a fall of ¼ per cent. was the consequence. Another rise occurred, and the closing price was 85¼ to ⅝. Thursday was settling day in Consols, and two firms were declared defaulters, one being very heavy Bears. It proved a Bear account, and the party are heavy losers. The necessity for buying in their accounts gave a buoyancy to prices, from which a further improvement to 85⅞ to ¾ was effected. Exchequer Bills have improved, but not to the extent of Consols: nor has Bank or India Stock shared fully in the advance. The report that the India Company were about to commence coining two lakhs of rupees daily was the cause of a sale of deferred bonds, amounting to £784 390, " in respect of which a distinct class of new bonds were created (lettered E and for £470,610) and deposited in the Bank of England." The deposit thus alluded to was made to provide against the contingency of certain bonds which were known to have been held by Lizardi and Co. in connection with a former conversion having, " contrary to the intentions of the Government of Mexico," by any possibility found their way into circulation, and Schneiders therefore suggested to the Minister that there were two ways of throwing light upon the matter, and of removing the difficulty.

On the day following the despatch of this reply to the Minister, Schneiders received another communicati n from that personage, requiring them to consent to, and assist at, the delivery up, to certain persons nominated by the Mexican Government, of the bonds above mentioned as deposited in boxes at the Bank of England, and of which boxes they (Schneiders) hold one of the keys. To this a reply was immediately sent, that the " bonds in question were created for a special purpose, and that they were deposited in the Bank of England in the joint names of the Mexican Minister and.of themselves (Schneiders) as security that they should be applied to that purpose, if necessary, and no other," and that, under these circumstances, compliance was impos ible.

The whole of the correspondence was afterwards transmitted to the Chairman of the Committee of Bondholders, who expressed unanimously their approbation of the Course adopted. With regard to the question of paying a dividend on the new Stock to the extent of the amount they had. Messrs. Schneiders' reply, that for performing " the long and laborious operation of conversion, no other remuneration has been made, or is likely to be, save the ordinary uses of the funds already in hand, and rather illiberal they therefore decline to invest the amount in Exchequer Bills, as requested by the Committee of Bondholders."

The Foreign Market has been a little firmer during the week, although the business transacted has been of the most limited description. Mexican Stock advanced on Thursday about ¼ per cent, and the closing prices are nominally :—Brazilian Bonds, Small, 89; Chilian Bonds, Six per Cent, 89: Danish Bonds, 1825, 81¾; Mexican Five per Cent, Account, 15½; Spanish Three per Cent, 28¾ Venezuela Bonds, Deferred, 10½; French Rentes, Five per Cent, 115f. 2 c. Exchange, 25f. 80c.; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cent, 52 Guild, 54¾; ditto, Four per Cent Certificates, 85⅝.

The Share Market has advanced as regards the established lines, and continues tolerably firm. Prices, at closing, are for—Birmingham and Oxford Junction, 18¼; Buckinghamshire, 3; Caledonian, 20¾ to 21; London and South Western, 22¾; Eastern Counties, 1½; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 48; Great Northern, 29¼; Ditto London and York, ½; Great South. and West. (Ireland), 22¾; Great North of England, 224; Ditto New, 5½; Great Western, 74¾ to 75; Hull Shares, 101; Ditto Quarter Shares, 17¼; Ditto Fifths, 24; Ditto New £17, 8¼; Lancaster and Carlisle, 9½; Lancash. and Yorksh., 76; Do. Fifths, 6½; Do. Thirds (Rep.), 4⅝ dis.; Ditto (W. Riding Union), 6½ dis.; Leeds and Bradford, 92; Leeds and Thirsk, 21½; London and Blackwall, 5½; Ditto New, No 2, 1⅛ dis.; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 43½; London and North Western, 136½; Ditto, Quarters, L and B, 23¾; Ditto, New, 9; Ditto £10, 10 and D A, 12; London and South Western, 22¾; Ditto Half Shares, 12¾ xi; Ditto Quarters, 4½ xi; Ditto Extension, ⅛; Ditto Thirds, 2; North Staffordshire, 7⅞, Scottish Central, 23½; Shrewsbury and Birmingham, 2½; South Eastern and Dover, 30; Do. No. 4, 7⅛; Do. No. 5, 11½; Do. No. 6, 4; Wilts, Somerset, and Weymouth, 14½; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 34; Ditto original New and Berwick, 31½; Ditto Extension, No. 1, 13½; Ditto, Ditto, No. 2, 12½; Ditto G N.R. Preference, 94; York and North Midland, 76½; Ditto, Ditto, Preference, 16½; Ditto, East and West Riding Extension, 28½; Boulogne and Amiens, 15½ xi; Northern of France, 12½; Paris and Lyons, 6⅝; Sambre and Meuse, 7½; Tours and Nantes, 4.

SATURDAY MORNING.—The Consol Market was in a state of great excitement yesterday, from the numerous failures, arising from the settlement of the Account. The failure of the great house of Mr. Henry Whitmore, and Messrs. Secretan and Capper, the latter firm not having been supported by their principals To these several others may be added. Consols, consequently, opened heavily, and was receded to 84¾ for Money, and 85¾ for Account, at which prices they closed. In the Foreign and Share Markets, there were no occurrences of particular interest.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday

) we have to report the arrival of a very moderate supply of wheat, fresh up to Monday and a large portion of it to Tuesday's market, which greatly out of condition from the previ g damp weather. To-day the show of samples was small, yet, owing to the unfavourable state of the weather, the demand for wheat was dull, and prices rather lower. Barley, Beans, and Peas, without alteration. In malt—the supply of which was exceedingly small—nothing was doing, and the rates were with difficulty supported. Oats were very heavy, and 6d per quarter cheaper. All kinds of seeds were dull, and prices rather lower.

ARRIVALS. English: Wheat, 4350 l; barley, 2860 ; malt, 2770 ; oats, 1150. Irish: Wheat, 4000 ; barley, — ; malt, — ; oats, 2600. Foreign: Wheat, 1170 ; barley, — ; malt, — ; oats, 2390 ; flour, 1410 sacks.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 45s to 52s; ditto white, 49s to 57s: Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 44s to 46s; ditto white, 46s to 48s ; rye, 31s to 34s; grinding barley, 24s to 26s ; distilling, 24s to 26s ; malting ditto, 32s to 36s ; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 57s to 58s ; brown do., 54s to 57s ; Kingston and Ware, 58s to 62s ; Chevalier, 61s to 63s ; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 21s to 23s ; potato ditto, 20s to 22s ; Youghal and Cork, black, 16s to 18s ; ditto, white, 19s to 23s; Dublin and Waterford, 20s to 22s; ditto old, 41s to 46s; grey peas, 40s to 42s; maple, 40s to 42s; white, 42s to 44s; beans, 40s to 43s, per quarter. Town-made flour, 41s per quarter English Clover-seed, red, 45s to —s ; extra, —s to —s; white, —s to —s ; extra, —s to —s. Foreign, red, —s to —s ; extra, —s to —s ; white, —s to —s ; spring beans, —s to —s ; red wheat, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; barley, —s to —s ; spring beans, —s to —s ; and peas, —s to —s per quarter Flour, American, 32s to 37s per 196lbs ; Baltic, —s to —s per barrel

The Seed Market.—With the exception of linseed commanding a steady sale, at full prices, the seed trade is heavy, at almost nominal figures.

Liverpool. English, average 60s ; Irish, 58s ; Dalia, crushing, 48s to 50s ; Mediterranean and Odessa, 47s to 50s. Rapeseed, 32s to 36s per quarter. Coriander, 16s to 21s per cwt. Brown Mustard seed, 8s to 9s ; white ditto, 7s to 8s. Tares, 7s 3d to 7s 9d per bushel. English Rapeseed (new) £30 to £32 per last of ten quarters. Linseed cakes, English, £13 to £13 10s ; Irish, foreign, £5 5s to £10 0s per 1000. Rapeseed, 40s to 42s 6d per cwt. Town-made flour, 41s per quarter English Clover-seed, red, —s to —s ; extra, —s to —s; white, —s to —s ; extra, —s to —s. Foreign, red, —s to —s ; extra, —s to —s ; white, —s to —s ; spring beans, —s to —s ; red wheat, —s to —s ; white, —s to —s ; barley, —s to —s ; oats, 2s 6d to 2s 9d ; beans, —s to —s ; and peas, —s to —s per quarter Flour, American, 32s to 37s per 196lbs ; Baltic, —s to —s per barrel

The Seed Market.—With the exception of linseed commanding a steady sale, at full prices, the seed trade is heavy, at almost nominal figures.

Liverpool. English, average 60s ; Irish, 58s ; Dalia, crushing, 48s to 50s ; Mediterranean and Odessa, 47s to 50s. Rapeseed, 32s to 36s per quarter. Coriander, 16s to 21s per cwt. Brown Mustard seed, 8s to 9s ; white ditto, 7s to 8s. Tares, 7s 3d to 7s 9d per bushel. English Rapeseed (new) £30 to £32 per last of ten quarters. Linseed cakes, English, £13 to £13 10s ; Irish, foreign, £5 5s to £10 0s per 1000. Rapeseed, 40s to 42s 6d per cwt. Town-made flour, 41s per sack. Seed—Cloverseed, red, —s to —s ; extra, —s to —s ; white, —s to —s ; extra, —s to —s. Foreign, red, —s to —s ; extra, —s to —s ; white, —s to —s ; spring beans, —s to —s ; red wheat, —s to —s ; white, —s to —s ; barley, —s to —s ; oats, 2s 6d to 2s 9d ; beans, 42s to 44s ; and peas, —s to —s per quarter Flour, American, 32s to 37s per 196lbs ; Baltic, —s to —s per barrel

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Bread.—The average prices of loaves of bread in this market is small, the importers are firm, and will not sell except at very full prices

Sugar.—On the whole, the sugar trade is steady; but we have no improvement to notice in value. Brown lumps are selling at 50s to 52s 6d ; and standard ditto, 52s to 53s 6d per cwt.

Coffee.—Most kinds of coffee are a slow sale, at about last week's quotations

Rice.—Mesers. Adams are in good request. Carolina, the 1st sort, may be had by means active buyers. Irish barley is in moderate request, at about last week's prices. Carlow only be quoted at 30s to 31s. Oats, 26s to 28s ; and Galway, 25s per cwt. The best kinds of foreign barley are in good request, at from 19s to 19s per cwt; but all other kinds command very little attention. English butter moves in retail, at 108s to 112s per cwt. Irish, 104s to 108s. In the way the arrivals from Ireland are moderate, and the demand is limited. Foreign butter moves in retail, at 100s to 104s per cwt. Irish bacon is in moderate request, and the turn dearer. In other descriptions, very few changes have occurred in the best blackberried lard, which is very still a moderate business is being done. Foreign may be applied to Irish bacon All other kinds of provisions are a dull inquiry

Tallow.—Our market may be considered steady. Y. C. on the spot is selling at 44s 6d to 45s 6d, and for forward delivery, 43s 6d to 44s 6d per cwt. Town Tallow is 47s 6d to 48s 6d per cwt.

Oils.—Exceedingly little is doing in this market, and the quotations are with difficulty supported Linseed oil is selling at 29s 6d per cwt. On the spot is selling at 44s 6d to 45s 6d, and for forward delivery, 43s 6d to 44s 6d per cwt. Town Tallow is 47s 6d to 48s 6d per cwt.

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Spirits. The rum market has become somewhat firmer than of late, and prices are the turn higher. In brandy, very little is doing; but the quotations are scarcely lower. In geneva, all

Hops (Friday).—Notwithstanding money has become somewhat more abundant than for some time past, and the prices of hops are somewhat lower than last week, the trade is in a very unsatisfactory state. Really fine pockets are, however, mostly selling at about last week's quotations; but as to other kinds of hops, both new and old, may be had at rather lower rates. Sussex pockets, £2 5s to £3 5s; Weald of Kent, ditto, £2 15s to £3 5s; Mid and East Kent, ditto, £3 5s to £4 5s; Farnham, &c., ditto, £3 15s to £5 5s; and Yearling, £5 5s to £6 6s. Bags—Sussex, £2 2s to £2 12s; Weald of Kent, ditto, £2 15s to £3 5s; Mid and East Kent, ditto, £3 5s to £4 5s; Farnham, &c., ditto, £3 15s to £5 5s; and Yearling, £5 5s to £6 6s.

Coals (Friday).—Ashley's Hartley, 18s; Eglon, 18s; Gilmanby, 17s; Hartley Tanfield, 16s, New Tanfield, 15s 9d; Belmont, 21s 3d; Lambton, 21s 6d; North Pontop, 18s per ton

Wool.—Since the 1st inst. the supply of wool has been somewhat extensive as to number, even the time of year considered, the weather very unfavourable to slaughtering and the attendance of buyers small, the best trade was in a very quiet state, at 1d to 2d per lb. lower.

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THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, Nov. 23.

WHITEHALL.

Nov. 20.—The Queen has been pleased to appoint, constitute, and appoint John George Shaw Lefevre, Esq., to be one of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in the room of John William Earl of Scarborough, deceased.

Nov. 23.—The Queen has been pleased to appoint the Right Rev Samuel Wilberforce, D.D., Bishop of Oxford, to be Dean of the Chapel Royal, Windsor, in the room of Dr. Edward Marcuard, Archbishop of York, deceased

Nov. 23.—The Queen has been pleased to present the Rev Charles William Kuyvett, M.A., to the rectory of West Heslerton, in the county and diocese of York, the same being void by the resignation of the Rev. Thomas Kuyvett, M.A.

Nov. 17.—The Lord Chancellor has appointed Ingo Goll, of Lowza, in the county of Swansea, to be a Master Extraordinary in the Hig'i Court of Chancery.

Nov. 19.—The Right Hon. Sir Thomas Wilde, Lord Chief Justice of her Majesty's Court of Common Pleas at Westminster, has appointed Morris Charles Jones, of Liverpool, Esq., to be one of her Majesty's Counsel learned in the law, within the county palatine of Lancaster, and to be one of the Perpetual Commissioners for the taking the acknowledgments of deeds to be executed by married women, under the act passed for the abolition of fines and recoveries, and for the substitution of more simple modes of assurance, and for the county of Chester.

COMMISSION SIGNED BY THE LORD LIEUTENANT.

Bedfordshire Militia.—Lieut. R H Wilkinson to be Captain, vice Higgins.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

J S ARCHER, Paternoster-row, Silver-chandler.

BANKRUPTS.

J BLACK and J MORRISON, Halifax, Yorkshire, merchants and commission agents, as far as regards the said J Black, and not the said J Morrison. ROBERT DAWSON, Thirsk, Yorkshire, grocer. C E ANDERSON and ALEXANDER ANDERSON, Great Winchester-street, merchants and commission agents. W F PITT, Kensington, grocer. J KEMP, Chipperfield, Hertfordshire, [illegible] W WILLIAMS, Hereford, tailor. W G JONES, Notting-hill, draper. G Percival, Cresswell, draper. J M'NAB, Glasgow, commission-merchant. W MITCHISON, Glasgow, pianoforte-merchant. R WILLIAMSON, Stonemens, bank-agent. W MILCHELL, Montrose, grain-merchants. T M'NEILL Hulme, Lancashire, cotton-spinner. W MORRIS, Great Berwick, wright. H SEKOUD, Glasgow, cop-per-manufacturer. W and F HAIRD, Leith, woollen-merchants. G W HAINEY, Glasgow, agent. R STEWART, Kirkaldy, manufacturer

FRIDAY, Nov. 26

ST. JAMES'S PALACE, Nov. 23.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Lonsdale Jo Corrigan, M.D., to be Physician in Ordinary to her Majesty in Ireland

WAR OFFICE, Nov. 26.

3d Dragoon Guards, Lieut-Gen C Murray to be Colonel, vice Lieut-Gen F Rowenzy

4th Light Dragoons: Lieut-Gen H Wyndham to be Colonel, vice Lieut-Gen Earl Cathcart 5th: Lieut J B Maunsell to be Capt, vice Ch. K; Cornet J W Fox to be Lieut, vice Maunsell. Cornet A W Williams to be Cornet, vice Fox

7th Foot: Major B V Layard to be Major, vice Luntington. 17th: Lieut A W Dickson to be Lieut, vice E J Gardiner Ensign D L Cobbarut to be Ensign, vice Lamert. 26th: Ensign M Ramsgartner to be Lieut, vice M'Dougall; W G State to be Ensign, vice Ramsgartner. 36th: Lieut J S Kennedy to be Lieut, vice Butterworth. 37th: Major F Lushington, C.B, to be Major, vice Layard; Ensign G F Lamert to be Ensign, vice Cubbarut. 49th: Brevet Lieut-Col J Stepford to be Lieut-Col, vice Hibbert: Capt J MacDuff to be Major, vice Stopford, Lieut H Halkett to be Capt, vice MacDuff. Cadet E C Wise to be Ensign 39th: Lieut G H Cox to be Lieut, vice Grey 54th: Lieut A S Craig to be Lieut, vice Hewett. 62nd: Lieut J M M [illegible] to be Lieut, vice Craig 63d: Ensign J Lawrie to be Lieut, vice Nevans. Lieut W D [illegible] H H Ramsayne to be Lieut, vice Owen: T Welsh to be Ensign, vice Ramsayne. 76th: Lieut G W Martel, to be Lieut, vice Keats. 89d: Ensign W Lewis to be Lieut, vice Mariel.

2nd West India Regiment.—Lieut R J Gardiner to be Lieutenant, vice Dickson.

HOSPITAL STAFF W P Dunbell to be Assistant Surgeon to the Forces.

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY THE LORDS LIEUTENANT

LANCASHIRE.—R Heywood, Esq. to be Deputy Lieutenant.

GLOUCESTER and BRISTOL. Royal Gloucestershire Hussar Yeomanry —E Bicknoms, jun, to be Lieutenant, vice Austin; H W Fitzjr to be Cornet, vice Bicknoms

ADMIRALTY, Nov 20

Corps of Royal Marines.—Second Lieut W H Branch to be First Lieutenant, vice Denman, deceased. Second Lieut J Crocket to be First Lieutenant.

BANKRUPTS.

J B PALKNER and B FARNAN, Old Broad-street, merchants. I SAMUEL, Bury-street, —Mary Axe, silversmith. B HANDSCOMB and R HANDSCOMB, Woburn, Bedfordshire, sellers in cotton and stocks W GUSH, Southampton, grocer J BADCOCK, Berkshire grocer. J CAPEL, Fleet-street, wine-merchant. W FLEMING, Stafford-street, of Pentonville, railway-contractors. C GARLAND, North Shields, tailor. T HOBBS, Camberwell, grocer. J A RICHMOND, Frederick place, Hampstead-road, brewer. H ASH, G HERKLEIN, and H C ASH, Birmingham, ironmongers. T GARDINER, Holt Farm, Worcestershire, hotel keeper. S BRIGGS, Manchester, cotton-spinner W CARTER, Liverpool, druggist. J BLACKBURNE, Liverpool, tailor. J HUDSON, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, dealer in marine stores. R IMEARY, East Ayton, Derbyshire, small manufacturer J JAMES, Tamworth, bookseller. T WILLIAMS, Coventry, ribbon manufacturer. J LAWTON, Lancaster, grocer. J ROBERTS, Mountain, draper. H D CUSHING, Sea Mills, Somersetshire, miller. C S FLOOD and H D LOTT, Honiton, Devonshire, bankers. J BAINES, Whitcomb-sqed.-road, baker.

BIRTHS

On Tuesday, the 23rd inst., at 13, Sutherland-square, Walworth, the wife of W. J. O'Neil, Esq., of a daughter.—On the 21st inst. Mrs. Frederick Cowtan, 36, Guilford-street, of a daughter.—On the 22nd inst., at 8, Connaught-place, West, the lady of the Hon. George Hamilton Saunder Saunders, of a daughter.—On the 23rd inst., at No. 21, Oxford-terrace, Hyde-park, Mrs. Edward Walker, of a daughter.—On Monday, the 22nd inst., at Hatton Hall, Buckinghamshire, Mrs. George Jeddere-Fisher, of a daughter.—On the 24th inst. at Upper Clapton, the wife of Charles Salisbury Butler, Esq., of a daughter.—At Addiscn-road, North, Notting-hill, Mrs Joseph W.Ikinson, of a son.

MARRIAGES

On Tuesday morning, at the church of the Missions Etrangères, Paris, Count Louis de Bourmont to Mdlle. de Cresques, in the presence of the relations of both parties The Duke de Noailles and Viscount de Montmorency Rebecque were witnesses for the bridegroom, who is one of the sons of Marshal Bourmont.—At the Church of St. Alphage, Greenwich, Lieutenant Henry C. P. Dyer, R.M., eldest son of Henry B. Dyer, Esq., R.N., of Portsea, to Charlotte Pewell, second daughter of Captain Alexander B Branch, R.N., of the Royal Hospital, Greenwich.—At the Church of St. Peter-le-Poer, Broad-street, the Rev. Henry Byrne, M.A., incumbent of Trinity Church, Sheerness, to Catherine Sarah, eldest daughter of David Aiken, Esq., of King William-street, City, and Chaynay-cock, Minster, Isle of Sheppy —On the 16th inst., Mr. E. Wild, of Marshall-street, to Anne, daughter of Louis A. Brillard, of Chapel-street, Soho

DEATHS

On the 18th inst., at Torquay, aged 26, Arthur de Butts, Fellow of Oriel College, and fourth son of Lieutenant-General de Butts, of the Royal Engineers.—On Friday, the 5th inst., at Mount Stuse, Plymouth, Devon, Charles Hackwood, son of Captain and Mrs. Charles Hallidays, and niece to the Rhn hon. from Byng contracted in the discharge of his duties as medical officer to the Aldgate District of the East London Union, Henry Sadler, aged 29.—On the 20th inst., at Bath, Elizabeth Ann Sarah, the beloved wife of Mr. Joseph Aitken Atherley, Esq., eldest son of the Hev. Arthur Atherley, Esq., vicar of Hawsiren, Devon On the 22nd inst., at his residence, Clapham, Mr. Richard Smith, of her Majesty's Office of Stamps and Taxes, Somerset House, in his 56th year.—On Wednesday, aged 34, Johanna, the beloved wife of Alderman Patrick Quinn, Main-street, Clonmel, leaving a large interesting family.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

BREAK-DOWNS OF AN OMNIBUS.—On Monday afternoon, about four o'clock, an omnibus proceeding up Princes-street, Soho-square, heavily laden with passengers inside and out, was upset in consequence of the breaking of the hind axletree: the outside passengers were thrown with frightful violence upon the stones, and two were dreadfully crushed between the top of the vehicle and the road, and, after receiving surgica. assistance, were conveyed to the hospital. Several of the inside passengers were injured by the broken glass.

EXTENSIVE FIRE IN THE LONDON-ROAD.—On Sunday night, considerable destruction of property took place on the premises of Mr. Cullum, a tailor and draper, London-road, at the corner of Seymour-street, Southgate and The Bell. The fire originated in the shop. After incessant exertions on the part of the firemen, the destructive element was arrested, but not a vestige of the stock or property could be saved; the property, however, was insured in the County Office. No person was on the premises at the outbreak of the fire.

SUDDEN DEATH. An inquest was held on Saturday, by Mr. Bedford, Coroner for Westminster, at the Cannon-street Hotel, on the body of a gentleman (a Captain in the Oriental Club), on the body of Mr. George William Traill, aged 54 years, late of the East India Civil Service, who was found dead in an apartment of the Club, on the previous day. The deceased was in the service of Mr. White Cooper, Esq., who found some old adhesions of the heart of long standing, and ch heart itself was four times its usual size. Verdict—" Natural Death from disease of the heart."

CALAMITOUS FIRE IN CHANCERY-LANE.—A fire of a very destructive character broke out upon the premises of Mr. William Morris, a paper-stainer, carrying on business at No. 3, Porsman-place, Globe-lane, Mile end, by which the occupant, together with his family, were nearly burned to death.

LOSS OF THE " LADY KENNAWAY." The East Indiaman, *Lady Kennaway*, belonging to the representative (an only daughter) of the late Thomas Ward, Esq., of Hoxton, was totally abandoned by her crew on the 24th of July, in a very sinking condition, on Monday week. She was commanded by Captain Eneray, and her first officer was Mr. Richard Walsh, of Cork. She left Bombay on the 21st of June, bound to London, with a cargo valued at £210,000, consisting principally of indian silk, crapes, Cashmere shawls, gums, spices, rice, &c. She arrived at St. Helena on the 9th September, and put again to sea on the 14th, expecting to be in London by the 1st October. The voyage was, however, retarded by adverse winds, the vessel having to lie-to off the Cape a storm for six weeks; but, on Sunday morning week, when in the Bay of Biscay, the wind became fair for a run to London. After dinner that day, the crew, amounting in all to 120 persons, were below, the watch announced a coming storm, the ultimate effects of which reduced the noble craft to a complete wreck. The *Lady Kennaway* spoke the East Indiaman *Resperdad*, off the Cape of Good Hope, in distress, the *Resperdad* being then bound to the same owner. The *Lady Kennaway* had only made two voyages, and the *Sirpenbeath* six.

DISTRESSING AND FATAL OCCURRENCE.—On Thursday se'nnight, as Mr. and Mrs. Campbell, of Bythwood, Glasgow, and their third son, a fine boy of six years of age, were returning home in their carriage from the residence of J. Campbell, Esq., of Kames, while crossing the Forth and Clyde Canal, by a canal drawbridge, the horses became restive, and brought the carriage in contact with the rail of the bridge, which gave way, and the vehicle and horses, with the whole of the party, including the driver and footman, were precipitated into the water. A more dreadfully perilous situation can scarcely be conceived: the sufferers being immersed in a considerable depth of water, with the walls of the lock above them to the height of form twenty feet, entirely shut out either side; and, as the consequences were, it must be considered a matter of thankfulness and surprise that the occurrence did not prove more extensively fatal. They were saved, however, through the heroic efforts of a man resting in sufficient time to bring them up to nearly the level of the bank. Mr. Campbe.l's son alone was drowned. The horses were killed by the violent shock of the fall.

HEROIC CONDUCT. A waggoner named Peak, while employed on Monday at Roff's-wharf, Woolwich, in holding a rope attached to a vessel, fell off the barge on which he was standing, and immediately sunk to the bottom. In a minute or two after he rose to the surface on the other side of the barge, completely exhausted, when a gentleman, whose name has not been obtained, jumped into the water, and succeeded in bringing the drowning man to shore. Peak is still alive, and it is to be hoped will recover, although so long under the water.

DEAL.—A frightful accident happened here on Monday morning, as the half-past seven o'clock train was taking its departure for London. Mr. Hodgson, the man in charge of the gate (a short distance from the terminus), observing his favourite dog on the rail which the engine was rapidly approaching, rashly attempted to preserve the animal by removing him from that perp. ous. The poor fellow, blinded by attachment to his dog, had no doubt miscalculated his distance from the train, and the consequence was, the dog was speedily crushed, while the man, more fortunate, having fallen in the bank, was caught by the guard-iron, which ploughed its way to a considerable extent in the groin; and in this way he was borne along a distance more than 50 yards. The endeavours to stop the engine were most prompt and successful, and immediate assistance was promptly obtained, but in the course of the day it was deemed requisite to remove the sufferer to the Canterbury Hospital.

PAINLESS OPERATIONS FROM THE INHALATION OF CHLOROFORM The medical profession have hardly recovered from the intense excitement, which was produced upon the first announcement, that operations could be performed without pain, when another startling announcement has been engrossed by the discovery of Dr. Simpson, of Edinburgh, that chloroform could be substituted for Ether, with the production of the same result, although a far less quantity was employed. A few days will suff

THE NEW CLOCK TOWER, AT EPSOM.

NEW CLOCK-TOWER AT EPSOM.

Epsom Salts and Epsom Races have kept in remembrance the olden celebrity of this centre of fashion. Time was when here were several taverns, reputed to be the largest in England; there were long rows of sedan chairs and numbered coaches in the street; a public breakfast, with dancing and music, every morning at the Wells; a ring, as in Hyde Park; evening assemblies, &c.; and, of such importance was the place, that, in the *London Gazette* of June 19, 1684, it was announced, "the Post will go every day to and fro betwixt London and Epsom, during the season for drinking the Waters."

In the reign of Queen Anne, 1711, one Mr. Toland printed a florid description of Epsom, in which he refers to several rural retreats, "so separated from each other by fields, meadows, hedge-rows, plantations, orchards, and the like, that they seem to be so many distinct little villages, uniting into one considerable town at the large street, in the middle of which stands the watch-house. *As I wish to see this a more stately edifice*, I also long to have the whole space about it, from the New Parade down to the Spread Eagle, neatly pitched, considering that flint stones are so near, so plentiful, and so cheap."

At this period, several persons of rank and fortune resided in the town and neighbourhood; so that, after the fashion of Epsom had fled, it became a place of more permanent mark and character. Time wrought great changes in the street: the avenues of trees mostly disappeared; the large taverns were mostly let as private houses; and what was once a gay promenade, settled down into a quiet country town. During all these mutations, however, there remained the watch-house which Toland wished to see "a more stately edifice;" until, a short time since, the inhabitants of Epsom, with a spirit worthy of their famed town, resolved to remove what was considered a century and a quarter before so discreditable an object; and they determined to erect on its site the handsome Clock Tower, which we have shown completed in our Illustration.

The new structure is, in its general proportions, taken from the Italian *campanili*. The detail is, however, original, and in elegant taste; the architects, Messrs. Butler and Hodge, having in the design not overstudied the rigid severity of precedent. The elevation will be about 70 feet. The base will be square in plan, and will be used as an engine-house; it will be of red and Suffolk brick, rubbed fair; and at each angle will be placed a lion bearing a shield charged with the arms of a nobleman resident in the neighbourhood. The shaft will be of square form, and will bear four clock dials, to be illuminated at night; surmounted by an open arcaded lantern, of not unpicturesque outline, terminated with a weathercock and Pegasus, the latter characteristic of the olden fame of Epsom. The heraldic lions on the base, the clock pediments, and other enrichments, will be sculptured in Caen stone; so that, in addition to graceful form, the polychromic effect, arising from the use of variety of colour in materials, has been carefully studied.

The foundation-stone of this new Clock Tower was laid yesterday week, by T. Tompson, Esq., of Epsom, the Chairman of the Building Committee. An elegant silver trowel was prepared for the occasion, and presented to the Chairman by the architects. After the ceremony, the party retired to a sumptuous dinner, prepared at the King's Head Inn. The laying of the stone was witnessed by several hundreds of persons; the town was very animated; and the event was celebrated out of doors, in the old English fashion, by a liberal distribution of strong ale.

Many of our readers will recollect the site of the Tower, close by the large pond in the centre of the town. It may not be so generally known that the water of the pond is favourable to the increase of gold and silver fish, which have frequently been taken out with a common cabbage-net.

Postal Arrangement with France.—It is understood, that, by the new arrangement, one mail is to leave London every day, at half-past eleven in the morning, to arrive in Paris the following morning, at half-past four o'clock; this mail is to be conveyed *viâ* Dover and Calais. The other mail is to leave London with the ordinary mails at half-past eight at night, and is to be conveyed *viâ* Dover and Boulogne, and will reach Paris at half-past ten the following morning. From Paris a mail will be despatched daily, at noon, to reach London at half-past four in the morning; this is to come *viâ* Calais and Dover. The other mail from Paris will leave at seven o'clock in the evening, and reach London at half-past ten on the following morning; this will be conveyed *viâ* Boulogne and Dover. This is a saving of about eighteen hours as compared with the time at present occupied, but it is not nearly the saving which may now be immediately accomplished.

Copyright of English Subjects in Hanover.—By an Order of Council, which appears in the *Gazette* of Saturday last, dated the 30th of October, 1847, it is declared, in pursuance of powers granted by treaty between her Majesty and the King of Hanover, and, by the Act of Parliament relating to international copyright, that the authors, inventors, designers, engravers, and makers of books, prints, and certain other works of arts, first published in Hanover, shall have the privilege of copyright therein. And, by another Order of Council of the same date, it is further declared, that, from and after the 30th of October, 1847, in lieu of the duties of Customs, heretofore payable upon books, prints, and drawings, published at any place in the kingdom of Hanover, there shall be payable on books originally produced in the United Kingdom, and republished in Hanover, a duty of £2 10*s.* per cwt.; on books published or republished in Hanover, not being books originally produced in the United Kingdom, 15*s.* per cwt.; on prints and drawings, plain or coloured, published in Hanover, single, each, 1*d.*; bound or sewed, the dozen, 1½*d.*

SIAMESE BOAT ON THE SERPENTINE.

SIAMESE OUTRIGGER ON THE SERPENTINE.

This novel Boat is the invention of W. Austin Ashe, Esq., who has repeatedly tested its capabilities on the Serpentine, in Hyde Park.

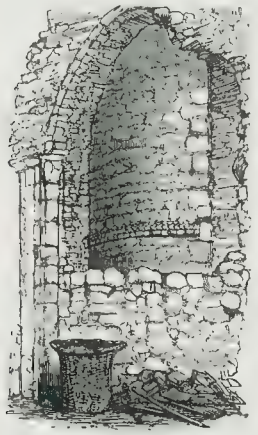
It consists simply of two zinc tubes, of boat-like form, each 24 feet long, 4½ inches wide, and 4½ inches deep; connected collaterally by semicircular braces, of 10 inches span; the water passing freely between the boat-like tubes, whilst the rower is seated in the manner shown in our Illustration.

The principle has been found to combine great speed and lightness, with safety; but the zinc being too pliable to retain its shape, the inventor has commissioned Woolsencroft at Putney, to build a wooden boat of the same design; and it is proposed to test its speed with a first-class outrigger on the Thames.

Without wishing to detract from Mr. Ashe's claim to the novelty, we may mention that a few days since, we noticed in the Model Room at Somerset House, the model of a Market Boat, such as is used at the Point de Galle, in Ceylon, in which the load is placed on two boats precisely as the rower sits in Mr. Ashe's Outrigger.

PORTION OF THE ORIGINAL BUILDING OF ST. MARY OVERIES, SOUTHWARK.

THE fragment, of which the accompanying Cut is a representation, was brought to light a few days since by the fall of a quantity of masonry which had been constructed over it. This is probably a portion of the Norman structure founded by William Pont de l'Arche and William Dauney in the year 1106.



REMAINS OF THE CHURCH OF ST. MARY OVERIE, SOUTHWARK.

The building thus exposed, presents the appearance of part of a semicircular apsis, having a string-course, ornamented with an indented and billet moulding.

The remains, by which the original fabric has been covered, consist of coarse rubble, and the portion of an arch, together with some clustered columns in the Early English style.

The circumstance of this large arch having been erected upon the Norman building, indicates that it could not have been intended as an entrance to the church; and this, together with the appearance of foundations which have been discovered contiguous, render it probable that the Early English remains are a portion of the interior of the Chapter House. Hence, down to the edge of the Thames, extensive foundations have been found, indicating the site of buildings probably belonging to the Monastery, said, on the authority of Linsted, to have been founded long before the Conquest, by Mary, the daughter of the ferryman, and afterwards converted by a noble lady named Swithin, into a College for Priests.

The portion of the Norman structure, recently discovered, is situated on the north side of St. John's Chapel, now used as the Vestry Room. The space between the wall of the Vestry Room and the outer surface of the apsis, is 15 feet, but what this consists of is not known.

The original building, judging by the visible portion of the apsis, has been smaller than the present Church, and appears to have occupied the northern part of the space which the latter now covers

A few years ago, in digging for a family vault in the centre of the present choir, near the altar, it was necessary to cut through the basement of a very ancient wall, which appeared to have been the southern boundary of the original choir

About that time we were attracted by the appearance of an effigy apparently that of a Templar, executed in oak, and of fine design, which had been erected in the north transept of the Church. Our suggestion induced the churchwardens to have this figure preserved, and placed in a niche where there are two lying in a position which the recent discovery seems to indicate as appropriate near to the altar. We had an idea at the time that the above might be the tombs of the founders, and present appearances tend much towards strengthening such a supposition. The effigy was found to be proportionate to the niche where it now remains, and it is highly probable that, in the fine figure, we behold the representation of one of the knightly founders of the Norman Church.—William Dauncy or William Pont de l'Arche.

The reckless indifference under which the late injudicious restoration of the nave was conducted has effected the entire destruction of some curious and beautiful portions of the earlier edifice. Among such manifestations, it is impossible not to regret the small Norman arch of very early character, which, previous to the desecration, stood in the wall of the north aisle. The beautiful west entrance, together with other portions of the building, of the fourteenth century, towards which the poet Gower contributed largely, have disappeared, and given place to a structure, which, compared to the eastern portion of the earlier building, to which it appended, cannot fail to suggest the notion of an architectural Mezentius. However, the former choir (the present choir occupying the site of the nave) and the beautiful Ladye Chapel, together with the tomb of Gower, and some others of interest, render it still worth while turning our back upon the unsightly renovation, to inspect their details, and recal the time when England had few finer churches than St. Mary Overies.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR DECEMBER.

We are this day enabled to present to our readers the Winter Paris Fashions, for the gay circles of the capital, the Champs Elysées, and the Boulevards; and these will be the favoured *toilettes* for the *soirée* and the ball, as well as for the family party, and the more quiet costume *de ville*.

First, the *Vanille* shade has appeared in robes of silk and satin, and is at the head of the favourite winter colours. It is made in silk, satin, and *laine*, for *robes, manteaux, manelets, chapeaux*, &c. Velvet is also much in request, generally black, from its best assorting with the ornaments and accessories of whatever colour it may be placed beside. The shades of *gros bleu* and *gros vert* are also very *recherché*. The favoured material, too, is *damas rayé*, with black satin flowers, or large stripes. Poplins, with large squares of satin, are likewise in request; and, for the morning, robes of black or grey cloth are worn. Nacara velvet is, also, in very *recherché* taste.

The dresses are made very high, joined at the *jupe* with rosettes of ribbon in front; with *volants* notched, or in a number of small points. The *jupe* is also often trimmed with *volants* in larger notches, edged with a small fringe. The sleeves are plaited, and are close to the wrist; are rounded in front of the arm, terminated by a small *ruche à la vieille*, and show a white muslin sleeve fitting to the wrist.

The form of the *chapeaux* continues round, and fastened low down; the *calottes* are, also, rounded; the most *recherché* materials are velvet, satin, and velvet *epinglé*; the favourite shades being the same as those of the *robes*.

Velvet flowers, of shades to match the *chapeaux*, are in high favour; bunches of grapes in velvet, by their graceful flexibility, are charming in *chapeaux* and *capotes*; and very small grapes are likewise worn in the hair at evening parties, or the theatre.

The *manelets* are of velvet, generally trimmed with lace.

MR. VILLIERS, who has been elected M.P. for South Lancashire, has declined to sit for the county. Alexander Henry, Esq., has been proposed by the Liberals as a fit and proper candidate for the vacant seat

A PLANTER'S WILL: TO THOSE ABOUT TO MARRY.—The *New Orleans Picayune* states, that a Mr. Julien Poydras, of that city, the owner of six large plantations, and of a great number of slaves, died lately, his will directing the sale of his plantations, with their live (human) stock, but with the condition that the purchasers bind themselves to emancipate the slaves, with their increase, at the end of twenty-five years from the day of sale. After certain bequests to his friends and relatives, he wills "to the parishes of Pointe Coupee and West Baton Rouge 20,000 dollars each. The interest of this sum to be employed in giving a dowry to all the girls of the said parishes who may get married: the unfortunate to be always preferred."

PARIS FASHIONS FOR DECEMBER.

THE PROFESSOR'S LADY.

BY BERTHOLD AUERBACH.

AUTHOR OF "VILLAGE TALES OF THE BLACK FOREST."

TRANSLATED BY MARY HOWITT

(Continued from page 332.)

THE two friends amused themselves excellently with Lorle, who always anticipated every wish, but, singularly enough, who presented everything with the left hand.

"No doubt, it is out of the right order," said Lorle, who observed that the Sub-Librarian was quite aware of this peculiarity, "that I should be so left-handed. I want to break myself of it, but I always forget."

"That matters nothing," said Reinhard quickly, but in a low voice, that they might not hear him in the outer room; "you do everything so magnificently," added he, "and who can prove that the right hand is cleverer than the left? Your left hand is more skilful than many people's right, and it pleases me perfectly."

At these words, Lorle drew herself up, and a peculiar expression of majesty was in her look.

"Are there no musicians in the village?" asked the Sub-Librarian.

"Certainly there are."

"They shall play this evening to us or a dance; I will willingly pay a reasonable sum," said the Sub-Librarian.

"That cannot be," returned Lorle; "the magistrate is gone from home to-day and it is strictly forbidden to have any music without permission of the police. The regulations hang in your room up stairs."

"Oh, Romance! where art thou?" exclaimed the Sub-Librarian; and Lorle replied, with great simplicity

"We have not got that here, but there is a piano up-stairs which you can ——"

The two friends burst into a peal of such vivacious laughter that they could hardly keep their seats. Reinhard was the first to express his laughter, for he saw, spite of the calm expression of the girl's face, how much she was affected; a pale blue blood visibly in her eyelids, and a smile of deeply-wounded feeling was on her lips. She stood there with beating heart, and twisted the string of her apron so tightly round one finger that it cut into it; the physical pain, however, did her good. It repressed for a moment that of the soul. Reinhard commanded his friend in a stern tone to leave off "that foolish laughter." The Sub-Librarian made many apologies, and took a deal of trouble to explain to Lorle what was the meaning of his words. The girl cleared away the dinner-things quickly, and remained out of tune—as much out of tune as the piano which the Sub-Librarian went up-stairs to try.

He found it terribly inharmonious; there was scarcely a single string which had its proper tone; a great many people had thrummed upon it. "Yes," thought the Sub-Librarian, "when a human being once gets out of tune, then everybody, either for amusement or ill-nature, sets themselves more fully to complete the discord; and when they have completed their work, then the victim is left to stand forgotten in a corner." The Sub-Librarian saw in all this only an image of his own life; he thought only of himself. Fatigued by his morning ramble, and his excited feelings, he slept over the time of the afternoon service.

When Lorle came out of church in the afternoon she went with her brother at once to the valley-mill. Her father, as she knew, was not so easily to be roused, and he had promised to come afterwards with her mother. It is true that Lorle had thought this morning with pleasure about the strangers going with them, and she had felt a little pride about it; but that was now all over. Two hours later, after a deal of urging, the old married couple set out with the young men; and again the Sub-Librarian was in high spirits.

"Your watches here don't go truly," remarked he to the Landlord, "I set mine by the meridian at the library. You might set up a sun-dial here, somewhere on the new church which is now building. *Apropos* of the subject, why did you not build your new church more upon the hill; the idea is so beautiful of people elevating themselves when they go to church?"

"Because we would have the church at hand," returned the Landlord, "have it ready for all occasions when wanted."

"You are right in that also," said the young man, "neither religion nor the church should be too much removed from daily life; they ought to be part and parcel of it. Ah, how early is the *genitens crucem* in flower," exclaimed the Sub-Librarian, interrupting himself and springing over the ditch to get the flower.

The Landlord looked after him and smiled; "that's a queer fellow" said he to Reinhard, "he will insist upon having the church set upon the hill, and, when one is not of his way of thinking, that's all right instantly, too; he is like the steward at the salt works down there, who has a morning coat alike on both sides He must be tremendously learned; what has he properly studied for?"

"First of all divinity," returned Reinhard, "and then many languages; he has now got a situation in a library, and there he has everything that he wants. He has firm opinions on all subjects, and is a thoroughly excellent man, that you may take my word for."

"Yes, yes, that I believe."

The Sub-Librarian again joined them; at every step he had to call Reinhard's attention to the beauty of the way; in one place was a group of trees, in another a vista, here was a gnarled branch, and "look," exclaimed he, "how gloriously the sunshine streams in there between the twigs and leaves!"

"Have done with your everlasting exclamations!" said Reinhard. The Sub-Librarian walked on quietly to gather another flower, which he dissected with his pen-knife.

"You must not be so short with him," said the Landlord to Reinhard, "he is indeed a happy man who has nothing more than others, and yet who finds pleasure everywhere, in the sun, in a flower, in a cockchaffer, in everything."

At length they reached the demesne of the mill, and saw two young girls wandering hand in hand along the valley-meadow, singing. "Lorle!" cried the mother; the echo repeated the name. Vroni remained standing where she was, and Lorle sprang to meet the little party. The Landlord stood there with his legs wide apart and his hands on his sides, nodding rapidly with his head; and, in all the paternal pride, plainly said, "show me now a lass like that, either here or anywhere else!"

The family at the mill cordially welcomed Reinhard, and his friend also was kindly greeted, for here, where everybody lived as if they were related, our friends belong to us like members of the family. The table was spread under the walnut tree; here they all sate, and the old miller showed Reinhard how big his name, which he had cut two years before on the bark of the tree, had grown.* The Sub-Librarian could not take his eyes from the old man, for whose countenance he afterwards found the appropriate expression; he called it an "afflicted face;" one of those noble, oval countenances, hollow-cheeked, with high cheek-bones and temples, and large blue eyes, full of humility and much suffering, which figure in the sorrowful stories of the German people

"Yes," said the old man, threatening Reinhard with his finger, "the rascal, they tell me, has painted me in a particular picture; was that honest and right, think ye?"

"There's nothing in that," laughed the Host of the Linden Tree; "he's welcome to paint me when and how he likes."

"Done!" exclaimed Reinhard, stretching forth his hand; but as he received no hand in return, he added, laughing, "It was only joke, there are no colours so fat as you are."

Everybody laughed, and the Miller enquired, "But now tell me truly what you made out of me?"

* See the Illustration at page 332.

"Nothing improper," replied Reinhard. "At the time when I was making a sketch of the mill, as I was going away one evening, just when the sun was setting, your window was opened, and you looked out; you took the cap from your head, held it between your hands, and repeated aloud a prayer during the going down of the sun. It very much affected me, and I thus painted you; excepting that I placed you as standing at the half-door instead of at the window."

"I am exceedingly obliged to you," said the Landlady.

They all sate together merrily, and when Reinhard confided to them, under the promise of secrecy, that he would make a present of an altar-piece to the new church. The Landlord offered him free quarters in his house as long as he should be occupied upon it; and the Miller would also do something, only he did not exactly know what.

A deep silence prevailed for sometime over the whole company—for after having sunken of those good and pious subjects, it was not easy to find another. The Sub-Librarian at length interposed and said, "The girl will take the cakes round wards, placing supper on the table; the glasses were presented, but nobody helped themselves, because all their thoughts were on the church. Lorle accordently avoided the Sub-Librarian—and he, therefore, inquired from Vronl whether there was any legend about the mill, and whether any water-fairies bathed themselves in the water.

"Yes," a fairy bathes herself in it," replied Vronl. Everyone tittered to himself The Sub-Librarian, however, was not to be deterred from his object, and, turning to the old man, he asked him to relate the legend of the mill dam.

The Miller said that those were all tales for children; but the Sub-Librarian urged him, and, therefore, he told him, that, during the Swedish war, a Swede wanted to carry off the miller's daughter by force. "She ran into the granary, taking the ladder up after her: on this the Swede climbs up the mill-wheel; and, when he is on the top, there comes the little water-fairy, sets the mill a-going, and, 'splash' down goes the Swede and is drowned."

"It is a charming legend," said the Sub-Librarian.

The evening passed they hardly knew how. The two girls made themselves merry in all kind of ways, at the Sub-Librarian's expense; they fancied he was superstitious, and told him all sorts of ghost and goblin stories, especially Lorle, who related everything as if she herself believed it, in order that she might infuse as much terror into him as possible. He, however, was quite happy by all this treasury of tales, and never once remarked the concealed trick.

"Your friend is just like a child, and yet he is such a learned man," said the Landlord to Reinhard, when Reinhard was gone with Vronl.

Stephen remained at the mill; Lorle walked beside her mother, and the Sub-Librarian accompanied them.

"How one can see the past and the future," said he to the mother; "You must, at one time, have looked like Lorle, and Lorle, some day, will be a handsome old lady like you." The Landlady smiled, and yet she did not like it, for the peasants, though they are fond of praise, dislike flattery. Besides, to have a great dislike to be described or criticised. Our learned friend, however, began again. "But, tell me," said he, "how it happens that one seldom sees handsome old people in a village, and so many handsome old women?"

"Ay, you see," returned she, "most people are poor and cannot afford to keep servants, and so, when a woman is ill, she must be up before perfect recovery, standing at the washing-tub, and so many handsome old women?"

"You should set on foot a society to care for such poor women," said he; and he went on to describe how it should be; the Landlady made some objections, but ended by saying, "you are a very amiable man," and Lorle remarked "that the young girls might be useful in such a society."

It was twilight when they left the village. Reinhard joined himself to a troop of young fellows, and went singing with them through the village. It was quite night when he came home; and then, springing up the stairs, he again rushed out. The Sub-Librarian sate in his chamber and noted down some of the legends which had been told him. Reinhard sate under the Linden-tree with his guitar on his knee, and all the men of the village gathered round him. And of all he played and sang he was capable of bringing out of that charming instrument so skilfully that, now melting away, now rejoicing, it spoke to every heart. The assembled group stood still and listened: it pleased them very much, and yet, as he had finished, they feared that he would do nothing but play.

"But you can sing, too: won't you give us a stave?" said Martin, speaking out the general wish.

Reinhard sung them a few short songs, which he had picked up in his travels. His voice resounded in the still night, and his jodding tones leapt up like balls of light into the starry heavens, and then crept down again.

Lorle, who was just about going to bed, looked out at the window and listened. "He is a glorious fellow, after all: there is not another like him in the whole world," said she inaudibly to herself.

Reinhard sang:—

When comes the lovely eventide
And tints the cherry boughs,
The goatherd leads his lively goats,
The milkmaid tends her cows;
The woods are green with dewy leaves,
And green with grass the leas,
And when I on my milkmaid think
My heart is full of peace.

The Sub-Librarian knew the song, and sang the bass. Lorle, however, closed her window at the commencement of the next verse, and lay down quietly in bed. Towards the end of that most naive of popular songs, nearly all the young men joined in, and the last verse was rung out amid loud cheering.

The lad is not what once he was—
No joy have I to-day:
The maid is gone that I come, be sure
I will not be said nay.
With that he gave a lusty shout,
The woods rang all around,
The milkmaid's eyes o'erflowed with tears
The while she heard the sound.

"And that song was made by a Swiss shepherdess," exclaimed the Sub-Librarian with enthusiasm.

"Good night to your heart's-dearest, good night," said Reinhard, and went into the house. The young peasants sang the new song as they went down the village, and laughed amazingly.

"It has been a joyful day," said the Sub-Librarian to his friend. "How beautiful is music at night! Light is a rival of song; it likes it not. The dark night, however, cradles it softly in its tender arms. You understand perfectly how to go on with the people; one should impart to them the new revelations through song; in it all things are one, the highest and the lowest class of minds are again united in song." Reinhard made no answer, for his friend continued. "Yes, I see very clearly that the people and the priest and the pair of lings of song, or, I should say, the wandering of popular songs. One so often finds a folk's song of an entirely local character in a distant place; men like yourself are the butterflies who convey the fructifying flower-dust from one blossom to another. We have had to-day everything; a miller's daughter; a landlord's daughter; a publican; a musician; there only wants a sportsman, and then we get the complete romance."

"Have done with your romance; you have already had experience with it to-day."

"You ought to paint the company under the walnut tree," said the Sub-Librarian.

"You have promised not to be suggestive," said Reinhard.

"Forgive me. Good night."

Reinhard was busy arranging his workroom late into the night; he had something in his mind, and he wished to be up early the next morning.

(To be continued.)

COUNTRY NEWS.

IMPORTANT DECISION.—It has been recently decided in the County Court of Liverpool, that no charge can be made on shipping any [illegible] and a British ship; nor can any [illegible] house keeper [illegible] to pay [illegible] greater length of time than that for which a sailor may actually require accommodation. The system of boarding will in future be by the day, and not by the week.

ROBBERY AT BATTLE ABBEY.—On Tuesday night, or early on Wednesday morning, some burglars effected an entrance into the saloon of Battle Abbey, the residence of Lady Webster, and stole a rose gold watch, set with diamonds, a pair of gold bracelets, several gold lockets, and a quantity of valuable trinkets in gold and silver, with the whole of which they got clear off.

SUDDEN DEATH.—On Saturday last, Mr. Thomas Lees, a retired officer, residing in 45 Rankeilor-street, Edinburgh, fell down in a fit of apoplexy, while walking along St. Leonard-street, and died almost immediately.

MUNICIPAL HONOURS.—The office of Mayor at Exeter is going a-begging. Mr. Snow, banker, who was unanimously elected last week, has declined to qualify. Two of the newly-elected Aldermen, Dr. Pennell and Mr. Miles, have followed the example of the Mayor.

The number of pupils in the School of Design in Birmingham, has received a considerable increase, and amounts at the present time to 466. The energies of the school are entirely devoted to the higher goal of Fine Art, with a view to ensure that the amount of the Government grant is entirely dependent upon the locs subscriptions.

THE ROBBERY AT NORWICH.—On Monday information was received by the metropolitan police, that upwards of 300 volumes of scarce and valuable works, and different articles of [illegible] and silverware, consisting of plate, knives, &c., having the names and crests of the owners engraved thereon, had been found on Mr. Thurtell, horticulturist, of Norwich, comm ted to take his trial at Norwich Castle, charged with a robbery at the house of E. Farrer, Esq., Sporle, Norfolk, and the whole of which are supposed to be stolen.

AT the Wolverhampton Police-office on Friday se'nnight, Thomas Cavanagh was charged with being one of the parties implicated in the death of a boatman named Leonard Thorpe, who was violently beaten at Dudley by some Irishmen on the morning of the 16th August last, and died in consequence of the injuries sustained. On the death of Thorpe, Cavanagh absconded, and was apprehended a few days since at Liverpool. Evidence was given proving Cavanagh to have been present at the disturbance, and in company with a man named Maloney, who has been committed for the same offence; and in addition, Maloney's statement was read, attributing the deceased's death to blows inflicted by Cavanagh, with a leg of one of the tables of the market stalls.—The prisoner was committed to take his trial.

MUSIC.

OPERA AT DRURY-LANE THEATRE.—Miss Birch has arrived in town from Paris, having declined to make her *début* at the Académie Royale de Musique, in Paris, after the unhandsome treatment she has experienced at the hands of MM. Duponchel and Roqueplan. We refer to the Correspondence of this week's publication elsewhere for the details of this disgraceful persecution of an English vocalist. It is now arranged that Miss Birch will appear at Drury-lane Theatre, in Mr. Balfe's new opera, founded on the ballad of "Lady Henrie;" Madame Dorus Gras has arrived in London, and the rehearsals for "Lucia," the opening opera of the season, with Madame Dorus Gras as *Lucia*, Mr. Reeves as *Edgardo*, and Mr. Wilworth Cross as *Enrico*, have commenced under the direction of M. Berlioz, the Conductor of the orchestra.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY.—Mendelssohn's oratorio, "Elijah," will be repeated on Friday next (this day), and on Wednesday (to-morrow). In addition to the sum of 500*l.* subscribed by her Majesty and Prince Albert to the proposed monument to Mendelssohn, contributions have been received from Costa, Benedict, Sir G. Smart, Sir H. R. Bishop, &c.

THE SINGING CLASSES.—Mr. Hullah gives his first Concert on the 6th of Dec., at Exeter Hall, when Mendelssohn's 114th Psalm, "When Israel out of Egypt came," forms the principal feature, as also Haydn's "Jahn and Jahlee."

CONCERT FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE FAMILY OF THE LATE MR. ROOKE.—Her Majesty, in addition to a donation, has given her special patronage to this Concert, which will be given on Thursday next, the 2nd of December, at the Hanover-square Rooms. Sir H. R. Bishop and Mr. Balfe will be the Conductors. Little did the gifted composer imagine, when his opera of "Amille" was produced, ten years before, with such *éclat*, that, on the anniversary, an appeal would be made on behalf of his widow and seven children.

FOREIGN MUSICAL NEWS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Wednesday.

Miss Birch has quitted this capital for London. It appears that on Wednesday last a notice was sent to her from the Académie Royale de Musique, to make her *début* last Sunday, in the character of Alice, in Scribe's "Robert le Diable." Miss Birch's reply to this "call," in theatrical parlance, was, her departure the same evening to Boulogne, on her way to England. It seems that she was engaged for three years as a singing actress, and that one of the principal conditions was, that she was to be provided with efficient masters for the language. On her arrival here she was assigned Professor Michelot, of the Conservatoire, and Emanuel Garcia, the brother of Malibran, and the father of Jenny Lind; Mdme. Pauline Viardot, &c. Miss Birch soon found that the systems of MM. Michelot and Garcia were so opposed that what she acquired from one she had to unlearn for the other. M. Duponchel was therefore, in Scribe's "Diplomatic Veil." Miss Birch's reply to this "call," in theatrical parlance, was, her departure the same evening to Boulogne, on her way to England. It seems that she was engaged for three years as a singing actress, and that one of the principal conditions was, that she was to be provided with efficient masters for the language. On her arrival here she was assigned Professor Michelot, of the Conservatoire, and Emanuel Garcia, the brother of Malibran, and the father of Jenny Lind; Mdme. Pauline Viardot, &c. Miss Birch soon found that the systems of MM. Michelot and Garcia were so opposed that what she acquired from one she had to unlearn for the other. M. Duponchel was therefore, in Scribe's "Diplomatic Veil," withdrawn, and for weeks she was left without masters, until her *début* was fixed some weeks since. After the rehearsal, which was described in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of the 6th inst., the slightest notice was taken of her until last Wednesday, when the "call" came for her *début*. Miss Birch felt that this was enough, for if her accent was deficient, as it was pretended at the rehearsal on the 28th of October, it was not to be remedied by the third of November, when no master had been sent in the interval to correct the alleged imperfection. Feeling that no justice was intended by the managers, she preferred, and, as I think, wisely, to withdraw. It is opened, that one of the principal conditions was, that she was to be provided with efficient masters for the language. On her arrival here she was assigned Professor Michelot, of the Conservatoire, and Emanuel Garcia, the brother of Malibran, and the father of Jenny Lind; Mdme. Pauline Viardot, &c. Miss Birch soon found that the systems of MM. Michelot and Garcia were so opposed that what she acquired from one she had to unlearn for the other. M. Duponchel was therefore, in Scribe's "Diplomatic Veil," withdrawn, and for weeks she was left without masters, until her *début* was fixed some weeks since. After the rehearsal, which was described in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of the 6th inst., the slightest notice was taken of her until last Wednesday, when the "call" came for her *début*. Miss Birch felt that this was enough, for if her accent was deficient, as it was pretended at the rehearsal on the 28th of October, when no master had been sent in the interval to correct the alleged imperfection

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Harman's Patent Grand Pianofortes, with Trichord Treble, Check Action, and Compensation Metal Frame, 140 guineas. Harman's Patent Grand Pianofortes, with Trichord Treble, Check Action, and Compensation Metal Frame, 150 guineas. Harman's Patent Grand Pianofortes, with Trichord Treble, Check Action, and Compensation Metal Frame, 160 guineas. Harman's Patent Grand Pianofortes, with Trichord Treble, Check Action, and Compensation Metal Frame, 170 guineas. Harman's Patent Grand Pianofortes, with Trichord Treble, Check Action, and Compensation Metal Frame, 180 guineas. Harman's Patent Grand Pianofortes, with Trichord Treble, Check Action, and Compensation Metal Frame, 190 guineas. Harman's Patent Grand Pianofortes, with Trichord Treble, Check Action, and Compensation Metal Frame, 200 guineas. Harman's Patent Grand Pianofortes, with Trichord Treble, Check Action, and Compensation Metal Frame, 210 guineas. Harman's Patent Grand Pianofortes, with Trichord Treble, Check Action, and Compensation Metal Frame, 220 guineas. Harman's Patent Grand Pianofortes, with Trichord Treble, Check Action, and Compensation Metal Frame, 230 guineas. Harman's Patent Grand Pianofortes, with Trichord Treble, Check Action, and Compensation Metal Frame, 240 guineas. Harman's Patent Grand Pianofortes, with Trichord Treble, Check Action, and Compensation Metal Frame, 250 guineas. Harman's Patent Grand Pianofortes, with Trichord Treble, Check Action, and Compensation Metal Frame, 260 guineas. Harman's Patent Grand Pianofortes, with Trichord Treble, Check Action, and Compensation Metal Frame, 270 guineas. Harman's Patent Grand Pianofortes, with Trichord Treble, Check Action, and Compensation Metal Frame, 280 guineas. Harman's Patent Grand Pianofortes, with Trichord Treble, Check Action, and Compensation Metal Frame, 290 guineas. Harman's Patent Grand Pianofortes, with Trichord Treble, Check Action, and Compensation Metal Frame, 300 guineas. Harman's Patent Grand Pianofortes, with Trichord Treble, Check Action, and Compensation Metal Frame, 310 guineas. Harman's Patent Grand Pianofortes, with Trichord Treble, Check Action, and Compensation Metal Frame, 320 guineas. Harman's Patent Grand Pianofortes, with Trichord Treble, Check Action, and Compensation Metal Frame, 330 guineas. Harman's Patent Grand Pianofortes, with Trichord Treble, Check Action, and Compensation Metal Frame, 340 guineas. Harman's Patent Grand Pianofortes, with Trichord Treble, Check Action, and Compensation Metal Frame, 350 guineas. Harman's Patent Grand Pianofortes, with Trichord Treble, Check Action, and Compensation Metal Frame, 360 guineas. Harman's Patent Grand Pianofortes, with Trichord Treble, Check Action, and Compensation Metal Frame, 370 guineas. 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Harman's Patent Grand Pianofortes, with Trichord Treble, Check Action, and Compensation Metal Frame, 460 guineas. Harman's Patent Grand Pianofortes, with Trichord Treble, Check Action, and Compensation Metal Frame, 470 guineas. Harman's Patent Grand Pianofortes, with Trichord Treble, Check Action, and Compensation Metal Frame, 480 guineas. Harman's Patent Grand Pianofortes, with Trichord Treble, Check Action, and Compensation Metal Frame, 490 guineas. Harman's Patent Grand Pianofortes, with Trichord Treble, Check Action, and Compensation Metal Frame, 500 guineas. Harman's Patent Grand Pianofortes, with Trichord Treble, Check Action, and Compensation Metal Frame, 510 guineas. Harman's Patent Grand Pianofortes, with Trichord Treble, Check Action, and Compensation Metal Frame, 520 guineas. Harman's Patent Grand Pianofortes, with Trichord Treble, Check Action, and Compensation Metal Frame, 530 guineas. Harman's Patent Grand Pianofortes, with Trichord Treble, Check Action, and Compensation Metal Frame, 540 guineas. Harman's Patent Grand Pianofortes, with Trichord Treble, Check Action, and Compensation Metal Frame, 550 guineas. Harman's Patent Grand Pianofortes, with Trichord Treble, Check Action, and Compensation Metal Frame, 560 guineas. Harman's Patent Grand Pianofortes, with Trichord Treble, Check Action, and Compensation Metal Frame, 570 guineas. Harman's Patent Grand Pianofortes, with Trichord Treble, Check Action, and Compensation Metal Frame, 580 guineas. Harman's Patent Grand Pianofortes, with Trichord Treble, Check Action, and Compensation Metal Frame, 590 guineas. Harman's Patent Grand Pianofortes, with Trichord Treble, Check Action, and Compensation Metal Frame, 600 guineas. Harman's Patent Grand Pianofortes, with Trichord Treble, Check Action, and Compensation Metal Frame, 610 guineas. Harman's Patent Grand Pianofortes, with Trichord Treble, Check Action, and Compensation Metal Frame, 620 guineas. Harman's Patent Grand Pianofortes, with Trichord Treble, Check Action, and Compensation Metal Frame, 630 guineas. Harman's Patent Grand Pianofortes, with Trichord Treble, Check Action, and Compensation Metal Frame, 640 guineas. Harman's Patent Grand Pianofortes, with Trichord Treble, Check Action, and Compensation Metal Frame, 650 guineas. Harman's Patent Grand Pianofortes, with Trichord Treble, Check Action, and Compensation Metal Frame, 660 guineas. Harman's Patent Grand Pianofortes, with Trichord Treble, Check Action, and Compensation Metal Frame, 670 guineas. Harman's Patent Grand Pianofortes, with Trichord Treble, Check Action, and Compensation Metal Frame, 680 guineas. Harman's Patent Grand Pianofortes, with Trichord Treble, Check Action, and Compensation Metal Frame, 690 guineas. Harman's Patent Grand Pianofortes, with Trichord Treble, Check Action, and Compensation Metal Frame, 700 guineas. Harman's Patent Grand Pianofortes, with Trichord Treble, Check Action, and Compensation Metal Frame, 710 guineas. Harman's Patent Grand Pianofortes, with Trichord Treble, Check Action, and Compensation Metal Frame, 720 guineas. Harman's Patent Grand Pianofortes, with Trichord Treble, Check Action, and Compensation Metal Frame, 730 guineas. Harman's Patent Grand Pianofortes, with Trichord Treble, Check Action, and Compensation Metal Frame, 740 guineas. Harman's Patent Grand Pianofortes, with Trichord Treble, Check Action, and Compensation Metal Frame, 750 guineas. Harman's Patent Grand Pianofortes, with Trichord Treble, Check Action, and Compensation Metal Frame, 760 guineas. Harman's Patent Grand Pianofortes, with Trichord Treble, Check Action, and Compensation Metal Frame, 770 guineas. 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Harman's Patent Grand Pianofortes, with Trichord Treble, Check Action, and Compensation Metal Frame, 1820 guineas. Harman's Patent Grand Pianofortes, with Trichord Treble, Check Action, and Compensation Metal Frame, 1830 guineas. Harman's Patent Grand Pianofortes, with Trichord Treble, Check Action, and Compensation Metal Frame, 1840 guineas. Harman's Patent Grand Pianofortes, with Trichord Treble, Check Action, and Compensation Metal Frame, 1850 guineas. Harman's Patent Grand Pianofortes, with Trichord Treble, Check Action, and Compensation Metal Frame, 1860 guineas. Harman's Patent Grand Pianofortes, with Trichord Treble, Check Action, and Compensation Metal Frame, 1870 guineas. Harman's Patent Grand Pianofortes, with Trichord Treble, Check Action, and Compensation Metal Frame, 1880 guineas. Harman's Patent Grand Pianofortes, with Trichord Treble, Check Action, and Compensation Metal Frame, 1890 guineas. Harman's Patent Grand Pianofortes, with Trichord Treble, Check Action, and Compensation Metal Frame, 1900 guineas. Harman's Patent Grand Pianofortes, with Trichord Treble, Check Action, and Compensation Metal Frame, 1910 guineas. Harman's Patent Grand Pianofortes, with Trichord Treble, Check Action, and Compensation Metal Frame, 1920 guineas. Harman's Patent Grand Pianofortes, with Trichord Treble, Check Action, and Compensation Metal Frame, 1930 guineas. Harman's Patent Grand Pianofortes, with Trichord Treble, Check Action, and Compensation Metal Frame, 1940 guineas. Harman's Patent Grand Pianofortes, with Trichord Treble, Check Action, and Compensation Metal Frame, 1950 guineas. Harman's Patent Grand Pianofortes, with Trichord Treble, Check Action, and Compensation Metal Frame, 1960 guineas. Harman's Patent Grand Pianofortes, with Trichord Treble, Check Action, and Compensation Metal Frame, 1970 guineas. Harman's Patent Grand Pianofortes, with Trichord Treble, Check Action, and Compensation Metal Frame, 1980 guineas. Harman's

POSTSCRIPT.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

(*Continued from page 335, in Supplement.*)

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

EARL SHAFTESBURY sat as Deputy Speaker in the continued absence (from illness) of the Lord Chancellor.

Earl GREY, by command of her Majesty, presented the fourth, fifth, and sixth reports made by the Commissioners appointed to enquire into the distress in Ireland. Also a copy of the correspondence between the First Lord of the Treasury and the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the authorities of the Bank. With their Lordships' leave, he would take that opportunity of replying to a question put to him last night by the Baron Hatherton, now appointed Ambassador. The question was, whether a note had not been addressed from the Bank on Thursday, in which they expressed a wish to reduce the rate of interest, which note was left unanswered until the following Monday. Having referred to the memorandum, he would state the facts of the case. On the Thursday, the Directors of the Bank, at their usual weekly meeting, came to a resolution that it was expedient to reduce the rate of interest upon advances: and the Governor and Deputy-Governor were therefore deputed to communicate to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, that it was the opinion of the Board that the rate of interest might be safely reduced. That communication was made verbally, on the Thursday evening, to the present Chancellor of the Exchequer; no formal communication was made, and no formal answer was given. On the following Monday, the Directors of the Bank came to the determination to act upon their resolution of Thursday; they had received no formal answer, but they were perfectly aware that the Government saw no ground for their official interference. They had been told that it was a matter which ought to be determined by the Directors, and by them only; and it was in the exercise of their own discretion that they had adopted and acted upon the resolution of Thursday, upon the Monday following.

Lord ASHBURTON: As he understood it, in point of fact, the Directors communicated their resolution to reduce the rate of interest to her Majesty's Government upon the Thursday. Now, he need hardly assure their Lordships that, in such times as then prevailed, it was of the very highest importance that such a resolution should have been acted upon without delay. Why, then, was the acting upon it delayed until the Monday, unless the Bank were waiting for the decision or opinion of the Government upon it. He did not recollect when the letter to the Bank was withdrawn, but he believed it was not until the Monday, and it was quite clear that, although the Directors had the power, they could not, with propriety, act upon their resolution while that letter was in existence.

Earl GREY repeated his explanation. The letter of the 23rd October only contained a recommendation to the Bank that the discount should be eight per cent., should advances be made beyond a fixed sum. He meant the Bank would be in a position to render any violation of the law no longer necessary, then, of course, the letter ceased to have any effect. It was not formally withdrawn until Tuesday, the day after the rate of interest had been reduced, by an exercise of the discretion of the Directors alone.

Lord ASHBURTON: If it were so, then, of course, no blame attached to the Government: but he must say that it was only shifted to the shoulders of the gentlemen at the Bank.

Earl GREY believed the Directors had very good and valid reasons for postponing the action of their resolution. It might be an error of judgment; but if so, they were upheld in it by those who were best able to form an opinion upon the subject.

In answer to a question from Lord BROUGHAM,

Earl GREY said he hoped Lord Lansdowne would be sufficiently recovered to move for the Committee to inquire into the causes of commercial distress on Thursday next; and he thought the effect of railway investments upon the money market would not be excluded from their cognizance. Some separate inquiry as to what ought to be railway legislation in future might be necessary, and would be entered into at the other House.

The Library Committee was re-appointed upon the motion of the Duke of Richmond, and the House adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY

The Speaker took the chair to-day shortly before four o'clock.

Mr. P. Miles and four other members took the oaths, and subscribed the Parliamentary roll.

Petitions on various subjects were presented; amongst them were several against the admission of Jews to Parliament.

Mr. J. O'CONNELL presented three petitions from the Roman Catholic Archbishops and Bishops of Ireland, praying for the removal of all civil disabilities affecting Roman Catholics.

PRIVATE BUSINESS.—Mr. LABOUCHERE moved for the appointment of a Select Committee, to consider whether any and what improvement can be adopted in the mode of conducting private business; viz: Mr. Labouchere, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Strutt, Lord C. Somerset, Mr. F. Baring, Sir W. Heathcote, Mr. Hume, Mr. Wilson Patten, Mr. Wrightson, Sir R. Ferguson, Mr. W. Miles, Mr. Loch, Sir J. Buller, Sir G. Clerk, and Mr. Crde. He thought the Committee of Supply and Ways and Means ought to be relieved from some of the onerous duties he had now to perform in respect to private bills. (Hear, hear.) On the present occasion, however, he did not venture to make any suggestions; he would merely move for an inquiry.

After some slight discussion, the motion was agreed to, and the members of the Committee appointed.

THE ADDRESS.—Lord M. HILL appeared at the bar, and read her Majesty's most gracious answer to the Address on the Royal Speech. Her Majesty said, "I have received with satisfaction your loyal and dutiful address, and I rely with confidence on your co operation with my endeavours to advance the social condition of my people, and promote the welfare of all classes of my subjects."

Mr. BLACKALL gave notice that, on Tuesday next, he should ask a question of the Chancellor of the Exchequer relating to the £8,000,000 loan granted to Ireland.

Mr. FRENCH gave notice that on Monday he should ask what steps the Government intended to adopt with respect to monies advanced to Poor-Law Unions in Ireland.

CROMPTON ELECTION.—A petition complaining of an undue return for Chester was presented and ordered to be referred to a Select Committee.

Mr. BAILLIE gave notice that, on an early day, he should move an Address to the CROWN relating to the Ecclesiastical Duty.

In answer to a question from Mr. DRUMMOND, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER was understood to say that he intended to propose some alterations in the mode of collecting the small duty.

Lord J. RUSSELL moved that the House, at its rising, do adjourn until Monday. —Agreed to.

RAILWAYS.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER rose, pursuant to notice, to move for leave to bring in a bill to extend the time for the purchase of land, and the completion of railway works. The right hon. gentleman commenced by pointing out the usual course of the employment of the floating capital of the country, in agriculture and commerce, and the construction of great public works, in which, of course, he included railways; and then pointed out the pressure and embarrassment that had arisen in the money market, owing to the increased demand that had taken place for that capital of late years, for the construction of railways. After reviewing the use and abuse of railways, he observed that, in 1826, Parliament had sanctioned works to the amount of £1,500,000; from the year 1826 to 1835, the amount sanctioned by Parliament, was £19,000,000; from 1836 to 1837, it was upwards of £30,000,000, but, in consequence of the general distress that existed, comparatively little progress was made with railways till 1844 and 1845, when no less a sum than £74,000,000 was sanctioned. The House and the public were aware of the remarkable fact that in the same year the latter year for railway speculations; and some estimate might be formed of it, when he stated that 800 plans were deposited with the railway department of the Board of Trade: and in the year 1846, the amount actually sanctioned by Parliament was no less than £132,000,000; making a total of £236,000,000; two-thirds of which had been sold within the three previous years. In the year 1847, an additional sum of thirty-eight millions was sanctioned by Parliament. Of the sums already voted, there remained to be expended a hundred and forty-five millions, in addition to the thirty-eight millions sanctioned in 1847. The actual expenditure, commencing in the year 1840, was as follows:—In 1841, the sum expended in railway works was £1,407,000; in 1842, it was £2,980,000, in 1843, it was £4,435,000: in 1844, it was £6,100,000; in the first half of the year 1845, it was £3,500,000; and in the second half of that year, £10,000,000; making in all £14,100,000; in the first half of 1846, the amount was £9 890,000: and in the last half of that year, £26,675,000, so that in the year 1846, no less a sum than £36,565,000 (Loud cries of "Hear, hear.") had been expended. In the year 1847, the amount expended was £25,700,000; and, according to the estimates that had been made by the Board of Works, the amount required up to the close of the present year, including the purchase of land, would be little short of £65,000,000. Now, it would appear that, in December, 1846, the pressure for money became extremely severe, and pressed in an unexampled manner upon the available capital of the country; the demand for money for the construction of railways had increased out of all proportion; and when they took into account the embarrassments among the commercial and manufacturing interests, it was evident that some interference was called for on the part of the Legislature. Strong remonstrances and representations had been addressed to himself and the members of the Government, and much more stringent measures were suggested than the Government had thought it right to adopt. (Hear, hear.) They had been urged to put an instant stop to railways in course of construction; but the difficulties of anything in the shape of compulsory enactment were very great, and, therefore, they had not adopted them. When they considered the large number of labourers which were employed on those works, the engagements that had been entered into with manufacturers of all descriptions, they had come to the conclusion that it would be exceedingly injudicious to attempt any compulsory measure. The object of the bill which he was about to propose was to give railway companies the power of extending the time for purchasing land and completing railway works in course of construction. With regard to parties whose land was about to be purchased, he proposed the introduction of a clause giving them a claim for compensation in consequence of the postponement of the purchase. The amount would be assessed in the same manner as the value of the land. With regard to works that were not commenced a stronger course was taken, although it would still be voluntary. He proposed, with regard to this class of railways, to prohibit the directors from completing the purchase of any land or commencing any railway works without having first obtained the consent of a certain proportion of the shareholders. In these cases he proposed that the directors should obtain the sanction of three-fourths of the shareholders. It was also intended to appoint a committee to consider all new railway bills that might be submitted to the House, to consider the mode in which they should be allowed to go on. It was obvious that there were many bills which circumstances might render it necessary to pass, but he trusted the House would see the importance and necessity of not sanctioning any bill requiring the expenditure of a large amount of capital. He thought they ought to take some blame to themselves for the large number of railway bills that had actually been passed— (hear, hear); but hon. gentlemen would bear in mind that nothing was so difficult during the railway excitement that prevailed as to check the progress of these measures. He believed that, so far from receiving any opposition from the railway companies, the course he was about to pursue would receive their cordial support and co-operation. He had communicated with the chairmen of the leading railway companies, and had found them most anxious to co-operate with him. The right hon. gentleman concluded by moving for leave to bring in his bill.

COLONEL PETRE: He had often felt it his duty to oppose the system of railways the formation of which he considered a gross and unjustifiable encroachment upon the rights of private property, and this bill proposed to extend the powers of spoliation of these companies for three years longer.—Laughter.—Lord Lowther would be almost justified in having recourse to the *argumentum baculinum* against those spoliators, who thus attempted to introduce the despotic practices of Russia in this free land of England. He denied that the Chancellor of the Exchequer was correct, in saying they were all to blame for sanctioning these railway speculations: he (Col. Sibthorp) was not to blame; he had always protested against railways and those who encouraged them and sanctioned them. He did not oppose the introduction of this bill, but he asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer to say to the railway companies, when you propose to take land, you shall either pay for it within a certain time or you shall forfeit your power to do so afterwards.

Mr. ELLICE protested against being included in the category of those who, foreseeing the evils likely to arise from the abuse of this system, had not proposed some remedy for the future. He was glad the noble gentleman opposite, during his Government, to limit the power of these companies to raising capital by their shares, and to deprive them of the power of borrowing money. He thought the measure now introduced was almost the only measure that could be now proposed; but he hoped the same measure would be adopted to limit the powers of these companies as to the borrowing of money, and to protect the lender against the insolvency of their capital subscribed. It was the duty of the Companies applied to the House for extraordinary powers, it was the duty of the House so to limit those powers as to take care that they should not intervene with the interests of those who were engaged in the ordinary transactions of business, and who ought not to be exposed to be crushed by these gigantic monopolies.

Mr. HUDSON reminded the right hon. gentleman the member for Coventry of the support which he had given to a bill for connecting by railway the town of Coventry with the little town of Southend, a bill which had been rejected by the other House of Parliament. He would not say whether or not the powers of borrowing possessed by the railway companies were too large or not; it was a subject for discussion. None of the companies with which he was connected had nearly borrowed the amount they were authorised to borrow. But, surely, the poor man who had accumulated a few hundred pounds, and wished to invest it, was entitled to be considered as well as the borrower; and, if they did not permit them to invest their savings in British railways, they would invest them in foreign railways. That measure was one of the largest importation which had taken place of foreign produce. Railways were constructed solely of British produce. And, although they employed a large number of the poor, and added to their comforts, yet the money was expended solely on British produce. The Manchester merchants, instead of calling on the railway shareholders to stop their calls, should have called upon the merchants importing foreign produce to curtail their acceptances. Those acceptances took away the gold; but the railways employed the poor, and relieved the rates. Had any railway stopped payment, or asked Government for relief? While his railway shares had been at a premium, the Chancellor of the Exchequer's stock had been at a discount. He had never denied that the importation of corn would cause a drain of bullion, and he had undertaken no new works, although he had given up none undertaken. He did not object to the bill, as he had of no use to him, although it might be of service to some, and would please the public. With regard to the causes of the distress, he trusted that the Government would put the Bank Charter upon such a footing that the time might never again occur when it would be impossible to make money upon Exchequer Bills. Just before the Government had issued their letter to the Bank, Exchequer Bills were absolutely unsaleable.

Leave was given to bring in the bill.

COMMITTEE ON RAILWAYS.—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER then moved the appointment of the Select Committee on Railway Bills for this Session.—Agreed to.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE.—Sir J. PAKINGTON moved that until the Christmas holidays, Orders of the Day shall on every occasion have precedence of Notices of Motion. Parts mentioned in the Queen's Speech should be communicated with the Government, and without intending the slightest disrespect to those hon. gentlemen who had motions on the paper. There were no notices on the paper which would exhibit the enormities and misdemeanors of the Foreign Secretary might, without great public inconvenience, be suffered to remain unnoticed until the usual time of the commencement of the Session. Parliament and the country ought to be prepared to meet the fact that the House had better confine its attention to important public matters until after Christmas.—

Mr. BANKES opposed the motion as most unprecedented, and, as one that, at all events, should not be pressed at a season of the year when a full attendance could not at all events, proper notice of such a motion ought to be given. He had a motion in the paper which did not admit of postponement. He intended to propose that no appointment of Governor of the Isle of Man Commissioner should be made, but that the duties should be performed by the Lord Privy Seal, who seemed to have nothing to do, as he was absent in Italy. He should oppose the motion.—

Mr. HUME had no wish to unnecessarily inconvenience the House, but he should oppose it; and he regretted that, at the end of the Session, orders of the day had been permitted, on Tuesdays and Thursdays, to have precedence of motions.—

Sir J. BOOTHBY thought it more convenient that the hon. Bart to withdraw his motion; at the same time he would press upon the members having notices on the paper that it would be exceedingly convenient to have the public business disposed of before Christmas, so as to avoid the necessity of only adjourning at Christmas for a week The motion was then withdrawn.

SLAVE TRADE.—On the motion of Mr. HUME, various returns connected with the state of the Slave Trade, and the West India colonies, and copies of correspondence relating to the Slave Trade, were ordered.

RAJAH OF SATTARA.

Mr. HUME moved for copies of all documents referred to by Major Carpenter, in his letter of May 25, 1846, to the Secretary of the Governor-General of India, which conferred on the Rajah of Sattara the sanad of his adoption. The hon. gentleman complained that everything which inculpated the Rajah had been laid before the House, but that all documents tending to prove his innocence had been withheld. He (Mr. Hume) would be content that the Rajah was placed on his trial on charges which had been brought against him. He asked the Government if they would give an opportunity of trial to that unfortunate Prince, who had been oppressed and ruined by the arbitrary conduct of Major Carpenter, and by the servants of the Company's service, had expressed his most unhesitating belief. He (Mr. Hume) had at first believed the Rajah was guilty he was now convinced he was innocent; and he was sure that every impartial person who had examined the documents which were already in possession of the House. His answer, therefore, was, that the Government saw no reason whatever to alter the decision which had been come to in the case of the Rajah of Sattara. All the documents material to the case of the Rajah of Sattara, and therefore applicable to the motion (being the sole occupant of the Treasury bench) would not oppose this motion; and he must express his surprise that no member of the Cabinet had thought it right to be present on a question of this kind.

Mr. EWART seconded the motion, and complained of the efforts which had been made to prevent the agents of the Rajah from reaching this country.

Mr. GRANT said he would refer to the papers which, he fullest credit for the motives which had induced him to bring this question forward. He should confine himself solely to the question before the House; and he must protest against being considered as acknowledging the Rajah's innocence. The hon. gentleman complained that everything which inculpated the Rajah had been laid before the House, but that all documents tending to prove his innocence had been withheld. For his part, he

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

SUPPLEMENT.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1847. GRATIS.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

Parliament met, according to Royal proclamation, on Thursday, the 18th inst It being the first session after a general election, much preliminary business had to be gone through before the assembled Legislature could be addressed from the Throne. The first proceeding was

THE ELECTION OF SPEAKER.

On Thursday, the 18th, at two o'clock, the House of Commons was summoned to attend the House of Lords.

Mr. Ley, the Chief Clerk, attended by several members, proceeded to the Bar of the Upper House. The Lord Chancellor directed them to proceed to the election of Speaker, and to present him for her Majesty's approval on the following day.

On the return of the Commons to their own House,

Lord SEYMOUR, addressing Mr. Ley, said: Having heard her Majesty's gracious communication to the effect that this House is now called on to choose a Speaker, I present myself to the House for the purpose of making a motion which, I believe, will meet with the cordial unanimity of all who hear me. (Loud cries of "Hear, hear.") Those hon. members who, in former Parliaments, have witnessed the ability, the judgment, and the impartiality with which Mr. Charles Shaw Lefevre (cheers) has discharged the high and important duties of Speaker of this House, will at once agree with me that, in the present Parliament, no other selection could be made equally satisfactory to members within this House, or equally advantageous to the public service. (Cheers.) Those hon. members who have not had the advantage of previously sitting in this house, and of witnessing Mr. Lefevre's conduct in the chair, will, I believe, also bear testimony that their first public duty, by agreeing in the selection of that right hon. gentleman, who, in very difficult times, amidst the heat of party conflicts and public debates, has been able, with great courtesy and firmness, to maintain the authority of the chair, and thereby to uphold the dignity and character of this great deliberative assembly. (Cheers.) I believe, also, that they will derive from that right hon. gentleman's experience, and from his knowledge of the details of private and public business, the greatest possible advantage with respect to those matters with which new members cannot at once be intimately acquainted. (Hear, hear.) Anticipating for my motion the unanimous concurrence of all the members present on this occasion, I conceive it will be now unnecessary for me to say more, and I, therefore, shall conclude by moving that Mr. Charles Shaw Lefevre do take the chair. (General cheers.)

Mr. J. A. SMITH said: I rise to second the motion of the noble Lord, and I do so with very singular satisfaction, because I believe that it rarely falls to the lot of any one to be able at the same time so perfectly to satisfy his sense of public duty, and also to gratify his personal and private feelings. (Hear, hear.) High as has been the character of the distinguished men who in times past have filled the Chair of this House, and remarkable as has been the judgment of this House in the selection of those men who have been appointed to preside over its debates, I believe I may appeal with confidence to all present who have been before members of this House, and also to public opinion, to decide whether among all those ... man who filled the Chair there was ever any one who discharged the duties of the office more efficiently, or in a manner more calculated to command the confidence of the House and o... the public, than the right hon. gentleman, Mr. Charles Shaw Lefevre. (Cheers.) I do not intend to trouble the House with one single word with respect to the importance of ... duties which are imposed on the gentleman who is placed in the Chair of this ho... has been observed on so often and so well, that it would be useless and presumptuous in me to occupy the time of the House by enlarging on the topic; and I feel also that a sense of the importance of the high office of Speaker to be fully settled in the mind of this House and in the mind of the country, that not one word is required from me in reference to that subject. But, with great humility, and with great deference, I should wish to say one word on a point with respect to observe our attention. Every day and every year, in my opinion, the character and influence of this House in reference to other countries, are increasing in importance. We have seen important constitutional changes made in one of the most important countries of the continent. We have also recently seen changes proposed by another Power, and I therefore think that we must shut our eyes if we do not acknowledge that constitutional and representative government and authority therein are making advances throughout Europe. (Hear, hear.) Under these circumstances, I think that the character and moral influence of this House, and of the individual who is appointed to preside over us, are year by year acquiring increase... importance. I shall, therefore, most readily give my support to the motion of the noble Lord, which ... have now the honour of seconding, because I confidently believe that the high and impo... ... duties to which I have alluded ... the right hon. gentleman placed in safer or more able hands than the... ...ntleman has already man Mr. Charles Shaw Lefevre. (Cheers.) That right hon. gen... ...rminate and proved that unvarying courtesy may be consistent with unflinching ... firmness and impartiality. (Cheers.) Neither the heat of debate, nor the violence of ... party, have moved him from the faithful discharge of his duties. I shall support the motion of the noble Lord, because I also believe that the right hon. gentleman will assert the privileges of the House without fear or favour, and that, like his predecessor, under his able guidance, will give to the world a proof that perfect order in our proceedings and ready acquiescence in the decision from the Chair are entirely consistent with that freedom of debate which I regard as one of the chief safeguards of the liberties of the country. (Cheers.)

Lord G. BENTINCK said: I am unwilling to allow this opportunity to pass without doing myself the honour of joining in the proposal made by the noble Lord, and seconded by the hon. gentleman opposite. (Hear, hear.) I am the more anxious to do this, because, when the right hon. gentleman (Mr. Lefevre) was less known than he is now to the House, I once joined in opposition to his appointment to the Chair; but, the experience of the time, the attention, and the ... nity with which the right hon. gentleman has occupied the position of Speaker of this House, has made it a matter of great congratulation, not only to me, but, I believe, to every one who, at the time referred to, opposed the election of the right hon. gentleman, that defeat attended that opposition. (Hear.) I feel that the authority of this House depends much on the calmness and dignity with which our proceedings are carried on; and, I am sure that all who join in the ... happiness to witness the manner in which the duties of the high office of Speaker have been discharged by the right hon. gentleman, will join with acclamation in conceding to him pre-eminence over all those illustrious and distinguished individuals who, on former occasions, have filled the Chair. (Hear, hear.) I could not allow this opportunity to pass without expressing my great satisfaction in supporting the motion that Mr. Charles Shaw Lefevre be again appointed Speaker. (Cheers.)

Sir R. INGLIS said: The same reason which has impelled the noble Lord (Lord G. Bentinck) to address the House would justify every one who had been in the same position in rising to express satisfaction at the motion now made. I concur in all those observations of the noble Lord in which he expressed his sense of the successful manner in which the right hon. gentleman (Mr Lefevre) has discharged the duties of Speaker, and also in those feelings with which the noble Lord now hails the resumption by the right hon. gentleman of that high office; nor should I have troubled the House with another word if it had not been that, concurring in every word that has fallen from the noble Lord and the hon. gentleman, the mover and seconder of the present motion, I did not also wish to add another claim which the right hon. gentleman has to our gratitude and confidence, and particularly as that claim is connected with conduct which is not seen by the House in general, but which is not the less important on that account to the public interests of the country—I mean the time, the attention, and the labour which the right hon. gentleman devotes to the conduct of the private business of the House. (Cheers.) It is scarcely necessary to trouble the House with details of the manner in which the private business of the House has increased within the last ten years. It will be enough to state that the private business of the last ten years has greatly exceeded in amount not only the private business of any preceding ten years, but any preceding thirty years, and to the larger part of that business the right hon. gentleman has given the most anxious, patient, and personal attention. (Hear.) The House would be ungrateful were it neglected to acknowledge the services thus rendered by the right hon. gentleman. (Cheers.)

Mr. C. S. LEFEVRE then rose and said: In rising to address a very few words to the House, I beg to assure my noble friend the member for Totnes, and my hon. friend for Chichester, that I fully appreciate those feelings of personal kindness and regard which have induced them to speak of my services in terms of such high commendation, far beyond any merit which I could even hope to possess. I beg to assure the House that I feel I owe to all its members a very large debt of gratitude for the very favourable manner in which they have been kind enough to receive the proposition now made to them, and I feel altogether unequal adequately to express my thanks for this additional mark of their kindness. In all that has been stated in regard to the important duties attached to the office of Speaker of this House I fully concur, and I admit with the hon. member (Sir R. Inglis) that they have been rendered of late years far more arduous by the vast accumulation of private business. (Hear, hear.) The journals of the two or three last sessions exhibit a mass of private business wholly unprecedented, affecting interests of the highest magnitude, and, had it not been for improvements recently introduced, it would have been impossible satisfactorily to dispose of it. I cannot boast of having had much share in the suggestion of those improvements, but I shall always reflect with satisfaction that it has been my privilege to co-operate with hon. members of this House in introducing those salutary changes which have been productive of so much advantage. (Cheers.) Though experience has taught me that the ordinary duties of the Chair might be performed by diligence, patience, and strict impartiality, there are other duties of a more difficult nature, arising out of new and unforeseen circumstances, and allowing no time for deliberation or reflection, which might well discourage much abler men than myself, and I feel convinced, should it be the pleasure of the House again to elect me to the Chair, that the same indulgence and the same effectual support would be extended to me as I have hitherto received at all times and from all sides of the House. (Cheers.) It is this conviction alone which at the present moment enables me in perfect confidence to place myself entirely at the disposal of the House. (Cheers.)

Lord Seymour and Mr. J. A. Smith here approached the right hon. gentleman, and, taking him each by the hand, led him towards the Chair. The mace being laid on the table,

Mr. C. S. LEFEVRE, standing on the steps of the chair, addressed the House as follows: He said: I beg to offer to the House my sincere and grateful acknowledgments for the distinguished honour it has again conferred on me; and I will endeavour to prove myself not altogether unworthy of the choice now made, by pursuing strictly that line of conduct which this day, for the third time, has received your sanction. (Cheers.)

Lord J. RUSSELL rose and said: I now venture to address the House for the purpose of congratulating you, Sir, and, I must add, the House itself, on the choice just made. (Hear, hear.) That you, Sir, will maintain the privileges of this House—that you will act with strict impartiality—that you will render great service to the public in the conduct of the private business of this House, and in maintaining order in our debates—that you will so preserve order in this assembly as to conciliate those whom it may be your duty to reprove—does not seem predicates which are no longer matters of surmise or expectation, but of well-founded confidence. Your previous conduct in the chair justifies the House and me in entertaining this belief. It was your fortune to succeed to a person of distinguished learning, of great knowledge of the Constitution, and of great experience in this House, and whose conduct in the chair was received with approbation by this House. (Hear, hear.) Placed in this position of disadvantage by the qualifications of your immediate predecessor, you have, nevertheless, established a character as Speaker of this House which is not a matter of envy to any one, but is equal to that of any former Speaker, and I trust that, being long in the possession of the honour now conferred on you by the House, your reputation may continue to increase, and that you may have a bright name to posterity as one of the greatest Speakers that ever sat in that chair. (Cheers.)

The noble Lord, before resuming his seat, moved that the House adjourn, and the motion being at once acceded to, the House accordingly adjourned, at five minutes to three o'clock.

APPROVAL OF THE SPEAKER.

The House of Lords met for this purpose at two o'clock on Friday.

The Royal Commissioners were Lord Langdale, the Marquis of Lansdowne, Lord Campbell, Earl Grey, and the Earl of Auckland.

Shortly after two o'clock, the Commissioners entered the House, and took their seats in front of the Throne.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE directed the Usher of the Black Rod to inform the House of Commons that the Lords Commissioners desired their attendance there immediately.

After the lapse of a few minutes, the Speaker, Mr. Shaw Lefevre, appeared at the bar, attended by the Usher of the Black Rod, and followed by several Members of the House; the number of hon. gentlemen, however, who formed the ... bers of the House; the number of hon. gentlemen, however, who formed the ... tran of their President, was far less than that attracted by the opening proceed... of their President, was far less than that attracted by the opening proceedings of the previous day. The right hon. gentleman, according to custom, did not wear his robes of office, but appeared in plain dress suit.

Mr. Speaker LEFEVRE then addressed the Royal Commissioners as follows: I have to acquaint your Lordships that, in obedience to her Majesty's commands, I have repaired to the House of Commons, and, in the name and on behalf of the Commons of the United Kingdom, which they have been heretofore entitled; more especially her Majesty's faithful Commons, have presented me as their Speaker, and that their choice has been confirmed by her Majesty, and I now become, by her Majesty's gracious allowance, their humble petition, to them undoubted rights and privileges to ... which they have been heretofore entitled; more especially freedom from arrest and mo... ...station for the persons of themselves and their servants, freedom of access to her Majesty whenever occasion may require it, and that her Majesty will be graciously pleased to put the most favourable construction ... that her Majesty will be graciously pleased to put the most favourable construction, on all their words and actions, and to ... attributed to me alone, and not to myself I have to pray that any error may be ... as well as on those of her Majesty's faithful Commons.

The Commons then withdrew from the bar, and the Royal Commissioners retired.

Lord Langdale presiding on the woolsack, several Peers took the oaths.

At four o'clock their Lordships adjourned to three o'clock on Monday.

On his return to the House Commons,

The SPEAKER (standing on the steps leading to his chair) addressed the House as follows: I have to acquaint this hon. House that I have been to the House of Peers, where I communicated to the Lords Commissioners authorised by her Majesty that this House had proceeded to the election of a Speaker, and that their Majesty that this House had proceeded to the election of a Speaker, and that their choice had fallen upon me. The Lords Commissioners confirmed that appointment, and gave me the assurance of her Majesty's gracious sanction thereto; whereupon, I laid claim, on the part of this House, to its ancient and undoubted rights and privileges, especially to the privileges of freedom from arrest for ourselves and our servants, freedom of debate, free access on the part of this House to her Majesty at all reasonable times whenever we require it, and that the most favourable construction should be put upon our words and actions. And I have to inform the House that the Lords Commissioners were authorised, on the part of her Majesty, to concede these privileges to the fullest extent to which they had ever been conceded by her Majesty and her predecessors to this House. I cannot make this communication to the House (continued the right hon. gentleman) without again repairing to the House my sincere and respectful thanks for having again placed me in the high position which I now occupy, and without assuring them that it will always be my endeavour, with the assistance and support of this House, and, after the precedents which took place yesterday, I am confident that I shall always receive that assistance and support (cond cheers)—to maintain the dignity and authority of this House, and that respect due to its rules and orders, on a due observance of which not only the proper and satisfactory discharge of public business, but also the character of the House, must entirely depend. (Cheers.) I have now to remind the House that the only business with which we can proceed is to take the oaths at the table required by law.

The Speaker himself was then first sworn, the right hon. gentleman standing in his place, and the oaths being administered to him by Mr. Ley.

The whole of Saturday and Monday was occupied in administering the oaths to the members; of this ceremony we have given a detailed description, (with an Illustration), at page 345 of our present Number.

HOUSE OF LORDS—MONDAY.

Lord Campbell took his seat on the woolsack, as Deputy Speaker, at three o'clock, when the swearing in of Peers was resumed.

The number of Peers who took the oaths and subscribed the rolls of Parliament was about fifty, and amongst them we noticed the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke of Rutland, the Bishop of Durham, the Marquis of Clanricarde, the Marquis of Winchester, the Marquis of Angiesey, the Earl of Shaftesbury (who afterwards presided on the woolsack), the Earl of Lonsdale, the Earl of Yarborough, Viscount Strangford, Lord Glenelg, Lord Ashburton, Lord Stanley, Lord Brougham, Lord Lyndhurst, Lor. Kenyon, and Lord Redesdale.

At five o'clock the House adjourned to Tuesday, at a quarter before two o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—MONDAY.

The Speaker sat at twelve o'clock, and the interval from that hour until four o'clock, when the House adjourned, was occupied in swearing in hon. members.

Among the hon. gentlemen who took the oaths to-day were Sir R. Peel, Mr. Labouchere, Lord J. Manners, Dr. Bowring, Lord Albert Conyngham, Mr. W. E. Gladstone, Mr. Robert Stephenson, Mr. Herries, Sir T. F. Lewis, Bart., Mr. Smith O'Brien, and several Irish members.

The number sworn was from 130 to 140.

Adjourned to Tuesday at twelve o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS—TUESDAY.

The doors of the house were thrown open at one o'clock.

Soon after that hour there was a great influx of splendidly dressed ladies, who were ushered into seats on both sides of the House, only the front benches being held in reserve for Peers. The ladies continued to pour in until the whole of the seats appropriated to them were filled. The varied hues of their costumes contributed greatly to set off the appearance of the House.

At a quarter to two o'clock the Earl of Sheffield assumed the seat on the woolsack, as President of the House pro tem., when prayers were read by the Bishop of Rochester.

The oaths were then administered to those Peers present, who had not yet signed the Parliamentary roll.

At two o'clock the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Marquis of Clanricarde, Earl Spencer, the Earl of Auckland, and Lord Campbell, took their seats as her Majesty's Commissioners, when the former Noble Lord (who presided as first Commissioner, in the absence of the Lord Chancellor) ordered Sir Augustus Clifford, the Usher of the Black Rod, to summon the House of Commons to hear the Royal Speech.

In a few minutes the Speaker appeared at the bar, accompanied by a very large party of honourable members, when

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE read her Majesty's most gracious Speech, as follows:—

THE QUEEN'S SPECH.

"MY LORDS, AND GENTLEMEN,

"Her Majesty has ordered us to declare to you the causes which have induced her to call Parliament together at the present time.

"Her Majesty has seen with great concern the distress which has for some time prevailed among the commercial classes. The embarrassments of trade were at one period aggravated by so general a feeling of distrust and of alarm, that her Majesty, for the purpose of removing certain doubts and difficulties, felt herself to be recommended to the Directors of the Bank of England a course of proceeding suited to such an emergency. This course might have led to an infringement of the law.

"Her Majesty has great satisfaction in being enabled to inform you that the law has not been infringed, that the alarm has subsided, and that the pressure on the banking and commercial interests has been mitigated.

"The abundant harvest with which this country has been blessed, has alleviated the evils which always accompany a want of employment in the manufacturing districts. Her Majesty has, however, to lament the recurrence of severe distress in some parts of Ireland, owing to the scarcity of the usual food of the people. Her Majesty trusts that this distress will be materially relieved by the exertions which have been made to carry into effect the law of the last Session of Parliament for the support of the destitute poor. Her Majesty has learnt with satisfaction that landed proprietors have taken advantage of the means placed at their disposal for the improvement of land.

"Her Majesty laments that in some counties of Ireland atrocious crimes have been committed, and a spirit of insubordination has manifested itself, leading to an organized resistance to legal rights.

"The Lord Lieutenant has employed with vigour and energy the means which the law places at his disposal to detect offenders, and to prevent the repetition of offences. Her Majesty feels it, however, to be her duty to her peaceable and well-disposed subjects to ask the assistance of Parliament in taking further precautions against the perpetration of crime, in certain counties and districts in Ireland.

"Her Majesty views with the deepest anxiety and interest the present condition of Ireland, and she recommends to the consideration of Parliament measures, which, with due regard to the rights of property, may advance the social condition of the people, and tend to the permanent improvement of that part of the United Kingdom.

"Her Majesty has seen with great concern the breaking out of civil war in Switzerland.

"Her Majesty is in communication with her allies on this subject, and has expressed her readiness to use, in concert with them, her friendly influence for the purpose of restoring to the Swiss Confederation the blessings of peace.

"Her Majesty looks with confidence to the maintenance of the general peace of Europe.

"Her Majesty has concluded with the Republic of the Equator, a treaty for the suppression of the slave trade.

"Her Majesty has given directions that this treaty should be laid before you.

"GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,

"Her Majesty has given directions that the estimates for the next year should be prepared, for the purpose of being laid before you. They will be framed with a careful regard to the exigencies of the public service.

"MY LORDS, AND GENTLEMEN,

"Her Majesty recommends to the consideration of Parliament the laws which regulate the navigation of the United Kingdom, with a view to ascertain whether any changes can be adopted, which, without danger to our maritime strength, may promote the commercial and colonial interests of the empire.

"Her Majesty has thought fit to appoint a commission to report on the best means of improving the health of the metropolis; and her Majesty recommends to your earnest attention such measures as will be laid before you relating to the public health.

"Her Majesty has deeply sympathised with the sufferings which afflict the labouring classes in the manufacturing districts in Great Britain and in many parts of Ireland, and has observed with admiration the patience with which these sufferings have been generally borne.

"The distress which has lately prevailed among the commercial classes has affected many important branches of the revenue; but her Majesty trusts the time is not far distant when, under the blessing of Divine Providence, the commerce and industry of the United Kingdom will have resumed their wonted activity."

The Commissioners having retired, and the House cleared of all but members, the Earl Strafford was introduced by the Earl Fitzwilliam and Earl Spencer when he took the oaths and his seat, upon being raised to the dignity of an Earl; the Earl was introduced by the Usher of the Black Rod, and was attended

by Sir Charles Young, the Garter King at Arms; the Duke of Norfolk, as Hereditary Earl Marshal, and Lord Willoughby de Eresby, as Lord Great Chamberlain.

The swearing in of Peers was again resumed, and continued up till near five o'clock. Amongst the Peers then sworn were the Duke of Buccleuch, the Bishop of Exeter, the Earl of Suffolk, Lord Denman, &c.

After a short interval, the woolsack was again resumed by the Earl of Shaftesbury as their colleck, when upwards of 100 Peers had assumed their places, the greater majority present having seated themselves on the Opposition side of the House. Amongst those in the House were the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke of Wellington, the Duke of Buccleuch, the Duke of Richmond, the Earl of Jersey, Lords Stanley, Lyndhurst, Brougham, &c., together with all the Ministers having seats in the House, with the exception of the Lord Chancellor.

The noble Lord Address, the Earl of Yarborough, was in his place, attired in the full dress of a Deputy Lieutenant (red); while Lord Elphinstone the seconder, appeared in a blue uniform.

The Earl of Yarborough then rose and said—My Lords, I can assure your Lordships that although this is not the first time I have had occasion to address an assembly something similar to that of your Lordships, still I feel so inadequate to the task I have undertaken, that I am constrained to ask that indulgence which your Lordships, I have no doubt, are in the usual habit of kindly affording to members who address your Lordships for the first time. I trust your Lordships will feel, that in a new position when one attempting to address your Lordships must labour under some difficulties; for there are subjects touched upon in her Majesty's most gracious Speech, which require to be touched upon, as I think most delicately, by the person who has to move an Address in reply to that most gracious Speech, if, as I am most anxious should be the case upon the present occasion, he desires that the Address should receive the unanimous assent of your Lordships' House. Whatever opinion noble Lords may have formed upon the conduct of her Majesty's Government upon a late occasion, every one must feel that, considering the circumstances in which the commercial affairs of the country were placed, the giving the power to advance further capital to the country was the best step which could have been taken. The commercial distress was greater than had existed in the country for a very considerable number of years; and I sincerely trust the measures of her Majesty's Government will alleviate the distress consequent upon such a derangement in the accustomed stream of commerce. Many of your Lordships may differ as to the cause of the distress. Some may attribute it to one, and others to the effect of a recent measure which received the sanction of the Legislature, more commonly known as Peel's Act. Some may attribute it—and with those I shall certainly agree, for I think it undeniably the case—to the great amount of money required to purchase food for the country during the past year. No doubt there have been other causes, and for some of them the Parliament itself does not stand wholly free from blame. Legislation has been put to the

[illegible] ment of railroads. Such an amount of money was sanctioned to be

purposes of those works as could not be drawn from the legitimate profits of the country. And, my Lords, consequently from the large amount of money required for the purchase of food, came the expenditure sanctioned for railways, not it greatly exceeded the abilities of the country. Upon referring, my Lords, to those returns which the noble Lord opposite (Lord Stanley) laid on the table of the House, I observed that under last session, only 400 miles of railway was in course of construction. Some may attribute it to the effect of a recent measure which received the sanction of the Legislature, more commonly known as Peel's Act. Some may attribute it—and with those I shall certainly agree, for I think it undeniably the case—to the great amount of money required to purchase food for the country during the past year. No doubt there have been other causes, and for some of them the Parliament itself does not stand wholly free from blame. Legislation has been put to the

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that the expenses to which I was subjected in the present state of Ireland were such, that in the course of the last half year, although my property was in a district which could not be called distressed, I have not received a single shilling from that property. (Hear.) I speak not now of the distressed districts, but one in which considerable care and much money were expended. I speak now of a comparatively comfortable tenantry, of a well-disposed tenantry, and willing to do their utmost for themselves—and I ask your Lordships, then, what must be the state of the landlords in the distressed districts, where their sole reliance is in the payments of their rents, and whom you now call upon to support that tenantry? My Lords, it would be far better if there was a clause by which your property altogether; and it is only a sense of duty that retains many of them upon their property. My Lords, when I speak of the present state of Ireland, I must say that it is worse than a state of civil war, and dreadful it is to find the people enlisted in the strife one against the other—connections, neighbours, and friends, all engaged in an open struggle, and meeting one another with arms in their hands. My Lords, the best landlords —those who have expended their time, and labour, and money—who have scrupulously sacrificed everything for the purpose of discharging their duty—who have sacrificed the comforts of civilised life, for such they must do in certain parts of Ireland, in order to do their duty to their tenants and dependents—those men, many of them I could name, who are members of your Lordships' House, are besieged within their own houses, and incapable of moving beyond their own demesnes; are forbidden to go and defending their houses and gardens, and are actually prisoners within them, and with the knowledge throughout the country that their names are on the "black list." (Hear, hear.) My Lords, these men are not deterred -they endeavour to execute their duty; and they hope by their sufferings to enlist your sympathies in their behalf. One by one we see those proscribed men cut off by the hands of the assassin. (Hear, hear.) They wait till that slow but certain hand, against which no precautions can protect them, will assail them unprepared, or if protected, if subjected to the espionage of the police, whether resorted to the cottage of the poor man, or to the house of God, or to the board of guardians, for the purpose of doing what in them lies to mitigate the sufferings of the poor, one by one they fall victims to the blow of the assassin, which they have foreseen—of which they have been publicly forewarned. (Hear, hear.) Some of them, perhaps, in the bosom of their family—perhaps even the blow may fall, as fall it did, in a humble quarter, on the unoffending wife, who rushed forward and opposed her own body between the husband and the murderer—perhaps in open day, in the face of the whole community, and with the knowledge and connivance of half the country, the best, bravest, and most unreproachable men are the victims to the disgrace of a civilised community, cut off by the hand of the assassin. (Hear.) This is the state of things with which you have to deal in Ireland. My Lords, this country is disgraced. I do not fear, by using grievous terms, to describe in this country, thank God, the sympathy of the whole country is in favour of the victim of assassination. (Hear, hear.) The support of the whole country is awakened to vindicate the law. (Hear, hear.) The whole country is arm'd in favour, in all events, to the vengeance of the law the perpetrator of these nefarious actions. One universal feeling prevails in favour of the vindication of the law, the punishment of crime, and the repression of outrage. (Hear, hear.) But, my Lords, that is not the case in Ireland. (Hear, hear.) Be it timidity, or some other cause, there no hand is raised to stay the deed: but, worse than that, no voice is raised after it is committed.

My Lords, I approach a far more painful and more serious question than even this. That shall be forbidden entering upon such painful details, but they are forced upon me by the manner in which the circumstances of Ireland have been brought forward in her Majesty's Speech; and, I think there is no subject which more imperatively demands or justifies the immediate attention of Parliament. I speak with all respect of the Roman Catholic clergy. I believe that, most all men of education, they are, on the main, pious and well disposed individuals indefatigable in the discharge of their religious duties—in devoting themselves to their flocks, and in sparing no pains nor toil in those offices which they believe to be their duty to discharge. Having said this, I think it would be a crime to conceal the expression of my opinion, that, however the Roman Catholic clergy, as a body, may be desirous of repressing and discouraging outrages, the Roman Catholic clergy, as a body, do not lend themselves even to the support of the law. (Loud cheers.) My Lords, I believe perhaps it may be a natural but I believe that there is kind of rivalry of authority with regard to criminal offences in Ireland between the clergy and the law. I believe that the sacredness of confession is carried to a degree dangerous to the civil government and to the peace of the country. This I will say—that although I have heard of many denunciations against Informers—and Informer in Ireland means any man who joins in bringing offenders to justice; prosecutors, witnesses, all are classed under that name—and while against informers there have been denunciations from the sacred altar where, then and I should wish to hear, I would wish to have given me the greatest possible gratification to hear—a declaration made, either publicly or privately, by pastoral letter, by private recommendation, or by authentic declaration, in the hearing of God or outside the threshold, that it was the bounden duty of every member of the community not only to abstain from crime himself, but to denounce the guilty before the tribunals which ought be guilty of premeditated crime. (Cheers.) My Lords, I never heard of such a declaration, and I do believe, speaking with all respect of their merits, which I do not deny, that the Roman Catholic clergy would in Ireland denounce from the altar those who have been the support of the law, by recommending and enforcing as a solemn duty the denunciation to the civil authority of crimes which they know to be premeditated, but which crimes afterwards be accomplished. I must say, without any wish to crime to any one of the clergy worse motives than those of imprudence, that smooth expression of assent I have seen addressed to perhaps a too excitable peasantry denunciations of cases of crime, which, if not premeditated, were the result of [illegible] —(hear, hear)—which denunciations could hardly fail of stimulating to acts of violence that excitable population. One most melancholy instance was followed within a few days by the assassination of whom the priest had asked from the altar whether such a man deserved to live? (Hear, hear.) Her Majesty's Speech holds forth certain expectations that some measure will be asked for, for the repression of these crimes by them, in my own name, in the names of my noble friends around me, and I am sure I may say in the name of England (hear, hear), in the name of humanity, in the name of civilisation, for those measures be cheerfully granted. (Loud cheers.) Let us not fear or fear a loss of support from following such a course—let no fear of being taxed with inconsistency, turn you from your duty. Throw yourselves upon the generosity upon the justice of those you govern. Tell them, you will repress crime from us no unworthy opposition no unworthy taint. (Hear, hear.) Believe me, you shall receive from us no if nothing, no hesitating, no ambiguous support. (Hear.) It is you who are responsible for the safety of Ireland, and you and you are above all constitutional theories. They are the foundation, the basis the main bond of al. constitutions and all rights. You, the Ministers, are charged with the maintenance of those rights. You demand what sacrifices you will from the Irish landlords. Compel them to discharge their duties, but, in God's name, protect them and their helpless dependants from the dark and deadly assassin. I recollect years and years ago, I stood down almost for expressing an opinion which I entertain at this moment as strongly as I ever entertained it, that the law in Ireland must be feared before it can be loved—it must be looked up to for protection, and as a check to evil-disposed men, before the Irish people will bow to its authority. I give to the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland my cordial meed of praise; I believe that to the extent to which he has yet gone, and he has exercised the powers intrusted to him with fidelity and vigour. But, the greater the fidelity and vigour which he has displayed, the more clear and manifest is the proof that the existing powers of the law are insufficient, and that further powers are wanting. Upon you, the Government, rests the responsibility of asking for those powers. My Lords, I will not believe that time or the other House of Parliament—I will not believe that the representatives of this kingdom, whose prime object must be to protect the people, and maintain the security of life and property—I will not believe that in either House of Parliament you will find any resistance to granting to your discretion, subject to your responsibility, the exercise of any powers which you may deem necessary. Earl Grey, as sound a constitutional Whig as any noble Lord whom I see opposite, did not hesitate to ask for the powers necessary to put down what he had in view, and I trust you will not hesitate to ask for full and sufficient powers. Should Parliament deny you, on Parliament be the responsibility. (Hear, hear.) My Lords, the subject on which I have just adverted you is of such vital interest, that I hardly know how to advert to those of minor importance. I find in her Majesty's Speech, in reference to foreign affairs, a statement that her Majesty's relations with the Court of Rome, by the advice of those by whom she is surrounded, have been of the most friendly character, and that the purpose of resuming peace to Switzerland. I only wish that her Majesty's Government could promise to Parliament a speedy termination to the hostilities in that country. In making of our foreign relations, it is somewhat extraordinary that no allusion should have been made to the state of the war now going on between the United States and Mexico (as we understood). With regard to the internal affairs of all foreign countries, my humble advice to your Lordships and to her Majesty's Government, is to interfere as little as possible. Last year I took the liberty of calling attention to the affairs of Portugal, and of remonstrating against the proposed intervention. My remonstrance was disregarded—an armed intervention took place. The effusion of blood was stopped, no doubt, and the civil war put an end to: but you undertook at the same time a task in which, as we told you, you would fail—namely, to guarantee the performance of certain acts on certain conditions. My Lords, I ask you, have you been able to fulfil these conditions? (Hear, hear.) Has the Sovereign of Portugal implicitly followed the advice of those by whom alone her Throne could have been saved? Or is the result this—that, whereas you have taken upon yourselves the anomalous duty of Minister of the Interior in Portugal, the consequence really is, after a system of intrigue, violence, and corruption in the election of the Cortes, the restoration, under British influence, of that Ministry to Portugal in whose oppression and tyrannical conduct was owing the rebellion which you put down. I have nothing to say against Senor Cabral. If the Portuguese people desire him for their Minister, in God's name let them have him; but what I complain of is, that this country should intermeddle in the affairs of Portugal, and undertake a task in itself impossible, the result of which has been just as was predicted. I am surprised that the State of Italy should not have been adverted to in this part of her Majesty's Speech relating to foreign affairs, for I hold the civil war now raging in Switzerland of infinitely less importance as compared with the struggle now maintained between ascendatic principles in that country where a revolution is going on which threatens the balance of power in Europe, in which we are ranged on one side a most liberal and enlightened Prince in all civil matters, but a most arbitrary one, as I conceive, in all of a spiritual kind. I know not what the Government are doing in this case, and I hope they are abstaining altogether—I hope they are doing nothing. But on an occasion like the present, it might have been decorous at least to have alluded to it. I hope there is no truth in the reports which have appeared in the newspapers from time to time, that a member of her Majesty's Government—a member of the Cabinet—I hope their is no truth in the reports that Lord Minto has taken any part in this struggle, either one way or another, or has expressed publicly, or in any way, his own opinions, or still more the opinions of her Majesty's Government, upon the subject, or that any member of the Government has, indirectly or directly, given any opinion whatever as to the success or the result of that struggle, or that the Government are in the slightest degree committed by any interference on the part of their agent which might be inconsistent with the obligations of former treaties. With reference to the concluding paragraph with respect to foreign affairs, I confess that such was my geographical ignorance that my first conception of the Republic of the Equador possessed any ports or navy, by means of which they would be able to assist in the suppression of the Slave Trade. No doubt, however, the noble Lord the Secretary for the Colonies will dry this important treaty on the table (laughter), much the happy, was not one of the reasons why Parliament was called together. (Laughter.) Your policy is the suppression of the Slave Trade. Take care what you do. Take care, by taking off the support of the Slave Trade, that you do not give a stimulus to a discussion which might show that the suppression of the Slave Trade on the left hand was carried out with its encouragement and support on the right (Hear, hear.) I believe that the reports of the passing of the Act for the admission of slave-grown sugar received in the Havannah with bonfires and illuminations; that they raised the price of slaves, that it gave an additional stimulus. And my firm conviction and belief is this, that had the treaty between the two the restoration of the prohibition in the markets of this country of slave-grown sugar, and the total withdrawal of all your squadron, maintained at such an expense and loss of life on the coast of Africa—if I had to choose between the two, I should regard as far more effectual, far more innocent, far less ruinous, far less destructive, the total withdrawal of your squadron, and the restoration of the former system than the continuance of the present system. And now an important question in the Speech of her Majesty. I allude to the omission of any notice of one of the greatest sentences, if not the very greatest source, of that distress with which the Speech is filled. There may have been temporary causes, there may have been rash speculation on the part of our merchants; but there is not a man among you bold enough to get up and say that the last blow which overthrew the great commercial houses connected with the colonies, and by your own act, placed on an equality with regard to duty, but on a frightful footing of equality as to all other circumstances, your own colonial producers of free-labour sugar and the slave-labour producers of Brazil and Cuba, that that was not a great cause to deal with that question? My Lords, I read the other day—I read with pain and grief the speech of Sir Charles Grey to the House of Assembly of Jamaica, in which, speaking in the name of the Government, and in opposition against his own honest convictions, with the pain of those whom he was addressing before him in the face, he says in effect, "What would you have? When protection was withdrawn from corn, protection could not be maintained for sugar." And now the West Indians say, and say with some reason —"If we are to have no advantages in the markets of England. If our produce is to receive no preference if we are to have no favour in consideration of the difficulties and the obstacles thrown in our way by your Legislation, and not in the way of our rivals, at all events, leave us to our fate. Withdraw your advantages at all events let us send our produce in the cheapest manner and at the lowest rates." Thus it has happened that the protection to corn having been withdrawn, the protection to sugar also ceased; and the protection to sugar having ceased, your sugar manufacturers join in the ignorant and dangerous cry that for the protection of the mercantile interests of this country you must sweep away the Navigation Laws. (Loud cries of "hear, hear.") But my inference from the course of your past policy and its results is directly the opposite to that. Undoubtedly it the principles of Free-Trade are to prevail in your navigation; if bring in the cheapest market and selling in the dearest, if to be your only rule, while you set aside all considerations of maritime superiority, of national supremacy and national honour, then you will do wisely to go in your downward course and to lower yourself to the utmost possible extent. My Lords, I believe it would be a suicidal policy for a country like ours, which must depend for its command of the necessaries and the luxuries of life, not on the narrow precincts of its ocean-surrounded island, but on the extent of its foreign traffic, and its possession of that portion of the world over whose commercial relations it exercises a paramount influence—I believe it would be a suicidal policy for such a country to abolish those Navigation Laws which form the nursery of its commerce. (Hear, hear.) In the opinion of some persons, however, we must bow before a theory, and sacrifice to become a secondary power. My inference, on the contrary, from the consequences of your past course, is, that you must now at length to see the ruin to which that course is driving you, and that before it be too late, you have enough to arrest your downward progress, and fit be possible retrace your dangerous step. (Hear, hear.) I find that we have now to deal with a deficiency of means to meet the national expenditure. But I can find in her Majesty's Speech no statement of the manner in which her Majesty's Government intend to meet that deficiency. I see that her Majesty expresses a hope that the time is not distant when, under the blessing of Divine Providence, the commerce and industry of the United Kingdom shall again be crowned with activity. My Lords, I earnestly pray that that hope may speedily be realised. But I believe that if you desire that the industry of the country should flourish, you must pursue a course of policy calculated to promote and encourage that industry. I do not think that that is the course you have of late been pursuing. I will take this opportunity of expressing a hope that there is no truth in the report to the effect that it is intended to state that it has been circulated that, in the distresses and difficulties to which her Majesty's Government are exposed, a ruinous and desperate attempt will be made to diminish the pressure of distress by a hand across the Income Tax; and not only to continue a tax in the first instance temporary in its character, but to increase and extend that tax, with aggravating circumstances, in a manner into which I will not now enter. I hope her Majesty's Government have not that intention. I trust that they will rather feel it their duty, and that, if they do not, Parliament will feel it its duty, strenuously to resist any attempt to impose such a tax on the country in a time of profound distress, calculated to prevent and encourage that industry. I do not think that that is the course you have of late been pursuing. I will take this opportunity of expressing a hope that there is no truth in the report to the effect that you will propose

ember, he should move that a select committee be appointed to inquire and report on the means by which the Parliament of Ireland was dissolved, the effects which that event produced upon the state of Ireland, as well upon the labourers engaged in husbandry as on those employed in manufactures, as also its effects on the agriculturists and operatives of England, together with the probable consequences to the United Kingdom at large of a continuance of the Legislative Union between the two countries.

IMPEACHMENT OF LORD PALMERSTON.—Mr. ANSTEY gave notice that he should take an early opportunity of moving for a return of certain papers connected with the administration of Lord Palmerston, from 1830 to the present time, and that upon those papers he intended to found a charge against a Noble Lord on the Treasury bench of high crimes and misdemeanours. (A laugh.)

SALE OF MAR.—Dr. BOWRING gave notice of motions on the administration of the criminal law in the Isle of Man, and on the subject of a decimal coinage.

MR. HOUSEMAN gave notice of a motion on the subject of the course of proceedings pursued by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.

ADJOURNED DEBATES.—Mr. BROTHERTON gave notice of a motion to the effect that, when the adjournment of a debate is moved at any time after twelve o'clock, the debate shall be adjourned to the following day without any question being put thereon.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.—ADDRESS OF THE COMMONS.

The SPEAKER had, he said, to report to the House that he had that day attended the House of Peers; that a Commission under the Great Seal had appointed certain Commissioners to read her Majesty's Speech to both Houses; that the Marquis of Lansdowne had read the Speech to both Houses of Parliament, of which he had obtained a copy. He then read the Queen's Speech. [See Lords' report.]

Mr. HEYWOOD had, he said, now to move that an humble Address be presented to her Majesty, thanking her for the gracious Speech which she had been pleased to address to both Houses. In making this motion, it first became necessary for him to request that indulgence which the House usually accorded on occasions like the present (hear), and which was the more needed by him, and in his case, as it was not in his power to congratulate them on the state of prosperity, but rather to express his regret at the state of their commercial position, and when their trading classes were in a state of great depression, and when many were suffering from undue speculations in railways. Such had been the character impressed upon this age, by speculations in railways, that this might well be designated as "the iron age." Nothing could be more extraordinary than what had been done as regarded railways in this country. It amounted in all to no less a sum than £295,000,000. There had been £101,000,000 paid on bonds and shares, and there were engagements contracted to the amount of £194,000,000. These enormous sums expended, or about to be expended in one object could not but cause a crisis, and to this were to be added the deficient harvest of last year, the failure of the potato crop, and other unhappy and unforseen circumstances. These, altogether, could not but cause great poverty, produce great embarrassment, and inflict great misery upon the country. (Hear.) Its effects, he could say from experience, had been felt in Lancashire, where the cotton trade had greatly decreased, and where, in 1845, the average weekly consumption was 30,000 bales; in 1846, 31,000 bales; and this year, the average weekly consumption was only 20,000 bales. These facts were then very conspicuous in the East Indies, over-speculation in corn, and with these a vast number of causes, all combining to cause a depression in trade, and a consequent deficiency of money. (Hear, hear.) Matters at length came to such a point, that there was a panic in the commercial world—money was not to be found for the discount of bills, and it was felt that some time must elapse before a sufficiency could be found. At that time, the noble Lord at the head of the Government and the Chancellor of the Exchequer had recommended to the Bank of England to enlarge their discounts, and he believed that if some such course had not been taken, still more serious consequences must have ensued. (Hear.) The result of their interference, he believed, had been advantageous. By means of their letter, of 25th October, confidence was in a certain degree restored. He might mention as a proof of the condition in which the country was placed at this time, that in Newcastle there had been a run upon the bank; that the managers at the bank had the good sense to meet it; that intelligence was sent by the electric telegraph to London, and an express that brought a large amount of bullion from Leeds to Newcastle. He only mentioned this fact to show what was the amount of alarm that prevailed. Happily, however, there had been no infringement of the Bank Charter Act. By that act a certain rate was required, and the Bank had, on the preceding day, reduced its discounts to 7 per cent, and in a short time he hoped it would be at liberty to resume its arrangements in the ordinary course of business. (Hear, hear.) The state of Ireland was alluded to in the Queen's Speech. It was not necessary to inform the House that atrocious crimes had been perpetrated in Ireland; that these must be put an end to some way or another; that the means must be afforded to her Majesty's Government to suppress crime, and punish the perpetrators of it. He thought, too, that remedial measures were required for Ireland, and he was happy to see an allusion made to the improvement of the social condition of the people; and he also thought that the Lord-Lieutenant was to be commended for the admirable system he had pursued in Ireland. (Hear.) The Lord-Lieutenant had turned the attention of the agricultural interest to the future cultivation of crops, and through his 'means lectures were instructing the peasantry as to the improvement of the crops grown by them, while already there had been an improvement in the green crops. (Hear, hear.) The House, he was sure, could not but rejoice to hear that the foreign relations of this country were in such a state as to enable her Majesty to be able to keep them at home to maintain tranquillity in which a greater respect was felt for England than in Switzerland, and he was sure that the sympathy shown by England for Switzerland would tend much to restore peace and harmony to that country. (Hear.) As the Speech from the Throne, he was sure, would be glad to hear that her Majesty had concluded a treaty with the Republic of the Equador, which, although a small State, was one the co-operation of which would be of great importance to the suppression of slavery; for under the treaty her Majesty's ships were to have power to search their vessels. The House, too, he was sure, would agree in the propriety of the course that was to be pursued with regard to the Navigation Laws. He was sure the House could not but think it proper that these laws should come under their consideration; and he believed that they would well prepare their minds by reading the amazing work written on the report of the Committee, by the honourable member for Stoke-on-Trent (Mr. Ricardo). No one, he was sure, could doubt but that the health of towns was a subject that pressed for consideration, and especially on account of the possibility of there again appearing among them the fatal epidemic which had formerly visited them. He was sure there were no means so certain for staying the cholera as attention being given to the health of towns, to good sewerage, to an abundant supply of water, and to the cleanliness of the habitations of those dwelling in towns. (Hear.) The House was aware that her Majesty had in her gracious Speech alluded to the condition of the working classes, and had bestowed her commendations upon them for the patient and exemplary manner in which they had borne the privations to which they had been subjected. (Hear.) This was a subject on which he could speak from his own personal knowledge of the manufacturing districts. The working classes had suffered much—they had been thrown out of work—they had been working short time—they had been much afflicted—and yet their patience and their fortitude under their sufferings were such as to entitle them for their conduct to the respect of that House. (Cheers.) He would speak, too, of the pleasure that had been excited and the joy that had been diffused throughout Ireland when her Majesty visited it, on her return from Scotland. (Cheers.) He now begged to move that an humble Address be presented to her Majesty, for the gracious Speech which she had been pleased to make in that House. He then read the Address, which was an echo to the Speech.

Mr. C. S. ADAIR, in rising to second the motion, craved the indulgence of the House, and for the same reason as his hon. friend; and he also claimed it on the ground of his inexperience, and lest it should lead him to do injury in their eyes to the cause which he endeavoured to advocate. (Cheers.) Those who had witnessed the state of distress in this country must have felt, and indeed, during the late stoppage of trade, must be able fully to appreciate how much praise was due to her Majesty when she authorised her Ministers to do that which might intinge an Act regulating their trading affairs, but which proved, as a nation, should be abated, and that where they fancied was their greatest strength, they should be made to feel their weakness; but, learning this lesson, they never could despair, for they had been blessed with the indomitable energy of the British people, and how well they struggled out of every difficulty, and conquered every obstacle. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) It would afford the House, he was sure, unmixed gratification to learn that another link had been stricken from the chain which bound the limbs of the slave. He conceived that there could be but one opinion with respect to the advantages, the moral and physical results, of the treaty which had been concluded with the Republic of the Equador for the suppression of the slave-trade. As his honourable friend had told them, under the previous arrangements a kind of chicanery was carried on, and which, so long as Great Britain asserted her great privilege of being the friend of the slave, must have interfered with her exertions to a considerable degree. (Hear). At a time when we felt the greatest pride in the weight and importance which this country had attained in the councils of the world, it was then also most especially that we were called upon to interpose friendly advice in the affairs of another state—might more so, when that state, by its constitutional and political arrangements, claimed our sympathy and support; and when too, unhappily, its internal condition was such as to need and require the friendly advice of those who were intelligent in its welfare. He alluded to Switzerland. It was a terrible thing to the friends of constitutional freedom to sought borne down by the sway of the invader. It was terrible, even when it was obscured by the smoke of successful battle; but it was yet more terrible, when the blood of brethren was shed in domestic quarrels upon their own soil. (Hear, hear). And he might infer from the gracious Speech of her Majesty—he spoke as an individual member of that House—he might infer, from the assurance that her Majesty had given, "that she looked with confidence to the maintenance of the general peace of Europe," that the better day that was dawning would not be overclouded by any event upon new kingdoms admitted into the great confederacy of a free people. He might infer that those people who had done honour to their Sovereigns as Sovereigns had done honour to them, might be permitted to exercise within their own frontiers the undoubted right of deciding what their constitutional and municipal arrangements should be. The next question contained in the Speech from the Throne to which he would advert was, that of the health of towns. That was a subject of the utmost importance; and he was of opinion that the least possible delay should be permitted to intervene ere they adopted and carried into full execution some measures for its improvement. Already disease was making great ravages amongst the inhabitants of our large towns, and he feared that before a long period had elapsed they would have to make preparations for the reception of another and a ghastlier visitant. There was, indeed, too much reason to believe that the cholera was on its way towards this country, and but short time might be allowed us to make preparations against its further progress. (Hear.) There was another and a leading topic contained in her Majesty's Speech, on which he should speak with a sense of deep oppression under the great and overpowering interest of the subject. The Speech from the Throne told them of "sufferings which afflicted the labouring classes in the manufacturing districts of Great Britain, and also in many parts of Ireland." Now, whatever measures might be in preparation, or were rendered necessary by the process of events in Ireland, this at least they knew, that, to render its disorders curable, it must be made secure—(cheers from the Conservative benches)—that in fact the state had a right to demand an account of the blood of every one, even of the meanest of its subjects. (Renewed cheers.) Though he knew the many good qualities of the Irish people, yet when he reflected on the scenes that had been recently enacted there, and when he heard of the horrible assassination which was so frequently taking place there, his heart was positively sickened. (Hear, hear.) In the old disastrous times, from which he for one would never raise the veil, except perchance to select some example for admiration—in those disastrous times, horrible as the outrages were that had been committed, still Christian charity might from time to time find some palliation, some excuse to urge, in behalf of the wretched men who committed the crimes which made them the objects of such abhorrence. Christian charity might not have been improperly exercised in endeavouring to account for these offences, though not to extenuate them. In those days, too, now happily passed away of unmitigated political hatreds, there was no property-qualification there, his hon. friend the member for Limerick might have informed them, his heart was positively sickened. (Hear, hear.) 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In those days, too, now happily passed away of unmitigated political hatreds, there was no property-qualification there, his hon. friend the member for Limerick might have informed them, his heart was not yet quite withered in this country, but at the present time, when the Legislature had wisely, justly, and humanely decreed, that the Irish people should find provision upon the Irish soil so large as provision could be supplied, the agrarian and political strifes and animosities were allayed, that then the gigantic figure of monetary murder should stalk forth, was horrible—it was astounding. (Hear, hear.) He believed that these frightful crimes disgraced the sister country, might be checked and repressed by the ordinary powers of the law; but, speaking as an individual member of this House, he ventured to say that the perpetrators of these crimes had a fiendish hilarity when that guilt entailed upon the land. They must have continually brought before them the fact that there were duties as well as rights among all classes of society—a lesson which was, perhaps, occasionally forgotten. They must be told that the Government would, as far as the Government could, abate this moral pestilence and this physical evil: that it would stand forward and protect the meanest as well as the greatest of its subjects against the assassin's blow. (Hear, hear.) With regard to the remedial measures which would be hereafter submitted to the House, it was not his province to anticipate them, or the nature of the remedies which they might be expected to meet with at their hands. But whatever the repression of crime must come a restoration of confidence between man and man; for it would be unmeet in him to attempt to conceal that there was not that confidence which ought to reign between man and man. Confidence, like all noble things, was slow of growth; but he trusted we were on the march towards it, and that measures would be proposed and carried that were calculated to tranquillise the country. Confidence being restored, then would come the period for developing the great and inexhaustible resources of the country. But from his experience of Ireland, he would warn the House not to expect too rapid results from any measures which might be introduced, and thereby avoid discouragement. (Hear, hear.) The duty of the British Senate was a great and glorious one. It had to redress a wrong in a country that should be a rival only in constitutional progress; and in performing it they must call for the assistance of all classes, from the highest to the lowest. The English people had a great duty to perform in Ireland. It was there to be found in office and no exertion that they were not willing to make for improving the condition of Ireland. And, believing that that object was attainable by the exercise of a large, generous, comprehensive, and intelligible policy, and believing also that such would be the policy adopted by this House, he begged leave to second the Address.

The Address was then read, and the question put from the chair.

Mr. GRATTAN was compelled by an imperative sense of duty to object to the address which had just been proposed. He determined, if there were any chance of better means of probing the wounds of Ireland than by the soldier's bayonet. He reprobated the atrocious crimes which had been recently perpetrated in Ireland, and felt that that was the first duty of Parliament to propose an energetic defence of his country by the deadly weapons wielded by some of its unworthy sons. The members for Ireland were not of opinion that enough had been done to relieve the distress of Ireland. They did not believe that the Poor-Law had succeeded—they knew that it had failed—they were aware that six boards of guardians had either resigned or been superseded—they believed that the property of Ireland was gone; and, therefore, he determined to propose an amendment calling for further relief. He then favoured the House with a glowing picture in his own peculiar style of the distress which now prevailed in Ireland, attributing it partly to absenteeism, partly to the electment system, but principally to the union. He wished to see a solid union between Great Britain and Ireland—not an union between wealth and poverty, productive of no amalgamation between the two countries—not a mere union of parchment—but an union of hearts and interests. After alluding to the overthrow of Sir R. Peel's Government, because he had introduced coercive measures without any measures of relief, he told the members of the present Administration that he would give them a coercive act now, provided that they would limitit to the counties in which outrages were committed, and would accompany it with some large and practical measure. He concluded by moving an amendment declaratory of the necessity incumbent upon Government to devise immediate measures to avert pestilence and famine from a large number of her Majesty's subjects in Ireland, after which the address should propose something more than the mere vulgar expedient of the bayonet. Yes, coercion was a vulgar expedient, and perfectly futile, as had been proved by the history of the last fifty years. He had preceded to paint the prevalence of crime in Ireland to three causes:—1st. The universal poverty and distress of the people; 2ndly, the unfortunate state of the relations between landlords and tenants; and 3rdly, the unfortunate want of confidence in Ireland during the present conduct of the Executive. He next vindicated the people of Ireland from the charge of being assassins and murderers, and denied that there was anything in the Celtic blood which rendered them more prone to such deeds than in Scotland or England. He, therefore, could not accede to any Coercion Bill, until the Government had first inquired into the social evils of the country, and had afterwards done its duty by providing for the relief of the distress which was sufficient to meet the present outrages, if that law were systematically and effectively enforced, which as yet it never had been by the present Government. After showing that the system of judicial rents in Ireland was fundamentally bad, the police system was equally inoperative, and that the management of the executive department of Government in Dublin was very defective, he called on the Government and Parliament to do justice to Ireland by settling the existing relations between landlords and tenants, by feeding the starving, by not letting the population die of want, and by reorganizing the executive Government in Ireland. After an explanation by Mr. ADAIR, and a complete explanation by Mr. ROCHE,

Mr. DRUMMOND suggested to Mr. Grattan the propriety of withdrawing his amendment, and called upon Ministers to muster courage to put in force their repeatedly promised of doing justice to Ireland. He, in England and in Scotland the Established Church was the church of the majority in both countries; and he could not see on what principle of justice the Established Church in Ireland should be the church of the minority. The House would not, after mature deliberation between landlords and tenants, by feeding the starving, by not letting the population die of want, and by reorganizing the executive Government in Ireland. After an explanation by Mr. ADAIR, and a complete explanation by Mr. ROCHE,

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Sir GEORGE GREY felt himself bound on the part of the Government to oppose the amendment, as it was opposed to that spirit of self-reliance which all parties who wished for its regeneration were anxious to excite in Ireland. Because a necessity existed that relief should be extended to the starving population of Ireland last year, ought the people of that country to be encouraged this year in the belief that similar relief would again be extended to them? He denied that the Poor-Law had been a failure in Ireland; on the contrary, the exertions which had been made, in various parts of the country, to carry it into effect, fully justified the expectations of Parliament in passing that law, and the terms in which it had been spoken of in the Speech from the Throne. After entering into some details to prove this assertion, he observed that there was a large store of grain in the Government warehouses at the end of last year, and that Government would itself feel that store to meet any local emergency which might arise. He believed that there would be no occasion for any future advances of money to Ireland by the Government; though, on that point, he should not be able to speak with any confidence at the winter advanced. He declined alluding at present to the subject of crime in Ireland, as he should be called upon to enter into it fully on an early day, when he should have to ask for leave to bring in a bill for the better security of life in that country. He considered Mr. Roche to have volunteered very unnecessarily a defence of the people of Ireland. He had seen no statement that the Irish were a people of assassins; on the contrary, he had seen several statements which indicted him, and indeed every member of the Government, to believe that, in most parts of Ireland, life was as safe, and murder was as much abhorred, as in England. Mr. Roche had not done justice to the Government in his discussion on the remedial measures which ought to accompany coercion; for, in her most gracious Speech, her Majesty had recommended to the consideration of Parliament measures which, with due regard to the rights of property, were calculated to advance the social condition of the people, and tend to the permanent improvement of Ireland. Though a landlord and tenant bill was not specifically mentioned in the Queen's Speech, that subject had attracted the attention of the Lord Lieutenant, and would be brought forward as soon as possible. He concluded by expressing a hope that all measures for the benefit of Ireland would be discussed this session without any admixture of party spirit.

Mr. JOHN O'CONNELL regretted that he could not hold out a hope to Sir G. Grey that the Address would meet with that unanimity which he so much desired; for, after the present amendment was disposed of, there would be another proposed relating to the threatened measures of coercion. He then entered into a very detailed account of the distress of Ireland, and contended that her Majesty's Ministers would be greatly disappointed, if they expected, by their new Poor-Law, to save Ireland from that destruction. The distress was now much greater, and far more frightful, than it was last year; and something must be done at once to relieve it. It was said that Parliament was called upon to consider of an Indemnity Act, which was not wanted for the measures of Government with respect to the Bank. He hoped that it was not so; for it would be satisfactory to the people of Ireland to hear it avowed by Ministers that its increasing distress was the cause of summoning Parliament at this unusual season. He complained that Ministers had been but too speeks on the measures of coercion which they intended to propose. Why had they not been specific also as to their measures of relief? He deeply deplored the fact that Lord J. Russell had determined to coerce the people of Ireland before he had put his arm to the plough to remove the causes which gave rise to the crimes of that country. He asked Lord J. Russell to explain the causes of the change which had come over the spirit of his dream since he had delivered his celebrated speech on the state of Ireland eighteen months ago. In conclusion he called on Ministers to exercise to the utmost the ordinary law, but not to infringe on the Constitution, nor to call for extraordinary powers before they had proved that ordinary powers were insufficient.

Sir B. HALL had expected, after the speech of Sir G. Grey, that Mr. Grattan would have withdrawn his amendment, and still believed that he would have done so, had it not been for the strange speech just delivered by Mr. J. O'Connell. It was quite monstrous that Mr. J. O'Connell should say that England had done nothing for his country, when the people of England, as he showed at some length, had done everything in their power to relieve the pestilence and famine that last year prevailed in Ireland. Why, if we had done nothing, what had Mr. J. O'Connell been doing? Something worse than nothing. Had he not used, at every public meeting which he had attended, inflammatory language, which must have had an incentive to incondiarism and assassination? No wonder, then, that he was so anxious that no Coercion Bill should be passed, and that he had declared that "he would die on the floor of the House of Commons before such a bill were passed." He then took a review of the state to which Ireland had been reduced by the different agitators who now distracted it, and condemned their annual menace of bringing the question of Repeal before Parliament, without ever enforcing it, as one of the most monstrous pieces of political humbug which had ever been displayed before an admiring world. He fully believed that, had it not been for the exertions of Sir Robert Peel, and of the noble Lord the member for Stafford, the same game would have been played again by the Irish Repeal members this session. He then adverted to the amendment, which, in reality, was a call upon us to give more impetus to the Poor-Law. But the representatives of one of the largest English constituencies, that he would not grant a single farthing to the relief of the distress in Ireland, until he found that all the means of Ireland were exhausted.

Mr. M. O'CONNELL contended that the Irish members would be able to defeat the Coercion Bill now, as they had done in 1846, without the necessity of any person "dying on the floor."

Mr. S. CRAWFORD considered that the declaration of Sir G. Grey, that the Government intended to introduce a measure on the landlord and tenant question, was very far from satisfactory; for the very same declaration had been made last session, and yet nothing had been done. He complained of the neglect with which British statesmen and the British Legislature treated this important question, which was at the bottom of all the disorders of Ireland. As to the amendment, he thought that, by increasing the resources of Ireland to be sufficient for the relief of the people of that country, he should be the last man in the world to drain a single farthing from the hard-worked artizans of England for the purpose of relieving the people of Ireland from the discharge of those duties which their property entailed upon them.

Sir W. SOMERVILLE considered this amendment to be unnecessary, and hoped that Mr. Grattan would consent to withdraw it. He was forced to admit the existence both of distress and of crime in Ireland; but the crime was of a local character, and was confined to the counties of Limerick, Clare, Roscommon, Meath Queen's County, and Tipperary, and there was no reason, while it was condemning the misconduct of part of Ireland, not to forget the patience and abstinence from crime of the inhabitants of the western coast of Ireland, who had been visited with a calamity such as they had never before experienced before. He described the Ration Act as having perfectly succeeded; he explained the manner in which the New Poor Law had been put in operation in Ireland, and denied that it had been a failure.

Mr. S. O'BRIEN declared his intention of supporting the Address, and of waiting till he saw what the measures of Government were, before he ventured to condemn them. The evil which they had to deal with in Ireland was not a solitary crime, but solitary assassination, the result and connivance of the lower classes with the perpetrators of such outrages. As a proof of this, he detailed the circumstances which attended the attempted assassination of Mr. Bayly, and created great excitement in the House by an eloquent description of the refusal of the peasantry to give any assistance to that gentleman, in his frightful state of mutilation.

Mr. FEARGUS O'CONNOR observed that the object of calling Parliament together now was to give stability to the money-market, but that object would be defeated by the declarations of the Government respecting the state of Ireland. Coercion Bill after Coercion Bill had been proposed for Ireland, but no improvement of its social condition had followed any one of them. He advised the House to give the people of Ireland and a perpetuity tenure. That measure would throw the people of Ireland on their own resources, they would be able to support themselves, and to take the idlers off the land. He deprecated such speeches as that of Sir B. Hall, defended the conduct of Archbishop Laffan, and concluded by declaring that he would sit, sleep, and even die, in the House, in opposing coercive measures.

Mr. GRATTAN then withdrew his amendment.

Mr. HERRIES insisted that the commercial distress of the country, and the interference of the Government with the Bank for the purpose of relieving it, required other measures from those which the Administration than it had yet received in the course of the debate. The house ought to be informed whether Ministers intended to leave the Bank Act of 1844 without suspension during the period in which the distress was increasing into its opposition, or whether they intended to propose any temporary measure to neutralize the injurious effects which might arise from its continuance during a protracted inquiry.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER would, on Monday next, make the statement which Mr. Herries now required, and explain the views entertained by Government on this subject. Ministers had called Parliament together to give it an opportunity of considering their conduct; they did not intend to ask for any bill of indemnity for the step which they had taken, as no infringement of the law had taken place.

The Address was then agreed to without opposition, and the House adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—WEDNESDAY.

The Speaker took the chair at four o'clock

Petitions were presented against the admission of Jews to Parliament. Amongst these, one was presented by Sir R. Inglis, from Oxford University; by Mr. Goulburn, from Cambridge University; and by Mr. Cardwell, from Liverpool. Petitions in favour of their admission were presented by Lord J. Russell, and other hon. members.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer laid on the table the correspondence between himself and the Bank of England, relative to the letter of license to supersede the Bank Act of 1844.

To a question from Mr. G. BANKES,

Lord J. RUSSELL said that no appointment had, as yet, been made to the Presidentship of the Poor-Law Commission, but that the Commissioners under the former Act were responsible for the administration of the law; and that her Majesty, by an order in Council, should appoint the new Commission.

Captain BARNE desired to be informed, if any step was taken by the Government to bring to trial the two Irish priests who had denounced from the altar the gentlemen who were, immediately after such denunciations, shot.

Sir W. SOMERVILLE replied, that no step had been taken in the matter.

In reply to a question from Mr. ANSTEY,

Lord J. RUSSELL stated that Mr. Stephens still remained in the Colonial Office, although absent on leave.

Mr. HUME gave notice, for this day week, to move that the House resolve itself into a Committee of Finance, to take into consideration the state of the revenue and the existing modes of taxation.

Mr. LABOUCHERE gave notice that on Friday he would move for a Committee to consider whether any alteration would be desirable in the mode of conducting the private business of the House.

To a question put by Lord A. LENNOX,

Mr. WARD read a despatch from Sir H. Seymour, distinctly contradicting the rumour which had gained currency, charging Sir C. Napier with having made

use of his position at Lisbon to obtain arrears due to him by the Portuguese Government.

In reply to Mr. GLADSTONE,

Sir G. GREY promised that correspondence relative to New Zealand should be shortly laid on the table.

The usual sessional orders were agreed to without discussion.

On the bringing up of the Report on the Address,

Lord G. BENTINCK demanded to know if it was the intention of the Government to give a full explanation to the House of those circumstances which induced her Majesty to authorise her Ministers to advise the Bank of England to infringe the Act of 1844?

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said that, although personally ready to enter into the explanations at once, he considered it would be more convenient to postpone his statement to Tuesday next.

REPORT ON THE ADDRESS.

Mr. HEYWOOD moved that the report of the Committee on the Address be brought up.

Mr. OSBORNE wished, before the report was brought up, to make a few observations, which, he believed, would be quite in accordance with the forms of that House. Although, on ordinary occasions, he might not indulge in criticisms on those prolixuses of the session which were generally contrived to contain the smallest quantity of promise in the greatest quantity of words; yet, when he recollected the unparalleled state of affairs under which the Parliament had been called together, he should offer no apology to the House for the observations he was about to offer. When they considered the depression of commerce, the state of society in Ireland, when they looked at the state of the political horizon of Europe, it could hardly be considered presumptuous in a member of that House to address his attention to such a state of things. The depression of trade was not a local but an imperial question. If English trade were depressed the business were felt in Ireland. He would ask whether, if trade in England had last year been as depressed as it was at the present moment, a loan of ten millions would have been so freely granted to Ireland? He should never be satisfied until trade was put on a sure and steady basis. With respect to the currency, he thought that Government had acted wisely in granting a Committee, but at the same time he felt that unnecessary odium had been brought on his believed that throughout the whole period only three banks of issue had failed. He next came to European politics, and here he would remind the House that her Majesty expressed her deep concern at the state of affairs in Switzerland. But it should be remembered that the example we had set in the previous year by interfering in the affairs of Portugal, afforded a very good precedent for the autocrat of Austria's threatened interference with the late internal arrangements of Switzerland. He trusted, however, that the result of the exercise of the influence of her Majesty's Government with her allies, to restore peace to Switzerland, would be followed by a different kind of mediation to that which had been adopted with regard to Portugal, and that liberty of conscience would not be violated, nor the right of the majority of the federal states to rule the others be disputed. The next paragraph in the consideration the present state of Spain, Portugal, France, and Switzerland, really looked with confidence on the maintenance of the peace of Europe, he must, indeed, be blessed with a superabundance of confidence. In connection with this it would be his (Mr. Osborne's) duty, on a future day, to call the attention of Parliament to the present disgraceful state of our national defences. Upon the next paragraph—that which referred to the treaty with the Squadorr—all he would say was, that, of all the serious humbugs we had ever engaged in, our attempt to put down the slave trade was the worst; and the consequence of our interference was, to promote the horrors of the traffic, instead of preventing them. (Hear, hear.) He hoped, ere long, this question would be brought under the consideration of the House, in order that the people of this country might no longer be called upon to pay money which in effect only added to the horrors of the trade in slaves. He would now advert to the subject of Ireland, which formed a prominent part of the Royal Speech. On this subject he was sorry to observe in the debate of the previous night symptoms of an antagonistic spirit in the House, which could do no good, but might be productive of serious evils. In what observations he might have occasion to make he should endeavour to imitate the example of the right hon. Secretary for Ireland, whose tone and temper in speaking upon the subject deserved the highest credit. (Hear.) The House should remember that every indiscreet word spoken now might be heard, with consequences of which no one could foresee. With regard to that body of ecclesiastics whose conduct in the course of that debate had been adverted to, the great majority of them he knew to be sound in principle and exemplary in conduct; and, though, as in all such bodies, there were no doubt amongst them some designing men, it would be altogether a mistake to suppose that, as a body, they were not sincere and devoted friends of peace and order. This being his opinion, it was with great pain he had heard the speech of Archdeacon Lefan—which he did not, for a moment, defend—spoken of as it had been on the previous evening. Archdeacon Lefan was a man of excitable temperament (a laugh); and, he knew, that, for some time past, he had been in bad health, which might account, in some degree, for the expressions which he had used. ("Order," and laughter.) "Order!" he was sorry he knew that the hon. gentleman, on the previous Sunday, had preached from the altar a sermon, denouncing, in the strongest terms, assassination and outrage. (Hear.) He was glad that the Archdeacon spoke of Irish grievances in her Majesty's Speech, while lamenting the existence of such distress, "trusted that it would be materially relieved by the exertions which have been made to carry into effect the law of last session for the amendment of the Poor-Law." He was glad to find that the right hon. Secretary for Ireland had told them that he expected that, by means of the Poor-Law, three-fourths of the poverty of Ireland would be diminished, and that that measure, passed last session, had been productive of some effects. He believed that the law had worked well; but, by a recent indiscreet and hasty circular, which had issued from the Secretary's office in Dublin, not only the Poor-Law but the peace of the country, so far as the south of Ireland was concerned, had been imperilled.' Within the last three weeks a circular had been issued, ordering, in direct violation of the Act of Parliament itself, the rates declared valid, the Poor-Law to be paid into the hands of the Civil Paymaster in Dublin. It was almost impossible to describe the injurious effect of this order, and the difficulties it was calculated to throw in the way of the working of the law. In some parts of Tipperary the law was working well, though in some the rate was so high that it was almost impossible for the property to bear it. In his own district it had increased, since 1843, from £14,000 to £30,000. Her Majesty also stated, with satisfaction that the landed proprietors have taken advantage of the means placed at their disposal by the liberality of Parliament for the improvement of land." This was a most extraordinary paragraph to be put into her Majesty's Speech. True it was that many applications had been made for advances from the million loan; he believed in two instances only, had any advance been granted. One noble Lord having extensive estates in the south of Ireland, and who had devoted much of his time and attention to the improvement of the condition of the people, had applied for an advance of £20,000, but he had been unsuccessful, though he told him that, if an advance were made, it would be impossible to give employment to the people, or to improve the land. (Hear.) Under these circumstances, he thought it right to inquire of the Government whether there was any money in the country out of which these advances could be made? If civilization was to proceed in Ireland, the Government must, by some means or other, perform their part of the bargain into which they had entered, and not put the loan of money for the purpose. In discussing the next point in the Speech upon which he wished to touch—that which referred to the spirit of insubordination which had manifested itself in Ireland, "leading to an organized resistance to the legal rights," he should endeavour to forget that he was himself an Irish landlord, and to approach it in a larger and more liberal spirit. He could, however, assure the hon. member for Kilkenny (Mr. J. O'Connell), that if he arrived at the result were paid into Conciliation Hall, he would not have to find fault with him for many years to come. Looking at all the circumstances of the case, so far, indeed, from being surprised at the present state of Ireland, he was surprised that the country was not in a still worse condition. He hoped the Government would be found equal to the occasion, and that they would bring forward measures, and a thinking, bold and active character, by means of which society in Ireland might be constructed *de novo*. The previous legislation of this country rendered this an act of only strict justice to that country. The Government have would follow the path which they might think

the currency and free imports—that England which not long since—in 1845—had touched the pinnacle of wealth and prosperity, and was the envy and admiration for her riches of surrounding nations—now presenting the lamentable spectacle of shame, bankruptcy, and disgrace, with the finger of scorn pointed at her in every commercial city from New York to Canton—we see those nations which have acted upon an opposite policy flourishing, opulent, respected, and happy. And yet, when the merchants of England, who are participators in this ruin, but not in this disgrace, came to you, and asked you as a Government to relax your monetary restrictions, to the end that those who had property might have the opportunity of disposing of it without a loss—to the end that those who had cotton, and sugar, and woollen cloths, and iron, might be enabled to sell what it is at present—namely, advance £6,000,000 sterling at the rate of £3 17s. 4d. per cent., though it was said the Government themselves had borrowed it at 4 per cent.; instead of acceding to this request, they acted in a manner totally different, for they actually raised the rate of interest. Sir, I remember well when I proposed in the course of the last year a measure for the relief of Ireland, which involved the advance of a large sum of money, not to the landowners or companies of that kingdom,—I remember I was told upon that occasion that her Majesty's Government could not turn money-lenders. (Hear.) But, Sir, what are they now? What are they but money-lenders, money-changers, and usurers. I believe it was never known that any Government of any country proposed to wring money, and make a heavy profit upon the necessities of that country. (Hear, hear.) We are told in the Sacred Volume that "he that lendeth money to the poor we shall not be usurers. But, Sir, the Government have contravened that command, for they have turned usurers; and the fatal effects of their act are to be found in every part of the country. The money-lender could not be deterred from asking too high a price for his article of trade has been only too ready to follow the example set him by the Government on this occasion, and extort what he could from those who needed his assistance. Where the Government fixed the interest of money at the exorbitant sum of 8 per cent., the moneylender had a high example to keep him in countenance while he obtained all that was possible. The price of money has accordingly risen in the market. The best bonds in Scotland, formerly done at five per cent., are now charged six-and-a-half, while the same relative prosperity of increase has taken place in all parts of the Empire. The whole country has been taxed at a sum equivalent to 4½ per cent. upon its property by the measure of the Government, more, in fact, than if it had to pay an Income Tax of 10 per cent. Assuming the whole land of the country to be mortgaged at one-third of its value -and I believe that to be below the actual amount; the land of Ireland has been valued at £20,000,000, and it is mortgaged to the extent of £6,000,000 a year. Suppose the land of England then to be mortgaged to the extent of one-third of its value, the Property and Income Tax returns will tell you that an increase of 1½ per cent. on that rent is equivalent to a tax of £120,000,000 a year on the property of England and Scotland. But all the trades and occupations of the country are taxed in an equal degree by this act of her Majesty's Government, and, therefore, this increase of 4½ per cent. on the usual and ordinary rate of interest on money cannot be less than £720,000,000 a year levied on the property and the industry of the country. Well then, Sir, the Government being accessories before the fact to this enactment of a higher rate of interest than hitherto prevailed in this country —to an act of usury, in fact, upon the nation are we to be told that it is not for the convenience of the House of Commons that its time should be taken up on the second night of the session in hearing and receiving explanations on the subject from the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the First Lord of the Treasury? The noble Lord and the right hon. gentleman seem to have taken all the *Skipdicks* and the *Gobs Overseas*, in the City into their confidence, in connection with this question of the rate of interest; for they only seek to exact the largest sum they possibly can obtain from the necessities of the country. They would appear to have adopted the ideas as well as the language of *Sir Otho Cresswich*, especially when he says—"all men must be made sellers, and I shall be the only purchaser." One would imagine, Sir, that the original authors of the Bank Charter Act and the vested interests of the City had collaborated together and determined to have the whole of the trade, commerce, and landed property of the country transferred to their hands. Lord Bacon says that "usury will soon bring all the pasture of a country into few hands; inasmuch as the usurer being at certainties, and the borrower at uncertainties, the end must soon be that all the money shall come into the box." This, Sir, is the end of their measures. Their object is to transfer all the property of the country into the hands of those who trade in money to transfer it from one set of individuals to another without a sufficient reason. Are we, then, in the face of this fact, to sit down with folded arms and seek for no explanation of the causes which produced it? I will not to ask her Majesty's Government for the grounds on which they hold to the injurious Bank Charter Act, when the condition of the country is at the worst, and, in relation at the least, only do so for the purpose of exciting the Bank of England to exact such an amount of interest—such usury—as was never known in this country, at least for the last century. (Hear, hear.) Sir, I will not enter now on the affairs of Ireland at this moment, further than to say that her Majesty's Government must take themselves responsible for the preservation of the public peace in that country. I shall postpone any discussion of opinion on their policy with regard to it until I see the measures which they mean to introduce to the House. I trust, however, that they will not present the miserable spectacle to the world of one set of men turning out another set upon a question of opinion, and then, in their capacity as a Ministry, governing by the very principles of those they had expelled. (Hear.) I trust, also, that whatever measure may be introduced, it will not be a Coercion Act, to shut up men in their houses at night, in order to deter them from the commission of mid-day murders. But, Sir, while I am prepared to support all useful measures for Ireland, I shall, at the same time, withhold any expression of opinion upon the policy of the Government until their statement is before the House. Neither shall I trouble the House by reviewing the foreign policy of her Majesty's Government on the present occasion; though I am willing to admit that they maintained a prudent silence in respect to their interference in the affairs of Portugal, as well as in regard to their course in Italy, about which they are similarly reserved. When, however, her Majesty's Speech says that a treaty for the suppression of the Slave Trade has been obtained from the Government of Equador, I cannot help thinking that it would have been far more prudent if they had maintained a profound silence upon that subject. The hon. mover of the Address, in alluding to this treaty, described it as another link knocked off the chain which fettered the limbs of the negro. But, Sir, I should very much like to know how many thousands of links have been added to that galling chain, by the introduction of slave-grown sugar into the markets of this country? (Hear.) I should be glad, Sir, to hear, upon official authority, what is the actual amount of increase in the slave trade, before I assent to that proposition. We do certainly read in a newspaper—which is supposed to have occasional information from head-quarters—that the slave trade has been (but only for the moment, I fear) checked; but we have increased fivefold, and that the escapes have been in the same proportion, fivefold. We likewise know that, since the introduction of free-grown sugar into this country, the price of a slave has risen from 200 dollars in Cuba to from 400 to 600 dollars. I am curious, I confess, to know the actual facts. Then, again, there is the export of rice from the Mauritius. It seemed to be stated that the whole rice export, if undiverted would restore the Mauritius to the condition of another Ireland. There were fears of ninety-three thousand coolies being without employment and wanting bread, for rice was the food on which they lived. Well, this we are told has been remedied by a Government bank, issuing notes, and making advances, as we are told, on 9050 tons of sugar, in order that the coolies and the slaves of the Mauritius may be kept alive. Thus we see the noble Lord, with all the power and influence at home (hear, hear, and laughter), issuing 10s. notes, or assignats in the Mauritius. (Hear, hear.) If we do not have an explanation from her Majesty's Ministers on the course of policy adopted by the Government with regard to the Mauritius and the West Indies, more especially as her Majesty congratulated the country, in the last session, on the advantages of having obtained cheap sugar. Sir, there are few, however obtuse their intellects may be, who cannot understand how the failures of the sugar planters in the West Indies and the East Indies—the bankrupt houses of sugar merchants, with their bills returned to Manchester, must have produced to produce their effect on the commercial interests of the country. Within a very short period the rates of Manchester have been more than doubled. The poor-rate in 1835, during a time of prosperity, was only £175,000. How does the existing distress arise? Why, from the dishonourable trade of the ruined sugar and corn merchants. These bills, given in payment of goods, are worthless, and the result is, there is no money to give to the millowner for the purpose of employing people. And if it be true, that during the last ten or eleven months there has been an increase in the exportation of our manufactures to the United States of 7000 packages, the Canadas, the West Indies, and the East Indies, and a terrible balance in favour of India. (Hear, hear.) You have increased on one side 7000 packages; you have lost 30,000 packages on the other—(hear); and this is the balance of trade, the balance of the great scheme of Free Trade from which so much was expected. And, Sir, when we see that her Majesty's speech goes on to recommend to the Legislature the further consideration of the Navigation Laws—(hear, hear); I think prudence requires that the noble Lord will not have the courage ought to hold his ruthless hand. Let us first see how Free Trade measures work a little. Let us recollect how we were told by the right hon. Baronet (Sir R. Peel) and the member for Stockport in 1845, when the Property and Income Tax was renewed, that such was the elasticity imparted to trade and commerce and the industry of the country by his (Sir R. Peel's) commercial measures, that at the expiry of the next spring, he hoped to dispense with the income and Property Tax. (Hear, hear.) Let us now pause, when we are told in her Majesty's Speech that she regrets the injury which the revenue has received—let us pause, Sir, before we proceed in this losing career. (Loud cheers.) Let us remember, if we believe the evidence laid before the Committee of the Navigation Laws, that this question concerns no less than £38,000,000 invested in ships alone, and £14,000,000 invested in other trades connected with shipping. Let us bear in mind that the freights of shipping alone amount to £26,000,000 yearly, and that the annual expenditure is not less than £36,000,000. When such a mighty interest is concerned, without going into the general question, I cannot consent to allow the Address to her Majesty to pass to the form of Report without entering my protest against proceeding further in this same rapid course. (Hear, hear.) Sir, her Majesty's Speech tells us she has given directions to have the estimates laid before the House framed with a careful regard to economy. Sir, I rejoice at this language. I feared, from the circumstances of the times, that some proposition of this sort would have been made. I hope, however, I may congratulate the country on the pleasant prospect of her Majesty's Government being able to dispense with a fresh imposition. (Laughter.) I would fain hope, as the Property and Income Tax expires in the course of next spring, that her Majesty's Ministers even contemplate the possibility of being enabled to dispense with it. (Laughter.) I confess, however, I do not see daylight at present, unless her Majesty's Ministers are prepared to advance their views. The hon. member for Lancashire, however, only can see one ray of sunshine—one ray of light to illumine the gloom and distress of Manchester. If the honourable mover and the hon. seconder could hold out the greatest hope of better times than they did, then, indeed, there are but small hopes of improvement for the country to entertain (Hear.) How changed are the auspices under which we commence this session, and those under which we terminated the session of 1846. (Hear.) Then her Majesty in person appeared among us—then her Majesty permitted her Royal Consort to honour the Commons by sitting among them, in order to grace the pageant and the triumphant procession by which Free Trade was ushered in. (Hear.) High promises were made, high expectations were raised. One hon. gentleman is not in his place. (Hear.) I am surprised not to see the honourable member for the West Riding, and Stockport here at this moment when the dark picture of our distress is placed before us. Sir, were that hon. member here, I think he would consider it to be his duty to explain to the House how it is that all his promises and hopes have been completely broken. (Hear.) I remember in 1841 the hon. member's celebrated address to the people. It was followed up by 416 tons of tracts circulated in the course of the existence of the Anti-Corn-Law League. That hon. member told us in his address it was only necessary to abolish the unchristian Corn-Laws, and within two months from the passing of the bill, he prophesied that flour would be at six farthings a pound, that there would be increased employment, advanced wages, every mill would be employed, churches and chapels would arise everywhere, and, in short, that there would be no bounds to the prosperity of the manufacturing industry of the country. (Hear, hear.) Then, Sir, the hon. member called on all Christian men to put down what he called that iniquitous monopoly, which took from each working man's shilling that fourpence we which he might have had to purchase tea, coffee, and sugar. The hon. member called on us to abolish that impious and unchristian law, which in 1841 was proposed, as the hon member asserted, for no other purpose than to take one-third of the earnings from the wives and families of the poor men, to increase the overgrown wealth of such men as the Duke of Buckingham and Sir James Graham. (Hear, and laughter.) Sir, I rejoice to see the right hon. baronet sitting there in his place, as large as life. (Laughter.) I rejoice to see him looking all health and content, the effect perhaps of contemplating those untold bags of wealth he possesses, in preference to contemplating the ruinous policy of his Trade, of which he is the fatal author. (Laughter.) I rejoice that the right hon. baronet is not the victim of that imprecation put up to the Almighty when he addressed the electors of Dorchester:—

> "May I be cold before that dreadful day,
> Pressed with a load of monumental clay,
> When thou, Imperial Troy, to fate must bend,
> And see thy warriors fall—thy glories end."

How changed since then! Then all was prosperity. Prosperity, wealth, full employment, all greeted this land in 1845. All were happy, all were increasing in wealth. Now we see nothing but ruined commercial houses, and a starving people—the effects of Free Trade, of which the right hon. baronet is the right hon. Baronet and the hon. member for Stockport. Trade and commerce, which before were prosperous, were blighted by the treacherous breath of Free Trade. (Hear.) How changed are our prospects—how applicable the words of the poet:—

> "How like a younker, or a prodigal,
> The scarfed bark puts from her native bay,
> Hugged and embraced by the strumpet wind!
> How like a prodigal doth she return,
> With over-weather'd ribs and ragged sails,
> Lean, rent, and beggar'd by the strumpet wind." (Cheers.)

Lord J. Russell: Sir, before I allude to the speech of the noble Lord the member for Lynn, I wish to make a few remarks in answer to the observations, couched in a temperate tone, made by the hon. member for Middlesex, who asked for some explanation of what her Majesty's Ministers proposed to do for the government of Ireland. The hon. member inquired about one measure with regard to Ireland which passed last session, and had relation to advancing sums of money for the improvement of the land. The hon. member asked why this measure had not been acted upon. I beg to tell the hon. member that all the official persons are now engaged in carrying that measure into effect; and I am happy to say that £1,500,000 has been applied for under the Act; that half a million has already been sanctioned by the Treasury; and that the Act is in full operation. Of course there are many preliminary inquiries to be made, forms to be entered into, and securities to be examined, before the money can be advanced. This, no doubt, has had the effect of disappointing many who may think that advances ought to have been made earlier; but the Act has sanctioned prescribed forms, and they must be complied with. With respect to the measure itself, I trust it will be the means of working much benefit to the parties who obtain these advances; and at the same time of affording increased employment to the people of Ireland. The hon. gentleman asked a question about the bill in relation to encumbered estates. I stated that the measure was only delayed on account of the advanced period of the session, and the strong opposition it met with. That bill has received the attention of Government, and will soon be introduced either in this or the other House. I attach the greatest importance to a measure of this kind; for I believe one of the greatest evils under which Ireland now labours is the nominal possession of estates, the owners of which have encumbered them to such a degree that they are useless to tenants. I think persons who have large estates in such a situation, by selling them at once, would render them valuable. I assure hon. gentlemen generally, with respect to emigration, that I hold emigration to be a useful subsidiary in some respects; but, at the same time, I do not believe there is that amount of over-population in Ireland which some appear to contemplate. (Hear.) I believe that agriculture—that great branch of industry—if pursued with skill and science, would be the means in Ireland of supporting as great a population as here. There is another measure to be introduced in the course of the Session—the amendment of the Grand Jury law. (Hear.) These are measures which we believe will tend to the improvement of the country. There is also another measure which involves a subject of great importance, which I have not alluded to, and, although we have devoted the greatest attention to it, and have gone into the details with the utmost care, we have been as yet unable to determine on such a measure which shall combine improvement of land in Ireland with the undoubted and undefeasible rights of the landowner. The question of landlord and tenant is a very difficult one. If we look back to what has happened in Ireland, it will be found that, for the last twenty years, or going on towards a century, the relation of landlord and tenant has been the source of bitterness has produced violent outrages, and has been met at different times by the severest penalties of legislation. But still the landlord and tenant have never been placed in such a situation as that they could act with reciprocal kindness and confidence, though such a state of things was especially necessary. The question which creates this difficulty began before the Union Roman Catholic question. It is with apprehension, but, at the same time, with hope, that her Majesty's Ministers approach the consideration of this question. Her Majesty's Government, as I have already stated, have devoted their earnest attention to the subject, and they regret they cannot have the advantage of the advice of the late Lord Rosborough, who had well considered the question, and who only deferred bringing in a bill on the subject until he could take his place in the House of Lords to explain the principle of his measure. The death of this nobleman has prevented her Majesty's Government from knowing his views on this subject, and that is a source of much regret. I hope I have now said enough to show that we are not liable to be charged with that which the hon. gentleman did not formally bring against us, but which he intimated—namely, that we had not sufficient attention to the

The merchant makes his own calculations of probable profit or loss. It is better to leave him to sell at either a profit or loss than laying it down by an act of Parliament at what price the commodity shall be sold in money. Now, with regard to the actual state of the country, the noble Lord thinks that the want of protective duties and the laws relating to the currency have brought us into a state [illegible] value. I believe that, from these, and other circumstances, we have a great revulsion in trade, and great distress among the commercial and manufacturing [illegible] world. (Hear.) I do not find, that, in the last few months of the calamity under which we suffered—I do not find that, in the nine months ending the 10th of Oc- [illegible] 1846, was £4,030,203; and, for the three quarters ending October 10, 1847, they were £6,291,017 - making a difference on the amount of exports to the United States, in the two periods, of £2,260,814. That shows, according to the wholesome process of trade, and of exchange, that the amount of [illegible] quantities than usual, and has been the cause of greater export of manufactures. It is to that export, to the return of gold which we have sent, to the favourable exchanges, and to several other circumstances of a favourable augury, though I do not look to an immediate [illegible] gradual state of better things, that I do [illegible] economy. Those are not the phrases used in her Majesty's Speech: the words used by the noble Lord are not those which appear in her Majesty's Speech: the words are, "They will be framed with a careful regard to the exigencies of the public service." I beg to assure the noble Lord and the House, though the state [illegible] country. But, Sir, I have always found, and I have always read, in those times when I took no part in public life, that, by the energy and spirit of this country, those periods of difficulty have been surmounted. (Hear, hear.) I believe that [illegible] will be surmounted by the wisdom of the measures of her Majesty's Government. I say that it will be surmounted by the energy, by the noble character of the nation [illegible] efforts, and [illegible] not unworthy of the nation. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. G. R. Robinson said, that after a period of thirty years of uninterrupted peace, the country found itself now in a condition which, without entertaining any desponding views, was more discouraging than at any period he ever remembered. Whenever such remarks were made as those addressed to the House by the noble Lord below him (Lord G. Bentinck), as to the depressed [illegible] mercial men in this country, he (Mr. Robinson) was not disposed to take a [illegible] direction. He (Mr. Robinson) did not object to an inquiry into the operation of those laws, in order to consider what modification could be made in them, applicable to the extensive changes in the times, and the due maintenance of the maritime power of the country. He implored the Government not to consider the present state of things could be lightly passed over, and he trusted the inquiry [illegible] the commercial world. Nothing but a general searching inquiry will secure any permanent improvement; but that conceded, he should not despair that the prosperity of this country would, at all events to a certain extent, be restored. [illegible] with sufficient emphasis on the effect which Free Trade measures had produced upon the labour and industry of the country. True, great mercantile houses had been brought down; but had not that been attended with the destitution and [illegible] Trade principles.

Mr. Hume said, that his hon. friend (Mr. Robinson) was true to the principles [illegible] Free Trade had produced the events which had recently been seen. Those events had arisen from speculations carried on by a system of credit. It had been seen [illegible] ago. He concurred with the views expressed by the noble Lord at the head of the Government as to the causes of the calamity. He thought that by a system of artificial credit all, both high and low, in this country had been living beyond their means. The Government had set the example of extravagance in all its [illegible] proper limit, the people would not change. By the abolition of the absurd blockade of the coast of Africa, under pretence of putting a stop to the slave trade, [illegible] would show that £1,500,000 of the public money might be annually [illegible] smuggling of men could only be put down by doing that which was [illegible] entirely agreed with the noble Lord at the head of the Government, that occasional crises could not be prevented in a commercial country; but it was most important to trace them to their right causes. Though he had supported the Banking Act of 1844 he had never anticipated that it would afford security against [illegible] uncertain. In allusion to the state of Ireland, the hon. member said he sincerely rejoiced in the declaration which had been made by the noble Lord (Russell), in [illegible]

Mr. G. Bankes said, he [illegible] the House what foreign countries were those which were anxious to reciprocate [illegible] Free Trade. He presumed it was not the Equador—which, he said, had no port. (Laughter.) The right hon. member for Tamworth had pointed out Naples and Russia as countries likely to act with us on these principles. Nevertheless, it must be admitted, that the predicted advantages of Free Trade had hitherto been positively falsified. It had been prophecied, that speculations in corn would be diminished, that the prices would be steadier, and that wider markets would be opened to our manufactures. Had either of these [illegible] manufactures. In every respect, the Free Trade predictions had failed. The Bank Charter Act was another subject which had equally falsified the predictions [illegible] pending that Act. It was well to do this; Government had much to answer for in not having done it sooner; they were thereby answerable for the ruin that had previously come on many commercial houses. Having stood out against London, Liverpool, Newcastle and other places, they had yielded at last—as was stated in the papers—to a representation from parties connected with the northern collieries. (Hear.) No one who knew the right hon. Baronet, the Home Secretary, could ever suppose that he had acted on that occasion from any other than the most honourable motives. At any rate, the House was entitled to know—and he [illegible] remarkable terms. Her Majesty was put forward as having recommended and originated the violation. It would have been more fitly stated that her Majesty's advisers had recommended this to be done. Still he quarrelled not with what had [illegible] be made before the close of the session. He considered that Ministers were bound to explain why their interference was made at that particular moment, and to give this explanation in the present debate.

Mr. Labouchere said, the hon. gentleman who had just sat down had reminded the Government that it had been their fate during the two years they had [illegible] nary character, and he should have been ashamed of the Government to which he belonged if they had hesitated to stay the progress of great and appalling evils by adopting the course which they had found it desirable to pursue. (Hear.) He would not anticipate the discussion with reference to the Bank of England, which would more properly come on when his right hon. friend the Chancellor of the Exchequer stated all the circumstances which had led to the course the Government had adopted, and it would be impossible to answer any specific question on the subject without going into the whole circumstances of the case. (Hear, hear.) He had hoped the speech of his right hon. friend the First Lord of the Treasury [illegible] evil of the introduction of all the corn into the country which had been imported, but he thought when the ordinary supplies had been cut off it was a proud reflection to think of the enormous quantity of human food which the commerce and wealth of the country had attracted to our shores, and to complain of it was [illegible] United States of America. [illegible] Hear.

Mr. Newdegate condemned the operation of the Bank Charter Act, under the operation of which, with £8,000,000 in the coffers of the Bank, there had been a greater pressure than when the Bank had only £4,000,000 in the year 1846, and £2,000,000 in 1839. The distress in the country at the present time was most [illegible] employment; and every day brought accounts of more mills being closed. How could it be said that the present condition of the country had no reference to Free [illegible] labourers who were, and would be, thrown out of employment; and he thought he was quite justified in complaining in that house of such a course being pursued. The *Spectator* of this week had the following passage on the subject:—"The worst dark spot in the prospect for the winter lies in the discharge of railway labourers. These men are not numerous enough, perhaps, to impart [illegible] of an insurrectionary character to the disturbances which they are sure [illegible] by the appetite for enjoyment and the gnawing of hunger in their robust and [illegible] Crime will abound this winter—cri[illegible]

Mr. [illegible] thought that every topic which had been introduced into the Royal Speech, and everything which had been omitted from it, was condemnatory of the policy of the Government. (Laughter.)

The Report was then brought up, and the Address having been agreed to, it was ordered to be presented to her Majesty.

The House adjourned at half-past nine.

HOUSE OF LORDS—Thursday.

The Earl of Shaftesbury took his seat on the woolsack at four o'clock, when Earl Pomfret, Earl Cowper, Viscount [illegible] Lord Dunsany, and the Bishops of Lincoln, Ripon, and Oxford, took the prescribed oaths and signed the Rolls of Parliament.

The Earl of [illegible] the Lord Chamberlain, appeared with his staff of office, and [illegible] answer [illegible] her Majesty to the Address [illegible] your loyal and dutiful Address. It will be my constant [illegible] to co-operate with you in all measures calculated to advance the interests and the welfare of my Kingdom." Which was ordered to be entered upon the journals of the House.

Lord [illegible] begged to ask some member of the Government, whether [illegible]

Earl Grey: [illegible] received by Government was generally published [illegible] State Papers. Therefore, there could be no [illegible] tion to furnish them to the House.

Lord Brougham: When might they be expected to be laid on the table of the House?

Earl Grey: [illegible] it was impossible for him to say [illegible] they were more acquainted with the outside than the inside.

Lord Stanley saw, by the votes of the other House of Parliament, that it was the intention of her Majesty's Government to move for a Committee of that House [illegible] banking generally. He had also understood that [illegible] to make a similar motion in that House. He gave notice that, on Tuesday next, he would move the appointment of a similar Committee of their Lordships; and he trusted it was not trespassing too far, if he asked the noble Earl whether that [illegible] or meet with the consent of Government?

Earl Grey: The question had been [illegible] her Majesty's Government, and it was the intention of his noble friend, the President of the Council, to give notice of his intention to move for such a Committee, the first night he was present in his place.

Lord Stanley: Under such circumstances, of course, his notice would be withdrawn. He begged to remind the noble Earl that no mention of any intention to make such a motion in that House had been made before.

Lord Redesdale had, on a former night, asked a question as to the way in which it was proposed that the bills should be introduced into Parliament. The answer he received was, that from the nature of the Government Bills, they must [illegible] received a private communication, saying that one bill would [illegible] their Lordships' House. It was essential that their Lordships should be informed of the business likely to be brought under their consideration [illegible] with the pleasure of the House [illegible]

Earl Grey [illegible] stated what had passed on a former evening. In the absence of [illegible] and the President of the Council, it was impossible for him to give a definite answer.

Lord Redesdale: Would the noble Earl say what was the nature of the bill to be brought into that House?

Earl Grey [illegible] It was very inconvenient to give a promise which [illegible]

Lord Ashburton [illegible] as late as Tuesday last [illegible] Bank, those gentlemen [illegible] Government, and postponed acting upon it without [illegible] informed that no communication, in answer, was received from the Government until Monday last. He wished to ask whether, under the pressing circumstances which had existed, the whole commercial world was kept in such a state of suspense, as must consequently follow the knowledge of such a state of affairs from the Thursday to the Monday.

Earl Grey said: The practice which prevailed in that House, of asking questions without any notice, was one which was attended with much inconvenience. With respect to the question of the noble Lord, he was unable to answer further [illegible] the formal communication with the authorities of the Bank, and [illegible] nication was in accordance with a previous understanding.

Lord Ashburton would renew his question to-morrow, and trusted, in the [illegible] the subject.

Lord Stanley [illegible] intimation when the motion for [illegible] the Currency would be made.

Earl Grey, in the absence of his noble friend, the President of the Council, could not do so.

Lord Stanley: Then my motion will stand upon the books at present.

The House then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Thursday.

At four o'clock the Speaker took the chair, and announced to the House that he had received a letter from Mr. Cowan, who had been elected as one of the representatives [illegible]

A petition was presented against the return of [illegible] Esq., as member for the City of Dublin.

A petition was likewise presented against the return of Mr. Heald, for Stockport.

Mr. [illegible] rose for the purpose of offering a suggestion to the House, [illegible]

The Speaker reminded the hon. member that there was then no question before the House, and that consequently he was not in order.

Lord [illegible] suggested to the hon. member that he should give a notice of the motion he intended to propose.

Mr. Brotherton wished to suggest to the House, whether it would not be advisable that, after Christmas, Orders of the Day should take precedence of Notices of Motions. [illegible] he thought that if the suggestion were adopted it would [illegible] and tend greatly to the convenience of the House. (Cheers.)

At a later period of the evening, Sir J. Pakington gave notice that he should on an early day move that until Christmas, Orders of the Day should have precedence of Notices of Motions.

Lord G. Bentinck gave notice of a motion for returns relating to the East and West Indies, and the Mauritius.

Mr. Bankes obtained leave to bring in a bill to amend the Poor-Law Administration Act.

On the motion of Mr. B. Osborne, certain returns relating to the Management of Estates by the Court of Chancery, in Ireland, were ordered to be presented to the House.

Jewish Emancipation.—Lord John Russell gave notice that he would on that day fortnight move for leave to bring in a bill for the relief of her Majesty's Jewish subjects from the disabilities under which they now laboured. In the course of the evening several petitions, for and against Jewish Emancipation, were presented by different hon. members.

BANK DISCOUNTS.

Sir Charles Knightley moved for a return of the minimum rates of discount charged by the Bank of England since the passing of the Act of 1844, showing [illegible]

The Chancellor of the Exchequer had ascertained from the Bank authorities that they entertained no objection to making the returns in question.

[illegible] before the House all the documents intended to be presented with regard to the Bank of England.

Mr. Hawes suggested that the return should go back to the year 1835.

The return was agreed to.

Scotch Entails.—In answer to Mr. B. Cochrane, it was stated by Sir George Grey that the Lord Advocate would, at an early period of the session, introduce a bill for the amendment of the law relating to Entailed Estates in Scotland.

Law of Settlement.—Sir G. Grey stated, in answer to a question, that he was not at present prepared to say whether or no the Government would introduce a measure for the amendment of the Law of Settlement during the present session.

Bribery.—In reply to Sir John Pakington,

Lord John Russell announced, that it was not the intention of the Government to introduce any measure to amend the law on the subject of bribery at elections.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHARITIES.

Mr. Chisholm Anstey rose for the purpose of moving for leave to bring in a bill to amend the law relating to Roman Catholic Charities. The very profession of the Roman Catholic religion had been, at one time, contrary to law; and the law had also declared it illegal to make any endowment for the propagation or support of the Roman Catholic faith. The stigma attached to the profession of the Roman Catholic faith had been in a great measure removed by the passing of various laws for the removal of the civil disabilities under which the Roman Catholic subjects of the Crown had at one time been labouring (hear,); [illegible] grave doubts were entertained as to how far Roman Catholic charities were legal at the present day, [illegible] Courts of Law the power of investigating the state of their charities; they did not shrink from enquiry, and by this bill the Lord Chancellor would have conferred on him the same powers with regard to Roman Catholic trusts, which he already possessed with regard to Protestant trusts. He had given notice of another motion for the introduction of a bill for the repeal of the statutes inflicting penalties for the practice of the rites of the Roman Catholic religion. The laws authorising the [illegible] of those penalties were obsolete, but they were still unrepealed. [illegible] bring in a bill for the better administration of trusts in favour of her Majesty's Roman Catholic subjects.

Mr. O'Gorman Mahon seconded the motion.

Sir G. Grey would give the measure his fair consideration, and would not, [illegible] He apprehended, however, the hon. and learned member would experience considerable difficulty in carrying it through the House. He had no objection whatever to the second bill proposed by the hon. and learned member.

Sir R. H. Inglis entertained as strong objections as ever to the measures which [illegible] country had that Church been permitted to exercise such an act of authority without the sanction of the Sovereign, and he should expect that her Majesty's [illegible] involve a violation of principle.

Mr. Hume considered that the bill was merely to place the property of Roman Catholic Charities on the same footing as the property of Protestant Charities, and that [illegible] whatever with the proposed measure.

After a few words from the Earl of Arundel and Surrey, leave was given to bring in the bill.

Mr. Chisholm Anstey then moved for leave to bring in a bill for the further [illegible] enactments against Roman Catholics on account of their religion.

The motion was agreed to.

Catholic Clergy of Cashel.—Mr. Mahon complained that Captain Morris, a Government Inspector employed by the Board of Works, in Ireland, had presented a report to the Government reflecting on the conduct of the Roman Catholic Clergy of Cashel. The clergy had memorialised the Lord-Lieutenant for an investigation, which, however, had been refused to them. They required this investigation to vindicate their conduct, and to set them right with the county. He, therefore, moved for copies of the correspondence between the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland and the Roman Catholic Clergy of the Diocese of Cashel, relative to reports made by Capt. Morris, a Government inspector under the Board of Works in Ireland, reflecting upon the character of certain Roman Catholic clergymen of that diocese.

Mr. Labouchere [illegible] at the time the correspondence had taken place, had filled the office of Secretary for Ireland, regretted that the reports of Captain Morris [illegible] forget what they owed to the Roman Catholic clergy, for their exemplary conduct under circumstances of a most difficult and trying nature. He had no objection to produce the correspondence; but he did object to instituting the inquiry sought for.

Mr. J. O'Connell and Major Macnamara [illegible] the conduct of the Catholic clergy; after which the motion was agreed to.

Mr. Hume postponed his motion on the subject of the supply of labour to the Mauritius until to-morrow.

On the motion of Mr. Hume, various returns relating to the number of ships of war [illegible] of the Slave Trade on the coast of Africa, by Great Britain [illegible] States, were ordered to be made.

Excise Laws.—In reply to Mr. Hume,

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, that, although he would give no [illegible] he was in hopes that he should be enabled during [illegible] a measure for the purpose of removing the va[illegible] manufactures by the Excise Laws, of which so much complaint had of late been made.

The House then adjourned.

MANCHESTER ATHENÆUM—MR. COBDEN.

At the fifth annual *soirée* of the members of this institution, which was held on Thursday last, Mr. Cobden made his first public re-appearance since his return from his lengthened tour upon the Continent; and, on that occasion, delivered to a crowded and highly intelligent audience, one of those harangues, full of truth and benevolence, which has so often from his lips stirred up, and forced conviction upon, even the most reluctant minds, as well in the Legislature, as in public assemblies. The views, recollections, and hopes of such a man, with reference to a land so interesting as Italy is, must gratify and instruct, even under ordinary circumstances; but, at the present moment, when the hour of her regeneration is at hand, they will be accepted with that addition and strength of faith, which await the words of genius on all critical occasions. We, therefore, give, somewhat fully, some extracts from the gentleman's speech.

After returning to some local topics, he had, he said, on entering the hall, asked a friend what would be the best subject to talk about that evening, and he was advised to dilate, as a general treat, upon his foreign travels. The difficulty was where to begin; for the realms through which he had roamed ranged from Cadiz to Nishni Novgorod. He had been advised to treat something about the European extremes—Spain and Russia. He certainly ought not to speak of his trip to the Continent at all, without taking that, the first public opportunity of expressing his thanks as an Englishman for the cordial welcome he had received in every country it had been his fortune to visit. He said "as an Englishman," because it was something rare in the annals of the world, that a foreigner should travel into almost every country of the Continent, as he should in each find men prepared publicly to sympathise with principles with which he happened to be identified in his own country—these principles being amicable, as they at home had thought, only to the domestic concerns of their own State. (Cheers.) Without entering on a question which even there might be considered to embrace controverted points, he merely submitted the fact of an Englishman being so received abroad, as a proof, at all events, that they were enlarging the circle of their sympathies; that the sphere in which political action was working was widening in their day; that peoples were making common cause with each other with that narrow, jealous spirit, which once was mistaken for the particular patriotism, they were becoming willing to enter into more generous calculations of their own and their neighbours' interests; and the whole world was approaching the time when it would, as he hoped and believed, be discovered that the interests of all were identical. (Loud cheers.) Well, he had observed at the two extremes of his peregrination a curious feature; at one and at the other extreme of Europe. he had found the Oriental type predominant. In Andalusia he had perceived the remains of the Moors, as evidenced in the dress and habits of the inhabitants, and their architecture: and at Moscow, the old capital of the Czars, he encountered the remains of the Tartars, the former predominance of the race being testified by the same signs, in the dress, the buildings, and the customs of the People. At these two limits, and, indeed, without so distant a limitation, there are such opposite points, the reflection had perpetually been forced upon him, "We are so unlike, there is so little real difference between us, in our moral attributes at all events so directly the same, alike in our sympathies and antipathies, and having the so palpable a cause for union, what was it, he had wondered, that had made us one family of man so long enemies?" (Cheers.) There was a little comedy with a deep moral which had lately been performed with great success at Paris, entitled "Faute de s' Entendre." The plot rested upon a series of mistakes; the parties in the scene, because they were ignorant of the original intentions of each other, consummated a variety of blunders, and were subjected to innumerable hardships; and at the conclusion it was discovered that each might have been very happy if one had only known what the other had been about. (Laughter.) Through all Europe he had found the same thing had been played by successive Governments, a misunderstanding being the best defence for all the mischief they had occasioned. (Hear, hear.) At times the comedy had become a tragedy, and human happiness and human life had then been sacrificed, simply because general ignorance prevailed of the one common good. (Cheers.) And, therefore, if they could only find out the means—and sometimes in Manchester they had been enough to suppose they had discovered the key of the secret—to demonstrate to the different nations of Europe that their interests were identical and universal, they would confer the greatest blessing on humanity ever devised since the creation of the world. (Cheers.) In that most interesting country, interesting to them all, and with which so many of their associations of interest were connected, he found the people now on a new life springing up; and when he inquired how it was that Italy now began to make itself heard and felt through the rest of Europe, he had come to the conclusion, from all he had witnessed, that the regeneration arose from the quiet progress of thought and intelligence dependent upon the bettered education of the people. He had found that in that country great efforts had been recently made for the education of the people; to his astonishment he had discovered that in almost every town of 15,000 or 20,000 inhabitants, there were established several infant schools, supported by voluntary contributions, and superintended by Italian nobles. He had even at Turin fallen in with a school where a Marquis attended daily as director, joining the children in their play, and riding with them on a rocking-horse. (Laughter.) There were now in Italy, as there had always been, leading minds, and striking inhabitants, in all directions of society, who had been engaged in discussing every question of social importance: in every town of Italy men were to be met with who took a deep interest, not only in schools, but in prison discipline, and all other questions affecting the moral condition of the people. He had been especially amazed at the number of practical people who sympathised with their efforts and controversies in England on the subject of political economy. Every lawyer, every counsellor in Italy, now studied that science as a part of his professional education, and hence arose the deep interest there taken on that subject in which they had so long and so arduously engaged in England. To this quiet, slow, and gradual influence of the few on the many, and not to popular commotions and angry outbreaks, was the existing hopeful condition of Italy attributable. Violence and revolution retarded progress; and he traced to institutions, which had been everywhere founded in that country, kindred in their characteristics to the Athenæum, though not exactly the same, all the improvements which had lately arisen there. (Hear, hear.) He joined with the worthy Chairman in saying that it was by the progress of the human mind alone that Governments could progress, or that good Governments could be maintained at all. He agreed further with the Chairman in saying that, in these times, public opinion controlled Governments: and he would say still more emphatically, speaking from experience, that there was no such thing as despotism now, in the old sense of the word—that public opinion ruled more or less everywhere—ruled better in proportion as the people were wise; and gave him the compound ratio of intelligence among the people, and he would describe to them the character of the Government, no matter what might be its form or structure. (Cheers.) If they inquired from him, after his long tour, what now recurred to his memory, with the sincerest pleasure he was bound to say it was Italy and the Italians; not on account of those monumental remains which demonstrated the boast of the Italians that they had given great civilisation to the world, but because of the enjoyment he had derived from intercourse there with the most enlightened men of the day. (Hear, hear.) He liked intercourse best with existing intellect; he passed by the aqueducts, the tombs, the columns, and the ruins; and among the Italians were at this moment to be found no less men among the mass of the people, but in the middle and upper classes, some of the most amiable and accomplished and interesting men now living. (Hear, hear.) He argued that in the present effort that was being made in Italy, they would see progress just in proportion as the people became more and more enlightened. They had in Italy now, as always, a first-rate natural quality in the race; and if the people were but left to themselves—if they but obtained that privilege which we claimed invariably for ourselves—if the Italians were only permitted unmolested, to work out their own regeneration, he doubted not that that same race from which civilisation had twice before proceeded to the rest of Europe, would again effect their redemption. (Loud cheers.) He earnestly accorded the advice of the Chairman to all young men, with respect to the study of the modern languages, and he (Mr. Cobden) could speak feelingly on that topic. Oh, if he had his time over again, and were in the beginning placed in the situation of many young men in that hall, he would not endure any more of twenty-five without obtaining the perfect mastery of French, German, and Italian. Perhaps a hundred years hence English would be spoken by a greater number of human beings than had ever yet existed; but at this moment French was the language of intercourse for the travelling Englishman in every corner of the Continent; and he recommended the study in Manchester because he hoped, ere long, to see the time when operatives from all parts of the world should meet in cheap trains in Paris. (Loud cheers.) He wished to see the different people of the world married, instead of those matches between Princes from which spring so much turmoil and confusion. (Cheers.) He would not deduce any more morals from his voyaging. He had returned home, as he had set out, satisfied that it was in institutions like this Athenæum they could find, not only the great distinctive character of the English people from the whole of Europe, but that there also they must seek, in the improvement of mind among young men and adults, that superiority which in some respects we did possess over the continental nations. (Cheers.) With those institutions we got the credit of having within ourselves the character and spirit of associations; how could that spirit be better directed than to the maintenance of such institutions as this? They might take for granted that, if they could not co-operate successfully for such an object, they would fail in any other movement they might undertake. (Cheers.)

After some further remarks in conclusion, the hon. gentleman resumed his seat, amidst the most enthusiastic applause.

LITERATURE.

Hints to the Sick, the Lame, and the Lazy; or, Passages in the Life of a Hydropathist. By a Veteran. Olivier.

The *head* and front of this book remind one of the Old Man's "Bubbles," which, some years since, sent thousands of invalids to the Brunnens of Nassau, and thus soon converted a cheap and quiet retreat into a focus of extravagance and fashion. The resemblance of "Hints" to the Old Man's volumes, however, soon disappears: we look in vain for his quiet humour, his felicitious illustration of every-day matters, and his abundant common sense, which is brought to bear upon every point of consequence to the reader. In short, never was more delightful Guide-book written than the said "Bubbles." In the "Hints," the Veteran is ever aiming to be smart, and, accordingly, his failures are frequent: however, some of these are droll enough, just as certain small wit of the day is estimated by the inverse ratio of its goodness.

The Veteran opens with a strong fire upon the Britisher's fondness for physicking—the Drugophobia—in lieu of which the author recommends the Water cure. At starting, he, however, allows that—

"Hydropathy has much to contend with. One difficulty is, that of procuring proper baths and attendants. This is, indeed, yet at rest by entering a Water-cure establishment. Another difficulty occurs in the case of the patient's purse, who, having been emaciated by an irregular or luxurious life, would, in the majority of cases, reap great advantage from the course; but then, he is unwilling to enter upon a new mode of life, and to submit to the restrictions which are indispensable to a cure. Such a man is likely to remain in the trammels of the old system, and he may be patched up without making any great deviation from his habitual mode of life. If he swallow a commensurate amount of physic, he need not be urged to take very violent exercise, and may continue to indulge in his snug little dinner, and pint of wine to match. The time demanded for the cure of chronic complaints, by hydropathic treatment, forms still more formidable objection, one which, to the man of business is almost insurmountable, is, that it claims from all a degree of faith which is not readily accorded: especially when it implies the abandonment of comforts to which the patient has long accustomed. The patient would, indeed, find that the system recommended is full of enjoyment, and that the simple diet of the water-cure patient is relished with a gusto unknown to the pampered slave of caliquah and callipee—to those comfortable *gourmets*, who begin dinner with soup, fish, and *entrée*, washed down with two or three glasses of sherry, whilst he would acknowledge that his postprandiary lightness of spirits far more than compensated for any degree of abstinence, and his unbroken slumber sends him forth in his day's work like a giant refreshed. These difficulties of faith which I not readily accorded especially when it implies the abandonment of comforts to which the patient has long accustomed. The patient would, indeed, find that the system recommended is full of enjoyment, and that the simple diet of the water-cure patient is relished with a gusto unknown to the pampered slave of caliquah and callipee—to those comfortable *gourmets*, who begin dinner with soup, fish, and *entrée*, washed down with two or three glasses of sherry, whilst he would acknowledge that his postprandiary lightness of spirits far more than compensated for any degree of abstinence, and his unbroken slumber sends him forth in his day's work like a giant refreshed. These difficulties of faith which I not readily accorded, I am not aware that I have ever been able to induce any one to change his opinion on any subject, much less to adopt a new system. I can scarcely expect that I am now to commence a successful career in persuasion; but I do hope that I may succeed in inducing some few to turn their attention to the subject, and to consult the works of those authors who have written scientifically upon it."

There is much shrewdness in these preliminaries to the statement of how the Veteran was led into watery ways—how he got the gout by eating and drinking 365 good dinners and 365 pints of wine annually—how he placed himself under homœopathic treatment, and soon grew well enough to journey to Switzerland—how the gout re-appeared in the Alps, and he rejected Cullenism, at length journeyed to Boppart, where there are two water-cure establishments; and in one of them, the Anstalt, superintended by Dr. Halmann, the Veteran becomes located. We quote a portion from the next chapter, on Treatment:—

"On the following morning (after my arrival) I was awakened by Jacob at half-past four, who requested me to jump out of bed, which cooling prescription having been followed, he laid on the bed a double-milled blanket (it is always a part of my baggage now), over which he spread a damp sheet, and arranged the propriety of my lying down on the same, which I did, and he tucked me up in it, leaving out the feet, and then he packed the thick blanket over feet and all, tucking it in as if he would throttle me. Then came the cold-shower-down-come-pud, tied on my chest, and two more blankets, and over all my blue cloak. At first, my sensations were those of a man who lies down on a wet sheet; but, after four or five minutes, every disagreeable feeling vanished—and within half an hour I was fast asleep. By half-past six or seven I was in a perspiration, when I was put on an empty pan, and, a sheet being thrown over me, sundry buckets of water were poured upon my head, even while the sweat damp sheet, and my attendants rubbed me dry with a clean sheet, and so ended the introductory scene. I was dashed to drink three or four glasses of water, and to take a brisk walk (Hochgie Saziergang), after which I returned at eleven o'clock to find the brausebad or shower-bed, which finished my water performances for the day. On finding the latter operations are recalled, that the attendants may have at least half a day of rest. I have only to add, that the day's operations in a very cursory manner; it was but a prelude to the grand system of attack, by which Herr Gunz means to be indulged. I was not pleased with what I had already done. It appeared to me that I should soon be sick of the treatment, and I began to speculate upon making some excuses to cut and run. This feeling gradually wore away, and, having thus begun on Sunday, by Thursday I was not only reconciled to, but enamoured of, the cure. During my wake and constitutional, I never missed one bath, nor once neglected to drink my prescribed glasses of water, after each bath. I may mention, that the British are accounted the most regular of all the visitors to the establishment, to its credit. On Monday began my grand course. At half-past four I was sleepwatch'd, put out the application of the damp sheet, three blankets, a feather-bed, and my military cloak, formin

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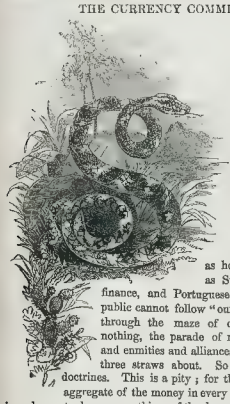
THE CURRENCY COMMITTEE.



SNAKE-LIKE as the involutions and intricacies of the Currency question are, its greatest difficulty is not its abstruseness; it is less understood than it ought to be, simply because people will not attempt to understand it. It ranks with those subjects that fill the columns of the papers, and nobody attends to, which are given up as hopeless enigmas, such as Swiss politics, Spanish finance, and Portuguese warfare. The busy public cannot follow "our own correspondent," through the maze of changes that lead to nothing, the parade of names never heard of, and enmities and alliances it is difficult to care three straws about. So it is with Currency doctrines. This is a pity; for the Currency is but the aggregate of the money in every man's pocket; and it is no harm to know something of the laws that govern the mass, just as it may be the better for our lungs if we knew a little of the composition of the atmosphere. The much dreaded "difficulty," in the way of popular comprehension, we imagine to be this—that of the bulk of society each individual has to deal throughout his life with such small sums, gained and spent in such petty amounts, that the general laws which operate on large masses, cease, practically, to exist as far as his share of the "wealth of nations" is concerned. It is certain that if peculiar circumstances oblige a man to study the theory of the tides by observation of nothing more extensive than a pint of sea water, he will have considerable "difficulty" in accounting for all the phenomena of the ebb and flow. By common consent the question is given up to bankers, discounters who transact business to the amount of a million a week, financiers, Prime Ministers, Chairmen of Railways, and editors of newspapers; to all these some acquaintance with that which everybody else gives up as hopeless, is a matter of necessity.

As the Parliament has been summoned principally to consider the subject, and "inquire" how it is that all who wanted money in these latter months have been unable to get it, except by desperate efforts, similar to those we read of as having been made in besieged cities, where bread was as scarce as gold has been in Lombard-street, a few explanations of some of the leading points of the subject may not be useless, as helps towards the understanding of the week's debate, and the object of the Committee to be appointed, we presume, at the close of it.

We do not pretend to pluck out the heart of the mystery, for, in truth, we begin to doubt whether there is much mystery in the matter. The acquirement of wealth by a nation is as easy to explain as the same process in the individual. Peculiar qualities, and the energy that makes the most of them, is the whole secret. England is the richest nation of the world, simply because she is favourably placed in it geographically, has iron and coal, a climate that makes toil rather a necessity than an evil, and a people with whom work, business, occupation, have become almost a second religion. We are all borne along together in one circle of incessant toil, unknown in any other part of the world; whether we are the happier for that is quite another question; certain it is we are richer, and, at present, we treat only of wealth. Leaving the accumulation of riches thus accounted for, we come to the first complication of the subject—the Exchanges. Here, again, the explanation is simple to a degree; generally we sell to other nations more than they sell to us, and they owe us a balance, on which we can draw if we want it; the "exchange" is then in our favour, and gold "comes into the country;" not by any mysterious law, not that the precious metal migrates from land to land at uncertain intervals capriciously, but because we have earned it; not a coin comes to us for which we have not given value in some shape or other. The converse is equally clear; by a failure in what we cannot make at will, the supply of food, we buy the surplus of other nations, and buying of them more than they buy of us, we owe them a balance; it is drawn on, the Exchange turns against us, and "gold leaves the country." There is nothing alarming in it; it is as natural as the ebb of water from the river channel; the return of things to their former course is just as certain; and the enabling nations thus to assist each other, is one of the most beautiful and beneficial uses of a metal that locked up in heaps is as valueless as paving stones.

Circulation and currency are terms applied to the money we pass from one to another in our daily business. It is with respect to this part of our national wealth, that the most conflicting theories are broached. The difficulty is not so much the medium that is to circulate, but the quantity of it in proportion to the whole wealth of the kingdom. Land, cattle, houses, furniture, are all

THE WAR IN SWITZERLAND. THE FEDERAL TROOPS ENTERING FRIBOURG.—(SEE PAGE 804.)

property; and some theorists contend they might be represented by notes to pass as money, as legitimately as the ingots of gold, and coined sovereigns in the cellars of the Bank. At this point we land on the principle of "convertibility," and its opposite Convertibility is the term applied to all paper that may be changed into gold on demand, to the full amount inscribed on that paper. It is this power which converts it into cash; if any other process has to be gone through, that paper is not money, it only represents credit. An acceptance—as too many know to their sorrow—has to be discounted; an Exchequer Bill must be sold, before its sum can be realised; a bill of exchange is liable to doubt: the party on whom it is drawn may not be solvent. All these are wealth, but not money; they are part of the capital of the country; they may be reckoned as part of its circulation, but they are not currency.

The answer to the "expansives"—the advocates of a paper circulation based on property—is so plain and simple, that it is difficult to conceive how there can be two opinions on the point. Houses and land are property; but they are not available property; their value may be represented by notes, but it could not be obtained except after the long process necessary to convert them into money: in the meantime, the notes based on them suffer a decrease in their value, and can only be paid away at a discount. This is what is called "depreciation." Its effects are so ruinous when it occurs on a large scale, that, of all calamities that could happen to us, the most fatal would be an inconvertible paper currency.

While admitting this, we still think the money in circulation might be increased, and the principle of convertibility be strictly preserved. A note that represents any portion of the precious metals of the universal currency of the world, cannot be depreciated; but whether that portion shall be small or great, one sovereign or five, is immaterial. Rigidly enforcing payment in coin "on demand," a note for five shillings is as safe as one for five pounds. The Prussian thaler notes represent 3s. each; the Russian paper ruble is as good as its amount in silver, 3s. 3d. Nor can we see why notes should not be issued on the security of silver as well as gold. Half the difficulties of the Currency Question are, in truth, only the difficulties of understanding the proceedings of the Bank of England. Its constitution is an anomaly, being divided in its duties to the Government and its proprietors. Its course has not been prudent or far seeing; and public opinion points to a change. When we have a National Bank of Deposit and Issue, the managers of which are not traders on their own account, we will answer for it, the "Currency Question" will be amazingly simplified.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The defeat of General Dumas, aide-de-camp of the King, who was candidate for the representation of Rochefort in the Chamber of Deputies, but who lost his election by an adverse majority of 11 votes, has produced a profound sensation in Paris, and, coupled with the increase of Radicalism demonstrated at the Reform dinners which occur daily in the departments, caused much apprehension among the friends of Ministers. At the Reform banquets noticed in the journals of Tuesday, the health of the King was uniformly omitted. We observe also that a man was convicted before the Cour d'Assises of Paris, on Monday, of distributing seditious placards and pamphlets in the villages round Paris.

The *Gazette des Tribunaux* states that Miss Birch, was condemned by default, on Friday, by the Tribunal de Commerce of Paris to pay 30,000f. (£1200) to MM. Dupouchel and Nestor Roqueplan, directors of the Paris Opera, for having quitted Paris and violated her drama[illegible].

The influenza is very prevalent at Marseilles. Of a population numbering 150 000 souls, the half at least was confined to bed within the last week. Persons of an apprehensive nature, remembering that the influenza preceded the cholera morbus, and reading in the journals the new itinerary of the plague scourge, feel their terrors increase, though the present epidemic is as inoffensive as the former one.

The Sanatory Board, in its sitting of the 25th, ordered a rigorous quarantine of twelve days for the *Mentor*, and decided that in future all steamers, without distinction, coming from places where the cholera exists, although they may have had no case on board, shall undergo a quarantine of five days, to be increased if any case of death or sickness has taken place during the voyage.

A Council of Ministers was held on Sunday, to arrange amicably the dispute between M. Guizot and Dumon, respecting the offensive reference to the nomination of M. Napoleon Duchatel to the embassy at Turin, imputed to the former, and which provoked the resignation of that appointment by M. N. Duchatel. The Minister of the Interior did not attend the Council. The matter rests, therefore, unsettled

Sudden deaths appear to multiply in Paris. M. Tschann, the Swiss Chargé d'Affaires, died suddenly this morning. These occurrences, and the prevalence of the *grippe* (influenza), which rages at present in the French capital, recall the recollection of similar events before the arrival of the cholera, in 1832. Sir Stratford Canning arrived in Paris on Monday, as Ambassador for Turkey, but special y charged with the representation of Great Britain in the conference on Swiss affairs whenever and wherever it shall occur. He had an interview with M. Guizot on Monday, and had since visited the Austrian, Russian, and Prussian Ambassadors or Ministers. He was to leave yesterday for Neufchatel, the point of *réunion* for the Representatives of the five Powers.

The Polish refugees celebrated at Paris, on the 29th ult., the 17th anniversary of their revolution. The members of the Literary Society assembled in the morning under the Presidency of Prince Czartoryski, and those of the Democratic Society separate y met at the Athenæum. In the evening the general reunion at all the Polish residents in Paris took place in the Concert-hall of Valentino, the chair being occupied by M. Vavin, the Deputy of the fifteenth Municipal District of Paris

SPAIN.

Accounts from Madrid to the 24th ult., furnish us with the first discussion [illegible]. It is principally remarkable as showing a serious schism in the [illegible]. It is difficult at present to foresee the result, but it is thought probable that Narvaez will be driven out of power by the very parties who have brought him in.

The murder of a servant maid in the Palace of Queen Christina has created a great sensation. Her Majesty's chaplain, in whose service the unhappy woman had been, was arrested, but there were no probable grounds of suspicion existing to criminate him.

ITALY.

In consequence of the existence of cholera in the harbours of the Black Sea [illegible] importation of the fruit of Italy, it has been decided that all [illegible] having left, or carrying, France and Malta, for the kingdom of the Two [illegible] after 1 st of November, must be furnished with a certificate of the Board of Health of a Majesty's mail steamer, or other equivalent, in the port of departure, but that no vessel has entered it with cases of cholera on board; and, in the event of such cases having occurred, the certificate must indicate what measures have been adopted; and if the vessels in question bring a certificate with such an affirmative declaration, or if they be not furnished with that certificate, free pratique shall be suspended until further orders. This measure is also to be applied to vessels arriving from Greece and the Ionian [illegible].

It is Italian journals afford grounds for the hope that the King of Naples may be led into a course of less benighted policy. The *Piedmontese Gazette* contains an official [illegible] of the Sardinian Government, affirms that the institution of the customs league between Rome, Tuscany, and Piedmont, the reforms in these states, and most especially in the latter, and the resignation of M. Pietro Catella, which, as we have already announced, was accompanied by a solemn declaration of his opinion that nothing but a system of reform can save the country, have conspired to work a change in the mind of King Ferdinand, who has commissioned M. Pietro Catella to form a plan of general reform. That Minister has [illegible] held conferences with the Envoys of the three Italian states and the British Minister at Turin. The last appointment is to be Viceroy of Sicily and to trade at Palermo. The adhesion of Naples to the customs league is positively affirmed.

Several Ministerial changes have been announced, all of which are of good augury to an improved state of things. The Minister of the Interior, M. Santangelo, has been compelled to retire, receiving the title of Marquis, and the [illegible] of Honorary Counsellor of State. This Ministry is resolved into three [illegible] of Public Works; 2, that of Commerce and Agriculture [illegible] the Interior. The first of these offices has been conferred on the Chevalier d'Urso, the second on the Cavaliere Sebastiani, and the last on M. Pietro Cat[illegible] are both known for Liberal views [illegible] finished for the inflexible opponents which he offered [illegible] Italian society. The former Sebastiani has also enlightened person[illegible] It was understood that [illegible] rendered so odious by the atrocious D. Larretto, would be abolished, and their [illegible] annexed to the Ministry of the Interior. It was also reported that M. Corsi, the confessor of the King, and prompter of many of his evil deeds, would be dismissed. Other changes, [illegible] portant, if possible, were expected. The Prince Comdi. [illegible] was to it. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

The EARL of ELLESMOROUGH gave notice that he would, on an early day, move for returns of advances made on the hypothecation of goods in India; and also for a return of advances made for purposes of railways in India.

The House then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS. MONDAY.

The Speaker took the chair at the usual hour.

RAILWAYS BILL.—Mr. JACKSON said he was afraid the House had not been in possession of the Railways Bill a sufficient length of time to enable hon. members to consider its provisions; and he, therefore, had to ask the Chancellor of the Exchequer to postpone the second reading.—The CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER thought it was quite right that time should be given for the consideration of the bill; but it was important that the measure should be pushed forward as soon as possible, and he trusted the House would take the second reading as a matter of course, on his promising that time should be allowed for its consideration before it went into Committee. On the motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the bill was subsequently read a second time, and ordered to be committed on Friday.

COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY.—On the motion of Lord J. RUSSELL, the House went into Committee of Supply. Mr. HUTTON in the chair.—That portion of the Speech from the Throne relating to the Public Estimates having been read, and the question put by the Chairman, "that a Supply be granted to her Majesty," Mr. HUME inquired whether it was the intention of Government to propose the appointment of a Committee to consider the subject of the general taxation of the country, with a view of ascertaining what else could not be done in a manner that should be less troublesome and expensive to the country than under the present system?—Lord J. RUSSELL replied that it was not their intention to propose any measure, either on the question of the general taxation of the country, or in relation to the whole expenditure of the country. Mr. HUME would take that opportunity of giving notice that, on a future day, he should submit to the House the propriety of appointing such a Committee. The motion, "That a Supply be granted to her Majesty," having been agreed to, the House resumed.

CRIME IN IRELAND.

Sir G. GREY then proceeded at some length to address the House in support of the bill which he was about to introduce for the prevention of crime and outrage in certain parts of Ireland, observing that he did so with feelings of deep regret, but in the discharge of what he conceived to be an imperative duty. The right hon. gentleman commenced by observing, that, in consequence of the unfortunate calamity of a want of provisions with which Ireland had been visited in the year 1845 and the present year, the Government had felt it to be its duty to propose to Parliament measures calculated to mitigate the distress and arrest the progress of the famine and disease that were rapidly spreading throughout the country. Parliament cheerfully responded to the appeal, and various acts were passed calculated to effect these objects, by relieving the immediate and pressing necessities of the people, and enabling the landowners to improve their lands and employ the people. Acts were also passed for the permanent relief of the destitute poor in Ireland; and, if they could only secure the co-operation of all classes of society in carrying out the objects of the Legislature, he was not prepared to abandon the hope that the beneficial results anticipated from those measures might yet be realised. He would promise that the cases to which he was about to refer applied to only a small portion of Ireland, and he rejoiced to say that in the greater portion of that country life and property were just as safe as in any other part of the empire. He was happy, also, to add, that the general result of the criminal statistics furnished by the constabulary showed a great diminution as compared with former periods, and taking the month of October last as compared with October, 1846, there had been a diminution of the ordinary class of offences of one third. The bill he was about to propose would apply only to those districts in which crime of a peculiar character against the rights of property, and which every man should defend who dared to exercise these rights. The crime to which he adverted had not developed itself in those districts of Ireland in which distress was the greatest; on the contrary, there was quite the reverse. He did not allude to the fearful crimes, or any ground for the supposition the people might be driven to their perpetration by starvation and distress. As regarded the measure he was about to propose, he had a right to say that it would cure the many evils that afflicted Ireland —it would be very short-sighted policy of any Government to suppose that the prevention of crime by police regulations would be sufficient. A wise Government would look to causes rather than to symptoms; and he looked upon the visit he had paid to districts in which crime prevailed to an alarming extent that the provisions of his bill were meant to apply; and he should now detail to the House some proof of the cases that had lately taken place in Ireland—cases that, although of the most daring and atrocious character, and which were in almost every instance followed by the perfect impunity of the assassins. After going through a length ened catalogue of the murders and outrages which had occurred within the last two months, the right hon. gentleman pointed out the powers which the Lord-Lieutenant at present possessed for the repression of outrage and crime, observing that he believed at present that Lord Clarendon had not discharged his important and responsible duties with vigour and efficiency. It was not his intention at present to ask for any general bill for the whole of Ireland; he merely asked that it should be left to the discretion of the Lord-Lieutenant, to such districts as were characterised by an extraordinary amount of crime. The first clause would empower the Lord-Lieutenant, with the advice of his Privy Council, wherever he might consider it might appear necessary for the prevention of crime and outrage, to issue a proclamation that the provisions of the present act should, from and after a certain day, apply to the district. The definition of the district would be in the discretion of the Lord-Lieutenant. The second clause provided for the posting up copies of the proclamation, and an abstract of the provisions of the act, throughout the proclaimed district. The third clause gave the Lord-Lieutenant power to send additional police or additional number of constabulary he might deem necessary into the disturbed district. He proposed to increase the reserved constabulary force at the disposal of the Lord-Lieutenant from 400 to 600; and that, wherever an increased number of police were required for the suppression of crime and the protection of the public, the whole expenses of that additional number should be borne by the district. The payment was not to be postponed to a remote period, as in ordinary cases, but a estimate of the charge for three months should be made out and levied upon the district. At the expiration of that period, if the services of the police were still required, a further levy to the same amount should be made. With regard to the repression of the use and purchase of fire-arms, he proposed that there should be a general prohibition within the proclaimed district, irrespective of rank or amount of rating, with the exceptions enumerated in the bill. He proposed a general prohibition to carry or have fire-arms within the district elsewhere than in a dwelling-house, under a penalty of imprisonment for any term not exceeding two years. The exceptions he proposed were Justices of the Peace, persons in her Majesty's naval and military service, in the Coast Guard, or Revenue service, in the police or constabulary, special constables, or persons duly licensed to kill game. There were also persons who were compelled to be armed in the discharge of their duties, such as poor-rate collectors, and these men would necessarily require to be armed for their protection. A person to be licensed by the Lord-Lieutenant, and unconnected with the local magistracy, would be empowered to grant licenses in these exceptional cases. The police would also be empowered to apprehend and search all suspicious persons. He was of opinion that the same absolute prohibition should be carried out with regard to persons having arms in their houses, as many of the small farmers had procured arms for the purposes of defending themselves and their property. The Lord Lieutenant would have the power to issue a notice which would be applicable to the whole or part of a district, calling upon all persons not included in these exceptions to deliver up their arms at the nearest police-station, and all persons detaining them after such notice should be deemed guilty of a misdemeanour power would also be given to search the houses of persons suspected of concealing fire-arms; such search only to take place during the day time. Power was also given to call upon all persons between the ages of sixteen and sixty to assist in the prevention of crime and the arrest of offenders; and any neglect or refusal would subject the party to imprisonment for any term not exceeding two years. After enumerating some smaller matters of detail, the right hon. gentleman called upon the House to give him its support in carrying through a measure which, in the present circumstances of Ireland, was absolutely required, and concluded by moving for leave to bring in his bill.

Mr. J. O'CONNELL confessed he had been agreeably disappointed, as he had anticipated a much more stringent measure. He, for one, should not violate the usual courtesy of the House in refusing his assent to its introduction; but he hoped sufficient time would be given to have the opinion of the people of Ireland before it was brought forward for a second reading.

Mr. F. O'CONNOR entered his protest against the bill, and against every species of coercion, believing that the proper and efficient administration of the existing law would be sufficient to put down crime and outrage in Ireland. Sir George Grey had himself borne testimony to the efficiency of its administration, and he regretted that the hon. member for Kilkenny should have offered his adulation to the Ministry for a measure of coercion, which he, for one, would never submit to.

Mr. HORSMAN strongly censured the conduct of the Roman Catholic priests who denounced men from the altar, who were, as a matter of course, assassinated. The murderer, if apprehended, was hanged, but the law did not touch the man who denounced the victim. He equally condemned the wholesale system of ejectment, which left hundreds, naked and starving, to pine upon the roadside The wretched outcasts who felt that the law gave them no protection, took the law into their own hands, and were punished, but the law did not reach him who thus jeopardised the lives of hundreds. He called upon the Government to let remedial measures go hand in hand with measures of coercion.

Mr. W. FAGAN expressed his determination to support Mr. O'Connor in his opposition to the bill.

Lord JOCELYN feared that the present measure would be found wholly inefficient for the repression of crime. He trusted the Government would see the necessity of taking some steps which would have the effect of giving confidence to life and property, and drew an appalling picture of the condition to which the Irish landlords were reduced, although it was to them the Government must ultimately look for support and co-operation in restoring tranquility.

Lord BERNARD also advocated a more stringent measure. He thought it would have been better even to enrage the law to some extent, than to permit Ireland to remain any longer in the deplorable position in which she was placed

Mr. P. SCROPE feared that the measure, like many others that preceded it, would be wholly inoperative for the purpose they had in view. He strongly urged upon the Government the propriety of adopting remedial measures of legislation, but would at once give the bill before the House his best support. The right hon. gentleman briefly glanced at the various suggestions that had been made to remedy the evils under which Ireland laboured. Emigration had been strongly urged and warmly advocated, but when they came to consider the question closely, they found many and serious difficulties connected with the transfer of any large body of persons to the Colonies. With regard to the tenant-right, it had been urged that it was owing to it that the north of Ireland was comparatively free from crime, but he believed there were other causes in operation to account for the exemption. Turning to the bill before the House, he took exception to some of its details, more especially that of disarming all the people among the proclaimed districts. In the exemption clause, as it would leave many honest persons in a great measure defenceless. Under all the circumstances, he strongly urged the immediate enactment of a law against murder, and hoped all parties would concur in supporting it.

Mr. M. O'CONNELL, although objecting to some of the details, would offer no active opposition to the bill.

Mr. DUNCALLY vindicated the course adopted by himself and his friends in opposing the Irish Arms Bill of the late Government. He greatly doubted the efficacy of the proposed measure, and he very much questioned whether an addition of 200 constables would restore tranquility to Ireland.

Mr. WAKLEY understood Mr. O'Connor to say that he would divide the House against the introduction of the bill—a step which would place many hon. members in a very invidious position. It was his intention, however, to propose an amendment to the effect, "That it was not just 'to the people of Ireland to enact any bill of a coercive character, without, at the same time, enacting measures with a view to their permanent relief."

After a few words from Mr. BROTHERTON in support of the bill,

Mr. REYNOLDS moved the adjournment of the debate.

Lord J. RUSSELL, seeing that the Irish Members who had come down to the House to oppose the bill had expressed their intention to permit its introduction, thought it would be extremely inconvenient to postpone the discussion on the first reading for another night.

Mr. REYNOLDS withdrew his motion, and the House then divided on Mr. Wakley's amendment, which was negatived by a majority of 238 to 20; and a second division then took place on the original motion, which was carried by a majority of 224 to 18.

The bill was then read a first time, and the House adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS. TUESDAY

Lord ELLENBOROUGH moved for, and obtained, certain returns relative to the hypothecation of goods in India. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

In answer to a question from Mr. O'CONNELL, Sir G. GREY said the Government did not intend to ask Parliament for any further advances of money from Ireland; large stores of food, left from last year, were in the hands of the Executive; nor would any further advances be made to landed proprietors by way of loan.

SWITZERLAND.—To a question put by Mr. URQUHART, Lord PALMERSTON stated that it had been the wish of a Government to have abstained from all interference with the dissensions of Switzerland. But, at the earnest request of the French Government, they were induced to offer, in conjunction with the other five Powers, their mediation. Her Majesty's Government made it a condition that it should be optional to either of the contending parties to refuse the mediation; and should the mediation be, in fact, refused, that that should form no ground of hostile interference on the part of the Six Powers.

THE MONETARY PRESSURE.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER moved for a Select Committee to inquire into the causes of the recent commercial distress, and how far it had been aggravated by the law restricting the issue of bank-notes. The right hon. gentleman commenced his speech by observing that, although he was not obliged to ask Parliament for a Bill of Indemnity for an actual violation of the law, he had to ask the judgment of the House as to his conduct in advising the Bank of England, should circumstances have rendered it necessary, to exceed the law. In taking the course which the Government had taken—that is, a middle course —they knew they had themselves open to blame from all parties, and, accordingly, they were told by some that they ought to have gone out at all, and that their interference had done no good, by others they were told that they ought to have interfered sooner; whilst, by many, they were censured because they had not departed altogether from the principles of the Bank Charter Act of 1844, and adopted principles diametrically opposite. Had they done this last, they would have acted against their firm convictions; for, although they did not believe that the Act could be so framed as to render it unnecessary to propose applicable to all periods of commercial prosperity and depression, they did think the Act of 1844 one most salutary in its principles, although one that it was not indispensable to bring into operation during a commercial crisis. The Act had been tried at a time unprecedented for extraordinary enterprise, for unparalleled extension of trade, for general distrust, and for universal alarm and panic; therefore, it could not be fairly condemned as insufficient by the experience of the country. The right hon. gentleman, having replied to the advocates of a depreciated currency, at a time like the present, turned to consider the causes of the panic. The pressure arose in this summer of 1846, in the extraordinary expenditure of capital for corn and railways acting upon a state of unduly developed credit. The right hon. gentleman proceeded to contrast the amount of accommodation given by the Bank and by the amount of circulation in the hands of the public in the year 1839—a year of severe commercial pressure —and the present, and thence argued that it was not to a want of bank-notes, or Bank accommodation, that the recent commercial difficulties were attributable. The abstraction of capital from the usual channels of trade had caused the whole difficulty. In October, a monetary change had taken place in the aspect of commercial affairs. The Bank had, in September, made advances of Government balances for limited periods, and, in October, repayment of these advances was required, and that caused the pressure which forced the Government then, very reluctantly to interfere. An adequate amount of circulation was even then in the hands of the public, but it was hoarded up, through fear and alarm; and the Government could not resist the application for relief, but to do something to "restore confidence," for that was all that was asked for. The rate of 8 per cent., as the interest to be taken under the letter to the Bank had been fixed on by the best mercantile advice. It was necessary to raise the rate of interest, in order to limit the increased issue of notes, and 8 per cent. was the maximum that seemed to the Government the best rate. Orders from abroad were coming into the country, activity was springing up in the manufacturing districts generally, and the prospects of every department of trade were brightening. The Bank Act of 1844 had, in his opinion, worked beneficially for the general interests of the country, had brought us through the crisis, and would soon lead to the healthy revival of the supremacy of British commerce. A considerable amount of bullion had come that day from the United States to the reserve of the Bank on the right before was £6,500,000, and the bullion in its coffers was £10,620,000; all apprehension, therefore, of a continuance of severe pressure was at an end; and it was not the intention of the Government to propose any measure on this subject. He concluded a speech of two hours and a half duration by moving the appointment of the Committee

Mr WILSON (editor of the *Economist*) agreed with the Chancellor of the Exchequer as to the necessity of appointing a Committee on this subject, but thought that its inquiries should be of a more limited character than that proposed by the Government. The subject referred to it for investigation was inconveniently extensive, and the time of the Committee must be employed, in consequence, on many irrelevant matters. The motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer would entitle any gentleman to introduce to the Committee any topic which he might deem to be the cause of the existing distress. He thought that the Committee should confine itself to the Bank and the currency. The interference of the Government with the act of 1844 had produced a want of confidence in the law, which required that it should be examined into. Every one was now asking whether the Act of 1844 was to be observed in its integrity, or to be modified according to circumstances, or to be abandoned entirely, and replaced upon new principles. Until being the uncertainty of the public mind, it was fitting that the inquiries into the subject of banking and currency, which were left unfinished by the Committee of 1841, should be resumed. He then entered into an able argument to show that the questions of inconvertibility—of the price of gold, which really had no price—of the usury laws—of the expediency of establishing a double standard, and giving the Bank of England a greater power over the foreign exchanges by compelling it to hold a certain portion of foreign securities, were, one and all, questions which were not further advanced now than they were in 1841. He then entered upon an examination of the circumstances which led to the Bank Act of 1844 was framed, contending that the framers of that Act had been guilty of a great error in confining circulation with capital and currency with bullion. He also entered into an account of the circumstances which took place in the autumn of last and the spring of the present year, for the purpose of showing how incapable the Bank was to manage the circulation. He contended that a bank note, if convertible, could not be depreciated; and that if it could not be depreciated, it could not be issued in excess. He thought that no advantage would be obtained by mixing up with the question of the currency, the question of the causes of commercial distress. He should, therefore, move to erase nearly all the words of the Chancellor of the Exchequer's motion, and to insert, in lieu of them, words which would limit the inquiry to this point. "How far the recent commercial distress has been affected by the laws for regulating the issue of bank notes payable on demand?" He could not hold out to the country any hope that the labour of the Committee would alleviate the present state of things. They must be left to the natural course of events for their restoration, which could not be rapid, on account of the exhaustion under which we were suffering at present. Still it would come at last, and then the prosperity of the country under individual exertions, and under Free Trade, would be exalted to a higher state than any which it had ever yet reached. The hon. member's speech was listened to with the greatest attention.

Mr. BARING seconded the amendment.

Mr. T. BARING denied that the existing pressure was justly attributable either to overtrading or to a want of capital. He likewise denied that the Bank of England had overtraded with the Government deposits, and expressed his surprise that such a charge should have been preferred against it by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who, at the commencement of this year, had so overtraded in Exchequer Bills as to reduce them to a discreditable rate of interest. He then proceeded to show that much evil would have been remedied if the Government letter had been written three weeks earlier, and if the rate of interest had not been fixed so high as 8 per cent.

Mr. G. ROBINSON considered that this proposition for a Committee was a tacit admission that the laws respecting the currency required revision, and that Free Trade was a complete failure. The Committee could lead to no practical good, for he saw no end to it.

Sir W. MOLESWORTH contended that the pecuniary embarrassments of the country were to be attributed to artificial causes, and could not be traced to any deficiency of currency. It was not currency we stood in need of, but capital. We ought therefore to diminish the demand for capital, and to increase the supply of it: and this could only be done by putting a stop to the construction of railways, on which capital was expended, and by attracting it from other countries to Great Britain by the temptation of large interest.

Mr. CAYLEY thought if the commercial difficulties had been occasioned by a deficiency of notes, they would have been relieved at a less cost if Government had interfered earlier. A Committee might be a satisfactory mode of examining into the causes of distress, but it might be granted for several reasons for instance, for the giving "by" to an adverse resolution; and he was almost inclined to think that that was the object of proposing it now, as he had put upon the books a resolution precisely in contradictory of the Act of 1844. He hoped that, if a Committee were appointed, it would institute an unflinching inquiry, and would not be made an instrument for deluding the country with a concocted and preconcerted report.

The debate was then adjourned till Thursday.

HOUSE OF LORDS THURSDAY.

The Earl of SHAFTESBURY, in the absence of the Lord Chancellor, took his seat upon the Woolsack shortly after five o'clock.

DEFENCES OF THE COUNTRY.—The Earl of HARDWICKE gave notice of a motion after Christmas on the state of the defences of the country.

DISTRESS OF THE COUNTRY.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE then moved for a Select Committee to inquire into the causes of the recent commercial distress, and how far it has been affected by the laws for regulating the issue of bank-notes payable on demand The noble Marquis supported his motion by a speech of the same description as that of the Chancellor of the Exchequer in the other House on Tuesday (see report), ascribing the commercial difficulty to the capital absorbed by railways and the importation of corn.

He was followed by Lord Stanley, Earl Grey, Lord Brougham, Lord Ashburton, and Lord Eglintoun. The motion was agreed to, and the House adjourned at half-past nine o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

The House met at four o'clock.

LAW CHARGES AND FEES.—Mr. ROMILLY moved the re-appointment of a Select Committee, to inquire into and report to the House on the taxation of suitors in the courts of law and equity by the collection of fees.—Agreed to.

ADJOURNED DEBATE.

On the order of the day being read for the adjourned debate for the appointment of a Select Committee to enquire into the causes of the late monetary pressure.

Mr. URQUHART addressed the House at considerable length; contending that the causes of distress laid deeper than in the Bank Charter Act. The Legislature were alone to blame for the state of the country. The evils were traceable to the abrogation of useful laws, and the pressing of other measures having a tendency to the frustration of the country

A protracted discussion ensued, in which Mr. Kilice, Mr. Newdegate, Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Drummond, Mr. Saunders, and some other hon. gentlemen, took part, and the debate was adjourned.

THE Right Hon. M. O'Ferrall, his family, suite, and servants, in number thirteen persons, embarked on Tuesday morning in her Majesty's steamer *Scorpion*, and sailed for Malta. The *Scorpion* is ordered to put into the Tagus to take Capt. Charles Napier to join the *Avenger* steamer, and Commander Harper to join her Majesty's ship *St. Vincent*.

THANE VACANCY BY REASON IN PARLIAMENT.—It is said that there is no longer much doubt that a new election will have to take place in the west division of Gloucestershire. The Hon. Grantley Berkeley, in a letter to the papers, states that he is not disposed to impose his qualification; that he has no money to fee counsel; and that he shall defend his seat in Parliament before the committee. The second expected vacancy is one for Sunderland. Mr. David Barclay, M.P., will, it is supposed, shortly apply for the Chiltern Hundreds, and a requisition is now in course of signature to William Arthur Wilkinson, Esq., of Croydon-lodge, the late candidate for this borough, to offer himself to supply the anticipated vacancy. An active canvass is also going on in the Tory interest for Mr. Wilkinson's friends. On the other side it is confidently stated that Mr. Benham is to be put up by Mr. for Lambeth, will be the candidate on the Whig interest, should a vacancy occur; and it is therefore, on pretty good authority, that Mr. Hawes will be supported by the Conservative party in the borough. If this should turn out correct, Mr. Hawes' chance of success will be almost certain. Thirdly, there is to be a new election for Tamworth, in the room of the resignation of Mr. W. Yates Peel, M.P.

A few days since, a person, named Strong, was, by a Judge's order, discharged from Reading gaol, after having been imprisoned nearly seven years, for a debt of £10, increased by costs to £38 15s. He refused to avail himself of the Insolvent Debtors' Act to obtain his liberation.

SWITZERLAND.

THE civil war progresses, and Lucerne, the stronghold of the Sonderbund, has fallen into the hands of the Federal troops. However, we trust to be soon able to announce that the unnatural contest has been arrested, the French Government having acquiesced in the counter-project proposed on behalf of the British Cabinet as the basis of the mediation of the great Powers in the affairs of Switzerland. England and France are about to co-operate in the task of restoring peace to that interesting part of Europe. A protocol or diplomatic convention was signed in London on Friday (last week) by the Duke de Broglie and Lord Palmerston, with the knowledge and concurrence of the Ministers of the Northern Powers in London and Paris; and Sir Stratford Canning has left this country for Neufchatel, taking Paris in his way, for the purpose of urging the Federal authorities of Switzerland to suspend their violent proceedings, to arrest the effusion of blood, and to accept the mediation recommended by the principal Cabinets of Europe to the consideration of both parties in this unhappy war.

The mediation of the five Powers is to be offered to the Swiss Diet and the Sonderbund on the following bases.

"1. That the Catholic Cantons appeal to the Holy See for counsel on the religious differences that divide them.

"2. That the Diet undertake to protect those of the Cantons whose sovereignty is threatened.

"3. The dissolution of the Sonderbund.

"4. General and reciprocal disarmament.

"5. An undertaking not to infringe or in any respect modify the Pact, without the unanimous consent of all the Cantons.

"Should mediation on these bases be accepted, then the representatives of the five Powers will immediately proceed with their work of pacification. If refused, the five Powers will respectively suspend the exercise of their mediatorial mission, and resume their respective positions as if no such proposition had been entered into, and act according to circumstances."

Previous to the capture of Lucerne, which took place on Wednesday, the 24th ult., there had been a good deal of fighting, with loss on both sides; after which, the Government of Lucerne sent to General Dufour, offering to capitulate upon the same terms Fribourg had done. The latter, however, refused this, and called upon them to surrender without conditions, which, it appears, they have done.

The following details of the campaign of the Federal army, previous to the fall of Lucerne, convey some idea of the practical spirit of the troops. On the 22nd ult., the Federal army, consisting of 60,000 men, and 150 cannon, marched against Lucerne, from which it was distant only five or six leagues. The Sonderbund, being compelled to divide its forces to oppose the latter, two columns of 7,000 men each, left to oppose that formidable army. The order of the march of the Federal army, on the 22nd ult., was as follows:—Ziegler's division took the road to Munster, a small town in Lucerne, situated on a stream called the Wynen, at about five leagues from the capital. Donatz's division marched by Sursee. The latter is a town larger than Munster, and is situated on the Suren, to the north of the small lake of Sempach, at the same distance from Lucerne as Munster. Burkhardt's division, which had cooperated at the capture of Fribourg, advanced from Huttwyl to Willisau, passing through the village of Zell. From Willisau it took the road to Ruswyl, which branches off to the road through Sursee, by which it was enabled to form a junction with the division of General Donatz at a league and a half from Lucerne, or by the road which cuts the Emme at Werthenstein, and then

THE WAR IN SWITZERLAND.

FRIBOURG.—THE GRANDE PLACE.

march along the right bank of that river through Malters and Littau. It could then form a junction with the column of General Ochsenbein. The names of Malters and of Littau are celebrated by the defeat of the Federal troops. The division of Ochsenbein passed by the road from Entlebuch, which crosses the Emme at its source, and ascends from south to north, as far as Markt, to turn quickly towards the east, right upon Lucerne. At the close of the evening of the 22nd, the Federal army had forced the first line of defence, and every division arrived before Lucerne. According to the *Tagblatt* of Basle, of the 23rd, the division of General Gmur had, after an obstinate battle of three hours, carried the position of Gisikon, on the frontier of Argau, at two leagues from Lucerne, and passed the Reuss on a bridge of boats which it had thrown over the river. The positions of Roth and of Dierliken, situate on the high road which leads from Gisikon to Lucerne, had been likewise carried, after a desperate resistance. These two villages, and a third, called Honau, were burnt by the fire of the Federal artillery. General Gmur had, moreover, detached considerable forces by the road which runs along the lake, and leads from Kusnacht to Lucerne. After a determined battle, this detachment advanced to Meggen and Halsburg, at a league from Lucerne. It is added that Ziegler's division had likewise passed the Reuss, and advanced on Lucerne by the direct road to Roth. Burkhardt's division, likewise, met serious opposition on the road to Suree; and Ochsenbein's division, after having been beaten at Escholzmatt, had entered the valley of the Emme, and was again beaten at Schupfheim, and driven to the right. The different battles fought during the 22nd and the 23rd ult., present a similar character. After an obstinate resistance, the number and superiority of the Federal artillery had everywhere prevailed against the troops of the Sonderbund. No account had been received of the number of victims sacrificed in this lamentable war, but it must have been great, as the Federals were repulsed twice at Gisikon, and it was only at the third attack that they succeeded in capturing the town. The height called Rothenberg, was fortified with several batteries of cannon, which the Lucernois were obliged to leave in the hands of the troops. On both sides the contest was conducted in a manner worthy of the old reputation of the Swiss nation. In the Convent of Murt there are eighty wounded and twenty killed of the Federal force.

In Lucerne is the celebrated Helvetic lion, sculptured in the solid rock by Thorwaldsen, in commemoration of the slaughter of the Swiss Guards on the memorable 10th of August, 1792. It formed an attractive object of interest to the crowds of troops who thronged the streets after the surrender of the city.

The latest advices confirm the intelligences that the three small cantons of the Sonderbund, Schwytz, Uri, and Unterwald, have been admitted to capitulate, they too are to be occupied by the forces of the Diet. It is reported that the diplomatic conferences of the mediating powers are to be held at Neufchâtel the capital of the Canton of that name.

GENERAL DUFOUR, COMMANDER OF FEDERALIST TROOPS.

The only outstanding Canton of the League at present is the Valais, and the submission of that may be looked for by every courier. The report of the fact of General Salis Saglio being wounded is confirmed. He was wounded in the head by the explosion of a shell. The members of the ex-Government of Lucerne, who carried away the funds of the cantonal Treasury, had signified their desire to return and to restore what had been abstracted. One of them, M. Schopf, had written to the military authorities at Lucerne to that effect.

FRIBOURG.—FROM THE STEPS OF THE RATHAUS.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

We annex two views of Fribourg, from sketches by Mr. Charles Vacher Both show the Grande Place of the town, and its principal objects.

Fribourg is situated on a promontory formed by the windings of the Saarine (Saane). Many of the houses stand on the very edge of the precipice overhanging the river, and their quaint architecture, the long line of embattled walls, varied by the chain of feudal watch-towers, and gateways of the ancient fortifications, together with the singular and romantic features of the gorge of the Saarine, give the distant view of the town an aspect different from that of any other in Europe, which is at once imposing and highly picturesque.

Of the interior, our Illustrations will convey an accurate idea. The first is a general view of the Grande Place, and the lower engraving shows the area as seen from the steps of the ancient Rathaus, or Town Hall, built upon the site of the Castle of the celebrated Duke of Zähringen, the founder of the town in 1175. Towards the middle of the Place is a fountain with a twisted column, supporting a small statue of St. George, who is or was one of the patrons of the place. Near the fountain is the celebrated lime-tree, or rather its ancient trunk, planted, according to tradition, on the day of the Battle of Morat, in 1476. The story relates that a young Fribourgois, who had fought in the battle, anxious to bring home the good news, ran the whole distance (ten miles), and arrived on this spot, bleeding, out of breath, and so exhausted, that he fell down, and had barely time to cry "Victory!" ere he expired. The branch of lime which he carried in his hand, was immediately planted, and grew into the tree, of which the decayed trunk, 70 feet in circumference, is the remains; its branches being supported by nine stone pillars. There are, also, stone benches round the trunk, where the old Fribourgois love to congregate on summer evenings.

The Illustration upon the front page represents the Entry of the Federal Troops into Fribourg; and the annexed Portrait, their commander, General Dufour. The details of this movement of the Federalists will be found in our Journals of the 20th and 27th ult.

GRAND PROCESSION OF THE CONSULTA, AT ROME.

We have been so fortunate as to receive from our Artist, at Rome, a spirited sketch of the magnificent Procession which took place at Rome, on Nov. 15, in celebration of the opening of the Consulta on that day.

At nine o'clock in the morning, Cardinal Antonelli, President of the Consulta, and Monsignor Amici, its Vice-President, with the twenty-four Provincial Deputies, arrived at the Quirinal, and took their places in the Hall of the Throne, which the Pope entered shortly afterwards. His Holiness having taken his seat on the Throne, the President addressed to him, in concise but suitable terms, in the name of all present, their homage, and the assurance that they would endeavour, by all means in their power, to respond to the confidence of their Sovereign.

The Pope then replied, thanking those present, assuring them that it was particularly to ascertain the wants of his subjects, and to provide better for the exigencies of the public service, that he had assembled the Consulta in a permanent council. "It was," said his Holiness, "to hear your opinion, when necessary, and to aid me in my sovereign resolutions, in which I shall consult my conscience, and confer on them with my Ministers and the Sacred College. Anybody who would take any other view of the functions you are called to fulfil would mistake materially, as well as he that would see in the Council of State I have created the realization of their own Utopias, and the germ of an institution incompatible with the Pontifical Sovereignty." His Holiness, having pronounced those last words with some vivacity and some heat, stopped a moment, and then resuming his usual mild manner, continued in the following terms:—"This warmth and those words are not addressed to any of you whose social education, Christian and civil probity, as well as the loyalty of your sentiments and the rectitude of your intentions, have been known to me since the moment I proceeded to your election. Neither do those words apply to the majority of my subjects, for I am sure of their fidelity and their obedience. I know that the hearts of my subjects unite with mine in the love of order and of concord. But, there exist, unfortunately, some persons (and though few, they still exist), who, having nothing to lose, love disturbance and revolt, and even abuse the concessions made to them. It is to these that my words are addressed, and let them well understand their signification. In the co-operation of the deputies, I see only the firm support of persons who, devoid of every personal interest, will labour with me, by their advice, for the public good, and who will not be arrested by the vain language of restless men, devoid of judgment. You will aid me with your wisdom to discover that which is most useful for the security of the Throne and the real happiness of my subjects."

After having concluded his speech, the Holy Father admitted the deputies to pay their homage. He then rose, and gave them his benediction, and added that he recommended them to commence their labours with the assistance of Heaven, and that he was sure that those labours would be fruitful in good results, and that they would accomplish the wishes of his heart.

The deputies were afterwards admitted to kiss the feet of the Pope, who, having risen, conferred on them his benediction, and took leave of them in these words:—"Proceed, with the blessing of Heaven, to commence your labours. May they prove fruitful in beneficial results, and conformable to the desires of my heart."

In the meantime, preparations were made in the square of the Quirinal, for a grand procession. Two battalions of the Civic Guard were drawn up with the troops; and these, with twenty-four state carriages, supplied by the Roman nobility for the ceremony, received the deputies; when the *cortège* moved forward amidst an immense and compact crowd, extending from the Quirinal to the Vatican. All the houses on its passage were decorated with flags bearing the armorial bearings of Rome and the Legations, with a variety of inscriptions and devices. A detachment of dragoons opened the march; next came the carriages of the President and Vice-President of the Consulta, surrounded with the banners of the fourteen wards of Rome, and after them the carriages of the deputies, preceded each by a trophy of the arms of each province, and two standards, on which were inscribed the names of the Legation and its representative. Non-commissioned officers of the Civic Guard walked alongside each carriage, which was followed by numerous deputations of citizens, sent by each province to participate in the great national festivity. The march was closed by a body of Civic Guards, of which Rome admired for the first time the fine appearance and the truly military aspect. The *cortège* reached the church of St. Peter at noon, and the deputies were ushered to seats reserved to them close to the altar, under the chair of St. Peter. After mass they repaired in the same order to the Vatican, and having entered the hall appointed for their meeting, immediately elected a committee to draw up an address in reply to the Pope's speech, which was composed of Prince Odescalchi, and Messrs. Minghetti, Paolucci, and Silvani. That committee having retired to an adjoining hall, returned shortly afterwards with the draught of that document, which obtained the sanction of the assembly.

Our Artist secured a good place to view the pageant, in a house opposite the bridge of St. Angelo; he adds, the streets through which it passed were decorated as during the Carnival; and velvet, silk, and tapestry being hung from the windows and balconies: together with flags, banners, and wreaths and festoons of flowers. The people were all dressed in their holiday clothes; in fact, it was a fête day. The Pope's immense banner waved from the Castle of St. Angelo, and the crowd upon the bridge was very dense.

The deputations of the different states of Italy, and the European residents, and their banners, were absent from the procession, it is said from a quarrel between the English and French Ambassadors as to precedence, when that portion of the programme was omitted.

In the evening, however, amidst the general illumination of the city and the immense crowd which filled the Corso, the excluded banners were carried about by a band of young men, and saluted with deafening cheers. The British flag figured amongst them, next to the Italian national colours, green, white, and red, to which had been added, as at Florence, a yellow stripe in honour of the Pope, and a red cross. Those young men repaired in succession to the palaces of the Ministers of Sardinia and Tuscany. The latter presented himself on his balcony, holding in his hand the Tuscan flag, and addressed a few words of thanks to the people, which were received with enthusiasm. They then proceeded to the residence of Lord Minto, who came forward and cried, "Viva the Italian League, Pius IX., Italy and Italian Independence," amidst loud and continued applause.

Prince Torlonia opened his splendid theatre for a brilliant ball, at which the citizens of all ranks were admitted. Most of the men were the uniform of the Civic Guard. The deputies, on entering their boxes, were loudly cheered. The Minister of Tuscany, dressed in his full uniform, and Lord Minto, were likewise saluted with enthusiasm.

GRAND PROCESSION OF THE CONSULTA, AT ROME.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Sunday, December 5.—Second Sunday in Advent.
Monday, 6.—St. Nicholas.
Tuesday, 7.—New Moon at 8h. 31m. p m.
Wednesday, 8. Conception of the Blessed Virgin Mary.
Thursday, 9. —The year 1264 of the Mohammedan Era commences.
Friday, 10.—Day breaks at 5h. 50m., and twilight ends at 5h. 55m.
Saturday, 11.—The length of the day is 7h. 51m., and it has decreased 8h. 43m. since the Longest Day.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 11.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
M. 0 15	A. M. 0 48	M. 1 20	A. M. 1 35	M. 1 55	A. M. 2 10	M. 2 30	A. M. 2 50	M. 3 15	A. M. 3 35	M. 3 55	A. M. 4 15	M. 4 37

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*A Constant Reader*."—*Penny Stratford.*—*There is an incorporated institution, consisting of three distinct charities for the benefit of the indigent Clergy, their widows, and their children. The office of the Corporation is at 2, Bloomsbury-place.*

"*E. H.*," *Birmingham, and* "*J. D. S.*"—"*Taylor's Short-hand, improved by Harding,*" 2*s.* 6*d.*

"*Epsilon*," *Colerane, is recommended to submit the four legal questions contained in his letter, to a Solicitor.*

"*At thur.*"—*We have not room.*

"*Oldmixford.*"—*The Eglinton Tournament was given at Eglinton Castle, in Ayrshire, on August 28, 29, 30, and 31, in* 1839.

"*A Constant Reader*," *Brenchley. The salaries in the Offices of the Excise, Stamps, and Taxes, and Post-Office, are, upon the whole, rather inferior to those in the Customs.*

"*J. W. C.*" *Lanarkshed.*—*Apply to Sammons and Co., Colonial Newspaper Agents.*

"*Jane*," *Jersey.*—*Old Poor Humphrey was the name assumed by an Almanack-maker, many years since.*

"*J. P. H.*"—*Apply at a Music-seller's.*

"*R. A. M.*"—*The Shamsie Cubrigger, engraved in our Journal last week, is private property.*

"*J. B. P.*"—*Drury Lane Theatre is announced to be re-opened on Monday next.*

"*Rubens*."—*A sound work on Glass-painting, in 2 vols. 8vo., is published by Parker, of Oxford; and Bogue, Fleet-street.*

"*D. D.'s*" *inquiry as to Mont Blanc was replied to last week.*

"*J. H.*," *Southampton, is thanked.*

"*G. L.*" *Norwich.*—*We cannot aid you.*

"*J. N. S.*" *Blackheath.*—*Of Messrs. Jobbs and Co., Fleet-street.*

"*R. S. B. F.*"—*The Dictionary in question, so far as published, appears to be a trustworthy performance.*

"*A Constant Reader*," *Liverpool.*—*Oblique* (*Fr.*) *is pronounced o-bleek. English, ob-lik*

"*R. A.*" *Uxbridge.*—*The address of the Numismatic Society is* 41, *Tavistock-street, Covent Garden*

"*Zeta.*" *A branch office will suffice.*

"*F. A.*"—*The* "*Illustrated London Almanack for* 1848" *is ready.*

"*A Shield.*" *The arms of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales are correctly depicted on the Throne in the House of Lords: the escutcheon of pretence which his Royal Highness bears is for the House of Saxony, to which he is entitled by* [illegible] *GRANT.*

"*G. W. W.*" *Our Correspondent is not entitled to assume or bear his mother's crest. Burke's* "*General Armory*" *contains rules for quartering arms. The price of* "*Heraldic Illustrations,*" *by the same author, is,* 2*s. believe, about three guineas. The new series, which is to embrace and illuminated colours, appears periodically in Paris*

"*A. M.*," *Brighton.*—*The line,*

"*When Greek joins Greek, then comes the tug of war,*"

is from Lee's tragedy of "*Alexander the Great.*"

"*M. E. E.*," *Kennington.*—*Address Felix Summerly,* 12, *Old Bond street.*

"*Donboy*," *St. Ives.*—*Hot water.*

"*A Year's Subscriber*," *Margate.*—*Between Southwark and Blackfriars Bridges.*

"*A. D. T.*"—*We cannot tell.*

"*Esper*," *and* "*A Grateful Subscriber*," *inquire as to a trade, with the practice of which we are unacquainted*

"*An English Protestant*" *is thanked.*

"*S. H. F.*"—*A small treatise on Carving in Wood was published, some years since, by Mr. Williams, of whom inquire at No.* 141, *Strand.*

"*Resigned.*"—*No.*

"*Beta.*"—*We cannot give information or recommendation as to Loan Societies.*

"*A Constant Reader*," *Edinburgh.*—*Of Fortnum and Mason, Piccadilly*

"*A. M.*," *Devonport.*—*There is no Association for the excellent object in question.*

"*G. G.*," *Poplar, is thanked; but we have not room.*

"*F. W. H.*," *Camberwell.*—*The plural is preferable.*

"*A. W. S.*"—*Apply to the* "*Musical World*"

"*W. T. H.*"—*Consult a Wet Inside Apex.*

"*Christmas Waits*" *will be liable to the interference of the police.*

"*L. H.*"—*We cannot aid you.*

"*J. C.*," *Bombay, is thanked; but St. John's Church, Colaba, has been already engraved in our Journal.*

"*J. W.*," *Isaacs.*—*Does not our Correspondent refer to* "*gusto*" (*Ital.*), *relish, or liking. Gusto grande, in painting, is equivalent to the* bean ideal *of the French, and the great style of the English*

"*S. R.*," *Kennington, is right as to terms; but we cannot give the recommendation.*

"*Edward the Second.*" *Apply to a Law Bookseller.*

"*Gamma.*"—*A son cannot assume the arms of his mother's family, if his father be not entitled to cost of arms; nor at all, unless his mother happen to be an heress, or co-heress*

"*J. P. L.*"—*We do not know of it to be compulsory to have the Royal Arms exhibited in our Established Churches*

"*N. S. H.*," *Athlone*, "*R. K. J.*" *Sturford*; *and* "*M. E. F.*," *are thanked.*

"*A Working Man*."—"*Herschel's Astronomy.*"

"*Frank Wilkins.*"—*We do not know as to making barometers: see Mr. Glashier's Instructions for making Meteorological Observations, published in the Report of the Registrar-General, for the Quarter ending June* 30

"*E. W. J.*," *near Broughton, Manchester.*—*See* "*Glashier on the Use of the Dry and Wet Bulb Thermometers,*" *published by Taylor, Red Lion-court, for the manner of using, tuses of observation, and reduction of results, &c. The instruments may, probably, be obtained at Messrs. Ranchett's, at Manchester. The other questions will be answered by addressing a letter to Mr. Glashier, Blackheath.*

"*The Librarian.*" *The word* sôldes means *partisans, men fanatically attached to a person or a cause, hirelings who sell up any lengths for a chief or a faction. A passage occurs to us in illustration* "*Glashier et Lenard assent ressemble dans la nuit leurs soldes, nommé un tribunal Révolutionnaire, preparé la guillotine,*" *&c. Lamartine's* "*History of the Girondins,*" *chap.* 19, *vol.* 7.

"*F. L.*" *The plural is quite correct; some changes are retrograde, prevent results, and impede progress. The omission was accidental.*

"*A Poor Friend*." *Petersham.*—*Whewell's* "*Elements of Mechanics.*" *Apply to Longman, Strand.*

"*E. C.*," *Bolton.*—*The Guarantee Society,* 19, *Birchin-lane.*

"*Heraldry.*" *The office of Heralds' College is at Bennett's Hill, Doctors' Common.*

"*A. H.*," *Lecior.*—*Mr. Brooke's address is at Mivart's Hotel, Brook-street.*

"*Tulpa.*"—"*Papyroplastics, or the Art of Modelling in Paper,*" *published by Bogue, Old Bread-street.*

"*Beerous Sauhus.*"—*We do not understand the object of your letter*

"*Tyro*," *Brighton.*—*There is no such book as our Correspondent requires. Bloxam has published* "*The Principles of Gothic Architecture.*"

"*J. C.*," *Walsoorh, should represent the neglect to the proper authorities.*

"*T. C.*"—*Of any London pipe-maker.*

"*W. W.*"—*We cannot aid you.*

"*J. W.*," *Is of Bute, and* "*W. J. K.*," *Burmingham.* "*The Guide to Photography,*" *just issued by Mackenzie, Fleet-street.*

"*P. Q. R.*"—*Inquiry is to be made next week.* 1800 *was a sunyear for* 1801.

"*F. L.*"—*We will endeavour, next week, to supply some particulars of Adam Vedator.*

BOOKS RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.

Burkell's Views of Bolton Abbey —The Drawing-Room Table-Book; by Mrs S. C. Hall. Stories from Froissart.——Oath of Allegiance; 2 Vols. —A Plot day was 49°. Monday. The sky was frequently partially covered by cloud; at and its Purpose.——Pictures. Book of Ballads.——Come Almanack.——Natural History of Timber.——A Guide to the Castle of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.——Protestantism in Italy. ——Music.—"A Gent is not a Gentleman."

CHRISTMAS NUMBER
OF THE
ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

In consequence of Christmas Day falling, this year, on Saturday, our Journal for the week will be published on

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 24;

And will contain a variety of

NOVEL AND PICTURESQUE ENGRAVINGS,
ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE SEASON

Designed by William Harvey, Kenny Meadows, &c.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1847.

The Government measure for the protection of life in Ireland was introduced on Monday evening; the case made out by the Secretary of State was, unhappily, but too strong, and the measure itself being milder than could be anticipated, the opposition was, as it is to be hoped the peasant assassins will be, disarmed. There can be no effectual resistance to a bill that does not trench on the Constitution, and contains the smallest amount of coercion an Executive in such circumstances could well ask for. The majority is decisive; all parties combine to stop bloodshed, and Mr. John O'Connell, so far from dying on the floor of the House, lived through the night, and gave the bill his qualified support in terms which the more fiery Feargus O'Connor could describe as adulation of the Ministry! Thus supported by all, and resisted by none, the Government measure will soon be the law of the land.

And, yet, while giving full consent to it, everybody feels that it is unsafe to trust to the bill for any permanent result; it may be the means of preventing some dreadful evils, but lasting good none expect from it; it is an expedient, not a policy; the saddening fact ever presenting itself that previous Coercion Bills have left behind the same work to be done over again. There has scarcely been a Secretary of State for the last forty years who has not had to deliver an address similar in all respects to the speech of Sir George Grey on Monday night. The names and dates only are altered; the bloody facts are all of the same dread family, proving that there are whole districts in Ireland where

> One spirit of the first-born Cain
> Pervades all bosoms;

and that the spirit has never been eradicated by this kind of legislation. Sir Robert Peel has twice in his career resorted to it; the Grey Ministry passed one of the most stringent Coercive Acts ever known; further back, there pass in Parliamentary history with shocking regularity. They are effectual for a time, but they always leave an impression behind that something else and something different is needed. Even in themselves, they are likely to be relied on for more than they can effect; while the souls of men are perverted to the mood of the savage, it is useless to deprive them of arms; it is the temper of the people that is to be dreaded; if that is exasperated to the pitch of bloodshed, the physical means of destroying life are countless, and can never be guarded against by any law whatever. We are vulnerable to the simplest instruments of violence. The very first murder on record was committed before any weapon was forged; and there is everywhere a terrible facility in finding the means of homicide. The Poet graphically tells us how little suffices for the murderer's purpose.

> Two sudden blows with a ragged stick,
> And one with a heavy stone, one pull
> One hurried gash with a hasty knife,
> And then the deed was done;
> There was nothing lying at my foot
> But lifeless flesh and bone.

Supposing an Arms Act carried out in Ireland, with the utmost success of which such a law is capable; suppose all the fire-arms and warlike weapons exclusively in the hands of those who would never use them in crime; it still leaves to the semi-savage peasant the arms of the barbarian—clubs and stones. In fact, it is impossible to deprive men of the means of offence and destruction; the very implements of husbandry the peasant uses in his daily toil are among the most formidable of weapons. Some of the most frightful murders in Ireland have been committed with the spade. In the Rebellion of 1745, the weapon most dreaded by the English soldiers was the scythe of the Highlanders fixed on a pole. It may even be doubted whether fire-arms are really among the weapons most to be dreaded. Attempts at murder more frequently fail with them than with weapons of another class, that can be better concealed, and give less alarm; of this fact, Louis Philippe is a living proof. The stiletto of Italy and Spain is more deadly than the musket.

There may be something repulsive to the feelings in thus coolly calculating the relative properties of weapons; but, when a law is about to be relied on, which the possession of arms is made a crime, in order to secure protection to those whose lives are endangered, it is absolutely necessary to analyse the subject thoroughly. There is a peril in trusting too much to legislation, which is nowhere so great as in Ireland, where all classes seem to expect the Government can do everything. From the appeals made to it, it would appear as if the general notion of a Government was that of some mysterious omnipotent body, which had only to will and it was, and all evils would cease. In reality, a Government is as weak as the society it rules: for physical ends, it can act on the instant; but, for moral changes, it, like society, must wait. There is no human legislation that can give Tipperary the peace and prosperity of Kent. A remote approach to it will only be the work of time and circumstances. To coerce the criminal is the first step, but it is the least; the difficulty is so to change the social state that fosters crime, that violence shall be the exception, not the rule; that the assassin shall find every man's hand against him; that he shall be hunted down without mercy, instead of meeting protection. Far other measures than Arms Acts are required for this; and what we dread is seeing legislation stop short at this first stage, as it has so often done before. But the sense of peril to the State is uniting the efforts of parties long opposed to each other; and we have great hopes the Government will not be content with restoring something like quiet and security, but that they will try and turn them to advantage.

THE WEATHER.

The weather during the past week, till Wednesday, was dull; the sky had been, for the most part, clouded, and rain had frequently fallen; the air had been in gentle motion, and nearly saturated with moisture; on Wednesday and Thursday, the weather was fine.

The following are some particulars of each day:—

Thursday, the sky was generally covered with cirrostratus and send throughout the day; the direction of the wind was S.S.W., and the average temperature of the day was 45°; and that for the week ending this day was 41½°. Friday, the sky was overcast throughout the day, and rain was falling during the greater part of the day; the direction of the wind was S.W., and the average temperature of the day was 43°. Saturday, the sky was overcast throughout the day, and rain was falling till the evening; the air was in a calm state, and the average temperature for the day was 44°. Sunday, the sky was covered with cirrostratus all day, and rain was falling frequently till the evening; the direction of the wind was W., but light, and the average temperature of the day was 49°. Monday, the sky was frequently partially covered by cloud; at times it was clear, and it was cloudless during the evening; the direction of the wind was W., the day was fine, and its average temperature was 49½°. Tuesday, the sky was overcast all day, and rain was falling frequently; the average temperature for the day was 49½°. Wednesday, December 1, the sky was, for the most part, cloudless throughout the day; the direction of the wind was W., and the average temperature for the day was 46°. Thursday, the sky, during the morning, was partially clear, and it was mostly covered by cloud after noon; the direction of the wind was W.; the average temperature for the day was 40°, and that for the week ending this day was 44½°.

The extreme thermometrical readings for each day were:—

Thursday,	Nov. 25, the highest during the day was	54 deg.,	and the lowest was	44 deg.
Friday,	Nov. 26	.....	45	 39
Saturday,	Nov. 27	.....	49½	 39
Sunday,	Nov. 28	.....	60	..... 44½
Monday,	Nov 29	.....	50	 45
Tuesday,	Nov. 30	.....	50	 45
Wednesday,	Dec. 1	.....	54	 38
Thursday,	Dec. 2	.....	50	 31

The average temperature of the air for the month of November was 56°, being about 3° in excess above its usual value.

The average temperature of Evaporation for November was 44·7

The average temperature of the Dew Point for November was 43·0.

The average daily range of temperature for November was 11°0.

The average amount of water suspended in the atmosphere, in the invisible shape of vapour, was such that if all had been precipitated at one time, water to the depth of four inches would have been produced; and this water balanced a column of mercury to the height of 0·294 inch, and was so spread that there were on gr. 4 in. cubic foot of air. The degree of humidity of the atmosphere for November was 90, where complete saturation would be represented by 100

Rain to the depth of 1|inch has fallen during November.

Blackheath, Friday, December 3, 1847. J. G.

POSTSCRIPT.

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fray the expences of the war, and to other public objects; the Jesuits have been expelled, the founders of the Sonderbund and those who invited the return of the Jesuits, punished, and to all others an amnesty is declared. A new Grand Council was to be elected, invested with the functions of a constituent assembly.

TURKEY.

The last accounts from Albania corroborate former reports of the almost complete submission or subjection of the insurgents.

FRANCE.

The Prince of Joinville arrived in Paris on Wednesday, from the Mediterranean, having resigned the command of the Mediterranean fleet, in consequence of bad health. He has, for some time past, suffered severely from liver complaint; and it is said that his health is so much broken, that he will not be able to go any more to sea

RUSSIA.

The *St. Petersburg Journal* of the 18th ult., publishes an Imperial ukase for contracting abroad a loan of fourteen millions of silver roubles, for the works of the St. Petersburg and Moscow Railroad in 1848. The same journal adds that this loan is to be at 4 per cent, and the Russian Minister of Finances has judged it advisable to take such measures of the above loan for the account of the "Caisse de bdiets de credit de l'Etat," as the heavy expense attendant on the purchase abroad of foreign funds will be thus avoided. Consequently, the sum to be realised for the said plan will be in reality only six millions of silver rubles.

AMERICA

Advices of a still later date than those already published have arrived by the packet-ship *Fabius*, Captain Comstock, which entered the Mersey on Tuesday, after a rapid passage of fifteen days. The *Fabius* has brought £62,000 in specie.

Mex can dates, four days later, had been rec ived in New York. The statement that the American Commissioner, Mr. Trist, had again invited the Mexican Government to new conferences, is reiterated, but it was not known what policy the Mexicans intended to pursue. Santa Anna was at Tepuaschan, and is reported to have had only a few hundred soldiers with him; and even this force mutinied for pay, and left him with only fifty men. He then moved on to Ozcales to meet his wife. Col. Childs had joined Gen. Scott. Gen. Lane and his command were still at Puebla, where all was quiet.

Lima parers to the 10th of September had been received in New York. The *New York Herald* says the feeling in Peru against European intervention on the Sout. American continent was very strong indeed, and the course of General Rosas in the affair of La Plata is highly applauded. Affairs between Bolivia and Peru were in the same unsettled state as at the date of the last advices

The Britannia steam-ship, from New York, arrived at Southampton yesterday; but, as the papers had not reached London when we went to press, we are not in possession of the intelligence she brings.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE COURT AT OSBORNE.

SUNDAY.—The Queen and Prince Albert walked this morning in the pleasure grounds. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, the Princess Royal, and the Princess Alice, went, in the forenoon, to the sea-beach, and took their usual sailing. Sir James Clark arrived at Osborne, on a visit.

MONDAY.—Her Majesty, the Prince Consort, and the younger branches of the Royal Family, took their accustomed exercise to-day in the grounds and on the sea-beach.

WEDNESDAY.—The Queen and Prince Albert walked in the morning, according to their custom, in the pleasure grounds and plantations. The unfavourable state of the weather, on Tuesday afternoon, prevented her Majesty and her Royal Consort taking an airing. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, the Princess Royal, and the Princess Alice, went to the beach in the forenoon, and rode on their ponies.

HER Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent attended divine service on Sunday morning, in the church of St. John the Baptist, Windsor. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Isaac Goodenough, Vicar of New Windsor and Rector of Datchet. Lady Fanny Howard and Sir George Couper were in attendance on her Royal Highness

DEATH OF HER ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCESS MARY OF CAMBRIDGE.—Saturday was the birthday of her Royal Highness the Princess Mary of Cambridge. Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary, accompanied by his Serene Highness Prince Frederic of Hesse, arrived in town from their residence a Kew. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester gave a dinner in celebration of the auspicious event at her residence, Gloucester House, to their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge (attended by Baroness Hammerstein and Mr. Edmund Maltmay), her Royal Highness the Princess Mary, his Serene Highness Prince Frederic of Hesse, and a select circle.

COUNTRY NEWS.

THE NORTH MAIL.—On and after the 22nd December, advantage is to be taken by the Post-office authorities of the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway, now opened as far as Lindores, for the despatch of letters and all papers to the north of the Firth of Forth. The mails are to be despatched from the General Post-office, Aldermanbury, at eight o'clock every morning, and will be conveyed by railway into town from their residence a Kew. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester gave a dinner in celebration of the auspicious event at her residence, Gloucester House, to their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge (attended by Baroness Hammerstein and Mr. Edmund Maltmay), her Royal Highness the Princess Mary, his Serene Highness Prince Frederic of Hesse, and a select circle.

ROYAL ACADEMY.—The Council have resolved that the Academy shall be closed on the 18th inst., and remain closed until the 1st of May next.

TOTAL DESTRUCTION OF NETLEY-PLACE BY FIRE. This fine mansion, formerly the seat of Edmund Shakespeare Lomax, Esq., now the property of J. Frazer, Esq., who married a daughter of the late Lord Sondes, was totally destroyed by fire on the morning of Wednesday the 24th ult. Soon after the alarm was given, a man rode to Guilford for the assistance of an engine, but was unsuccessful in obtaining one. The engine was despatched at once to the scene of the conflagration by a messenger, but too late to be of any service. The interior of the house had undergone great improvement, and was decorated at a vast expense, about £3000; and the house itself was in the entire care of Mr. Cubitt's man, and not a servant was left in it.

The death of the Vicar of Ashford, the Rev. Thomas Wood, took place very suddenly Tuesday evening. He had been suffering from a cold for several days, which had a great effect upon him, as he was at a very advanced age. His friend taking tea with him suddenly perceived a great difference in him, and in the course of two minutes he was a corpse. He was formerly assistant to and private tutor of the present Earl of Romney, and was presented to the living by the late Earl.

HITCHFIELD CHURCH.—An eye-witness states that at a recent funeral in the parish church of Huddersfield, in order to dig the grave in which the corpse was to be interred, no fewer than seven coffins were cut through for that purpose.

APPOINTMENT AND RESIGNATION.—The Rev. W. F. Wilkinson has tendered his resignation of the office of Theological Tutor at the Cheltenham College, in consequence of the Board of Directors having passed a vote of censure for his proposing a vote of thanks to George Dawes, Esq., at the close of the delivery of the lectures of that gentleman at the Literary and Philosophical Institution.

An extraordinary communication was received from London, by the Mayor of Oxford, on Tuesday morning, and by him has been submitted to the Members of the Town Council, who were met in committee for a public object. The communication in question was signed by a leading Tractarian, inviting the Mayor to procure an address from the City Council against the election of Dr. Hampden to the See of Hereford. A copy of the proposed address was sent, but it was a great miscalculation to send such papers to Oxford, where Dr. Hampden is known, and where the cause of the enmity of the Tractarian party to the Regius Professor is also known. The universal feeling in Oxford city is that of respect and affection for Dr. Hampden.

THE LATE TURN-OUT AT ASHTON.—This strike may now be said to be ended, as the greater portion of the hands have returned to work at the abatement, but they are only working short time, some are working five and eight hours per day. Subscriptions have been made amounting to a considerable sum; last week it reached £400

NARROW ESCAPE.—Westgate Common Colliery, near Wakefield, and its two shafts, thirty yards deep, suddenly filled with water on Wednesday morning, and twenty colliers at work narrowly escaped with their lives. Several months are expected to elapse before the water can be removed, and the pit placed in working order.

THE EXAMINATION of Thomas Cann, for robbery, with intent to murder the Superintendent of Police, at Bradford, was closed on Friday night, and Cann, who was a journeyman smith, had, some time ago, been suspected of stealing an iron pot from a sale-room; and, having imagined that the Superintendent had org. ized the accusation, he long owed him a grudge. Accordingly, when the officer recently attempted to eject him from a house in which he had been disorderly, Cann drew a clasped knife, and stabbed him twice in the breast, near the heart, and ran away. He was fully committed to Shepton Mallet gaol, to take his trial for the capital offence.

A beautiful new Claret Jug, and a variety of other productions, have just been manufactured at Messrs. Copeland and Garrett's Works, in Staffordshire, each marking the great improvements introduced in this department of our manufactures

ARRIVAL OF SPECIE. The vessel *Chilian*, arrived in the docks from Iquique and Arica, has brought from the latter place thirty-five bars, one seron, and three other packages of specie, in addition to a general cargo consigned to several of the leading houses in the metropolis. The vessel *Pizarro*, arrived in the docks from Port Adelaide, South Australia, and the Cape of Good Hope, has also brought from the former place several boxes and other packages of specie, consigned to a mercantile house and two of the Colonial banks respectively.

MONDAY last was celebrated by the Polish refugees in London, being the 17th anniversary of the revolution. Divine service was performed at the Belgian Chapel, and a public meeting held at Sadler's Wells Theatre, St. James's.

DISCOVERY OF MURAL PAINTINGS. At the meeting of the British Archæological Association, on Friday evening last, it was announced that Mr. F. Bargent, one of the members, had brought to light, from beneath the whitewash on the eastern wall of Silkstede's Chapel, in Winchester Cathedral, a well-executed group of figures, representing the Saviour calling to Him St. Peter on the sea. The face of the Saviour has been, at some former period, intentionally chipped out; but the other portions of the painting are pretty perfect, and exhibit in parts considerable artistic skill, particularly in the drapery. The group is surmounted by an elegant canopy, from which Mr. Bargent has not yet removed the whitewash.

ST. GILES'S ROOKERY. Saturday the occupiers of the only remaining part of the not ri ous St. Giles's Rookery, called Church-lane, received notice to quit their rooms, &c., the whole of the houses coming down forthwith for the opening of the new street from St. Giles's Church to New Oxford-street

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

ROYAL SOCIETY. The anniversary meeting was held on Tuesday; the Marquis of Northampton, President, delivered the annual address from the chair, giving an outline of the progress of science during the last twelve months, to which was appended biographical notices of the most eminent deceased Fellows. The medals were then awarded as follows:—The Copley medal, to Sir John Frederick William Herschel, Baronet, for his many scientific "Results of Astronomica. Observations made at the Cape of Good Hope;" one of the Royal medals to W. R. Grove, Esq., for his papers published in the "Philosophical Transactions," "On the Gas Voltaic Battery" "On certain Phenomena of Voltaic Ignition"—and "On the Decomposition of Water into its constituent elements by Heat;" and the second Royal medal to Professor Fownes, for his papers published in the "Philosophical Transactions," "On the Artificial Formation of a Vegeto-Alkali;" and "On Banzoline."

KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL.—By a return given at a meeting of the Committee of Management of the above excellent charity, it appears that since the month of January, 1847, upwards of 15,000 patients participated in the benefits of the out-door department, while during the same period 1121 were admitted into the in-portion, Crane-court, Fleet-street, to receive the report for the past year. The Chisholm in the chair. Major Adair, the Secretary, having stated the amount stated that during the past quarter 6337 destitute sick persons had been relieved. During the past week no fewer than 1888 patients had applied, being an unparalleled number in the history of the charity since its institution in 182-. This hospital is entirely free, poverty and disease being the only requisites for admission.

THE SCOTTISH HOSPITAL.—On Tuesday, being St. Andrew's Day, the annual Court of the Governors of the Scottish Hospital was held at the hall of the Corporation, Crane-court, Fleet-street, to receive the report for the past year. The Chisholm in the chair. Major Adair, the Secretary, having stated the amount stated that during the past quarter 6337 destitute sick persons had been relieved. During the past week no fewer than 1888 patients had applied, being an unparalleled number in the history of the charity since its institution in 182-. This hospital is entirely free, poverty and disease being the only requisites for admission.

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PARISH OF ST. PANCRAS.—THE ABOLITION OF TOLL-BARS. At a very numerous meeting of the vestry of Saint Pancras, held on Wednesday, in the new vestry-rooms, adjoining the workhouse, King's-road, Camden-town, Mr. R. Goodwin in the chair, Mr. Chamberlain Howarth brought forward a motion for the abolition of toll-bars. He said that two miles of old turnpike-road which had been thrown upon the parish, had cost nearly £4000, and the gentleman out of doors succeeded in getting rid of the turnpikes from the other six miles, and throwing that amount of road upon the parish, the result would be a cost of £4000 or £5000 per year, and thus there would be imposed at least an additional rate of 2d. in the pound Mr Howarth moved the following resolutions, which were unanimously carried "That the transfer of the repairs of the public turnpike-roads of the kingdom from the public at large to the inhabitants of the parishes through which they happen to pass would impose a most onerous and unjust burden upon those particular parishes, to the entire loss of the inhabitants of all other parishes equally benefited by and interested in the maintenance of such roads; and that, in the event of levying tolls for the repairs of such roads being abolished, the burden of maintaining such roads would be borne either by the inhabitants of counties, or the entire kingdom. That this vestry pledges itself to oppose any scheme for charging the parishioners of St. Pancras with the repairs of any portion of the turnpike-roads throughout the parish" The vestry then elected two persons to act as summoning officers to the Coroner

DOMESTIC SERVANTS' BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.—A meeting of the committee and supporters of the above society, was held at their offices in Sackville-street on Wednesday afternoon. The report stated that the society had only been formed last year, and that the progress made was of a most gratifying description, there being at present upwards of 1600 members, and £1000 invested, besides £200 with a balance in the hands of the bankers of above £100. The objects of the society are to provide annual pensions from £5 to £20 per annum for aged and infirm members, and to grant temporary relief on other peculiar occasions

ASSOCIATION FOR THE RELIEF OF THE POOR OF THE CITY.—The ANNUAL Meeting was held in the course of the week, at the London Coffee House, Ludgate-hill. The Lord Mayor presided The Secretary read the report of the Committee. During that period, 27,988 cwts. of coals had been delivered, at the rate of 6d. for every 1-2 lbs. The amount of coal distributed exceeded that of the previous year by 110 tons, and that of the year 1846 by 389 tons. Having commenced with only £7 6s. 2d. in hand, and having been under the necessity of incurring a considerable increase of expenditure, in order to avoid closing the kitchen at a period which the friends of the poor would have deemed exceedingly inopportune, the Committee had incurred a debt of £171, and this notwithstanding the aid of the Corporation to the extent of £200. They trusted, however, to the public for a furnish means to enable them to liquidate the claims upon them. The receipts for the past year, including £300 which had been borrowed, amounted to £2261 9s. 8d., out of which a cash balance remained of £2 4s. 6d. The amount of the loan, £200 had been repaid, and the remainder, with some other matters, made the present debt £171. The report was adopted on the motion of Mr Alderman Wilson

A CABINET COUNCIL was held at three o'clock on Saturday afternoon, at Lansdowne-House. The Ministers present were, Lord John Russell, the Marquis of Lansdowne, Sir George Grey, Sir Charles Wood, Baronet, Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Earl of Auckland, Sir John Hobhouse, the Right Hon. H. Labouchere, Lord Campbell, Viscount Morpeth, the Marquis of Clanricarde, and the Right Hon. T. B. Macaulay. The Council broke up shortly before six o'clock.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS.—The following gentlemen, having undergone the necessary examinations for the diploma of the College, were admitted members at the meeting of the Council for examiners, on the 26th ult., viz.:—Messrs. Robert Dowell, Redcar, Yorkshire; Henry William Hayward Richardson, Chilmark, Wiltshire; Michael Thomas Mason, Newington, Surrey; Thomas Henry Mitchell, Kington, Herefordshire; Joseph Marshall, Tynemouth, Northumberland; Edward Stride, Steerness; George Fletcher Banks, Sherston, Wiltshire; John Robinson, Carlisle, and Thomas Smith, Whiteley, Oxfordshire. At the above meeting of the Court, Mr. Philip Porter passed his examination for naval surgeon.

COURT OF LIEUTENANCY OF THE CITY OF LONDON.—The Commission for holding a Court of Lieutenancy, and a list of the Deputy Lieutenants or Lieutenancy of the City of London, have been just issued to the Commission. At the conclusion of the last mayoralty, the Commissioners assembled in the Council-Chamber, for the purpose of being sworn in. The clerk was then commission, which revokes all former Commissions, states (and the statement throws some light upon by-gone times) that the Commissioners have been appointed for suppressing all insurrections and rebellions, and repelling all invasions, that may happen within the City of London and its liberties, and all privileged places within the limits and precincts of the same, as they may happen, according as they from time to time receive directions from our Majesty. . . . That the Commissioners are to have full power and authority to call together the London militia, at such times, and in arm and array then, and form them into companies, troops, and regiments, and in case of insurrection, rebellion, or invasion, to lead and conduct them for the quelling of the same. Sir C. S. Hunter is the Colonel of the Court, of which there are two majors and thirty members, according to the new Commission.

RESIGNATION OF HIS GOWN BY ALDERMAN T. WOOD. It was signified on Saturday to the Constables of Aldermen sitting at Guildhall, that Alderman Thomas Wood intended to resign his gown; and a Court of Aldermen were summoned to receive his resignation. A great deal of sympathy is felt for Mr. Wood, in consequence of the death of his most amiable and respected wife, and the pecuniary difficulties in which he is unfortunately involved.

RETURN OF MR. JOHN WILLIAMS, M.P. FOR MACCLESFIELD.—DINNER. The countrymen and fellow-parishioners of this hon. gentleman, who is a native of the principality of Wales, and who has for some years past been an active member of the Marylebone Vestry, celebrated his election, on Wednesday, by a banquet at the London Tavern. About 130 of the electors of the borough of Macclesfield and of the county of Middlesex were present. The chair was filled by Sir B. Hall, Bart., M.P., who was supported by Lord Dudley Stuart, M.P., H. Bernal Osborne, Esq., M.P., G. Thompson, Esq., M.P., &c. &c.

TRANSFERENCE OF PAINTINGS. The preservation of the paintings on plaster, with which certain of the ceilings in the old rooms of the British Museum were decorated, being deemed impracticable or not desirable, they were given up to destruction, and were for the most part knocked to pieces. A modeller named Dowling, however, being anxious to save some of them, applied himself to trace for groups to canvass, chiefly from the library, and has succeeded admirably. With a paste composed of equal quantities of boiled oil, flour paste, and glue, he fastened a cloth to the whole surface of the painting proposed to be removed, and formed a framework in front, to support the painted plaster when loosened from the wall behind. He then saw away the entire brick-work of the centre wall to which the plaster was attached, and, with scrapers, gradually removed the plaster from the back of the picture till the colour began to show, leaving a surface of about the thickness of a penny piece. With a similar paste to that first mentioned, the painting was fastened to canvass stretched on a frame, and the picture being freed from the cloth on the face of it by the application of warm water, was covered around with size and water, and the work was complete.

THE INFLUENZA.—In London and its neighbourhood influenza greatly prevails. It has proved extensively fatal. The returns of the Registrar-General of Deaths, &c., for the week ending Nov. 27, show a great increase of mortality in the metropolis, in comparison to the corresponding season, which has averaged 1046 for the last five years. But there died in London and its vicinity, during the past week no fewer than 1077 individuals, or 63,—about 60 per cent above the average. The table showing the causes of death exhibits the greatest increase of casualties from bronchitis and pneumonia, diseases closely allied to what is popularly termed influenza. It is rumoured that deaths have occurred in Greenwich Hospital during the last fortnight at the rate of twenty per diem, out of a total number of about 2000 pensioners.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

SIR JOHN MACPHERSON BRACKENBURY, KNIGHT.

SIR JOHN MACPHERSON BRACKENBURY, Knt., who died on the 29th ultimo, in the 69th year of his age, was eldest son of the late Richard Brackenbury, Esq., of Aswardby, county Lincoln, by his marriage with Miss Janetta Young, of Edinburgh, and descended immediately from Sir Robert Brackenbury, the famous Lieutenant of the Tower, *temp.* Richard the Third. The De Brackenburys were founded in England by Sir Peras de Brackenbury, one of the companions in arms of William the Conqueror. Sir John, who served in early life in the Light Dragoons, filled the office of English Consul at Cadiz for many years, and received the honour of Knighthood from her Majesty on his retirement in 1840. He had previously, in 1830, been invested with the insignia of the Guelphic Order, and for a short period was Consul for the King of Hanover, for the province of Andalusia. The deceased Knight married, in 1801, Miss Nicholson, daughter of William Nicholson, Esq. He was elder brother of Lieut.-Col. Sir Edward Brackenbury, Knt., of Skendleby House, county Lincoln.

THE HONOURABLE SAMUEL HAY

THIS gentleman, a captain in the army, and Equerry to Queen Adelaide, died on the 25th ultimo, at Cuffe Hall, Wiltshire, in his forty-first year. He was the third son of William, fifteenth Earl of Errol, by Alicia, his second wife, daughter of Samuel Kilt, Esq., of Antigua, and grandson of James, Earl of Errol, who officiated as Constable of Scotland, at the Coronation of George the Third, in 1761. During the ceremony it is related that his Lordship, neglecting, by accident, to pull off his cap when the King entered, apologised for the omission in the most respectful manner, but his Majesty entreated him to be covered, adding, "that he looked on his presence at the solemnity as a very particular honour."

Captain Hay, whose death we record, was born the 9th January, 1807; and married, in 1832, Louisa, only child of the Hon. Captain Duncombe Pleydell Bouverie, R.N., by whom he leaves no issue. His eldest brother, James, Lord Hay, fell gallantly at Waterloo, and thus the succession to the honours opened to the next brother, William George, late Earl of Errol.

THE DOWAGER LADY DYKE.

HER Ladyship died on the 27th ultimo, at Devonshire-place, aged seventy two. She was daughter of Robert Jenners, Esq., of Chislehurst, Kent, and widow of Sir Percival Hart Dyke, Baronet, of Lullingstone Castle, by whom she had no less than thirteen children, the eldest being the present Sir Percival Hart Dyke, Bart.

OPENING OF THE TRENT VALLEY RAILWAY.

THIS line of railway, which was opened to the public on Wednesday is an important portion of the iron highway of communication; as it will shorten the time occupied in the journey between London and Liverpool, and all the great cities and towns in the North, nearly one hour.

The Trent Valley line runs from the North Western line, at Rugby, and passing Tamworth, Lichfield, &c., joins the North Western line again at Stafford: thus preventing the delay and inconveniences incident to shifting the carriages from one line of rail to another.

From Rugby, the line runs on an embankment, and crosses the river Avon on a viaduct, the arches of which are thirty feet span. This viaduct is the subject of one of our Illustrations; and we may here observe that there are other viaducts on the line, over the rivers Anker and Trent, and Bricklow Brook; and, in all, the arches are of the same span.

The station at Bulkington is a neat red brick erection, with stone dressings; that at Nuneaton is stone-fronted, and in architectural arrangement similar to that at Tamworth, the platform being paved with red, black, and yellow tiles. Indeed, the general character of the stations is much the same; the only difference being that the first-class stations are larger, and more elaborated in outline, than the smaller ones. The piquant Tudor or Elizabethan style has been adopted in all; and, perhaps, no style is so well adapted for buildings in which domestic accommodation is to be studied. It likewise harmonises thoroughly with English scenery.

At Atherstone, the line crosses the old coach-road. This and the next station, Polesworth, are minor stations; and the next in due order is Tamworth, on nearing which place the fine old church is a noble object in the view; and the country round, being rather pretty, the effect is greatly increased.

The Tamworth Station is a very handsome and picturesque building, as the View we give of it, and which shows the frontage to the rail, will prove. Its gables, bay windows, clustered chimneys, and roof covered with tiles of quaint form, are all in excellent taste. The frontage of the building towards the rail extends to one hundred and thirty-five, and the platform to three hundred, feet. In this latter respect, all the first-class stations are alike.

At the Birmingham and Derby Railway crosses the Trent line at Tamworth, that portion of the station adjoining the Derby line is appropriated for its office, and may be recognised in our View from its being more lofty than the other portion of the building. The station is about three quarters of a mile distant from the town of Tamworth.

At Lichfield, where the magnificent and lofty spires of the cathedral arrest attention, the station is a small but neat erection of red brick. The works here are being enlarged, and at no very distant day will appear more important than they do at present.

Rugeley Station, which forms the subject of another of our Illustrations, stands in an open place, close to the old coach-road to Uttoxeter, and faces the town or Rugeley.

The old roadway passes under the line, which is on a lofty embankment. The station is of pleasing design, stone-fronted, and has all the variety of outline so essential to the true spirit of the Tudor style of architecture. The buildings to this station have about 1-2 a mile of frontage to the line.

The station at Colwich is situated near the church, and adjoining a beautifully wooded estate belonging to the Earl of Lichfield. In the grounds, the Railway Company have erected a stone bridge over a roadway, and the armorial bearings of the noble Earl form the decorations of it.

On nearing Stafford, the railway passes through a tunnel in Thurgborough Park, seven hundred and seventy-nine yards in length. The north face of the tunnel, which is represented in one of our Views, is a very striking architectural composition. It consists of a noble archway, deeply moulded, flanked by two square towers, the whole surmounted by a battlemented parapet, resting on arched corbel-tables. The lofty trees, clothed with the richest foliage, rising from the elevated ground through which the tunnel is pierced, give a depth of tone and artistic effect to the whole scene, at once peculiarly imposing and beautiful, and it is a remarkably fine feature in the scenery of the valley. Emerging from the tunnel, the town of Stafford is soon reached, where the line sweeps into the North Western again, as before mentioned.

The works throughout the Trent Valley line are of the most substantial character of construction, and reflect great credit on all engaged on them; and the architect of the stations, Mr. Livock, deserves much praise for the elegance and character of his designs.

To Mr. Watkins, the secretary of the line, our thanks are due for the assistance he has kindly given our Artist in our Illustrations.

An occurrence, of considerable importance in a national point of view, took place on Wednesday, when the mail and other trains between London, Liverpool, Manchester, and the north, were, in consequence of the completion of the through communication, placed upon the above Railway, instead of going round by Birmingham. This involved the alteration of clocks throughout the country: the plan resorted to was that of sending special messengers, each having a chronometer indicating true Greenwich time, to the several divisions of the London and North-Western and Midland systems, so that Greenwich and London time, in the course of the day, was communicated and established at every station on these lines, amounting to between 200 to 300, and affecting all the principal towns between London and Carlisle and London and York. The authorities of the Post-office have given official notification to the local postmaster at Liverpool to adjust the Post-office clock there in accordance with London time, and it is intended that the same shall be the case at Manchester. The Post office mails are always regulated according to London, and not local, time; and the present alteration is found to be expedient, in consequence of the inconveniences asserted to arise from the fact of every separate town having its own time with reference to the longitude of the particular place E. or W. of Greenwich. The chief object of the proposed alteration is stated to be that of rendering the movements of the railway system more precise as to London time, and of enabling travellers from the East and from the West meeting at some common centre, each with a timepiece in his pocket, to be able to keep their appointments without first consulting the longitude of the town clock. When all the electric wires are complete, and the local clocks correctly set, there will be a uniformity in striking of hours throughout the country.

THE TRENT VALLEY RAILWAY.

VIADUCT OVER THE RIVER AVON BELOW NEWBOLD.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE).

THE RUGELEY STATION.

THE TUNNEL IN MILCOROUGH-PARK.

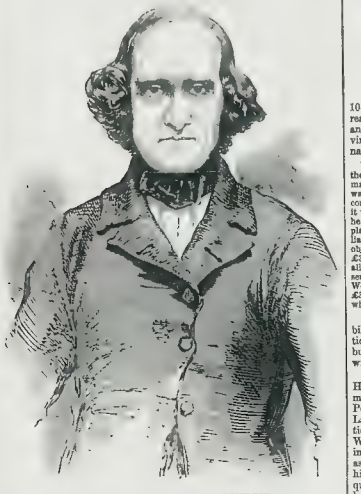
THE TAMWORTH STATION.

PARLIAMENTARY PORTRAITS.—No. III.

JAMES WILSON, M.P.

Among the many proofs of an eminently practical mind which Mr. Cobden has given in the course of his career, is a piece of sound advice he dropped in his last public address—"The secret of speaking well is never to talk except on a question you understand." This is a golden rule, which members of the House of Commons should take as their great guide on the noisy road of political life. It would save many hours of precious time, shorten the discussions, and much abbreviate that process, the object of which is to get at results. In another form, Mr. Cobden's maxim was laid down by a legislator of a time gone by, to whose name we have done the injustice of forgetting it: taxed for silence by somebody who knew his ability, he replied, "I only join the debate when it walks past my door."

The debate on Tuesday evening walked past Mr. Wilson's door, and he most promptly joined it, accompanied it for a considerable part of its journey, and rendered it very effectual assistance. In a word, the subject being Currency, Banking, and Trade, Mr. Wilson—well known as the editor of the *Economist*, and in all probability destined yet to be still better known as the member for Westbury—made one of the most effective speeches on the question the Legislature has ever heard. There is no assembly in the world where merit is so readily acknowledged, where it has so fair a chance of rising, as in the House of Commons. It is the fashion of a particular set of writers to throw doubt on the fact, and to paint the Lower House as an intolerant bear-garden, in which factions groan, cough, crow, and hoot down all those whose views may be opposed to theirs. From long experience of its discussions, we can bear witness that it is tolerant of ambitious dulness and conceited mediocrity even to a fault. The sufferings it will undergo from those who "bestow their tediousness" upon it in over measure are truly wonderful; it is only when its patience is utterly worn out, and its tolerance cruelly abused, that wearied nature overpowers courtesy, and audible expressions of dislike are heard. A dropping fire of "questions" and "obs," is first audible, with intervals. But ignorance and vanity are equally deaf, the hint is not taken; on goes the drone, pouring out common places in "one weak, washy, everlasting flood," perfectly vapid with the absence of thought or fact, or even any novel combination of them. At last some platitude more dismal than its many predecessors, forces a groan from every body at once. To a stranger we admit that the sound is startling enough; but he cannot fully comprehend the infliction that provoked it. Then the storm



MR. JAMES WILSON, M.P. FOR WESTBURY

begins; the whole House throws off its allegiance of attention, to which every speaker has a right. Heads gather into knots of threes and fours; private conversation becomes delightfully unrestrained; through the hum of three hundred voices rises one, that of the portentous bore, happily seen by his gestures to be speaking rather than clearly heard. If he persists beyond this point, things get worse, for pertinacious feebleness becomes offensive and must be put down; it is this putting down that figures in the papers as "a scene," but really it is a wholesome severity and used only as a last resource.

The reverse of this is sometimes seen: a new man rises with some old members; by the custom of the House, he has precedence. There is silence, but not perfect, perhaps; much is not expected. A few sentences fall, and some approving "hears" arrest the indifferent; the House settles itself to listen;—good: the speaker knows his subject; nay, he knows it well: surprising! he is better master of it than the "right hon. gentleman on the Treasury Bench." The silence is now complete; the *débutant* has got the "ear of the House." He has real knowledge to impart, or he puts former information in a new point of view; he is heard to the end with animated, not merely passive, attention, and concludes amid cheering. He is appreciated forthwith, and with heartiness, too; the men opposed to him are as ready to do justice to his talent as those he joins; and the ready spirit in which this is done is a credit to the House of Commons.

We have sketched a successful first appearance generally; it is of course, modified by individual peculiarities, or mere personal gifts. The effect of extensive information may be lessened by an unhappy mode of imparting it; matter as good as Macaulay's may be spoiled by a style of delivery as disagreeable as Lord G. Bentinck's. But both in matter and manner, the first essay of Mr. Wilson in the House of Commons was highly favourable, and if he keeps to Mr. Cobden's precept, he will deepen the impression. To eloquence he can make no pretension, nor do we think his style adapted to a public assembly; he could hardly sway the passions. But for a select audience, on a special and practical question, that requires an extensive knowledge of facts, with lucid reasoning on, and deductions from them, Mr. Wilson is exactly suited. He speaks as he writes, clearly, and without effort to be fine; he wishes only to be intelligible and to convince. On the subjects to which he has devoted himself, Currency, Banking, and what is called political economy generally, he will be a valuable accession to the House. Indeed, the Chancellor of the Exchequer has already shown that the course the Government has taken on the Railway question is founded on the arguments of the *Economist*. We cannot here go into an analysis of Mr. Wilson's long speech; but he deserves the thanks of society for, at its very commencement, destroying a fallacy with the repetition of which the public are daily wearied. The Birmingham theorists go about mourning, drinking the water of affliction, and unable to possess their souls in peace, because "the price of gold is fixed, by Act of Parliament, at £3 17s. 10½d. per oz." Walk, at any moment, into any meeting of the Anti-Gold-Law League, and as surely as Sir Robert Peel will ask, in his next speech, "What is a pound?" you will hear the speaker enquiring of the Crown and Anchor audience, "But *why* should gold, &c. &c. be fixed at £3 17s. 10½d. an oz.?" A grain of common sense would tell them, for no other reason than because an ounce of gold cuts up, or coins, into that quantity, and no more or less, and will do so till the end of the world. We are convinced we are doing public service by re-producing Mr. Wilson's explanation of this difficulty, that is no difficulty at all:—

While many gentlemen admitted the necessity of fixing the standard of value, the necessity of the convertibility of notes into that standard, yet there were many who asked, "Why should we have a fixed price of gold?" That question was now commanding more notice in consequence of the great attention paid to commercial subjects, than, perhaps, any other connected with the currency. If it were attempted by the House to fix the price of gold or any other commodity, he could not conceive anything more absurd. The discussions which had taken place of late years were sufficient to show how futile were the attempts of Parliament either to fix the price of corn or regulate the price of any commercial object; and therefore when gentlemen asked, "Why fix the price of gold at £3 17s. 10½d.?" his answer was that Parliament did not fix the price of gold at all. (Hear, hear.) It simply determined that one ounce of gold should represent three sovereigns, and 17s. 10½d. towards a fourth sovereign. (Hear, hear.) Would any man attempt to fix the price of gold by saying one ounce shall be £3 17s. 10½d.? It might as well be said he could fix the price of a quarter of wheat by saying it shall invariably represent eight bushels.

Mr. Wilson, it need scarcely be said, is a strong advocate of convertibility, and that a paper currency should act precisely as if the circulation was wholly a metallic one. So far, he supports the Act of 1844; but thinks its framers fell into the great error of confounding circulation with capital, and currency with bullion.

Mr. Wilson is of Scotch descent; he is the son of W. Wilson, Esq., of Hawick House, Roxburghshire. He has been engaged in trade in the metropolis, but has for many years been well known as a writer on Political Economy. In 1839, he published his "Influences of the Corn-Laws;" and, at intervals between 1840 and the present year, "Fluctuations of Currency, Commerce, and Manufactures;" "The Revenue; or, What should the Chancellor do?" and "Capital, Currency, and Banking." He attended the recent Free-Trade Congress at Brussels; but, as he addressed it in English, did not produce much effect, especially as his speech was one of abstract principles. He is very fluent; and in this quality lies the only danger he has to apprehend of his speeches being less telling than they might be. They would gain by a more nervous, compact style; in clearness he leaves nothing to be desired. Mr. Wilson must not be confounded with Mr. G. Wilson, the Chairman of the Anti-Corn-Law League.

Mr. Wilson sits for Westbury, in Wiltshire; the place for which Sir Robert Peel sat after he resigned Oxford, on the passing of the Catholic Emancipation Bill.

The accompanying portrait of Mr. Wilson is from a Daguerreotype by Beard.

GEORGE'S FARM FORMERLY "THE SHIP," GRENDON UNDERWOOD, BUCKS.

SHAKSPEREAN RELIC.

Every locality associated with our great Dramatic Poet has a high claim upon popular regard. Hence, the preservation of the natal home of Shakespere, at Stratford-upon-Avon, has excited such interest that on Tuesday next the vast theatre of Covent Garden will be filled to overflowing in tribute to the genius of the Poet.

A locality likely to awaken a kindred enthusiasm has lately been resuscitated, as it were, in the public mind. This is an old roadside house, situated about half-way between London and Stratford-upon-Avon, at Grendon Underwood, Bucks, between Aylesbury and Bicester, but not passed through by the present turnpike road. This house was formerly an inn, with the sign of "The Ship;" and here it is traditionally said that Shakespere used to sojourn on his tedious journey from Stratford to London, and *vice versâ*.

We annex two picturesque views of this very interesting property, which we learn, from its dilapidated condition, is doomed to be taken down early next spring. These illustrations are from a pair of beautiful sketches in oil by Niemann.

The house has not been for many years used as an inn, and is now attached, as a homestall, to one of the farms the property of Colonel Jarvis, of Shalstone.

The building is oak-framed, or half-timbered, bricked between, and has a gabled front. Its dormer casements have long been removed, and the window frames filled in with plaster; but the gable still contains a singularly lozenge-shaped window. Another exterior change was the removal of a long range of single stalled stabling; a profitable accommodation when the packhorse was the principal means of conveyance across the country.

The interior has an air of greater importance than the exterior; and we learn that within the memory of old parishioners, the Petty Sessions for the Ashendon Hundred of Buckinghamshire were held here. Among the interior decoration is a carved oak staircase, and a mantel-piece, in good condition; the floors are the only portion in actual decay. The chamber in which the Poet is stated to have slept, is pointed out to the visitor; it is the room in the gable with the curious window we have mentioned.

BACK OF GEORGE'S FARM.

There is an old village tradition that Shakespere, while sojourning here, made a study from the village constable, for his play of the "Midsummer Night's Dream." The story would seem to rest upon the authority of "credulous old Aubrey," who, in his brief "life," the earliest connected account of Shakespere, says:—"This William, being inclined naturally to poetry and acting, came to London, I guess, about eighteen, and was an actor at one of the playhouses, and did act exceedingly well. * * * * * * * * He was a handsome, well-shaped, man, very good company, and of a very ready and pleasant smooth wit. The humour of [illegible] the constable, in A Midsummer Night's Dream, he happened to take at Grendon, in Bucks, which is the road from London to Stratford, and there was living that constable about 1642, when I first came to Oxon. Mr. Art. Jenks is of that parish, and will [illegible] Aubrey adds, in a note, "I think it was Midsummer's night that he happened to lie there." Unfortunately, for Aubrey's story, there is no constable in "A Midsummer Night's Dream;" yet, he knew the Poet, for he tells us that "Mr William Shake-pere was wont to go into Warwickshire once a-year, and did commonly in his journey lie at this house in Oxon (The Crown), where he was exceedingly respected."

Mr. Knight, [illegible] ful Biography of Shakspere, quotes the above statement by Aubrey, in a note on the "Life;" but he does not, as related in the *Oxford Chronicle*, a short time since, assert that Grendon afforded Shakspere character for his village constable, and that his play of the "Midsummer Night's Dream" owes its chief characteristic to the Poet's acquaintance with the locality.

The farmstead at Grendon, however, attracts many visits; and, if it were once the inn wherein the Poet took his ease, it is, indeed, worthy of his homage Thomas Warton remarks—"Shakespere's old hostelry at Oxford deserves no less respect than Chaucer's Tabard, in Southwark;" and, upon the present evidence "The Ship" at Grendon is entitled to like regard.

MUSIC.

FOREIGN MUSICAL NEWS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Wednesday.

Verdi's "Jerusalem," in four acts, the poem by MM. Alphonse Royer and Gustave Vaez, was produced last Friday night, at the Theatre de l'Académie Royale de Musique. Its success as a spectacle was immense—as an opera it was a failure. There could be no mistake as to public opinion, even if the critiques in the *foyer* had been wrong. "Jerusalem" is of the Italian school—without the melody; and of the German style without the science. It has all the mannerisms of Verdi, without his dramatic bursts as in "Nabucco" and "Ernani;" the *ensemble* is constantly assailed with screaming passages for the voice—there is the constant use and abuse of the unison—there are the reiterated imitations of the *crescendo* invented by Rossini, and so marvellously turned to account by Meyerbeer—there is obstreperous violence without the intervention of pathetic imagery as a relief. But never was any work more magnificently mounted. The *mise en scène* was indeed gorgeous, picturesque and varied. It was worthy of the best days of Duponchel, and to this artist, for his taste and liberality, much may be fairly ascribed the dramatic triumph. The adapters of the Italian libretto ("1 Lombardi") have certain *r*mproved upon the original story, by the addition of an exciting scene, the incidents of a mimic tournament, and a touching sympathy. The opera was thus sustained:—*Hélène* (daughter of the *Comte de Toulouse*) Mdme. Julian Van Gelder. *Isaure*, (her maid) Mdme. Muller; the *Count*, M. Portehaut; *Roger*, (his brother) Mlard; *Gaston Vicomte de Bearn*, M. Dupres; the *Pope's Legate*, M. Bremont; *Raymond*, (*Gaston's Squire*) M. Barbot.

The first act passes in Le Palace of the Count of Toulouse. This admirably painted scene, by M. Despléchin, Diéterle, and Desplechin, displays in the background the terrace overlooking the gardens; in the foreground is a gallery which connects the palace with the chapel, the latter being seen through large arches. The plot of the "Lombardi" being known in London, it is only necessary to explain that in this act the *Count* reconciles a family feud, by giving his daughter to *Gaston*—that the latter has for rival *Roger*, the uncle of *Helene*, a wild man, maddened by his unsuccessful passion. *Roger* employs an assassin to murder *Gaston* in the chapel; but, owing to the latter having put on the white mantle of the *Count*, whom he is about to accompany to Palestine, the father is stabbed instead of his lover. *Roger*, then, contrives the assassin to accuse *Gaston* of the attempted murder. The Pope's Legate excommunicates *Gaston*, and he is banished just after his union with *Helene*. Three years intervene between the first and second acts, and from Toulouse the scene changes to Palestine, in the mountains of Ramla, the city of that name being seen in the distance. In the foreground being occupied by a cavern. Here *Roger*, who is penitent for his crime, has turned hermit, and *Gaston*, who was believed to be dead, unexpectedly meets his wife in the Emir's diun, *Helene*, who has accompanied her father in the Crusade, he having recovered from his wound. The great procession of the Crusaders, with a band of Sax-horns, takes place in this act, and, with the horses, armour, &c., had a most imposing effect. In the gardens of the seraglio, in the third act, is the *divertissement* of the "Odalisques," comprising a *pas de guerre*, danced by Mesdames Maria, Pierre, Robert, and Fleury; a *pas de deux*, by Mdlle. Plunkett and Mdme. Flora Fabbri; and a *pas seul* by A. Dumilâtre. Here was a galaxy of choregraphic talent, seen in one night, more than one season will display in London—but heroes is the Académie specialty. In this, the third act, is a scene entirely new, not to be found in the Italian libretto, and a very interesting one it is, dramatically speaking. It is in the public square of Ramla, with a scaffold in the centre of the stage, on which is witnessed the ceremonial of the degradation of a Knight. It is *Gaston* who goes through this ordeal, the Crusaders having identified him, when they take the Emir's divan by storm. The acting of Duprez defies all description. Rebellious as was his organ, his histrionic and musical genius towered above all physical impediments. As the helmet, shield, banner, &c., of the Knight are broken in pieces by the executioner, and the Herald proclaims him to be a traitor and disloyal cavalier, *Gaston* exclaims, in piercing accents, which are still haunting me, "Tu mens—tu mens!" Keen, Siddons, Talma, Rouscol, or Macready, never created a more thrilling scene in any of their great tragic parts. [illegible] Duprez in his thus giving the lie on the scaffold, to the charges for which he has been so unaccountably condemned.

In the fourth act, there is *Roger's* penitence, his giv[illegible] *Gaston* the attack of the latter on Jerusalem, and triumph—and finally, *Roger's* confession to the Crusaders of *Gaston's* innocence.

Verdi has added little to the original score. He has re-written the recitatives. There is an imitation of the rising of the sun by the orchestra; taken, it is said, from his opera of "Attila," but it was not so good as that of David, in the "Desert," nor will the two together ever pass that of Haydn, in the "Creation." The scene of the degradation is, of course, new, but nothing could be more meagreful for Duprez than this dull monotonous music, full of patches, and without a single *motif* for the ear to dwell upon. Let me now enumerate the pieces which are really effective. The working up of the sextuor, in the first act, is very clever, and was deservedly applauded. In the second act, is the air of the soprano, "Quelle ivresse," an allegro of passion, rendered among by Grisi, and by no means badly rendered by the *débutante*, Mdlle. Julian Van Gelder, who has a *soprano sfogato* which is pretty well in tune, and executes decently. But if Miss Birch had sung this part, the opera would have gained amazingly. The Chorus of Pilgrims, with its carrying accompaniment of the piccolo, and its flute trills—although it is a second edition of "Va pensiero," in "Nabucco"—is effective. The Military March was in the last stage of common place. The air for the tenor, so divinely sung by Mario, was lost, owing to the necessity of transposition for Duprez. The ballet is the most tedious thing in the musical telling piece in this opera as the trio in the last act, sung by Mdlame Julian Van Gelder, Duprez, and Mizard. Herein is exhibited Verdi's best in working up the vocal and orchestral parts to a climax—replete with dramatic power.

It is formed you that the Directors of the Académie Royale de Musique threatened an action against Miss Birch. Here is the report of the affair in the *Gazette des Tribunaux*:—

> A young and charming Englishwoman, Miss Birch, who [illegible] summer was the delight of our neighbours at Covent Garden Theatre in the French reporter is in [illegible] was engaged by Mr. Dupreuil and Roqueplan to sing at the Académie Royale. A duly consumated treaty, between the Directors and the *artiste*, promised us for this winter, a rival to Jenny Lind and to Alboni. But Englishwomen and Ice are invariable. The Directors have been condemned to pay heavy damages, because she has torn up her contract, and when MM. Duponchel and Roqueplan summoned her to appear at the theatre, she had disappeared—the railroad and steamer had restored her to her country. The Directors then proceeded against the affair as grave, and they have cited Miss Birch before the Tribunal de Commerce, in order to cancel the contract, and to demand 30,000 francs (£1200) damages. M. Duprez, their counsel, emphatically called upon the necessity of a severe example, in order that certain *artistes* might understand that their engagements were not to be trifled with. The Court gave judgment by default against the young and wandering bird of song, for the 30,000 francs damages.
>
> Now, to estimate this inquitous persecution of our countrywoman, let it be recollected that on the 25th of October, Miss Birch was given notice that her *début* was positively to take place on the 29th, in the rehearsal only of "Guillaume Tell" on the 28th; that the day *before* the rehearsal that opera was changed to the "Favorite;" that Miss Birch rehearsed; and that from the 29th of October [illegible] 17th of Nov. her child did not see a Britain being content with the [illegible] the masters promised in her contract to teach her the French accent; that on that day she received notice her *début* was fixed for the 2nd, *no day long named for a rehearsal*. Miss Birch, acting on the sage advice for her friends, very properly left Paris, rather than encounter an ordeal, which she had good reason to believe was intended as a condemnation.

Whether Miss Birch will treat this judgment with silent contempt, or appeal against it, or bring an action for damages against the Directors for *their* breach of contract (and, I am assured, by a distinguished advocate, that she can certainly sue them for damages), I know not, but, once more, I am appreciative of the conduct of French managers, and not be blinded by the vain supposition that there is anything like an artistical *entente cordiale* between London and Paris. No! the reciprocity is on one side in England, hospitality and generous patronage of foreign *artistes*; in Paris, coldness, and ill-treatment, and persecution for our actors and singers.

SHAKESPERE.—The veteran artist, Mimas, has just completed a most elaborate pen and ink drawing of Shakespere's House, at Stratford-upon-Avon, appended to a portrait of our great Dramatic Poet. It is a wonderful achievement in the minute art.

CHLOROFORM.—This new anæsthetic agent was used most successfully last Monday at the Charing-cross Hospital, where it was administered to a young man, whose leg was amputated at the thigh. The operation was performed without a groan, or visible sign of pain. The patient declared after it was over, that he did not experience any pain whatever while under the influence of chloroform. Mr. Hancock and Mr. Avery were the operators.

OUR MAGAZINE COLUMN FOR DECEMBER.

THE MORAL PESTILENCE.

Those who study the physical sciences, and bring them to bear upon the heal of Man, tell us that if the noxious particles that rise from vitiated air were [illegible] to the sight, we should see them lowering in a dense black cloud above [illegible] such haunts, and rolling slowly on to corrupt the better portions of a town. But if the more pestilence that rises with them, and, in the eternal laws of outraged [illegible] ure, is inseparable from them, could be made discernible too, how terrible [illegible] on! Then should we see, in mighty, dunkenness, theft, murder, [illegible] a long train of nameless sins against the natural affections and repulsi[illegible] mankind, overhanging the devoted spots, and creeping on, to blight the innocent and spread contagion among the pure! Then should we see how the same poisoned fountains lost flow into our hospitals and lazar-houses, inundate the ga[illegible] make the convict-ships swim deep, and roll across the seas, and overrun vast continents with crime. Then should we stand appalled to know that, where we generate disease to subtle our children down, and entail itself on unborn generations, there also we breed, by the same certain process, infancy that knows no innocence, youth without modesty or shame, maturity that is manly in nothing but in suffering and guilt, blasted old age that is a scandal on the form we be[illegible] ours. Immunity! When we shall gather grapes from thorns, and figs from thistles; when fields of grain shall spring up from the offal in the by-ways of our wicked cities, and roses bloom in the fat churchyards that they cherish; then we may look for natural humanity, and find it growing from such seed.—*Dombey and Son.*

WHAT NAPOLEON DID FOR FRANCE.

Let us listen to what the severe voice of history will pronounce [illegible] him: he doth owe the souvereignty of the people. The Emperor of the French Republic, he became a despot—he threw the weight of his sword into the scale of the law—he [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] depopulated the workshops and the fields—he engrafted on the army a new *noblesse*, which soon became more insupportable than the ancient one, because it had neither the same antiquity nor the same prestige; he levied arbitrary taxes—he decreed that in the whole empire there should be but one voice—*his* voice; and but one law, *her will*. The capital, the cities, the armies, the fleets, the palaces, the museums, the magistrates, the citizens, became *his* capital, *his* cities, *his* armies, *his* fleets, *his* palaces, *his* museums, *his* magistrates, and *his* subjects. He drew the nation out to conflict and to battle, where we have nothing left remarkable save the opulence of our victories, our corpses, and our gold. In fine, after having besieged the forts of Cadiz—after having in his hands the keys of Lisbon, of Madrid, of Vienna, of Berlin, of Naples, and of Rome—after having made the pavement of Moscow tremble under the wheels of his artillery, he left France less great than he found her—bleeding with her wounds, dismantled of her fortresses, naked, impoverished, and humiliated.—*Dublin University Magazine.*

HOW TO BLOCKADE PARIS.

To attempt the investment of Paris, encircling a circumference of twent[illegible] leagues, would require a dissemination of force that would render the enemy numerically weaker than the besieged on every point of the circumference. Such a disposition would expose the disaster of the Lines of Turin [illegible] to inevitable ruin and defeat. An enemy would, therefore, establish himself on the northern face of the capital, and throw his cavalry across the river to scour the surrounding country, and cut off the supplies of men and *matériel* arriving from the interior. Previous to attacking the *corps de place*, one or two of the detached forts must be carried—an operation that will occupy from fifteen to twenty days. To undertake the regular siege of the entire place, would require an army of 250,000 men, 500 guns, and a large battering train. For the means of transport alone for the *matériel de siege*, 10,000 waggons and 50,000 horses would be necessary. The consumption of such ammunition in the field as 250 rounds, which, at 8s. rounds per hour, would be expended in twenty-four hours. Everything required for the besieging army, *munitions de guerre et de bouche*, must be brought up from the rear—an operation, in hostile territory, at all times of immense difficulty, even should all the conditions for securing the line of communicati[illegible] have been rigorously fulfilled. While the enemy is wasting his strength before Paris, the French army, with the recovery of its demoralized departments would have so filled up its *cadres*, and repaired its losses, that, in less than a month 300,000 men, in the most perfect state of equipment, and in the highest moral condition, would be ready to march against the invade[illegible] *Magazine.*

THE RAJAH OF SARAWAK AT HOME.

Mr. Brooke usually rises moderately early, overlooks his private rest[illegible] the opposite bank of the river, and where he holds what in India would be denominated his Durbar, receives deputations, hears and determines causes, and [illegible] accessible to all comers. The hall of audience at Sarawak is lofty and spacious, and its appearance when thronged in the morning, is highly characteristic and picturesque in no ordinary degree. Here, each petitioner is conducting a cause of life and death, surrounded by the impetuous natives with their swarthy countenances and flashing eyes, habited in almost theatrical costumes, and armed every one of them with a *creese*. Every one of these keen weapons is the sentence of death pronounced, which they quietly draw from its sheath, and suffer themselves to be led to the place appointed for their execution. The decision of the sovereign is final in civil and all others who take any interest, they are despatched by a single blow of [illegible] kris; when affairs of less moment are transacting, the natives, separated into groups, chew betel-nut, converse, smoke cheroots, discuss public or private affairs, according to their taste. The assembly breaks up at twelve, and Mr. Brooke, returning to his house, spends several hours in his library, where he keeps up his acquaintance with the literature of Europe, and studies the laws and customs of the various populations of the Archipelago. He then dines with the members of the small European society which his [illegible] around him, and again devotes an hour or two to study. To bed he [illegible] retires, and again devotes an hour or two to study. It should be added, that unless when in his library, he is at all times accessible to anybody, native or stranger; and such is the confidence [illegible] M. says and D[illegible] [illegible] in his house, the doors of which are open from mo[illegible] after this to understand the attachment of the people to their ruler whose character and manners contrast so strikingly with those of the native chiefs.—*Bentley's Miscellany.*

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [

The Clergyman rose up, and making a hasty movement with his hand, he said that he did not want the interference of meddling fanaticism.

"I cannot imagine," said the Sub-Librarian, "how you can ascend the pulpit and preach when you know that there are people who go out of the church perishing of hunger, while you seat yourself at a well-supplied table."

The Clergyman turned himself scornfully round, and said that he knew how to value such demagogical speeches; he was of the old school, and had not the communistic stamp of heresy upon him—he had scarcely a contempt for it. He made a bow, signifying that he wished the departure of his guest, and then added, "Tell your friend that he had better omit his propagandism in sermons, or else there is a police. Adieu."

The Sub-Librarian remained as pale as death to Reinhard, in the public-house. When Lorle enquired from him what had been the result of his errand, he replied, as if angrily, "I am a fool!" and then compressed his quivering lips, and was silent.

Reinhard held his sketch-book open to Lorle, and asked "Who is that?"

"It is Wendelin; let me have it, I will show it to Barbel" said she.

"No, I don't let this book go out of my hand."

"Why?" asked she; "is there anybody drawn in it that I may not see."

"That may be."

Lorle withdrew her hand from the sketch-book.

The two friends took a walk together, during which the Sub-Librarian opened his whole heart. Reinhard also told his adventures.

"You are too much of an artist," remarked the Sub-Librarian, "for you to keep want and misery before your eyes; you seek and retain only what is beautiful."

"And so I always will, until I am commanded by a miracle to cure the diseases of humanity."

"I often cannot conceive," continued the Sub-Librarian, "how I can be cheerful and happy for one single hour, while I know that there are so many miserable human beings at this very moment, entitled equally with myself to the enjoyment of life, who curse and bewail their existence because they suffer in the utmost extreme the want of meat and drink."

The two went on, through the mountain wood, for some time, in silence; on their way they met an old man, who was carrying a bundle of dry wood on his back; the Sub-Librarian stood still, looking after him for some time, and then said, "The human whelk we have in common with the animals is of most use to us. But for this, we must perish in our combat with the world; it is wisely, however, implanted by God in all beings, especially in man. Did you observe how the old man bent forward as he carried his load? He knows nothing about the organisation of his body; nothing about the centre of gravity and equilibrium; and yet he carries his burden perfectly in accordance with the laws of physics. Perhaps, also, mankind are the burden according to natural principles, the laws of which we do not yet understand."

Upon this perhaps, the Sub-Librarian endeavoured to abate the anguish of his soul, but he did not succeed; he could, however, inhale the fresh air, and, with the fresh air, be open to new impressions.

"There is no higher support, no more secure joy, than Nature," said the Sub-Librarian again; "even love itself, I fancy, cannot equal the nameless bliss which we receive from Nature. Thanks be to Nature that she silently and regularly lives on, and only sees us, and converses with us, when our spirits are in a natural state. Only think, if we could drag the whole of nature into the perplexed confusion of our philosophies, theories, and disputes, they would also interrupt her secretary of conference upon her in our ideas, how would it be, we should become! There may be a deep meaning in what is told us in the Bible of God creating the world by the word, but without an outwardly expressed will. When he formed man, however, *He spoke*: "Let us make man in our image." Nature neither speaks nor wills; but we both *speak* and *will*; we, therefore, set ourselves in a state of opposition and combat."

They returned home in cheerful spirits.

One following forenoon the Sub-Librarian was obliged to return to the city to the duties of his office.

He arose very early in the morning and perfectly tuned the piano, Reinhard entered the room and his friend said to him with a pensive smile,

"Everything becomes symbolical to me. I have now tuned the piano, but shall not to-morrow play a merry dance upon it. *Apres vous la danse.* The dance begins after we are gone. These stones and a few butterflies, they are all that I take with me from this village."

Of all the people of the house Lorle alone was the one who took a heartfelt leave of him. When he was gone, she said to Reinhard, "I cannot think how it is, but the cook at the parsonage has spread it abroad in the village that Mr. Sub-Librarian is a Godless heathen; she says he has been to the clergyman and abused him about his sermon, and has sworn at the new church. But he really cannot be a bad man, what do you think?" He has such a very good heart."

Reinhard looked gratefully at Lorle. The separation from his friend also touched his heart, and yet he fancied that he now, for the first time, should feel really cheerful and free; that he should cast of all disturbing thought now that his friend had left him." * * *

A few days after this a new entry was made in one of the private books of the capital; a new criminal account was opened, and the entry which was made was thus: "To the Secretary of the Board of Public Worship—The Sub-Librarian, Adalbert Reihenmaier, at the complaint of the Rev. Mr. M., Rector of Wossenach, as reported by the Court in G——, is accused of holding atheistical opinions, and of attempting to excite the people." Reg. VII. 3. sect. Lett. 14263.

(To be continued.)

NATIONAL SPORTS.

THE sporting feature just now is steeple chasing. The taste for this amusement—it cannot be classed as a sport—received its chief encouragement as regards its present characteristics in the establishment of the "Great National Steeple Chase" at Liverpool, some eight or nine years ago. The practice of running matches "across country" was known at this island a very long time back. It has reached in the side of the "Wild Goose Chase" and one would not be justified in asserting that the term might not be preserved in our own day. Railways, of late years, have seriously damaged fox-hunting to say nothing of their effects upon other *pursuits*. This, no doubt, has considerably increased the popularity of that new contrivance in rural recreation, but the existing passion for betting of any kind in relation to equestrian contests, has also promoted the taste in no small degree. It might not be out of our province to inquire whether other passages in class legislation of recent date—have not had something to do with the epidemic in speculation now raging among all classes. Was it convenient—was it just to shut up the shops of the roulette professors to break up the tables of the thimble and pea fraternity, and to connive at their success, the Sweep and Lottery factors? This question might be put, and perhaps not so satisfactorily answered; but we waive it—at least for the present—and revert to the sport of steeple chasing. We do this for no purpose of "snubbing it"—although not one of our especial *proteges*. We do it—because we touch at such subjects in these seasons to find best of a poor sketch. But we do not profess to treat this particular branch in detail. Few subjects, probably, offer more difficulties to the historian punctilious in accuracy. The spectator is seldom desirous of more than a glimpse or two of the style of the sport devoted to operations. Well, he inquires how such and-such a brook was got over, of the Hon. Captain Loosefish, who rode in the race. "Can't say," replies the Captain, "for I was at the rear—full at the time." "My dear Bulefinch," he demanded, "how about that rasper the hundred and fiftieth from home—how many cleared it?" "I'm sure I can't tell you," he rejoins, with perfect *bonhommie*, "for I was down; but ask my horse, who saw it all, for he was on the top of me." Circumstances such as these may hold as excused if we do not enter into the ups and downs of these encounters of chivalry.

During the current week there were some odd sporting mistakes, which made some scandal in their especial circles. In one quarter it was stated that a batch of the *ultra* aristocracy had been simultaneously done for; and that one of those unfortunates was so be turned out to starve upon £600 a year. The report was generally contradicted, to the honour of the age we live in. Should the future annals of Great Britain record that a nobleman, in 1847, kept soul and body together on thirty shillings a day? . . . Fortid it decency and delicacy to ask *Punch's Pages!* *Apropos* of turkey and truffles—there was another mistake in this latter respect. It had been rumoured that Mr. Brooke, "of Sarawak," would dine, on Thursday last, with Royal Thames Yacht Club men from far and near, to present a testimonial to the metropolis to do honour to their brother—from Borneo. But somehow or other his Excellency had also an engagement at Norwich, and couldn't conveniently keep both. So the club dined by itself, and a report got about that the pressure the circumstances. The first Thursday in the month is the regular club meeting of that most popular society. On the occasion referred to, several new members, Lords and Squires of degree, were balloted for, and enrolled as accepted brethren . . . . One word on the state of the market at Tattersall's the prices are given below. The Derby horses quote a fresh rise that should be tenderly felt science, as well as cautious. The *prestige* of their stables will, indeed, soon advance several of the favourites independent of their sporting race—with the animals in the betting, such as it is, are not there on their Epsom merits. Surplice is not a Derby horse. If well on the day, we should be sorry to stand on him at the present price. For the Derby of 1848 every animal should be greedily laid against that rescues 10 to 1—*but pick and choose your customers.*

THURSDAY.—In the absence of betting at the Corner, we subjoin the prices at Warwick, on Wednesday.

WOOLEMPTON STEEPLE CHASE.
10 to 1 agst The Swindler (1)

15 to 1 agst Springy Jack	40 to 1 agst Hoodyn (t)
20 to 1 — Beverley	40 to 1 — Sir Peter Dubitus (t)
30 to 1 — Seasprite (t)	40 to 1 — Whatsome (t)
35 to 1 — Corvus	50 to 1 The Fowler (t)

ROYAL LEAMINGTON AND WARWICK STEEPLE CHASES.

The Aristocratic Steeple Chase Stakes of 15 sovs each, 10 ft, and 100 added, 12m 7lb each, &c. About three miles. (17 Subs.)

Mr W. S. Crawford's Father Mathew	(Mr. F. Wilson) 1
Mr. D. M. Arbuthnott's Thistle	(Captain Little) 2

Handicap of 5 sovs each, 2 ft, and 25 added. Four miles. (16 Subs., six of whom paid 2 sovs each.)

Captain Little's Carlow, 11st	(Owner) 1
Mr. W. H. Cooper's Forester, 10st 7lb	(Capt. Broadley) 2

The Flat Race Sweepstakes of 5 sovs each, and 25 added. Heats, one mile. (14 Subs.)

Mr. J. Day's Milliner, 4 yrs, 7st 7lb (t70)	(Wakefield) 1 1
Mr. Farr's Declaration, 4 yrs, 8st	(Whitehouse) 2 2

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*S. H. W.*"—*We have examined the Problems, and find many of them full of originality and beauty. We a ll be glad to hear from you again.*

"*A Constant Reader*" *is correct. In the solution of Problem No. 199, White must play* Q to Q sq, *and not with the Queen.*

"*G. O. B.*"—*You are right in Enigma 229. The other you have failed in.*

"*A*"—*It was not for others, but we have some hundreds beside to extend to.*

"*H. K., Plympton.*—*The Indian Problem is published over much on the wrapper of the "Chess-Player's Chronicle." You can have no difficulty, therefore, in procuring it. Your Enigma is childish. We do not know the address of the Plymouth Chess Club.*

"*A. L.*" *Clifton.*—*They shall have due attention; at present we are literally overwhelmed with similar communications.*

"*A. Z. B. V.*"—*It shall be examined. You are quite right respecting Enigmas Nos. 232 and 233. In the former, White Pawn should be at Q R 4th; and in the latter, a Black Kt, and not a White one, should be at White's Q Kt sq. Such errors would be avoided, if the authors would only be at the pains to write their Problems more legibly.*

"*Woodstockensis.*" *There is no mistake in Problem No. 201. It is only too good for the multitude.*

"*R. T. C.*"—"*V. P.*"—*Amazon.*"—*The Ladies' Chess Club, to which we alluded in our last, is established at Kennington, not Kensington: and is to be called "The Kensington Club." We presume it will be composed exclusively of female members, but, passibly, as an incentive to excellence, an exception to this rule will be admitted in the case of the leading player of the time, who might without impropriety be entitled to the privileges of an "Honorary Member."*

"*F. R. S.*"—*For the Laws of Chess, see the "Chess-Player's Handbook," just published by Bohn.*

"*S. H. W.*"—*The last position sent, if perfectly sound, is certainly one of peculiar beauty. Pray let it be subjected to another rigid scrutiny; and then, if found free from flaw, it shall have a diagram.*

"*E. A.*"—*Ist. Which you please. 2nd. You may have more than one Queen on the board at one*

"*Xenophon.*"—1. *A King and a Bishop cannot give mate to a King alone. 2. A King is not deprived of his power to Castle by being checked, but he cannot Castle when placed in check to escape from the danger.*

"*N. J. A. M.*" *The error in the description of your Enigma, No. 233, has been corrected. It arose entirely from the imperfect method of describing the men on the diagram, which you and other amateurs adopt. By simply adding "W." or "B." for White or Black, to every man, mistakes would be always avoided.*

"*E. L.*" *York, has failed in Enigma 234.*

"*T.*"—*We have not space to explain our notation: but you will find it clearly laid down in the "Chess Player's Handbook."*

"*C. A. M. K.*"—*The key to the Problem mentioned is 1. B to Q Bsq. 2. K moves, 3. R to Q 3d; 4. R to Q 4th (dis. ch and mate).*

"*W. A. T.*" *Enigma No. 211 was corrected many weeks ago. Place the Black Pawn at K R 5th. With respect to the others, see the notice above.*

"*C. A. H.*," *and* "*N. S. It.*" *They are both set right, in the present notices*

"*Bachoneness*" *We have said no more of the Kent Indian celebrity in question.*

"*Robert.*" *Your solution of Mr. M'C——'s truly beautiful position is correct. Your own stratagems shall be examined.*

"*F. R. S.*"—*Never later than Wednesday.*

"*A. B. C.*"—*Quite true. In Enigma 233, place a Black Kt at White's Q Kt sq.*

"*W.*" *Kelly. It was White, not Black, who won the game in five moves*

Solutions by "*H. P. E.*," "*Sly*," "*J. M. B.*," "*Sopraclita*," "*M. P.*," "*Pico*," "*Mike*," "*G. R.*," "*W. F. P.*," "*G. P. P.*," "*O. P.*," "*J. B.*," "*Brutonian*," "*W. J.*," "*H. C.*," "*R. G. D.*," "*Sigma*," "*P. R. S.*," "*Quest*," "*C. A. M. K.*," "*A. F. P.*," "*A. Z. M.*," "*G. A. L.*," "*Bathonensis*," "*R. O.*," "*T. R. S.*," "*T. C.*," "*J. Q.*" *and* "*Rev. L. W. S.*" *are correct. Thanks by* "*A. Z. B. V.*," "*Philip*," "*No-go*," *are wrong.*

*** A new Chess Club has been lately established at Oxford, the members of which are desirous of engaging in a Match by Correspondence with any other Provincial Club, except the Liverpool, Leeds, Edinburgh, and Brighton Clubs.

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM NO. 200.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q to her Kt 5th (ch	K to his 3d, or (a)	4. P takes R, and be-	
2. Q to R 5th (ch)	K takes Q (ess.)	coming a Knight,	
3. P takes R (dis ch)	K to his 3d	gives mate.	

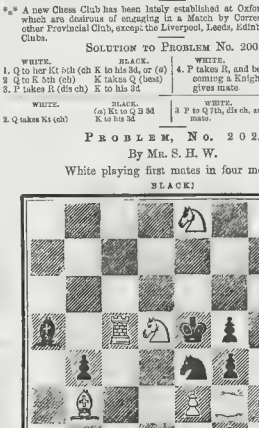
WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
	(a) Kt to Q B 3d	3 P to Q 7th, dis ch, and	
2. Q takes Kt (ch)	K to his 3d.	mate.	

PROBLEM, No. 202.

By MR. S. H. W.

White playing first mates in four moves.

BLACK.



WHITE.

CHESS IN AMERICA.

GAME LATELY PLAYED IN NEW YORK BETWEEN MR. C. H. STANLEY AND MR. J. TILMAN.

WHITE (MR. T.)	BLACK (MR. S.)	WHITE (MR. T.)	BLACK (MR. S.)
1. K P two	X P two	17. B to Q R 3d	Q B P two
2. K Kt to B 3d	Q Kt to B 3d	18. Q Kt to B 3d (c)	R to Q sq
3. K B to Q B 4th	K B to Q B 4th	19. Kt to Q 5th	R takes Kt (d)
4. Q Kt P two	B takes P	20. B takes R	R to Q 3d
5. Q B P one	B to Q B 4th	21. B takes Q Kt P	Kt to Kt 3d
6. Q P two	P takes P	22. Q R to Q sq (ch)	K to B 2d
7. P takes P	B to Q Kt 3d	23. B to Q R 6th	Kt to K 4th
8. Castles	Q P one	24. K B P two	Q B P one (dis ch)
9. Q P one	Q Kt to K 2d	25. K to R sq	Kt to Q 6th
10. K P one	P takes P	26. R to K 7th (ch)	K to B 3d
11. R to K sq	K B P one	27. B to R 7th (ch)	K to Kt 4th
12. Kt to K B 7th (ch)	K takes Kt	28. R to Q Kt sq (ch)	Kt to R 5th
13. P to Q 6th (dis ch)	K to his sq	29. R takes B	P takes R
14. P takes Kt	Q takes Q	30. B to Q 5th (e)	K to Kt 4th
15. B takes Q	Kt takes P	31. R to Q 3d	K to B 5th
16. R to K sq	Q B to K B 4th	And Black wins.	

(a) Threatening a dangerous attack with Kt and Bishop upon the K R P, by advancing his P to Q 6th.

(b) This generally leads to an exchange of Queens a very questionable step for the attack the player at such a juncture. A brilliant attack may be obtained by playing here as follows

(c) P takes P	(d) If B to Q 3d, the exchange is quite f vourable.
14. R to K sq (ch)	K to K 3d (best)
15. B to Q 3d, &c.	

(c) The latter end of this game is poorly played by White.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 235. By A. LUCHTENSTEIN.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
K at his 6th	K at his 4th	Kts at K R 5th and	Ps at K Kt 5th,
Q at her 8th	Q 4th	Q 4th	K B 4th, Q B
Bs at K 8th and	Ps at Q 3d, Q B 2d,	Ps at Q 3d, Q B 2d,	3d, Q Kt 2d, and
K B 6th	and Q Kt 3d	and Q Kt 3d	Q R 3d
Kt at Q 4th			

White to play and mate in three moves.

No. 236.—By Mr. KLEIN.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
K at K R 4th	B at K R 2nd		4th, and K Kt
Ps at K Kt 5th, K	Ps at K R 2nd		4th

White mates in four moves.

No. 237.—By H. B. B., of Lynn.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
K at his 3d	Kt at K R 5th	Kt at K R 8th	and 8th
Q at Q R 3d	P at K R 7th	P at K Kt 4th	

White to play and mate in four moves.

IRELAND.

INDISPOSITION OF THE CHANCELLOR. The Irish Chancellor continues to labour under rather severe indisposition. His Lordship sat during the past week disposing of the cases in his Court, although visibly suffering from the effects of influenza. It is understood that Sir Henry Marsh has recommended his Lordship to abstain for the present from the discharge of his public duties in Court, and that in consequence he will not sit this week.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER, DUBLIN.—On Saturday last judgment was given in the long-pending cases of Smith v. Darley, for the City Treasurership, which has been twelve years in litigation. By a majority of seven to four of the Judges, the decision is in favour of Mr. Darley, who is now treasurer of the city of Dublin.

DURING the past week Lord Wadsworth called together the tenants on his estates in the county of Galway, and, through his agent, Mr. Skilling, announced to them his full determination of establishing on his properties "tenant right," as it exists on the estates of Lord Londonderry, Mr. Sharman Crawford, and others in the north, viz.:—First, Securing to every tenant the permanent interest and occupation in his holding for so long as he pays a fair and equitable rent.

Secondly, Securing to the tenant at any time the right to sell his holding, with the improvements he has made, to the highest bidder, the purchaser being a solvent tenant and a proper character.—Thirdly, That, should Lord Wadsworth, at any future time, wish to resume the land held by any tenant, or the tenant wish to surrender it, his Lordship will give full remuneration for it—the same price as any other solvent purchaser would give, so that no tenant shall be deprived of his holding on these estates without being fairly remunerated for his interest, his skill, and labour.—Mr. Skilling also announced that money would be advanced to any tenant unable to supply himself with manure and seed for his land in the ensuing season. These announcements were received by the people with the greatest satisfaction and enthusiasm.

HOLYHEAD PACKETS NEW SAILING ORDERS. Her Majesty's mail packets for Kingstown are ordered to sail henceforth daily, at half-past four, P.M., instead of twelve minutes past six. The same packets are henceforth ordered to leave Kingstown in the morning at eight o'clock, instead of nine o'clock.

REPEAL ASSOCIATION.—The Repeal Association met on Monday, but the proceedings were entirely destitute of interest. An address to the people of Ireland on "the horrible crimes which are being committed in some parts of the country," was adopted and ordered to be circulated. A letter from Mr. J. O'Connell, M.P., was also read. The rent for the week was £76.

SHIPWRECK AT THE GIANT'S CAUSEWAY. On the night of Monday se'nnight, the schooner *Spokesman*, Bell, master, from Liverpool to Derry, laden with canned coal, came on shore at Ferencher, a total wreck. The foremast, anchors, and chains were gone, and great part of the bottom knocked out. The log-book and papers were found, but no entry had been made from the previous Thursday. The fate of the crew has not been ascertained, but it is feared all hands may have been lost.

ASSASSINATION.—A letter, dated Elphin, Sunday evening, announces that the Rev. Mr. Lloyd, of Smithbrook, was shot dead at noonday on his way home from Aughrim Church.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SUDDEN DEATH OF THE ADMIRAL SUPERINTENDENT OF PORTSMOUTH DOCKYARD.—Rear-Admiral of the Blue William Henry Shortt, the lately-appointed Superintendent of Portsmouth Dockyard, died at his residence in the arsenal, on Wednesday morning. The gallant Admiral had only been ill a few days, it is said, from constipation of the bowels, to which he was subject. He was seized with cramps and spasms between eleven and twelve on Tuesday night, and, soon becoming insensible, died in two hours afterwards. The commissions of the deceased are dated thus:—Lieutenant, 1804; Commander, 1806; Captain, 1809; Rear-Admiral, 1846 (the late Brevet).

The *Victory*, 104, late ordinary guard-ship at Portsmouth for many years past, was paid off on Thursday, and re-commissioned on the following day by Commander Graham Ogle, for Captain Milne, as the permanent flag-ship of the Commander-in-Chief at that port. Her future complement will only be 161 men. First Lieutenant Jones, Second Lieutenant Croker, 2 sergeants, 3 corporals, 1 drummer, and 43 privates of this division of Royal Marines are draughted for her, and will embark to-morrow. The officers and men of the ordinary will be hulked in the *Camperdown*, 104, until another permanent ordinary guard-ship is established.

IT is reported to be in contemplation to remove about 200 of the marines from the head-quarters of this division on board the *Camperdown*, to relieve the inhabitants of Portsmouth from the annoyance of billeting—a system which at present the marine authorities here are compelled to have recourse to on account of the number (about 1100) of men at present in the garrison, and the inadequacy of their barracks to contain them.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

AWFULLY SUDDEN DEATH.—An awful instance of the instability and insecurity of human life was exemplified on Saturday morning, in the case of John Campbell, a sugar baker, residing at No. 2, Marlborough street, Whitechapel, who for many years was in the employ of Messrs. Finlaey, Brothers, extensive sugar refiners, in Church-lane, Whitechapel. In the course of the morning he complained of a pain in his head, and lay down on the bed, where, only a quarter of an hour afterwards, he was discovered by his descendants a lifeless corpse.

GUNPOWDER ACCIDENT. On Sunday, a fearful explosion of gunpowder, by which two persons were severely injured, occurred at No. 124, High-street, Borough, in the occupation of Mr. Harris, a baker. While Mr. Harris was engaged in the first floor front amusing his children, by discharging small trains of gunpowder on the table, the contents of the powder in a flask which he was holding suddenly exploded, dreadfully injuring one child in the face, blowing off the head of Mr. Harris's right hand, and forcing the windows of the room out. Several persons who were passing by at the time, imagining that the house was on fire, sent for the engines, and Mr. Henderson, the foreman of the D division of the London Establishment, quickly attended with two; when he found Mr. Harris bleeding copiously, and the flesh from his hand adhering to the ceiling. He was about to be removed to the hospital, when he at present remains in a dreadful state of suffering. The child was also so injured as to be obliged to have the right eye extirpated. The house sustained destruction.

FIRE AT MR. BLACKWALL.—On Monday morning, about two o'clock, Inspector Ireland, of the Thames Police, discovered flames issuing from the extensive premises belonging to Messrs. Miller, Ravenhill, and Co., ship-builders and engineers, Orchard wharf, Blackwall. The Inspector and his men, on getting to the premises, found the blacksmiths' workshop in a general body of fire. The building in which the fire commenced was levelled to the ground, and an adjoining one severely injured. That, however, constituted the entire damage sustained. The fire was occasioned from some hot cinders, which ignited the woodwork of the smithy.

THE MATRICIDE AT HACKNEY. William Stewart Sheridan was on Monday fully committed for trial for the murder of his mother, Mrs. Frances Sheridan, by poison. He is not connected with the family of the celebrated Brinsley Sheridan, as stated by the Coroner at the inquest.

OMNIBUS COLLISION.—On Monday afternoon, as one of the twopenny yellow omnibuses, from Hungerford-Market to Paddington, was passing Waterloo-house, Cockspur-street, it was run against by another omnibus, on its way to the Great Western Railway terminus, and, by the collision, the roof of the first vehicle fell in, and all the windows were smashed, and the sides forced out. The passengers were extricated as soon as possible, and two men, a boy, and a woman were taken much hurt, to the Charing-cross Hospital; and a lady named Bristow, on whose head an outside male passenger fell, was carried away insensible.

FIRES AT DEPTFORD.—Two fires broke out on Wednesday, in Wood-street, Cheapside; one at a quarter before five o'clock in the evening, at No. 105, in the occupation of Mr. E. Eagles, fancy box-maker. It was caused by a child letting a lighted candle fall amongst a quantity of cut paper, which in a few minutes set the top floor in a general blaze. Some engines shortly arrived, and, plenty of water being obtained, the firemen soon succeeded in getting the flames out, but not until the top floor was burned out, and the lower part damaged by water. The other fire broke out shortly before 1 A.M., at No. 68, occupied by Mr. J. Loughlin, a dealer. It was occasioned by a spark flying from a lighted candle amongst some shavings in the first floor, where the trade is carried on. The fire was confined to the contents of the room, which were burned out, and the stock in the warehouse below damaged by water.

SUICIDE IN THE SURREY ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.—On Wednesday Mr. W. Carter held an inquest at the Royal George, Newington, on the body of Ann Smith, aged 24, who committed suicide in the Royal Surrey Zoological Gardens. Matthews, the menagerie-taker at the Gardens, proved having been called to the deceased, who was lying on her face near the giraffe-house. He sent for a surgeon, Mr. Iliff, jun., surgeon, and that the deceased had died from the effects of essential oil of almonds. An assistant to Mr. Thomas, surgeon, said that the deceased purchased fourpence worth of essential oil of almonds on Wednesday, which she said she wanted for flavouring custards. The Coroner spoke in strong terms upon the impropriety of selling such deadly poisons, and he hoped that something would soon be done by the Legislature to put a stop to it. Verdict, "That the deceased destroyed herself while labouring under mental aberration."

TEMPLE-BAR ON FIRE. On Sunday morning, about one o'clock, an alarm was given that Temple bar was on fire. In a few minutes two steamers of the Royal Society for the Protection of Life from Fire, with five brigade engines, were in attendance, when it was found that the outbreak had occurred in the hair-dresser's shop, belonging to Mr. Tanner, adjoining the foot-passage at the northern side of the bar, and, from the strong hold the flames had obtained, there is little doubt that a fearful conflagration would have taken place had the fire not been so opportunely discovered. Mr. Tanner's loss is inconsiderable.

ROMAN CATHOLIC RELIEF BILL.—Mr. Anstey's measure for the further repeal of enactments imposing pains and penalties upon her Majesty's Roman Catholic subjects on account of their religion, which was brought in and read a first time on Thursday week, is now printed. The preamble recites the Acts passed in the present reign towards further relief, and also the 10th George IV., cap. 7, which declares that it is inexpedient to repeal any of the statutes ordained by the Parliament of England, the Parliament of Great Britain, and the Parliament of Great Britain and Ireland respectively still continue. The first clause details all the Acts from the 1st of Elizabeth, cap. 1, to the 10th George IV., cap. 7, which it is further necessary to repeal, and the second clause declares that nothing in the Act shall legalise the celebration of rites of worship of the Catholic Church in public thoroughfares, or in anywise vary or affect the laws now in force touching the holding of processions, congregations, or assemblies.

W I N T E R F A S H I O N S.

ROBE DU MATIN.

We have the pleasure of submitting to our fair readers the following Fashions for the Season, in addition to the Illustration in our Journal of last week :—

Robe du Matin.—Blue glacé silk, high body, with revers continuing down the front of the skirt—trimmed with ruches of découpé silk, and rows of narrow velvet.

BONNET NO. 1.

Bonnet, No. 1.—Iron-grey satin and terry velvet, lined with pink atin, with touffes of terry velvet inside.

WALKING DRESSES, NO. 1.

Walking Dresses.—Pelisse of purple velvet, trimmed with ermine; bonnet of blueish-grey satin, with bows of pink satin ribbon, and feathers of the same tint as the bonnet. The cloak of the young lady is of rich brown cachmere, with grey cachmere bonnet trimmed with rose colour satin ribbon. The coat of the young gentleman is of brown cloth, trimmed with fur. His hat is of grey cachmere, trimmed with blue velvet, and with grey feathers tipped with blue.

MANTELET.

Mantelet.—Favorite of black Velours de Lyons trimmed with rows of narrow galloons and rich black lace, lined with white satin.

CIRCASSIENNE.

Circassienne of Gros blue satin trimmed with rich Passementerie.

Coiffure of blue Velours Epinglé and Brussels lace.

Evening Dress.—Pink figured satin trimmed with ribbon of the same colour, and material finished with falls of elegant white lace. Coiffure of pink velvet and white Brussels lace, with wreath of flowers surmounting the upper part.

COIFFURE.

Bonnet (No. 2), deep green Velours and satin, lined with white satin. The front covered with black lace, and plume of feathers tipped with lighter green, at the side.

Walking Dresses.—Cloak of bright blue cachmere, embroidered with darker blue velvet, and edged with shaded blue fringe; small pointed cape; bonnet of grey satin with feather of the same colour, trimmed with pink satin ribbon. The dress of the young lady is of the same material as the lady's cloak. The frock of the little girl is also of cachmere, with a spencer and cape of black satin trimmed with lace. The hat is white, lined with pink satin trimmed with ribbon of the same colour and material.

EVENING DRESS.

BONNET NO. 2.

The subjects of the accompanying Illustrations have been selected chiefly from the establishment of Madame Frederick, 40, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly.

WALKING DRESSES, NO. 2.

STRATA FLORIDA ABBEY.

At the late meeting of the Cambrian Archæological Association, held at Aberystwith, one of the intellectual delights of the company was an excursion to the remains of Strata Florida Abbey, which afforded much to interest; and the Dean of Hereford, after giving an account of the visit at the evening meeting, observed, that

If the only result of the society's visit to South Wales was the careful exploration of this beautiful ruin, their time would not have been thrown away; and if each present extended his inquiries only to his own immediate neighbourhood, he would be doing a vast amount of good."

It is proposed to raise a subscription to clear out the remains of a ruin which possesses a history of greater interest than any other ecclesiastical structure in the country; and, we can only add our anxious hope for the success of this interesting work.

The Abbey stood in a small Vale, luxuriant by comparison with the adjoining country.

We find the following neat description of the locality, and its attractions, in Mr. Cliffe's excellent "Book of South Wales," lately published —

"In this deep and austere solitude, well calculated for religious meditation, and discipline of body and mind, a stately Abbey and seminary of learning were founded A.D. 1164, by Rhys, son of Griffith ap Rhys, Prince of South Wales. The community, who were Cisterciens, soon attained great celebrity, and acquired extensive possessions. A large library was formed, which included the national records from the earliest period, the works of the Bards, and the genealogies of the Princes and other great families of Wales. The Monks compiled a valuable history of their country down to the death of Llewellyn the Great. Edward I. burned the Abbey, but it was rebuilt A.D. 1294, and Leland furnishes the following picture of its appearance a short period before the Dissolution of Monasteries, when the revenues were £142 6s. 8d. 'The Church of Strate-fere is large side-aisled and cross-aisled. By it is a large Cloyster, the Fratry and Infirmanry be now mere ruins. The Cemetery, wherein the country about doth bury, is very large, and meanly walled with stone; and in it be thirty-nine yew trees. The base Court or Camp before the Abbey is very fair and large.' Old Leland then speaks of the remains of extensive woods in the vicinity. It is said that the burying-place covered 120 acres, and a long list of eminent persons from all parts of Wales who were interred here, including Davydd ap Gwilim, the celebrated bard, has been preserved. The churchyard is now reduced to small dimensions, but leaden coffins have often been dug up at a distance; and only a few yew and some aged box trees now remain. The Abbey has been almost wholly demolished, little being left except a late Romanesque arch, with six plain fustiags and a crosier head. There is also a fragment of a wall, nearly forty feet high. A small Church, which has been constructed out of the ruins, stands within the Abbey enclosure, surrounded by a churchyard of two acres; a farm-house is near at hand."

REMAINS OF STRATA FLORIDA ABBEY.

THE THEATRES.

PRINCESS'.

A crowded house assembled on Thursday evening to greet Madame Thillon, on her return to this theatre, when the agreeable opera of "The Ambassadress" was produced; or, rather, Madame Thillon sang charmingly the music belonging to her *rôle* in that piece, for nothing could be more lamentably ineffective than the performance, taken as a whole. The fair songstress herself is always welcome. Her beauty, her musical voice, and her graceful acting, are sure to command a full attendance and liberal applause: but it is an unjust towards her as it is to the public who pay their money to witness the performance of an opera, not to support her in a proper manner. We fear that the prospects of this once favourite theatre are anything but bright. It has fallen into a bad medium between drama and opera, since the management adopted the "star" system: and so, with two attempted companies, is, in each, imperfect. Mr. Macready's engagement has been anything but prosperous. At its commencement the plays in which he appeared were so shabbily mounted, that the public lost faith in the revivals; and when some money was spent upon *Philip Van Artevelde*, the excitement was over. Even this piece, with its splendid *mise en scene*, only went six or seven nights. As to attempting opera with the present company, the notion is absurd; nor are the vaudeville actresses of this theatre, clever as they may be, strong enough to sustain even the second parts. This is not their fault. Miss Stanley and Miss Villars are excellent in their proper line, but it is unfair thus to tax them.

To return, however, to Madame Thillon. She was enthusiastically received, and loudly applauded throughout, especially in the last song, when she obtained a double encore.

We have engraved one of the most effective *tableaux* in the poetic drama of "Philip van Artevelde." The plot and leading incidents of the piece were detailed, at some length, in our journal of last week. The scene chosen by our artist is that in which *Philip* addresses the craftsmen of Ghent, from the balcony of the Stadt House, previously to the assassination of the emissaries of the Earl of Flanders.

LYCEUM.

Miss Kathleen Fitzwilliam, the eldest daughter of the popular actress of the same name, made her first appearance before a London audience on Wednesday evening, in a piece called "Peggy Green," of which the less that is said the better. It was evidently intended merely as the vehicle to bring the young lady before the public; and, now that we have become acquainted with her, the sooner it is put by the better. The heroine, a milliner, tired of London, and angry with her lover, retires to a farm house. Her lover follows her; she pretends to be somebody else, to punish him; and—this is all. We will, therefore, turn our attentions more especially to the *debutante*.

Miss Fitzwilliam is young, pretty, and intelligent. Her figure is rather *petite*, and her voice, at times, strongly resembles her mother's, more especially in her rustic laugh, which rings with heartiness and freshness. She appears perfectly accustomed to the stage; and delivers all her points, at least so many as the piece allow s her to make, with much natural and unstudied humour. In the course of the performance she had three ballads to sing, and this she did so musically, that the very first was loudly encored; and the two others warmly applauded, in good honest style. A word or two of French that she had to deliver, showed that her pronunciation was perfect; indeed, altogether, we can safely prophecy that a very great deal will be heard and seen of her for a long time to come, at the Lyceum.

We seldom recollect a first appearance in which the new performer was so speedily and completely established in the good graces of the audience, as the present; and this, looking to the piece, under the most disadvantageous circumstances. In the present dearth of talent in the line of theatrical *soubrettes*, Miss Fitzwilliam is a valuable acquisition to the company. The only wonder is, that she has been allowed to remain, even to the present time, in the provinces by the London managers, when we have so few young and prepossessing actresses qualified to take the business of what is facetiously termed, in theatrical classification, the "singing chambermaid."

The crowded audience applauded most vigorously at the fall of the curtain, and the *debutante* appeared before it amidst renewed cheering. In justice, however, to the young lady, a better part should be provided for her; and that speedily.

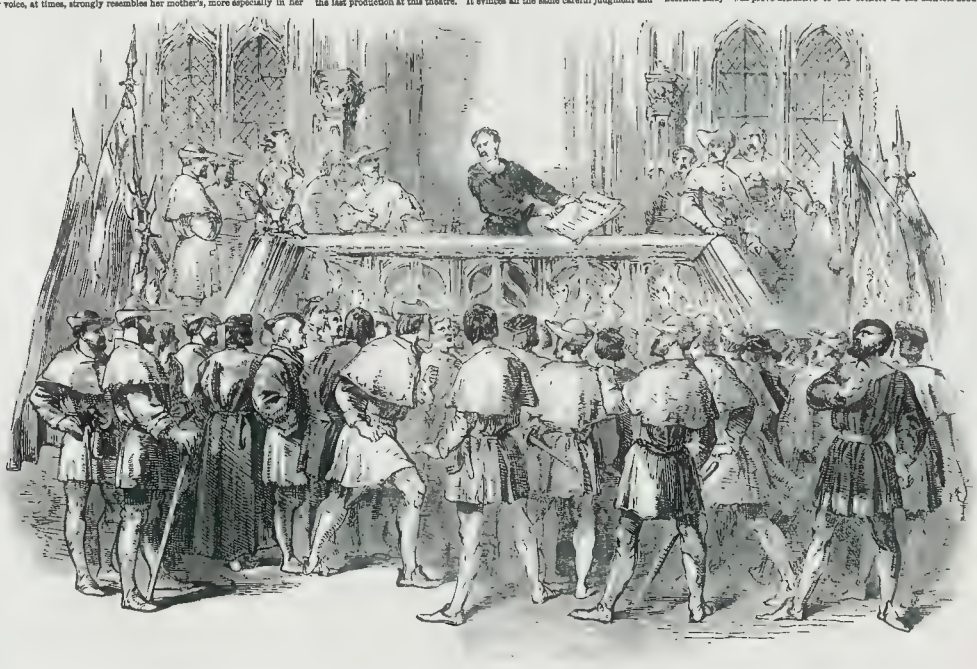
SADLER'S WELLS.

Mr. Phelps proceeds with his Shakesperian revivals, and "As You Like It" is the last production at this theatre. It evinces all the same careful judgment and intelligence, beyond the ordinary managerial allotment, which characterises everything done at Sadler's Wells. The costumes are good, the scenery very effective, and the performance generally equal to anything that has preceded it. Indeed, the critics begin to find it somewhat difficult to form fresh methods of praising the general manner in which this theatre is conducted. We were glad to see Miss Cooper again. She played *Rosalind* with exceeding propriety. Mr. Phelps was, of course, *Jacques*; Mr. Marston, *Orlando*; and Mr. Scharf and Mrs. Marston, *Touchstone* and *Audrey*.

MARYLEBONE.

Looking over our theatrical chronicles we find that it is just a century since Beaumont and Fletcher's play of "The Scornful Lady" was last performed; and it was then played at Drury Lane, after a lapse of ten years, for the benefit of the popular and beautiful Margaret Woffington—the "Peg Woffington" of the dramatic annals. On this occasion Foote played the *Younger Loveless*, Macklin *Sir Roger*, and Mrs. Woffington the *Lady*. We then hear no more of the piece until the year 1783, at Covent Garden, when an alteration from it was brought out, and called "The Capricious Lady," Mrs. Abington sustaining the part of the heroine. This only ran seven nights.

On Monday evening another version was produced, with its original name, at the Marylebone Theatre: the gross indecency and filth of the original "standard" play having been entirely excised, and the adaptation of its questionable incidents to modern notions of propriety, admirably managed by Mr. Serle. Whether, as a play, resting rather upon portrayal of character than progress of action, "The Scornful Lady" will prove attractive to the settlers in the districts about Pad-



SCENE FROM THE NEW PLAY OF "PHILIP VAN ARTEVELDE," AT THE PRINCESS' THEATRE.

dington remains to be proved. At all events, the experiment was a very spirited one; and no praise is sufficient for the admirable manner in which it has been put upon the stage. It was thus cast:—*Elder Loveless*, Mr Graham; *Younson Loveless*, Mr. Belton; *Welford*, Mr. G Vining; *Sir Roger*, Mr. H. Wallack; the *Captain*, Mr. Johnston; *Lady*, Mrs. Warner; *Abigail*, Miss Saunders. To Mr. Graham and Mrs. Warner must be awarded the chief commendation—not that the other ladies and gentlemen did not equally do their best, but the principal business of the piece lies in their hands. The lady's scorn and piqued selfconceit were admirably developed—the character in every respect suiting Mrs. Warner's style; and Mr. Graham played the gallant with much truthful ease, and to make us regret that we do not see him more frequently in similar characters. Mr. H. Webb was exceedingly humorous as the *Curate*: he has only to renounce the lowest portions of his comedy, to become a very valuable legitimate performer. It is the absence of all trickery that renders the acting of Mr. Scharfe so agreeable at Sadler's Wells."

We have spoken in general terms of the beautiful manner in which the piece was mounted. The costumes of the time were perfect pictures; and the old interiors of the scenery contrived with an admirable eye to the picturesque. The apartment of the Lady was by far the best "set" of the kind that we have gone for some time. As an "interior," it might rank with those in Nash's mansions. The inlaid floor, and wainscoted walls—the old spiral legs of the tables and chairs, —the square, scanty carpets and ancient china—were all perfect. Wardour-street would have been puzzled to match its str of antiquity; and it was alone worth the visit to Marylebone to see.

Mrs. Warner was called for at the end of the play; and she deserved the compliment.

The influenza has operated somewhat against the interests of the theatres; and its effects have been felt both before and behind the curtains. For the time of year, however, the general business is very good; and this in the face of four or five passive failures—if we may term them so—of pieces upon which great expectations had been raised.

DRURY-LANE is announced to open on Monday; and, in every corner of that vast establishment, workmen are night and day incessantly employed. Mr. Jullien has put forth a monster programme, to which we refer our readers for the detail of his intentions. Sir Henry Bishop is at the head of the musical department, and Mr. Bertine will conduct; Mr. Maddox will superintend the stage affairs; Mr. Forrester (Alfred Crowquill) is the stage manager; and Messrs. Grieve and Telbin the scenic artists. Two operas, a ballet, and a pantomime are to be brought out before the end of January—"putting the steam on" with a vengeance, and will require the most active co-operation of all parties to bring to a successful issue.

All London will, we expect, be at COVENT GARDEN on Tuesday evening, on the occasion of the performance for the benefit of the Shakespere house fund. So remarkable an opportunity of witnessing all the principal dramatic talent of the day, in one evening, will not occur for a long time.

Mr Mitchell's elegant programme of the arrangements for the ensuing season of French plays at the ST JAMES'S THEATRE, has reached us—the first intimation, as usual, that the fashionable heart of London is more commencing to throb, after its autumnal suspended animation. Several old favourites will appear, including M. M Achard, Lewasseur, Alcide, Tousez, Ravel, and Cartigny; and, in addition to these, M. Bocage, M. Grassot, and the lively Mademoiselle Servanneck, of the Palais Royal, with several other popular *artistes*. "Antigone, with Mendelssohn's music, will be produced in January, directed by M. Benedict, M. Bocage filling the chief *rôle*; and the general *repertoire* includes all the latest novelties of the Parisian theatre.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

At the weekly meeting of the Directors of the Bank of England, on Thursday, it was decided that the interest on loans not having more than sixty days to run, should be reduced to 5 per cent. This, in addition to the present position of the Money Market, must speedily lead to the revival of trade. The difficulty, a few weeks since, was to meet the demand for Money: now, discount brokers and bankers find a difficulty in safely employing it. Good trade bills are not obtainable in consequence of the past stagnation, and Exchequer bills have recently been tendered by discount brokers as securities for loans advanced, the interest on the same. Such a state of money must speedily open the channels of trade; in fact suspended orders are already being commenced. As money decreases in the street, it will become more generally felt, and the operatives in the manufacturing districts will find increased employment. This will, also, favorably affect the revenue, which, if better than anticipated, we add still more in confidence. And confidence remain unchecked then for a few weeks only, and the reaction will be as rapid as the past has been disastrous.

The stoppage of the merchants of Messrs. Thurburn and Co, East India Merchants, who failed on the 8th instant, was held on Monday. The house is under acceptances for £252,807, but of this amount £131,983 is covered, leaving a total uncovered of £120,819. The gross deficiency is upwards of £90,000, arising from bad debts, as the largest claims are on the Calcutta firm of Hickey and Co., what extent may be realised is very doubtful. The estate will be liquidated under the inspectorship of Mr. Alexander Mullens, Mr. Hodgson, and Mr. Thomas Thurburn.

The estate of Messrs. Rougement, Brothers, it is confidently stated, will realise 14s in the pound, of which 10s. may be made available in the course of three months. Farther advances to such a great extent have been recommended for the firm to go into the *Gazette* for the protection of their general creditors, and it is said that their accounts are perfectly satisfactory

The settlement of the estate of Messrs. A and J. Downie, of Glasgow is likely to prove very unfavorable, yielding, probably, not more than 2s. to 3s in the pound. The amount is supposed to be £200,000, a great portion of which being local, the effect will be severely felt.

From Liverpool we learn the suspension of Messrs. Jushua Edwards and Co., wool-brokers, and of Messrs. Brownrigg, Miller, and Co., an East India house, whose trade was carried on exclusively with Bombay. The liabilities and assets are not in either case stated.

A meeting of the Proprietors of the Royal Bank of Liverpool was held on Tuesday, preparatory to the re-opening of the establishment on Wednesday, when the new deed of settlement was submitted for consideration, and approved. In order to increase the constituency, the £1000 shares are to be converted into five shares of £200 each, and £400,000 new capital to be created, in addition to £600 000 preference shares of £100 each, to be paid up on the 10th of January next, the liability on whom is to commence on the 1st of January. These shares are to bear 7 per cent. interest, and as soon as dividends equal to 7 per cent. from the date of the re-opening of the bank shall have been paid also to the original shareholders, the preference shareholders are to divide surplus profits beyond that sum. Meanwhile, only 5 per cent. is to be paid to original shareholders until a reserved fund shall have been created to the amount of £160 000. It is also provided that the paid-up capital only, and not the deposits or other funds, shall be employed in advances on open account; that no advance be made beyond £50,000 without security, and that the highest advance on any security whatever be £50,000; that shares of the Bank be not taken as security; that Directors have no votes on advances to parties connected with them either by relationship or business, and that paid Directors and Manager have no advances whatever. Two paid Directors are to be appointed, with £1000 per annum each, and Mr. Jeffcock, who has consented to a reduction of salary, is to continue Manager. The paid Directors and Manager are to constitute a permanent committee, two being a quorum, to determine upon advances or the opening of accounts, and no advances are to be made without the assent of any one of them. It was further arranged that proprietors subscribing to the new preference shares shall be freed from liability to pay the call recently announced, and that as regards those who may agree to subscribe the whole proportion for such new shares, a sale of the shares may be effected in the market, the proprietor being relieved thereby from the payment of the call upon his making up any loss which may be occasioned, he, on the other hand, being the party that is entitled to be disposed of at a premium. An election of Directors then took place, and the parties chosen were Messrs. Highfield, Booker, Tyrer, Shand, Stock, Ilsley, Samuel Holme, and Earle. It was stated during the meeting that "satisfactory arrangements have been entered into with the London Joint-Stock Bank." On Wednesday payment commenced in London, the Joint-Stock Bank becoming the drafts of the Liverpool Bank, as it understood, has been settled by account of their present town agents.

A list of bankruptcy has been issued against Messrs. Barton, Irlam, and Higginson.

The English Funds opened steadily on Monday, Consols for Money quoting 84¾ to 85. Some large bargains for Time, arising from a bullet in an early arrangement of the Swiss question, shortly improved the quotations to 85¼ to ⅜, at which price was, however, barely sustained to the close; and, on Tuesday, 85 to ⅜ was the highest. Scarcely a fluctuation occurred during the day; but, on Wednesday morning, the Chancellor of the Exchequer's speech—his anticipations of the "speedy revival of trade," and the announcement of the Bank's reduction to 5 per cent, combined to improve prices 5 per cent. The first price was 85¾ for Money; a feeling that the Bank would reduce the rate of discount afterwards improved quotations to 85⅞ to ⅞. This anticipation occurred on Thursday, and a rapid rise to 86¼ was the result. A slight reaction, however, left prices a shade lower. Exchequer Bills have been from at par. These securities are growing in favour, forming now, in the absence of commercial paper, the best investment for advances. Bank and India Stocks have not materially varied, and the last prices are, for Bank Stock, 187; Three per Cent. Reduced, 84¾; Three per Cent. Consols, 85¼; New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cent Annuities, 95¼; Long Annuities, 8 13-16; India Bonds, 3 pm.; Exchequer Bills, 235 ., Ditto, Bonds, £1000, 32 ; Ditto, under £1000, 20 ; Ditto, Old Annuities, 82¼; Consols for Account, 86⅞; Exchequer Bills, 2d., 1 3 pm.; £3000, 1 [illegible]

[illegible] account after some bargains at 10¾ and ⅞ for Money. Prices [illegible] Mexican included, continued steady on Tuesday, and an upward [illegible] apparent on Wednesday. Mexican again advanced, quoting 16¾ to [illegible] Account; and this price has since been improved upon. Spanish 5 13-16 [illegible] from Monday's prices of 17 for Money and 17¼ for Account, for the Active stock, to 18, the closing price. The Three per Cents have improved from 28¼ to 29¼ The closing prices of the other Stocks are:—Equador Bonds, 2¾; Portuguese Four per Cents, 22¾; Ditto, Account, 22¾; Dutch, 2½ per Cent, 12 Guld , 54¾; Ditto, 4 per Cent Certificates, 84¾.

A decided improvement has taken place in the railway market, in the dividend paying lines most especially. Orders are generally for purchase, and the public are quietly making small investments. Great Western, Eastern Counties, South Westerns, and North Westerns have all improved. The closing prices of business done are, for Boston, Stamford, and Birmingham, 4; Eastern Counties, 16¾; Ditto, York Extension, 8¾; East Lancashire, 21¾; East Lincolnshire, 12; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 46¾; Great Western, 101; Ditto Half Shares, ¾; Ditto, Quarter Shares, 17; Ditto, Fifths, 23¾; Ditto, New £17, 8¾; Hull and [illegible] 99¾; Ditto, Half Shares, 49; Lancaster and Carlisle, Thirds, 11¾ Leeds [illegible] ford, 9¾; Lancaster and Preston Junction, 14; London and North Western, 107, Lancaster and Carlisle, 14; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 10¾; Midland Great Western, 5¾; Ditto, Bonds, 84¾; London and South Western, 56; Do. New £50, 29½; Do. New £40, 22¾; Do. Tenths (Consol dated), 49¾, Midland, 110; Do. £40 Shares, 42¾; Do. £20 Shares, 5¾; Do Birmingham, 6 per cent, 119; North British, 28¾; Do. [illegible] Quarters, 4¾; Do Extension, ¾; Do. Thirds, ; North Staffordshire, 7¾; South Eastern and Dover, 12¾; Do. No. 1, 15¾; Do. No. 3, 8¾; Do. No. 4, 6 pm.; South Wales, York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 33¾ p.; Do. Original New and Berwick, 31¾; Do. North Shields Part., 31; Do Do., No. 2, 12; Do. No. 3, Preference, 9¾ York and North Midland, 27; Do. Preference, 16¾; Do. 1st and West Riding [illegible] tension, 28¾; Boulogne and Amiens, 15¾; Central of France (Orleans and Vierzon), 16; Nasmur and Liege, 5¾; Northern of France, 12¾; Paris and Lyons, 6¾; Paris and Orleans, 46¾; Sambre and Meuse, 6¾; Tours and Nantes, 4¾

SATURDAY MORNING.—There was a general tendency to flatness yesterday, arising, however, principally from absence of business. Consols scarcely varied, closing at 85¾ to ⅞ for Money, and 86¼ to ⅜ for Account. The Share and Foreign Market was quiet, at previous rates.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—Although we have again to report the arrival of a very limited supply of English wheat for our market for the week, the country has not manifested the demand for that article to-day was in a very sluggish state, at barely, but at nothing quotable beneath Monday's prices. At the close of the week's business a clearance was not effected, the imports of foreign wheat have amounted to 4000 quarters. Selected parcels were held at full prices, but, in other parts of the building and inferior kinds, lower rates must have been submitted to. In barley the supply of wheat was small—to little was doing that the quotations were almost nominal. The demand for malt was much in the same state. Some few [illegible] were made, but at very low prices, even for good qualities The milling and inferior [illegible] were almost unsaleable Oats, beans, and peas were heavy, and the turn lower. In [illegible] wheat, rail, our four were selling at full prices.

[illegible] English: wheat, 2980; barley, 1680; oats, 170 quarters. Irish: wheat, —; [illegible], 80; oats, 1240; flour, 2400 barrels. Foreign: wheat, 4000; barley, —; oats, —; flour, 2400 sacks [illegible] sacks, mail, 3450 quarters

English—wheat, rather easier sale Kent, red, 42s to 52s; white, 46s to 57s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 44s to 46s; ditto, white, 46s to 48s; rye, 30s to 36s; grinding barley 24s to 25s; distilling, 26s to 28s; malting 36s to 38s; line—s and Norfolk malt, 72s to 75s, brown ditto, 64s to 67s, Kingston and Ware 58s to 60s; Chevalier, 61s to 63s, Yorkshire and Lincolnshire malt oats, 21s to 23s, potato ditto, 20s to 21s; Scotch and Irish, 19s to 20s; beans, white, 34s to 36s; ditto, old, 40s to 42s, grey peas, 36s to 42s; maple, 36s to 42s; white, 40s to 42s; boilers, 42s to 44s per quarter. Town-made flour, 41s to 43s per sack; Essex and Suffolk, 40s to 42s; Irish, 38s to 40s; Stockton and Hartlepool, 40s to 42s per sack; seconds, 36s to 38s per sack; [illegible] white, 44s to 46s; [illegible] 42s to 44s; [illegible] 40s to 42s per quarter. Flour, American, 28s to 29s per 196 lbs; Baltic, 24s to 25s per barrel.

[illegible] kinds of seeds we have again to report a very inactive demand, at but little, if any, variation in the quotations. Cakes are in fair request, but not dearer

Linseed, English, sowing, 60s to 63s. Baltic, crushing, 48s to 50s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 47s to 50s. Coriander, 12s to 13s per cwt. Carraway, 28s to 30s per cwt. Rapeseed, £20 to £22, per last of 10 quarters Linseed cakes, English, £7 10s to £8 10s; ditto, foreign, £9 5s to £10 0s per 1000; Rapeseed cakes, £6 0s to £6 10s per ton. Canary, 74s to 80s, per quarter. English Clover-seed, red, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; extra, up to —s. Foreign, red, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; extra, —s per cwt.

Seeds.—The prices of wheaten bread, in the metropolis, are from 7d to 7½d; of household ditto, 5½d to 6½d per 4lb loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average Wheat, 42s 11d; barley, 31s 6½; oats, 22s 10d.; rye, 36s 10d.; beans, 41s 11d.; peas, 42s 1d.

The Six Weeks' Average—Wheat, 53s 8d; barley, 32s 7d; oats, 23s 1d; rye, 34s 4d; beans, 45s 11d; peas, 42s 1d.

THE CATTLE MARKETS.—13 000 packages of tea have been offered this week. About 2200 have sold at late rates. Privately, exceedingly little has been is passing; yet the importers will not take lower rates.

Sugar.—The demand for both raw and refined sugars has somewhat fallen off, and the quotations are with difficulty supported. Brown lumps are selling at 52s, and standard ditto, 52s 6d per cwt

Coffee.—We have to report a low inquiry for most kinds of Coffee. In prices, however, we have no materials alteration to note.

Rice.—Bengal has fallen 6d to 1s per cwt, with a heavy demand.

Provisions.—The trade for Irish butter is very dull at late rates. Carlow, Clonmel, and Kilkenny, is selling at 92s to 92s, Cork, 90s to 92s, Limerick 87s to 92s; Waterford, 84s to 92s; Belfast, 84s to 88s; and Sligo, 84s to 88s per cwt. Fine Foreign qualities are scarce for forward delivery, very little is doing. Dutch butter is in short supply and steady demand, at full prices. The best Friesland is realising 10s to 113s; other kinds, 6s to 10s; and Belgian ditto, 96s to 98s per cwt. The best English butter is quite as dear, but all other kinds are depressed. Best Dorset, 108s to 112s; ordinary ditto, 84s to 96s; fine Devon, 88s to 96s per cwt.; fresh, 14s to 16s per dozen lbs. The arrivals of bacon being small, this article is in fair request, at full prices. Prime middle Waterford, 56s to 60s; ordinary, 44s to 48s; and Limerick, 54s to 56s, and heavy, 46s to 52s per cwt. Lard is quite as dear, and the value of other kinds of provisions is fully supported.

Tallow.—P.Y.C. on the spot, is firm, at 48s to 48s 3d; and for delivery, 43s 6d to 44s 3d per cwt. *Town tallow* is 47s 3d to 48s net cash

Oils.—The linseed oil trade is dull, and the oil market, and to most sales, lower rates must be submitted to, although the supplies on offer are by no means large

Fruit.—A good business has been done in Currants, at full prices

Hops and Straw.—Meadow hay, £2 10s to £3 15s; new ditto £2 0s to £3 0s; clover ditto, £3 10s to £4 15s; new ditto, £2 10s to £3 10s; straw, £1 4s to £1 7s. Weald of Kent, ditto, £3 10s to £3 15s; Mid and East Kent, £3 0s £3 [illegible]

Smithfield, Friday.—Notwithstanding the supply of beasts is off to-day, this [illegible] was by no means so extensive as that exhibited on Friday last, the beef trade, owing to the prevailing mildness of the weather for slaughtering, ruling very dull, and, however, the primest Scots, &c., nearly fourd buyers, at full prices but the value of all other breeds had a decidedly downward tendency, and not effected. Sheep were in the market 270 town and cows, 340 sheep and 114 calves from Holland and Germany. With about a fair average supply supplied; nevertheless, the inquiry for that description of stock was in a sluggish state, at many of Monday's quotations. Calves were dull, and the sale of veal was slow, at former late rates, but other kinds commanded very little attention Pigs moved off slowly, at [illegible] on the late terms.

BEASTS, PER SCORE OF POUNDS.

[illegible] to sink the offal—Coarse and inferior beasts, 2s 10d to 3s 4d; second quality ditto, 3s 6d to 3s 8d.; prime ditto, 3s 10d to 4s 0d; prime Scots, &c., 4s 4d to 4s 8d; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s 8d to 4s 0d; second quality ditto, 4s 2d to 4s 6d; prime coarse-wooled, 4s 8d to 4s 10d; prime Southdown, 5s 0d to 5s 2d; large hogs, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; neat small porkers, 4s 0d to 4s 2d. Suckling calves, 20s to 28s., and quarter old store pigs, 18s to 25s each.

Beasts, 1065, sheep, 27, sheep, 3580; calves, 207; pigs 285.

Newgate and Leadenhall, Friday.—Per sink—loss of meat, the supply of which was good, the demand was extremely heavy, and prices were not quoted

[illegible] to the carcass:—Inferior beef, 2s 6d to 3s 10d., middling ditto, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; prime large ditto, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; prime small ditto, 3s 8d to 4s 0d; large pork, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; inferior mutton, 3s 8d to 3s 6d; middling ditto, 3s 8d to 4s 0d; prime ditto, 4s 0d to 4s 4d; veal, 3s 8d to 4s 8d; small pork, 4s 0d to 4s 4d

ROBT HERBERT

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, NOV. 26.

WHITEHALL, NOV 19

The Lord Chancellor has appointed Mr James Leighton, of the town of Shrewsbury, North Britain, to be a Master Extraordinary in the High Court of Chancery for that part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland called Scotland.

WAR OFFICE, NOV 19

G W JONES, Birchin-lane, City, shoe manufacturer

BANKRUPTCIES.

D EVANS, Grove-lane, Camberwell, surgeon. W GRIBBLE, Boston-street, Dorset-square, builder. M. J BENNURAN and C O., Regent-street, Great Prescot-street, Goodman's-fields, merchants. J. H. SMITH, Lower Rosoman-street, Clerkenwell, victualler. T STALEY, Tamworth, draper N MACKNICKLE, Newgate-street, fringe manufacturer. W DRAPER, Basingstoke, South-hants, ale merchant. W WOODHOUSE, Leeds, flax spinner. T BLACKBURN, Leeds, tailor. T. BROMLEY, Leighton Buzzard, Bedfordshire, grocer G HOUGHTON, Broadstreet-buildings, and Bristol, merchant. J. HEMSLEY, Leeds, large porter. T. WILLIAMS, Chatham, victualler. T CRESSWELL, Tunstall, Staffordshire, builder. G J JONES, Bristol, builder J J FLITCH, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, leather dresser T GALES, Ford, Durham, ship builder. J JOHNSON, Bromham, cattle dealer E H. SHREWSBURY, Bromsgrove, ironmonger A EWENS, Leeds, apothecary. J. Boulmeyd, Yorkshire, blanket manufacturer. G COWSILL, Plungton, Lancashire, cattle jobber E H SEEKER, Leicester, cattle jobber. J NOBLE, Liverpool, flour dealer. G D COLQUHOUN, Liverpool, chemist

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

S RICHARD, Edinburgh, builder. C KING, Glasgow, grocer. A MITCHELL, Glasgow, oil cleraker G HAY, Dalkeith, Renfshire, merchant. A GALBRAITH and A [illegible] Glasgow, writers and insurance brokers. A REID, Glasgow, builder. D HILL, Edinburgh, coal and shoemaker.

FRIDAY DEC

ST JAMES'S PALACE, DEC. 1.

The Queen has been pleased to grant Her Royal Licence and Authority to the Lords in Waiting in Ordinary to her Majesty, in the room of Henry George Grey, Earl of Durham, resigned

WHITEHALL, NOV [illegible]

Lord Chancellor has appointed Edward Henry Torrington in the county of Devon, to be a Master Extraordinary in the High Court of Chancery.

WAR OFFICE, DEC 1

[illegible]rds. Lieut E B Purefoy to be Captain, vice Watt; Cornet A D Montgomerie to be Lieutenant, vice Montgomerie

[illegible] G C Fraser to be Cornet, vice Russell

[illegible]ot J T Hill to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Patton; Lieut R Thornhill to be Captain, vice Hill; Lieut H P T Woodington to be Lieutenant, vice [illegible] R T B Patton to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Hill; Cadet R L Dashwood to be Ensign, vice Thornhill

[illegible]ckett to be Lieutenant, vice A Hackett; Lt P Vanne to be Ensign, vice Hackett 53rd. Brevet Lieut-Colonel F Leahy to be Major of Brigade at Cork. Captain W H Mansfield to be Major, vice Leahy; Lieut J Chester to be Captain, vice Mansfield; Ensign W Pulley to be Lieutenant, vice Chester 4 Woolwich to be Ensign, vice Fisher [illegible] Atkins to be Lieutenant, vice Greenwood; E H G [illegible] adon to be Ensign, vice Watson. Staff: C H Rochfort, Assistant-Surgeon to the Forces, to be Surgeon to the Forces at West India Regiment's quartermaster A Sankin to be Paymaster, vice Matthews. Captain Sir [illegible]. Sigmund Major H. Brown to be Quartermaster

HOSPITAL STAFF.—Assistant-Surgeon H Downes, M.D. to be Assistant-Surgeon to the [illegible] vice G Cowan

UNATTACHED.—Lieut S Hardley to be Captain

MEMORANDUM.—Deputy-Assistant-Commissary-General Robert William Rose, for neglect of duty, and for having failed to render proper account of the sums received and expended by him on behalf of the people, during his late charge of the Commissariat on the Gold Coast, has been removed from the service

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, DEC. 2

Royal Regt. of Artillery: Second Lieut T P Warlow to be First Lieut, vice W King.

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY THE LORD LIEUTENANT

The King's Regiment of Cheshire Yeomanry Cavalry Lieut-Co. G W Baron de Tabley to be Lieut-Col. vice Lord Stanley, resigned; vice W Egerton; Capt Sir F de M G Egerton, Bart, M.P. to be Lieut-Col, vice Baron de Tabley; Cornet the Hon R le Earl Grosvenor, M.P. to be Capt, vice Sir F de M G Egerton Bart

ADMIRALTY, DEC 3

The senior-promotional promotion has this day taken place, consequent upon the death of Rear Admiral Wm Hargood Ommanney, C.B. to be Rear Admiral of the Blue.

DECLARATION OF INSOLVENCY

J HOBSON, High Wycombe, Buckinghamshire, grocer's assistant

BANKRUPTS

A ISRAEL and W TURNER, Tower-street, merchants. T WOOD, Gracechurch-street, attorney-at-law R MARSHALL, St. John's Wood-terrace, Regent's Park, builder J MURRAY, Edgware-road, stationer. J JONES and A BROWN, Shoreditch, Hoxeed wharf. W SALL, Bond-street, Gloucester-road, Gloucester-road, Brompton, furnishing ironmonger. G THOMAS, Southampton, painter J BURGESS, Hurley-ford-place, Kennington, tailor. J HOLT, Sidford, Devon, victualler C SHINGLEY, Maldon, Essex, commission agent. T J [illegible] R M JOSLIN, Stamborne, Essex, sheep and cattle dealer. S HALES, Paternoster-row and Greenwich-road, printer. J HASLER, Red Lion-square, brick-maker. F J KIRBY, Newgate-street, pin-manufacturer. G TAYLOR, Bradford, Yorkshire, grocer J HEMSLEY, Leeds, Yorkshire, grocer. W LAWTON, Liverpool, hotel keeper W L OSBURY, Birkenhead, Cheshire, builder W CARPENTER, Dunbarton-le-terrace, Harrow-road, Middlesex, builder. J GOODCHEAP, Accrington, Lancashire, City, furnishing ironmonger. J SHEELER, Barnsley-street West, and G TRIGG Inverness-road, Paddington, builders. S KNIGHT, Pimlico-terrace, Leicester, hosier. W FITZPATRICK and W TEW, Walsall, Staffordshire, railway contractors. R HAWES, Brough, Westmoreland, shoe-maker. J H HOWARD, Cheltenham, oil merchant. S STOTT, E STOTT, and W STOTT, Bacup, Rochdale, and Todmorden, Burnley, Lancashire, cotton-spinners. J S MANBY, Burnley, Lancashire, ironmonger. D GREENWOOD and J BATEMAN, Bury, Lancashire, builders. J ANDERSON, Liverpool, merchant. J VEVERS, Chesnut-le, woollen warehouseman.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION

H NISBET, [illegible]merglen, victualer. M TRAIL, Pittenweem, merchant. A HARTIE, Holytoun, Bothwell, joiner. J JOHNSTON, Glasgow, manufacturer G BREMNER, Aberdeen, cow-horse master. W WEIR, Kilbowie, Dumbartonshire, farmer. H GLASSFORD, Esq., Douglaston, Craigmaddie, Stirlingshire, dealer in timber.

BIRTHS.

At St. Leonard's-on-Sea, the lady of Herbert Gall, Esq., 14th (King's) Light Dragoons, of a son.—At Bedwell, Hitchin, the lady of the Rev. T. Lawrence of a son.—At No. 8, Fernscare, Kirkcaldy, the lady of Major Chalmer, of Larbert House, Stirlingshire, of a son.—At No. 5, Grosvenor-place, Clapham, the lady of Captain Hall, of a daughter.—At Hendon-street, Sussex-square, the wife of the Rev. Augustus Wilkinson, of Cape Coast Castle, of a son.—At Wellington, New Zealand, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel M'Cleverty, Deputy Quartermaster-General, of a son.—At Prospect-house, Balham, the lady of Captain J. Jervis Tucker, R.N., of a daughter.—At Bedford-place, Russell-square, the lady of Dr. Dwight Lee, of a daughter.—At 48, Grosvenor-place, the lady of Captain F Poynton, Bouverie, R.N., of her Majesty's ship Fury, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES

On the 23rd September last, at Soerabaya, Island of Java, Captain M. L. Dorial, 14th Battalion of Infantry of the Madras Army, to Miss Wilhelmina Albertina, only daughter of W. H. Smit, Esq., Secretary to the Government, Java.—At Mangalore, Lieut William Seymour, Esq., of the 39 Bombay Light Cavalry, fourth surviving son of Seymour, of Charlecombe, Somerset, to [illegible] eldest daughter of [illegible] Esq., of Mangalore.—At [illegible] score —At 16, Merrion-square, North, Dublin, Ireland, Hamilton Rowley, Esq., to [illegible] of a son.—At Prospect-house, Balham, the lady of Captain J. Jervis Tucker, R.N., of a daughter.—At Bedford-place, Russell-square, the lady of Dwight Lee, of a daughter.—At 48, Grosvenor-place, the lady of Captain F Poynton, Bouverie, R.N., of her Majesty's ship Fury, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES

[illegible] Mr [illegible] to [illegible] Mr [illegible] to [illegible] Mr [illegible] to [

PUBLICATIONS, &c.

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THE EDINBURGH REVIEW, No. CLXXV., will be Published on the 1st December. [illegible] in "The Edinburgh Review." No. 175 will be ready for delivery by the Booksellers and Newsmen on the 15th and Publish Thursday in December, at [illegible]

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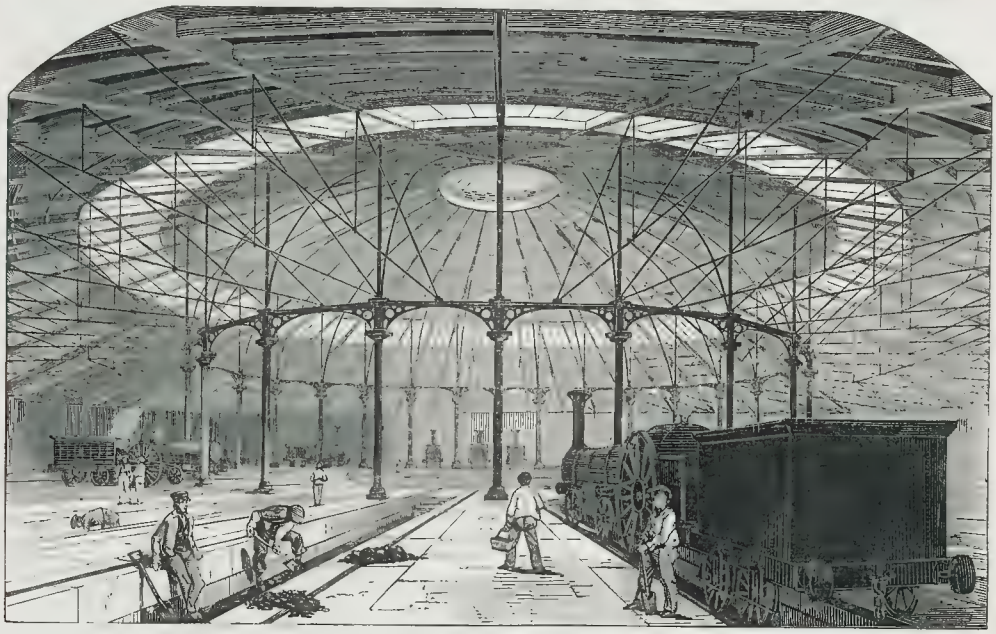

INTERIOR OF THE NEW GREAT CIRCULAR ENGINE-HOUSE, AT THE CAMDEN-TOWN DEPOT OF THE NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

GREAT CIRCULAR ENGINE-HOUSE, NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

At the north-east corner of the Camden Town Depôt of the North-Western Railway, by the Hampstead-road, has lately been erected this vast accommodation for the engines and tenders used in the luggage department of the line.

The building presents some striking peculiarities of construction, which our Artist has represented in his Illustration, and which we find thus detailed in our active contemporary, the *Builder* :

"The building is of circular form, 160 feet in diameter in the clear of walls. The roof is supported on twenty-four columns at equal distances, and forms a circle 40 feet in diameter from the centre of the building. The columns are 21 feet 9 inches high. On the top of these columns are twenty-four cast-iron girders, running in a right line between each column, and connected at each column with bolts. These girders are formed into an arch, being 2 feet 9 inches deep; the top flange is moulded, and the spandrils perforated, directly over the columns; and connected with them are an equal number of standards, 30 feet 3 inches in height, from the top of girders; at the top they are flanged each way, to receive the purlins and principal rafters, twenty-four of which run up to the lantern-light, and twelve finish on the purlins, at the top of standards. The lantern-light stands 4 feet 3 inches from the roof, and is formed at the same inclination with the roof, with wood louvres at the sides, and cast-iron sash-bars at the top, and covered with rough plate glass; at the top is a piece of cast iron, 2 feet 6 inches in diameter, into which the tops of the sash-bars are fastened; at the apex is a large wooden ball, covered with 10lbs. lead. The height from the line of rails to the tension-rod is 25 feet. The principal rafters drop on a cast-iron shoe, resting on stone templates. The tension-rods pass through the shoes and standards, and are secured with nut and screws. The top part of the principals and lantern-light are supported by cast-iron brackets, springing from the bottom of standards, and secured to the principals within 9 feet of the curb of lantern. From the line of rails to the top of the ball is 69 feet 6 inches. From the line of rails to the top of concrete is 21 feet 6 inches, with a bed of concrete 2 feet 6 inches deep, making a total height from the bottom of concrete to the top of ball of 93 feet 6 inches. The foundation of the building is immensely strong, having 24 transverse walls, 2½ bricks thick. These walls run in pairs, at parallel widths, form the outside wall to within 25 feet 9 inches of the centre, which from the bed for the rails to lay on to receive the engines; and the walls are connected by an invert at the bottom, and a semi-arch at the top, which forms the bottom of ash-pits." The building has one entrance for the engines, which is at a point on the west side; and two smaller doorways for ordinary purposes.

Not far from the principal entrance is a large oven-formed fire-place for the purpose of supplying the engine with firing. At the opposite point is a substantial framework of wood, with buffers, to break any collision with the wall. In the centre is a large turn-table, 36 feet in diameter, where all the engines are run, to be turned into their respective *berths*, which are 23 in number, leaving the entrance clear.

This vast building has been designed under Mr. Robert Stephenson, by Mr. R. B. Dockray, the Company's resident engineer, and his assistant, Mr. Normanville.

THE SICILIAN CONSPIRATORS.

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2. MARI, JUNIOR.	7. NESCI
3. RESTUCCIA.	8. CAGLIA
4. MICALI.	9. MARI MINOR.
5. ZACCA.	10. MELORO

The Insurrection in Sicily has been attended with so many striking incidents, that we have availed ourselves of the opportunity of engraving the prefixed Portraits of ten of the prime movers.

Our readers will doubtless remember that about the beginning of October, 600 young men, of the *élite* of the youth of Messina, in Sicily, formed the design of seizing the General and principal officers of the garrison, and keeping them as hostages until they should have obtained from the Government the political reforms that had been the object aimed at by the different *pronunciamentos* all over Sicily; and which has been attended with such ill success for the patriotic cause. These ten chief conspirators belong to the most respectable families of Messina; and, such is their opinion of the Neapolitan Government, that it is amongst them considered as a disgrace to accept under it any public, military, or civil office.

THE SICILIAN INSURGENTS.

The details of their capture are briefly as follows :—On a certain night, the General commanding the garrison of the Castle, with all his staff, had assembled at an hotel at an anniversary dinner, when the 600 insurgents surrounded the house, with the view of seizing on the company: they had, however, been betrayed by one of their party; and, just before the expected signal, troops who had been secretly sent for, descended from the Castle, and opened a terrific fire; the consequence of which was a general and dreadful conflict in the streets of Messina, attended with great bloodshed. The individuals whom we have portrayed, succeeded in making their escape into the mountains, where they wandered for some time, pursued not only by the police and military, but even by peasants, who had been allured by a proclamation, setting a reward of one thousand ducats upon the head of each of them.

After very many dangers, these unfortunate Sicilians succeeded in obtaining shelter under the British flag; but considerations, easily appreciated, will not allow us to give the name of the ship, nor of the gallant Captain, who saved from an ignominious death, and brought safe into England, these young men, who are, at this moment, sojourning, temporarily, in the metropolis.

RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE.

Railway Schemes for this Session.—There were thirty-seven railway bills suspended last session with the understanding that they should commence in this session at the stage they were suspended. Of these, thirteen were read a second time in the House of Lords, authorising capital to the extent of £4,004,000, and loans to the amount of £978,266; together, £4,982,266, for 165 miles of railway. There were twenty-four bills suspended in the Commons, of which twenty-one were at the stage for the consideration of the report, requiring a capital of £6,637,835, and loan £2,900,009; together £9,537,844 for 382 miles of railway. The total amount of capital and loan required for the suspended bills is, therefore, £14,520,110 to construct 547 miles of railway. Of these bills, those promoted by the Bristol and Exeter Company require capital and loan to the extent of £1,206,000, for 46 miles; by the Eastern Counties Company, £1,599,000, for 65 miles; by the South-Eastern Company, £2,532,000, for 84 miles; by the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, £770,000, for 11 miles; by the Great Western, £800 000, for 36 miles; by the Great Northern, £400,000, for 36 miles; and by the London and South-Western, £3,393,666, for 124 miles. There are in all 140 notices of applications for bills this session—103 of them for new bills, o which eight are for new railways; 24 for new branches, 20 for deviations, 22 for extensions of time for the purchase of land and the completion of works, 27 to raise additional capital, 25 for leases and amalgamations, and four for dissolution.

Railway Bills—Depositing Day.—Tuesday, the last day allowed by act of Parliament for depositing plans and sections with the Commissioners of Railways, presented a strage contrast with the same anniversary of former years. Of the few companies who have deposited plans the greater part had got their business done quietly last week. A correct list of the lines to be applied for this season, now before us, enumerates only 118 English schemes, 15 Irish, and 5 Scotch; a large proportion relating to extensions, consolidations, &c.

Scottish Central Railway. The portion of this line between Stirling and Castlecary, is to be opened for general traffic on the 15th December, and arrangements have been made with the Edinburgh and Glasgow Company for the mutual accommodation of passengers. The whole line to Perth, it is expected, will be accomplished in March.

The Electric Telegraph.—It is a curious fact yet to be explained, that the electric telegraph will not work in the summit tunnel of the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway. This tunnel was one of the severest pieces of boring that has been executed, and is the longest of English tunnels, not excepting that of Box on the Great Western.

Accident on the Boulogne Railway.—On Thursday evening, last week, the train on the Boulogne Railway being twenty minutes late, a locomotive, driven by an engine-man named O'Connell, was sent out from Neufchatel to meet it, and, if necessary, to lend assistance. Unfortunately, on the way, the man found that his steam was going off, and, getting down to stir up the fire, he lost some time. In order to regain it he dashed off at full speed; and when he arrived within sight of the coming train, he could not pull up in time. He came in consequence with great force against the train, and from the shock one of the stokers belonging to it was thrown to some distance and killed. The passengers felt a sharp shock, but nothing more. Immediately after the accident O'Connell disappeared and has not since been heard of.

Rapid Make of Iron.—Such is the celerity in manufacturing iron in the neighbourhood of Wolverhampton, that instances have occurred in which the calcined ore has been converted into rails, and actually delivered in Liverpool within two days. Bar and sheet iron can, of course, be manufactured with similar rapidity.

The passengers by the Eastern Counties Railway train, who so narrowly escaped destruction on the occasion of Ashcroft, who was lately convicted for the offence at the Central Criminal Court, having placed granite blocks on the rails at the approach of the train, have been so pleased with the presence of mind and judgment displayed by the engine-driver, William Young, in stopping the train, and by the subsequent exertions of the firemen and guards in capturing Ashcroft, that they have subscribed £8 8s. 6d., which has been presented to the men in equal shares, the Directors of the line giving £5 additional to Young.

At the November sessions of the Court of Assizes of the Seine, Paris, a notorious robber named Claude Tulbert and his gang, numbering fifty-eight criminals, of whom eleven were women, were brought to trial, and the majority convicted and sentenced to various periods of imprisonment and hard labour. The trial lasted a fortnight. Amongst those of the gang who have hitherto succeeded in eluding the vigilance of the officers of justice is an Englishman named Stone.

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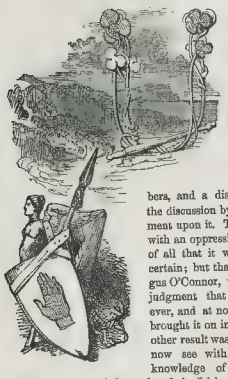
THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 293.—Vol. XI.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1847. [Sixpence.

THE IRISH LEADERS.



NDOUBTEDLY the Repeal debate forced by Feargus O'Connor on Tuesday night was a failure: it was even worse than this, for many things that occurred in it will read at a distance like dislike of the whole body of Irish members, and a disposition to put down the discussion by tolerating no argument upon it. That the debate began with an oppressive sense on the minds of all that it was wholly useless, is certain; but that is the fault of Feargus O'Connor, who, with the want of judgment that makes him talk for ever, and at no time to any purpose, brought it on in such a form that any other result was impossible. Men may now see with what wisdom and knowledge of character O'Connell drummed him out of the ranks of the Irish members in 1832. The great leader "did see to the bottom of Master Shallow," and soon let him know that his place was outside a Legislature, within which something besides noise is required.

And in addition to the useless nature of the motion, and the wild, wandering speech of its mover, the subject has fallen upon evil days—a period, perhaps a passing one, of small men. The Legislature has to deal with most grim and pressing realities, both in England and Ireland. Bloodshed must be stopped—famine must be guarded against: we are driven to deal with expedients that meet the exigencies of the time. It is impossible to stop to inquire into the causes of a political revolution half a century distant. And when, after the discussion is forced on the Parliament, it becomes painfully apparent that the men who support it are unequal to the task; that to assist us in solving the difficulties of Ireland we have the assistance only of third-rate men and commonplace minds; then the uselessness, the emptiness, the weariness of the whole proceeding make attention to the arguments impossible.

The feeling crept over everybody, like an infection, or the influenza. The Irish members experienced it themselves; and Mr. Fagan did but express the secret thought of every one, when, adverting to the thin attendance in the early part of the evening, the apathy throughout it, and the impatience that broke forth loudly at the close, he regretted the question had been brought on at all. It was the first occasion when the void left by the death of O'Connell was fully felt. Men remembered the powerful intellect that once made the same question the fate of Ministries, and the means of wresting promises and conditions from a Throne, and asked themselves involuntarily—who has succeeded him? From the ranks of the Irish members there arose no answer, no indication that an answer is probable—as yet. Among a hundred and fifty men not one is found with any single gift of the many O'Connell possessed, and all to an extraordinary degree. If his abilities were distributed among any six men, they would all be eminent; combined in him, they made him great. It was the memory of O'Connell, and what he was on such occasions, that dwarfed the Irish members on Tuesday night into insignificance.

Service is no inheritance, says the proverb; neither is command. It is a natural, but fatal, mistake in the sons of men of genius to imagine that they can be what their father was. We meet the error in every walk of life. The English stage is at this moment overrun with the sons of good or great actors, who, thinking they have a right to eminence by virtue of their fathers' names, follow the same profession, with just that degree of success which gains toleration of their mediocrity. The sons of O'Connell, with the same mistaken ambition, are playing parts to which they are unequal: not one gift of their sire has descended to them—not even that of eloquence, which is so much oftener possessed by Irishmen than Englishmen. John O'Connell is cold, formal, and tedious in his style of speaking, with a manner singularly repellant of all sympathy with him or his subject. Maurice O'Connell has something in his voice that recalls the father, but that is all; Daniel O'Connell is nothing. The memory of a nation keeps them in a prominent public position; but a few years will weaken a tie that no deeds renew; and other champions than the O'Connells must arise.

Taking the debate of Tuesday by itself, it would seem that the question of Repeal has passed away from the list of existing things. It may be necessary to guard against an error here; the O'Connell phase of it has expired, but it will recur continually under new forms. In the House of Commons it had ceased to be a great question since 1835, yet it was not till seven years later that it became dangerous in Ireland itself, and compelled the Government to take military precautions, to prosecute and imprison O'Connell himself. And now, when a debate on it can hardly be kept alive in Parliament, we must not suppose the peril has past. Suppose it finds another O'Connell? The days of 1835 may then return, when a crowded Senate watched the conflict with breathless interest; when the debates, compared with the prosing of the present speakers, were like the wars of the giants; when O'Connell, in all his vigour, was met by Stanley, flushed and excited by applause. When they stood eminent above all, like

> Athos and Ida, with a dashing sea
> Of eloquence between, that flowed all free."

Such men compel attention; but, their successors complain that they do not get it. In that lies the secret. Let not Ireland suppose that the apathy and indifference of Tuesday night arose from aversion to the country or the people. It was the inevitable consequence of the inefficiency of its leaders. No assembly of men could ever withhold their attention from O'Connell; they might be excited to the wildest opposition, but indifferent they could not be while he spoke. And, if those who come after him have

THE SMITHFIELD CLUB PRIZE CATTLE SHOW.—(SEE PAGE 385.)

THE EARL OF RADNOR'S HEREFORD OX.—CLASS VII.—1ST PRIZE, £20 AND SILVER MEDAL.

PRINCE ALBERT'S HIGHLAND OX.—CLASS VI.—FIRST PRIZE, £10.

Neither wit, nor words, nor worth,
Action, nor utterance, nor the power of speech
To stir men's blood,

what but dead yawning apathy can be expected? Eloquence, great historic knowledge, overpowering legal learning, with the powers of combination and command —when a cause is deprived of all these, what is left but this dull repetition, and empty talk, from which men fly for refuge to forgetfulness of the subject altogether? Political questions only exist in the men that raise them from abstractions to realities: to do that requires a great man; and, among the present Irish leaders, we do not see one.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

SWITZERLAND.

Though the Civil War in Switzerland has been virtually brought to a termination by the defeat of the Cantons associated in the Sonderbund, some slight traces of irritation still manifest themselves on the subject of the neutrality of the Canton of Neufchatel. To understand the anomalous position of this Canton some notice of its history is required:—

The succession to the Principality of Neufchatel became vacant in 1707 by the death of Marie de Longueville, Duchess of Nemours. Several claimants asserted their rights, but the States of Neufchatel themselves decided in favour of the King of Prussia, as the representative of the House of Chalons; and they accordingly transferred the fief to that Sovereign, reserving their own liberties and their treaties of alliance with the Swiss Cantons. This arrangement was recognized by the 9th article of the Treaty of Utrecht, between France and Prussia, and it subsisted for about a century. In 1805, however, Prussia was induced to cede the principality to Napoleon, who gave it to Berthier, as a fief of the French empire. At the peace of Paris the King of Prussia resumed possession of the State, and gave it a constitution during his visit to London in 1814. It was, however, thought expedient that the close relations which had subsisted for many centuries between Neufchatel and the Swiss Cantons should be rendered more definite and permanent by the admission of the state into the new Helvetic Confederation. This act was accompanied by no cession of the rights of the King of Prussia as Sovereign Prince of Neufchatel and Valangin; but, at the same time, the Swiss Diet did define with considerable force the nature of the obligations it imposed on the new member of their League. The 1st article of the Act of Union of the 7th of April, 1815, runs as follows in the protocol of the Diet of that date:—

"The Sovereign State of Neufchatel is received as a Canton into the Swiss Confederation. This reception takes place under the express condition that the fulfilment of all the duties which devolve upon the State of Neufchatel as a member of the Confederation, the participation of that State in deliberations on the genera. affairs of Switzerland, the ratification and performance of the resolutions of the Diet, shall exclusively concern the Government residing in Neufchatel, without requiring any further sanction or assent."

In the assertion of his rights as Sovereign Prince of Neufchatel, the King of Prussia presented to the Swiss Diet, on the 26th ult., by his Minister at Berne, Baron Sidon, a diplomatic note, in which his Majesty intimates that he has sanctioned and confirmed the resolution of the four orders of the Canton of Neufchatel to maintain an inviolable neutrality in the course of the present civil war; he adds that, in his desire to offer, not only to Neufchatel, but to the whole Confederation, his aid and protection, his Majesty had proposed Neufchatel as the seat of the conference of the five Powers, as an additional guarantee of its neutrality; and, lastly, he declares in precise terms that every violation of this neutrality by the Diet will be regarded as a breach of the peace, and an act of hostility against himself. The answer returned by the Radical majority of the Diet to this intimation, declares that the Diet reserves to itself full liberty of action on the subject, contending that the stipulation contained in the 1st article of the Act of Union, given above, is at variance with the part recently taken by the States of Neufchatel in submitting to the King of Prussia their declaration of neutrality, and their refusal to assist in the performance of a Federal order. Neufchatel thus finds itself most awkwardly placed between its Conservative predilections, backed by its loyalty to the house of Hohenzollern, and its Federal obligations, enforced by the majority of the Diet.

The Diet has decreed that the Cantons of the Sonderbund shall pay all the expenses of the war, which had been rendered necessary by their resistance to the Federal Government, and make good all the damage caused by their troops. The total expenses of the war, on the side of the Diet, is 3,163,000 francs, of which one million is to be paid by the Cantons of the Sonderbund before the 20th instant. The expenses of the troops of occupation which the Sonderbund Cantons are also to pay, will amount to about two millions of francs. The Diet reserves to itself full liberty of action Lereafter against Neufchatel and Inner Appenzell, which have not sent their contingent of men to the Federal Government.

General Dufour returned to Berne on the 3rd instant. Triumphal arches, decorated with red and white flags, had been erected for his reception on the bridge of the Nydak and at La Vue Creuse; but the General declined receiving any honours, and arrived at Berne in a close carriage, escorted by a small detachment of cavalry. The Directory has released a number of the Swiss officers to appear them of the fortunate submission of the Sonderbund. Mr. Peel has not yet presented to the President of the Directory the note of the British Cabinet, which, it was believed, would be delivered by Sir Stratford Canning.

FRANCE.

The French Government has decided to attempt the establishment of a line of steamers between Bourbon and Suez, in connexion with the regular mail communication which now exists, and Egypt, with India.

Rumours of increasing dissent in the French Cabinet were in circulation on the Paris Bourse on Saturday. It was said that the young and the old Conservatives had formed two separate camps, one only of which leant towards M. Guizot.

The Paris journals confirm the announcement that the Duke de Serra Capriola, the Neapolitan Ambassador in Paris, had been appointed Lieutenant-General of Sicily. His Excellency left Paris for Naples on Wednesday. This nomination was considered by the Italians as a favourable omen, M. de Serra Capriola belonging to the moderate Liberal party.

ITALY.

The affair of Lariglciana is on the point of being terminated in an amicable manner. The Duke of Modena, it is said, is to accept a pecuniary compensation [illegible] for the districts accorded to him by the Congress of Vienna, in exchange for the cession of the duchy of Lucca. The Tuscan troops in charge of the citadel at Pierra-Santa have, on their cantonments, and there is even some talk of the incorporation of the duchy of Massa-Carrara to Tuscany, or rather the adhesion of that duchy to the Customs League.

The King of Sardinia signed on the 27th ult. the organic law of the municipalities and provincial councils, the most important of the enactments promised in the edict of the 29th of October. His Majesty had, moreover, established a Ministry of Public Instruction, at the head of which was placed the Marquis Alberi de Sostegno, formerly Chairman of the Reform Committee.

The King of Naples has refused to join the Customs Union, being desirous first to ascertain the working of the system formed by the Pope, the King of Sardinia, and the Grand Duke of Tuscany.

SPAIN.

The discussion on the Address in reply to La Queen's Speech, was expected to close on the 2d instant. The President of the Council announced, on the 29th ult., the adhesion of the Cabinet to the Address. General Narvaez replied on the [illegible] to the discussion against the Administration, but, for his part, [illegible] General Espartero was at liberty, whenever he pleased, to return [illegible] instances had changed since 1843, and that there was no ob[illegible] to his return, so far as the Government was concerned; that, for his part, he would be the first to take the General by the hand and welcome him back to his country. This declaration of General Narvaez was received with applause by the entire Chamber and the public galleries, and M. Cortina expressed himself [illegible] with it.

The *Pensente*, Barcelona journal, of the 1st instant, announces that the Montemolist faction was dissolving more rapidly than could have been expected, and that not a single rebel then remained in the district of Villafranca.

PORTUGAL.

The election of the Electoral Colleges took place on Sunday, the 28th, in all Portugal. The returns for Lisbon and the neighbouring districts, as far as they were known, give a majority of 5535 to the Cabralistas against the Septembristas, who only polled 3635. The Ministerial candidates were all withdrawn or defeated. Rumours were again current of the resignation of the Cabinet. The Duke of Saldanha had, by letters published in the *Diario*, formally joined the Cabinet.

[illegible] of Oporto, the elections were carried by an overwhelming majority in favour of the Cabralistas.

POLAND.

The sentences on the persons tried at Berlin, for high treason in the affair of Polish insurrection, were publicly read in Court on the 3rd inst. Mierslawski and seven others are condemned to death; but it was supposed that their sentence would be commuted into imprisonment for life. The other persons [illegible] were all sentenced to [illegible] imprisonments, and most of them to confinement in fortresses [illegible] confiscation.

AUSTRIA.

[illegible] accounts to the 25th ult. have arrived from Lemberg, of the [illegible] which has recently prevailed in the Polish provinces of Austria. The [illegible] of the [illegible] by the Austrian Government [illegible] Austrian [illegible] in Gallicia [illegible] Austrian [illegible] Austrian [illegible] Austrian

REPEAL.

Sir G. Grey appealed to Mr. F. O'Connor to waive his claim for precedence, and to give way for the discussion on the Bill for the Prevention of Crime and Outrage in Ireland.

Mr. F. O'Connor refused to give way, and proceeded to move for a Select Committee to inquire and report on the means by which the dissolution of the Parliament of Ireland was effected; of the effects of that measure upon Ireland, and upon the labourers in husbandry and operatives in manufactures in England; and on the probable consequences of continuing that Legislative Union between both countries. The hon. member gave his version of the history of Ireland from 964 to the present day, contending that the people had ever been made the tools of Saxon invaders and Protestant upstarts; that the Union had been carried by fraud and bribery, and that every article of the Union had been violated. He also insisted that Ireland had never been conquered; that Ireland never had a Parliament of her own; that nothing but a genuine Irish Parliament would redress the wrongs of Ireland.

Sir G. Grey sarcastically complimented the hon. member for his antiquarian lore; but he thought he would have acted more fairly to the House if he had submitted some distinct resolution that would test the sense of the House on the question of the Union, instead of asking for a committee of inquiry. The right hon. gentleman hoped the House would meet the motion with a direct negative.

Mr. H. Grattan severely censured Mr. O'Connor for the aspersions he had cast on Lord Charlemont, Mr. Grattan, Mr. Ponsonby, and others. He then read Mr. F. O'Connor a severe lecture for reviving old and obsolete transactions, which ought to be obliterated from the public memory if the different classes of Irishmen were to live together peaceably in society. He would not say that this motion was a claptrap motion; but still it had the appearance of having been brought forward to supplant other individuals who had taken up this question. He therefore would not support this motion. He concluded by appealing to the House as a jury to decide whether Mr. F. O'Connor was or was not guilty of uttering libels against the memory of his father, Mr. Ponsonby, and Lord Charlemont; and as one of that jury, he declared upon his honour (amid loud cheers) that Mr F. O'Connor was guilty.

Mr. John O'Connell spoke for two hours on the evils that, he said, had resulted from the Act of Union. The hon. member argued that England had robbed Ireland in every way, and had paid back nothing.

Mr. Trelawny expressed his disgust at perpetually hearing the howl of Irish members dunning and boring England for money, while they obstructed in every way a bill absolutely necessary for the suppression of an atrocious system of assassination, disgraceful to a Christian country. He advised the Government, should Irish members persist in preventing the passing of the bill, to act upon their own responsibility, and come to Parliament afterwards for an Act of Indemnity.

Dr. Bowring, Mr. Reynolds, Mr. E. B. Roche, Major Blackall, Mr. Maurice O'Connell, and Mr. Fagan followed.

The last-named hon. member's lengthy and tedious speech, for the most part read from a paper, was delivered amidst the repeated interruptions, laughs, and jeers of the House. Having protested in addressing the House, despite its manifest unwillingness to listen, the honourable member moved the adjournment of the debate.

Mr. Walter had heard much of the capacity of Irishmen for self-government; but, if he were to judge of Irishmen from the specimen of Irish members sent into that House, he would say that they were about as fit for self-government as the blacks. There was a proverb with the blacks, "that if nigger was not nigger, Irishman would be nigger."

Mr. J. O'Connell rose to order. He appealed to the House if such buffoonery were to be permitted.

The Speaker called Mr. J. O'Connell to order. He was clearly out of order in applying the term "buffoonery" to the observations of any hon. member.

Mr. J. O'Connell bowed to the decision of the chair, and retracted the expression.

Mr. Walter resumed; he had only quoted Bishop Berkeley. The question Parliament was called upon to decide was, how atrocious crime and outrage were to be suppressed in Ireland, and were they to be prevented by time-consuming speeches from coming to that decision?

After a few words from Mr. J. O'Connell, charging the House with a desire to crush Irish discussion,

Mr. Fagan continued his speech, and finally withdrew his motion for adjournment.

Mr. F. O'Connor replied, and the House divided—

For the original motion	23
Against it	255
Majority against the proposed Committee	—232

Sir G. Grey postponed the second reading of the Bill for the Prevention of Crime and Outrage in Ireland to Wednesday, appealing to Mr. Anstey to give it precedence, at twelve o'clock, over his Roman Catholic Relief Bill.

Mr. Anstey declined to accede to the request.

The House then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Wednesday.

The House of Commons assembled at noon and sat till six o'clock.

ROMAN CATHOLIC RELIEF BILL.

Mr. C. Anstey moved the second reading of the Roman Catholic Relief Bill, the provisions of which he explained. It was, he said, intended to remove the pains and penalties attached to religious belief, that contained in the statute-book, and was similar to the bill introduced by Mr. Watson last session.

Sir R. Inglis opposed the bill, and moved, as an amendment, that it be read a second time that day six months.

Mr. H. Drummond denied that any pains or penalties for religious belief remained on the statute-book.

Lord Ashley and Sir Robert Inglis said it was ridiculous to compare the obedience which the Jesuits voluntarily vowed to their superior with the obedience which the Roman Catholic laity owed to the head of the Church. To the charge of regarding the Pope as a temporal prince, he would merely reply that he and every Roman Catholic Member of Parliament solemnly denied it on their oath upon taking their seats.

Mr. Walpole opposed the bill.

Sir G. Grey was willing to consent to the removal of those obsolete, antiquated statutes proposed to be repealed by the bill, not that he thought that any practical grievance arose out of them, but because he did not think the House ought to refuse what was asked by the Roman Catholics as a matter of feeling. But he was not willing to assent to that portion of the bill which attempted to disturb the enactments taken as securities in 1829, although he would not carry the doctrine of finality so far as to say that the House might not take those securities into consideration, with the view of seeing if other and less objectionable securities might not be substituted for them. He was, therefore, prepared to give a second reading to the bill, with the intention, when in committee, of striking out that portion which repealed the clauses of the Emancipation Act.

Mr. Plumptre and Mr. Newdegate strongly opposed the bill; Mr. J. O'Connell supported it.

Mr. Gladstone thought that the allegation of wounded feelings by the Roman Catholics, although they complained of no practical grievance, was a good reason for removing obsolete statutes, provided no valid reasons for retaining them existed. He thought, too, that though there might be danger in opening the question of the enactments of the Act of 1829, yet, if it were just to open that question, the House should look to the justice of the case, and should not be deterred by the apprehension of danger. With respect to the clauses of the Emancipation Act, called securities, he was of opinion that they could not be entirely maintained. It was not just absolutely to exclude from this country subjects of her Majesty for the simple reason that they belonged to the religious orders, some distinction of orders might be devised. He also thought that greater liberty ought to be given to religious ceremonies.

Mr. Shiel instanced, as one practical grievance, that Roman Catholic barristers were excluded from the Lord Chancellorship of Ireland.

Mr. Goulburn and Mr. Farrer opposed the bill.

Mr. Cardwell cordially supported it, and urged upon the Home Secretary the necessity of considering seriously the real condition of the Roman Catholics.

Mr. Hume supported the bill.

Mr. J. Stuart objected to the first part of the Bill, because it trenched upon the supremacy of the Crown in matters ecclesiastical.

The House divided

For the second reading	168
Against it	135
Majority for the second reading	—33

The Bill was read a second time, and ordered to be committed this day fortnight, with the understanding that it would then be further postponed.

The House went into committee, and a resolution upon which to found the Crime and Outrage (Ireland) (Canadian Forest) Bill was agreed to.

A new writ was ordered to issue for the city of Edinburgh, in the room of Mr. Cowan.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Thursday.

Their Lordships sat for a short time, but no business of importance was done. Adjourned to Monday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Thursday.

Crime in Ireland.—On the motion for the second reading of the Crime and Outrage (Ireland) Bill a long discussion ensued, which was terminated by a division, in which the second reading was carried by a majority of 277—the numbers being 296 and 19. Adjourned at a quarter to one o'clock.

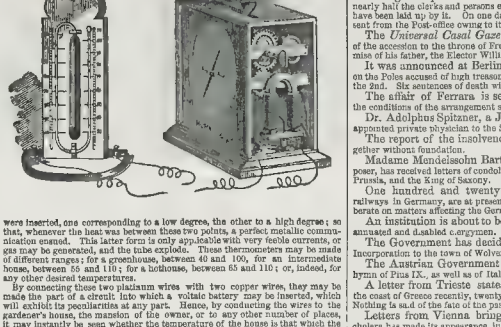
Railway Companies. A meeting of delegates of France, Prussia, and Belgium took place on the 7th inst. at Brussels, under the presidency of the Minister of Public Works of Belgium, to make arrangements for putting into correspondence with each other the different lines of railway which unite those three kingdoms.

The New County Courts.—On Saturday last notice was served upon the various clerks of the County Courts throughout England and Wales (pursuant to an order moved for by Mr. Grainger, M.P. for Durham) to make a return of the total number of plaints entered in each Court from the time when the Act came into operation, in March last, up to the 30th of November inclusive, specifying the various amounts, the total number of days that each Court has sat, and the average number of hours of each sitting, the total number of cases tried by each Court, the gross total amount of monies received, distinguishing the amount received for fees for each officer, and an account of the general fund, from the amount received to the credit of suitors; the total number of cases tried in each Court with the assistance of a jury, specifying the number of such cases in which a verdict has been given in favour of the party requiring a jury to be summoned. In Westminster County Court, alone, the number of plaints entered up to the 30th of November last amounted to 12,416; of this number, 11,291 have been heard, and (with the exception of about 40 adjourned) adjudicated upon.

ELECTRO-MAGNETIC HEAT AND COLD DETECTOR.

At the present moment, when winter has fairly set in, and frost has already indicated itself, I have ventured, at the solicitation of more than one friend, to describe a little contrivance which, perhaps, may interest each of your readers as take pleasure in the cultivation of flowers in hot-houses and greenhouses, and delight to rear the beautiful plants of foreign regions in an exotic climate prepared artificially for the exemption.

The apparatus which I constructed two years ago is abundantly simple. It consisted of a thermometer, into the bulb of which a platinum wire was inserted, so that a communication might be effected with the mercury. The other part of the tube was open, and allowed another platinum wire to be passed down to any corresponding degree in the scale: so that, whenever the mercury reached a definite altitude, a metallic communication between the two wires was effected. I have lately, for various reasons, employed a thermometer constructed for me by Messrs. Horne and Thornthwaite of Newgate-street. It is formed like the double-registering thermometer, into two points of which the platinum wires



were inserted, one corresponding to a low degree, the other to a high degree; so that, whenever the heat was between these two points, a perfect metallic communication ensued. This latter form is only applicable with very feeble currents, or gas may be generated, and the tube explode. These thermometers may be made of different ranges; for a greenhouse, between 40 and 100, for an intermediate house, between 55 and 110; for a hothouse, between 65 and 110; or, indeed, for any other desired temperatures.

By connecting these two platinum wires with two copper wires, they may be made the part of a circuit into which a voltaic battery may be inserted, which will exhibit its peculiarities at any part. Hence, by conducting the wires to the gardener's house, the mansion of its owner, or to any other number of places, it may instantly be seen whether the temperature of the house is that which the gardener desires. The circuit may be of any length; it may pass through the greenhouse, hothouse, pinery, frames; and the circuit cannot be completed unless each place possesses its own peculiar temperature. For the purpose of ascertaining whether the desired temperature is maintained, a needle is employed, which remains deflected as long as the circuit is completed; but to obtain evidence when the gardener is asleep, an alarum is added, which rings violently the moment any one of the entire range of houses varies from its proper temperature. Any number of alarums may be introduced into the circuit; for instance, at the residences of all the gardeners, the house, or elsewhere, as there is no limit to the clatter which may be made if the fires have been neglected.

The force to be employed may be obtained from a single cell or one of my batteries, weakly charged; or even sufficient force may be obtained by plunging deeply into be ground a zinc and copper plate, as in Bain's clever Electro-Magnetic Clock Patent.

This test is essentially active, not passive; responsible, not irresponsible; and it may be as well depended upon as even the employment of a man continually to pass into the houses to note the temperature.

A cheaper modification makes an admirable fire detector; for, if two pieces of platinum be inserted into a piece of glass tube, and then a little metal melted, a metallic communication would ensue. If, however, over the mercury metal tallow be placed, and then allowed to harden, the tube may be inverted, and yet the communication be kept up till the tallow was again melted, when the mercury would fall to the bottom. Other substances, of different degrees of fusibility, might be substituted for the tallow, for different temperatures. As soon as the communication was broken, the alarum would be rung, and the inmates of the house roused.

The little house in which this contrivance is fixed, neither deserves the name of a hothouse nor greenhouse. It is placed in such a position that, during the winter, the sun's rays never reach sufficient altitude to warm the plants. It is, however, stocked with orchids and ferns, which I have begged from various sources; and, therefore, I trust that this little communication may be found of any value, that it may serve as an inducement for other kind friends to add tomy stock.

Finsbury Circus, Nov. 21st, 1847. ALFRED SMEE.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Marylebone Vestry.—Mr. Charles Cochrane, the late candidate for Westminster, and a deputation of pauper stone-breakers, waited on the Marylebone Vestry on Saturday last, for the purpose of presenting a memorial from the stone-breakers, on the subject of their employment and mode of employment at the pauper stone-yard. An angry discussion took place between Mr. Cochrane and several members of the Vestry, the latter ultimately declining to interfere with the existing arrangements. Some discussion followed on the Government sanatory measure and the proposed repeal of the window-tax, after which the Vestry broke up.

Death of Mr. Murphy, the Weather Prophet.—Mr. Murphy, whose lucky predictions some few years since nearly cost Messrs. Whittaker, the publishers of his almanack, the destruction of their premises, owing to the rush of customers anxious to secure copies of his incubrations, died suddenly on Wednesday last, at his lodgings. He had just completed arrangements for the issue of an edition of his almanack for 1848, and was with his publisher, Mr. Effingham Wilson, in perfect health, only a few hours prior to his death.

Burglary in the Metropolis.—On Sunday morning, between three and four o'clock, the metropolis was visited with a violent storm of wind, hail, and rain, that continued with unabated fury for full half an hour. The wind, which at first blew in a S.W. direction, veered towards the N.W., blowing with terrific violence, the rain descending in a perfect cataract, accompanied with hailstones of an extraordinary size.

Daring Robberies.—On Saturday last, information of the following daring robberies was circulated through the divisions of the Metropolitan and City police:—From No. 4, Mora-place, City-road, the property of Mr. Wilson, tea silk neck scarfs, three dozen figured satin scarfs, various other scarfs, ninety four silk handkerchiefs, various patterns; a mahogany tea caddy, canteen, and tea spoons; a silver watch, and other articles.—From the College, Eton, Bucks, a lever gold watch, ten silver watches, two silver table forks, about a hundred brooches, the same number of gold seals and keys, sundry lockets and gold studs, and a half-a-crown of the reign of George II. From 137, Grove-street, Camden-town, the property of Mr. Bennett, a number of silver table and other spoons.—From No. 16, Park-street, Grosvenor-square, the property of Dr. Marson, eleven silver dessert spoons, two silver sauce ladles, eight silver teaspoons, two silver forks, a silver cream jug, a silver oval teapot, a silver chocolate pot, a silver tankard, and other valuable articles, with a quantity of wearing apparel.—From the dwelling-house of the Rev. Mr. Meadows, at Gosport, a gold Geneva watch, with a gold cable chain attached, with hand clasp of a ruby; a mourning brooch set round with pearls; an amethyst ring, a gold watch hook, a ruby ring, and other articles of jewellery, and £3 in gold and silver.

Post-Office Notice.—The following notice has been issued by command of the Postmaster-General:—"Information having been received from the Director-General of the French Post-office, that, under existing circumstances, letters from the United Kingdom for Austria would be accelerated for some time to come by being sent through Prussia and Belgium, instead of by way of France, through which country they are now forwarded, the Postmaster-General thinks it necessary to make this intimation to the public, and to give notice that letters of this description will be transmitted by the route pointed out, provided they are specially addressed."

Unfinished Public Works in Ireland.—A deputation of Irish members of Parliament had an interview with Sir William Somerville on Saturday, in reference to the unfinished presentments under the Labour-rate Act. The following gentlemen attended:—Sir Lucius O'Brien, William N. M'Namara, William Monsell, Henry A. Herbert, Daniel O'Connell, John O'Connell, Edmund Burke Roche, Timothy O'Brien, Francis Scully, John Somers, and John O'Brien. The object of the deputation was to procure from the Government the necessary advances to complete the unfinished presentments under the Labour-rate Act, not by grant, but by loan, which the country was willing and would be fully able to repay. It was estimated that an inconsiderable sum, as compared with the outlay already made, would complete them. Sir William Somerville feared that the financia. distress of the country would prevent a compliance with the application; but he should feel most happy in advancing, should it be in his power, important objects of the deputation. It was suggested by the members of the deputation that should Government be unwilling to make the necessary advances, the counties of Ireland should be enabled to borrow from private parties on the security of the county rates.

EPITOME OF NEWS.—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

James Coleman Fitzpatrick, Esq., of the Irish bar, is appointed Judicial Assessor at Cape Coast Castle.

At Harrow School, on the 4th inst., Dudley Edward Saurin, son of Captain Saurin, R.N., was announced as the successful competitor for one of the Oxford Scholarships, founded by Mr Joseph Neeld, M.P.

The solicitor for the Provincial Bank of Ireland has put upon the files this term no less than eight hundred "declarations," the subsequent proceedings upon which, while holding out promise of an abundant harvest to be reaped by the "profession," afford but an indifferent prospect of an improved state of monetary transactions.

It is understood that a petition will be presented forthwith to Parliament, against the return of Mr. John O'Connell for Limerick City.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland has approved of Sir Gilbert King, Bart., of Charlestown, appointed a Deputy Lieutenant for Roscommon, vice Major Denis Mahon, deceased.

The Marquis of Waterford is now employing from seven to eight hundred men in building four miles of a wall on his estate at Curraghmore.

The convict Captain Johnson, whose name has been so familiarly associated with the murders of the *Tory* seamen, died upon his arrival at Sydney.

During the past week the influenza has been at full work; nearly half the clerks and persons employed in public and private establishments have been laid up by it. On one day alone there were 180 clerks and others absent from the Post-office owing to it.

The *Universal Casel Gazette* (Hesse) contains the proclamation of the accession to the throne of Frederick William I., in consequence of the demise of his father, the Elector William II.

It was announced at Berlin, on the 1st inst., that the sentences on the three accused of high treason would be made known in a public sitting on the 2nd. Six sentences of death will, it is said, be pronounced.

The affair of Ferrara is settled, but it has been agreed to keep the conditions of the arrangement secret for the moment.

Dr. Adolphus Spitzner, a Jew physician of Vienna, has just been appointed private physician to the Sultan.

The report of the insolvency of the Duke of Roxburghe is altogether without foundation.

Madame Mendelssohn Bartholdy, widow of the celebrated composer, has received letters of condolence from the Queen of England, the King of Prussia, and the King of Saxony.

One hundred and twenty gentlemen, representing thirty-eight railways in Germany, are at present assembled in congress at Hamburg, to deliberate on matters affecting the German railways.

An institution is about to be established for the support of superannuated and disabled engrymen.

The Government has decided in favour of granting a Charter of Incorporation to the town of Wolverhampton.

The Austrian Government has prohibited the circulation of the hymn of Pius IX., as well as of Italian liberal songs.

A letter from Trieste states, that during a fearful tempest along the coast of Greece recently, twenty two merchant vessels were made shipwreck. Nothing is said of the fate of the passengers or crews.

Letters from Vienna bring the official announcement that the cholera has made its appearance in Galicia, in the district of Tarnapol.

The late Elector of Hesse, who was one of the richest Sovereigns of Europe, leaves, it is said, a fortune of upwards of 100,000,000l. He has appointed the Emperor of Austria his principal executor.

The *Faro* of Madrid announces the death of the Marchioness de Valgomera, at the advanced age of 108.

James Heywood, Esq., M.P. for the Northern Division of Lancashire, has been appointed Deputy Lieutenant of that county.

The Committee of the House of Peers appointed to inquire into the causes of the recent commercial distress, and how far it has been affected by the laws regulating the issue of bank-notes payable on demand, met for the first time on Tuesday, at eleven, to nominate a chairman.

The *Apollo*, transport, with the 5th Fusiliers, arrived at Bahia on the 17th of October, and sailed on the 21st for the Cape and Mauritius.

According to ancient custom, the Members of the Grand Lodge of Scotland assembled on Tuesday (being St. Andrew's Day) in their hall, Waterloo rooms, for the purpose of electing the office bearers for the ensuing year.

Mr. R. C. Wood, who was appointed one of the Pages of the Presence to her Majesty in the room suddenly at Brodsdairs on Thursday last, having been previously in good health.

Government has granted a sum equal to one year's salary for the families of each of the officers and sergeants of the Ordnance Corps deceased in Italy, in relieving the sick and destitute during the prevalence of fever in Liverpool.

On the 28th ult. a spark from the locomotive of a train on the Dusseldorf and Cologne Railway set fire to the roof of a first-class carriage, and burned a large hole before it was discovered. The train was stopped, and the fire extinguished. No person was injured.

Mr. A. Salsonons was, on Monday, elected Alderman of the Ward of Cordwainers.

The *Moscow Gazette* states that the cholera is decreasing. The number of sick and dying becomes less and less, and there is every hope that the epidemic will soon disappear entirely.

The Glee Club will commence its sixty-first season on the 18th inst., at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, Sir Felix Booth, Bart., permanent President.

The rehearsals and performances of the Amateur Musical Society will take place, next season, at the Hanover Rooms, commencing in February and ending in June.

The Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells, the Hon. Dr. Bagot, has accepted the invitation to succeed the late Archbishop of York as one of the Directors of the Queen's Concerts of Ancient Music, which will commence the third week in March.

The Rev. Dr. Spry, Rector of Marylebone, has been appointed Vice-Dean of the cathedral church of Canterbury.

The statistics of the police "stretchers" from 1833 till the present time show that 31,589 persons have had the advantage of being carried to stations, hospitals, workhouses, and their own homes, during the last fourteen years, in the metropolis.

M. Delaroche, the responsible editor of the Paris *National*, was sentenced by default, on Saturday, by the Court of Assizes of Paris, to one week's imprisonment and a fine of 5000f., for publishing an article containing "an offence against the King, and an adhesion to another form of government," &c.

Lord John Russell was slightly indisposed, at his residence in Chesham-place, during the week. His Lordship, however, is now quite recovered

His Excellency the Hon. W. T. Fox Strangways (the British Minister resident at Frankfort) has just arrived in town *en congé* from his diplomatic post.

On Sunday last six pilots, while proceeding in a punt to their boat moored off Liverpool, were overwhelmed by the violence of the waves and drowned.

W. Ormsby Gore, Esq., M.P. for North Shropshire, has been confined to his house, Porkington Hall, for the last ten days, with a violent attack of influenza and fever, which, at one time, excited great alarm in his locality

The Lord Chancellor is daily improving in health. His Lordship at present signs official documents, but transacts no other business.

A letter from Stockholm states that it is the intention of the Swedish Government to present to the Diet a law for the emancipation of the Jews

The Carlist leader, Miguel Abellon, was executed at St. Quentin on the 27th ult.

Lord Minto continues to be received with great favour at Rome; the English Government is now looked up to by the whole of Italy as the friend of reform.

The Vicountess (Dowager) Hood died on the 5th instant, at Whitley Court, Warwick, aged 93. Her Ladyship was mother of the late Lord Bridport.

Lieut.-General Sir Charles Dalbiac, K.C.H., the distinguished Cavalry officer, expired at twenty minutes past five o'clock on Wednesday morning at his chambers, in the Albany, after about ten days illness

The funeral of the late Admiral Shirreff, Superintendent of Portsmouth Dockyard, took place there on Wednesday with all the honours usually paid to flag-officers.

Mr. Hutchins, a chemist of Havre, lately shot a magnificent blue fish near the mouth of the Seine, at Havre. It is difficult to imagine how this bird could have been found so far from Egypt, its native country.

The physician who enjoys the largest practice in the metropolis, in his last return for the income-tax, stated his professional earnings at £13,000, and several other physicians made returns varying from £10,000 to £5000

We understand that Admiral Prescott will take the vacant post of superintendent of Portsmouth Dockyard; and will be succeeded at the Admiralty by Capt. Mill.

Six new writs were moved for in the House of Commons on Wednesday, namely, for South Lancashire, the West Riding of Yorkshire, Limerick city, Lisburn, Londonderry city, and Weymouth.

Mr. Christie has resigned his seat for the borough of Weymouth,

FOREIGN SHEEP.—(SPANISH AND GERMAN.)

FOREIGN CATTLE,

We this week present to our readers sketches of Foreign Sheep and Oxen recently taken at Smithfield market. The importance of the trade in this department of our import may be exemplified by the numbers weekly affecting our home markets. We give the foreign importations for November, 1847—arrivals of live stock from abroad into London and the outports

	Beasts.	Sheep.	Lambs.	Calves.	Pigs.
London ..	3486 ..	16,213 ..	121 ..	667 ..	41
Outports ..	2000 ..	4,200 ..	— ..	90 ..	10
Total ..	5486 ..	20,413 ..	121 ..	757 ..	51

It will be seen from our Engravings that the animals imported chiefly from Germany, Spain, and Holland, are in bad condition; and many attempts have been made in feeding them to improve their condition; but we believe they have proved profitless. They are brought in large numbers for the purpose of supplying our merchant ships and the Royal Navy, and sold in the metropolis to the poorer population. We may safely assert that the foreigner is far behind the English in the breed and feed of cattle; and we cannot anticipate that for a great length of time we are in any danger of foreign cattle being able to compete with English.

GERMAN SHEEP. GERMAN BULL. SPANISH SHEEP.

FOREIGN CATTLE.

It will be observed in the specimens, that all the foreign cattle lack the "points" which have gained the prizes at our annual Christmas Show; and they would be condemned as worthless by English graziers.

An order from the Board of Customs has lately been issued, in substance similar to the one issued February, 1845, directing the collectors and comptrollers of the Customs at the several outports of the kingdom to be made acquainted that information has been officially received of the prevalence of an infectious disorder among sheep in several parts of the Continent; they have directed that they will give instructions to the officers under their survey carefully to examine all sheep and cattle which may be imported into their respective ports from the continental states of Europe; and that in the event of their appearing to be infected with any disorder, they are not to permit them to be landed from the importing vessel without an inspection as to their sound-

FOREIGN CATTLE.—(SPANISH AND GERMAN.)

GRASS-FED LINCOLNSHIRE SHEEP.

ness by some competent person, and to report the circumstances forthwith to the Commissioners for their direction. The Lords of the Treasury have, accordingly, through their Secretary, Mr. Trevelyan, with reference to the instructions already conveyed to the Board of Customs on the subject of a certain disease raging among cattle on the Continent, desired that the Board would enjoin upon all their officers the greatest attention to the state of the cattle imported; they (the officers) were to be apprised of this communication, and enjoined to a strict attention to the matter, with reference to the previous order of the Government on the subject, taking care not to fail to represent to the Board any matter that should arise fit for their cognizance.

ENGLISH CATTLE.

In contrast to the opposite Page, we give Pictures of English Grass-fed Cattle, sketched in Lincolnshire, by Mr. Harrison Weir; from which it will be seen that our cattle, fed in the ordinary way of business, is far superior to anything we get from abroad. These Engravings are from Cattle on Mr. Ingram's Abbey Farm, near Boston, Lincolnshire. These fine specimens are entirely grass-fed: each beast weighs about 140 stones (of 8lb.); and the sheep 120lb. each.

The oxen which are preferred for grazing in Lincolnshire are the short-horns, and some crosses of long-horns. Mr. Collins's Durham breed has been introduced, and kept up with considerable success. Some rich proprietors and farmers are very careful in maintaining the reputation of their stock; and fine bulls are reared without regard to expense, which is well repaid by the superiority of their produce. The most judicious graziers are of opinion that middle-sized oxen are more profitable for grazing than the larger; an ox of about 80 stones of 14lb is thought to fatten more rapidly in proportion than either larger or smaller, provided the breed be good.

The supply in Smithfield of home-fed cattle, during the past month has been:—

	Head.
Beasts	20,514
Cows	583
Sheep	121,320
Calves	1,508
Pigs ..	3,206

In Great Britain, the various breeds of cattle have been vastly improved, both in the weight of carcase, the quality of the beef, and the abundance of milk, by the extraordinary attention that has been given to the selection and crossing of the best breeds, according to the objects in view. This sort of improvement began about the middle of the last century, or rather later, and was very much forwarded by the skill and enterprise of Mr. Bakewell of Dishley, and Mr. Culley of Northumberland. The success of their efforts was very great, and roused a spirit of emulation in others; so that improved breeds have been very generally introduced. This advance has not been alone owing to the above circumstance, but also to the great improvement made in their feeding.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

"It never rains but it pours"—says the proverb: and there is considerable truth in the axiom. People are themselves prone to follow when others lead and they give a like direction to natural causes. Upon this principle, as soon as the money panic began to show symptoms of subsiding, another apprehension makes its appearance. Men had got over the immediate prospect of a prison at home, and lo! they are told to look out for a similar fate elsewhere. The French have only to cross the straits of Dover and the thing is done. This took us by surprise—because the revolution which latter years have wrought in the *material* of warfare, seemed to make an invasion the most hopeless of forlorn hopes. There was a time, indeed, when the coast of Galway was exposed—and from the prevalence of westerly winds, it was not easy of approach from the mother country—now in a few hours you throw upon any part of it a fortification a thousand times stronger than the Tower of London. But what has all this to do with the National Sports? The question is a very natural one, and we should have said, "nothing on earth"—a little while ago.

During the last week, however, an opinion was broached upon good authority, it was stated which inculcated a very different doctrine. The Great Captain of the time has written a letter, or been represented to have written a letter, declaring the nation to be in great danger from foreign attacks, and attributes no small portion of the jeopardy to the fact—whereof, till the moment, we were perfectly ignorant—that nearly the whole of our manly exercises are prohibited by legislative enactment. This startling statement is thus made, in a communication from the Duke to Sir J. Burgoyne. . . "The country requires to be told that it is no longer insular: that it is connected with the Continent by a causeway of steam: that it contains, perhaps, the least warlike population of any in Europe, untaught and untrained in arms, and slow to beat their tae. It should, also, be had in remembrance that almost all manly sports, and boxing in particular, have been put down by Act of Parliament, and with it much of the national spirit: that athletic games are discouraged by the Puritan, and falling daily into disuse: that the Hindoo dexterity of our fingers has been bought at the expense of our strength and muscles."

One wonders how such a paragraph as this could find its way into circulation—or, being sent abroad, how any one is found to deal with it as genuine, or worth alluding to. But this attributed letter has been copied into half the journals in Great Britain—and how many will argue from it that racing, and hunting, and coursing, and shooting, are all as contrary to law in England as the latter is opposed to public convenience in Ireland—upon the existing principle of the amusement. It is to be hoped the writer—whoever he may be—is as mistaken in his views relating to the defensive position of our island, as he is in the state of the law as it affects our National Sports.

Prize-fighting, to be sure, when it involves breaches of the peace, comes within the jurisdiction of the police; but it is "almost" and actually the only "pastime" that labours under any restraint: always excepting the sskay influences, which have not smiled upon fox-hunting during the past week—for, perhaps, the country never rode so terribly heavy as at this writing. But, like all panics, this of deep ground and perishing fences will pass presently. Then we will take the field—without the blood: till then, we "hold hard."

TATTERSALL'S.

The Steeple Chasers have now possession of the field; books and "horse lists" are opened in all quarters, and, for some weeks to come, it will be in vain to look for any regular business on the Derby. A good deal of money was laid out this afternoon on some nags engaged at Wolverhampton next week, but no movement of any interest took place; a simple quotation of the closing prices, therefore, will suffice:—

8 to , agst The Switcher	10 to 1 agst Richard the First	10 to 1 agst Glaucus gelding
8 to 1 —— Chandler	10 to 1 —— Lafitai	15 to 1 —— St. Leger (t)
10 to 1 —— Jerry	10 to 1 —— The Curate	15 to 1 —— Chronometer (t)

CHESTER CUP.

1000 to 15 each laid agst Cossack, Clarendon, Joe-o-Sot, Sir Tatton Sykes, Newcourt, and Mathematician.

TWO THOUSAND GUINEA STAKES.

5 to 1 agst Surplice (t)	10 to 1 agst Rosslyn (t)

DERBY.

11 to 1 offered on the field	26 to 1 agst Revenue
25 to 1 agst Nil Desperandum (t)	20 to 1 —— Seaweed
40 to 1 agst Rosslyn	

THURSDAY.—A few bets of small amount were made at the following prices:—

WOLVERHAMPTON STEEPLE CHASE.

5 to 1 agst The Switcher (t)	10 to 1 agst Richard the First
6 to 1 —— Chandler	20 to 1 —— Jack (t)

LIVERPOOL STEEPLE CHASE.

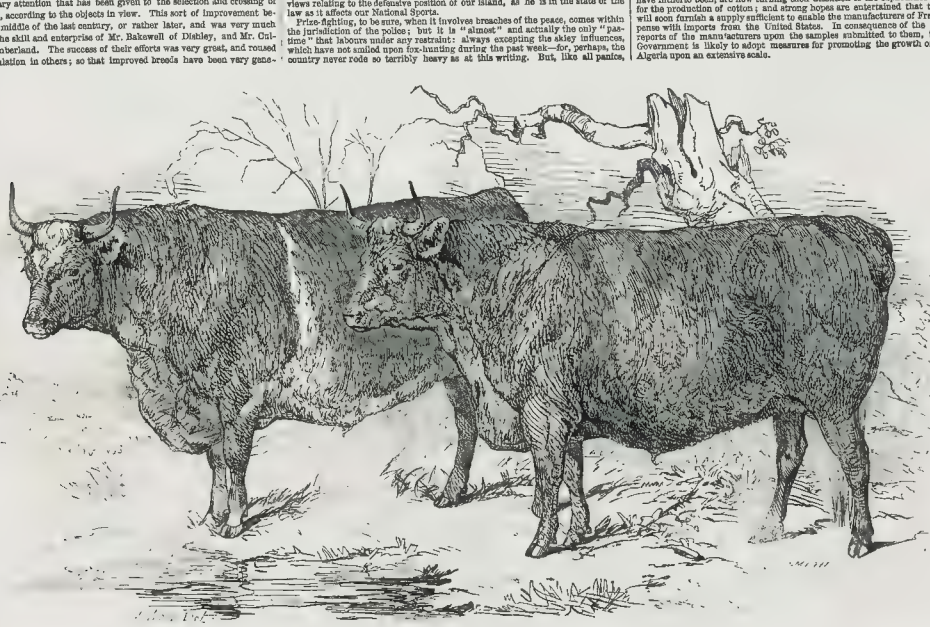
20 to 1 agst Glaucus gelding	20 to 1 agst The Curate (t)

DERBY.

Two or three bets laid at Monday's quotations.

APPLICATION OF CHLOROFORM TO ANIMALS.—Saturday last an interesting and most successful experiment with this beneficent agent was tried on a lame horse, belonging to Mr. Reid, Drum, East Lothian. Dr. Robertson and Mr. F. Imlach, from Edinburgh, Dr. Lorimer, from Haddington, and others were present. About two ounces of the chloroform were poured on a piece of flannel cloth, below which was a sponge, the whole being placed in a tin case, which was tied over the horse's nose, and surrounded with a flannel bag. In 3½ minutes the animal fell over, and in five minutes it was perfectly insensible. When in that condition, Mr. Cockburn, veterinary surgeon, Haddington, performed the usually painful operation of cutting the nerves of sensation in both of its fore feet. On cutting the second nerve the poor beast made a slight movement, showing the chloroform was beginning to lose its effect, but a second application of another ounce allowed the other two remaining nerves to be cut without a quiver. In twenty-five minutes from the commencement the animal was again on its legs, now perfectly sound.

CULTIVATION OF COTTON IN ALGERIA.—Our French neighbours, in order that they may become less dependent upon America for the raw material than they have hitherto been, are now turning their attention to the capabilities of Algeria for the production of cotton; and strong hopes are entertained that that colony will soon furnish a supply sufficient to enable the manufacturers of France to dispense with imports from the United States. In consequence of the favourable reports of the manufacturers upon the samples submitted to them, the French Government is likely to adopt measures for promoting the growth of cotton in Algeria upon an extensive scale.



GRASS-FED LINCOLNSHIRE OXEN.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Sunday, December 12.—Third Sunday in Advent.
Monday, 13.—Lucy.—The planet Saturn and the Moon are near together.
Tuesday, 14. Venus is at her greatest W elongation at 7h. 41m. a.m. ; and, at 6h. 3m. p.m., Mercury is at his greatest W elongation.
Wednesday, 15.—Ember Week.—At 3h. 26m. a.m., the Moon enters her first quarter
Thursday, 16.—O Sapientia.—Cambridge Term ends.—Mercury rises at 6h. 3m. a.m.
Friday, 17.—Oxford Term ends.—Mars and the Moon are near together.
Saturday, 18. Venus rises at 3h. 43m. a.m.—Mars sets at 3h. 27m. a.m.
The intervals of time between the rising of the planet Mercury and the Sun are large during this week, and the planet is favourably situated for observation The planet Mars is a bright and conspicuous object, and he is visible from before sunset till two or three hours after midnight. The planet Jupiter is visible throughout the night, and he is situated a little to the right of Castor and Pollux, with which objects he forms a conspicuous triangle.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 18

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
h m / h m	h m / h m	h m / h m	h m / h m	h m / h m	h m / h m	h m / h m
4 47 / 5 8	5 34 / 5 54	6 19 / 6 39	7 4 / 7 24	7 49 / 8 9	8 34 / 8 54	9 19 / 9 39

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
A M / A M	A M / A M	A M / A M	A M / A M	A M / A M	A M / A M	A M / A M
10 3 / 10 23	10 48 / 11 8	11 33 / 11 53	0 18 / 0 38	1 3 / 1 23	1 48 / 2 8	2 33 / 2 53

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*A Correspondent*" will find the question as to Masters giving Characters to Servants explained in *No. 269 of our Journal*. The name in question is usually pronounced as our Correspondent surmises.
"*A Youthful, but Constant Reader*," Liverpool, will find the practice of Wood Engraving detailed in *Vol. IV. of our Journal*.
"*An Admirer*," Liverpool.—We cannot insert the Ex ! aenigs
"*Est Modus in Rebus*," Devonport.—Assuredly, not.
"*Philip B.*"—*The two-shilling decimal coin will, certainly, not be issued for six months to come.*
"Walshe."—*We do not interfere in disputes at Chess.*
"*Enquirer*," Bristol.—1, *Brodie's "New Zealand."* 2. *Yes*
"*A. H.*," Dundalk.—*Tate's "Commercial Book-keeping,"* 4*s.*; or "*Counting-house Guide*," 5*s.* 6*d.*
"*A Subscriber*" "The Taxidermist's Manual," published by Van Voorst, Paternoster-row
"*Juvenis*" will find instructions for painting Magic Lantern Slides, in the "*Boy's Book of Sports.*"
"*Steam Gun.*" Apply to the Secretary to the College of Civil Engineers, Putney.
"*C. de S.*" is thanked for the information that her Majesty the Queen Dowager is residing at Madeira, at the house of *Dr. M'Keller*, and not at the Governor's House, as stated in the *Court Circular* of her Majesty's arrival, &c.
"*An Amateur*" does not name the subjects of the Sketches.
"*H. P.*"—*Apply at the Amphitheatre.*
"*R. J. C.*," Hackney.—*Declined.*
"*J. E. S.*" Staunton's "*Handbook of Chess.*"
"*Reverend Scelleus.*"—*The Slave Trade Question was debated in Parliament in* 1787. *The debate for its abolition lasted two days in* 1791. *The motion of Mr. Wilberforce was lost by a majority of* 88 *to* 83, *April* 3, 1798. *After several other efforts of humane and just men, the question was introduced under the auspices of Lord Grenville and Mr. Fox, then Ministers, March* 31, 1806; *and the trade was finally abolished by Parliament, March* 25, 1807.
"*G. T. N.*," Liverpool, is thanked; but we have not room.
"*R. C. T.*," Glasgow.—*Apply to Parents who both synonymous with crooked.*
"*Amelia*" is thanked; but we have not received the *M S.*
"*A Constant Reader*," Canterbury. *We should say, not.*
"*W. B S.*" Rugby, *should watch the advertisements: we cannot search for such matters.*
"*T. K.*"—*Apply to the Government Annuity Office, Old Jewry.*
"*A Governess*" is recommended to let the deposit remain.
"*Jacus.*"—*We cannot advise you.*
"*W. H H.*" will find the Gospel Eton engraved in May's "*Guide to Stratford-upon-Avon.*"
"*L. L. G.*" may obtain the work in question, by order, of any bookseller.
"*J. L. D.*" should consult the London Directory.
"*A Scottish Subscriber.*"—1. *Apply to a Broker.* 2. *Apply to some person in Paris.*
"*Oconnens*" Entire black, for *six weeks.*
"*Brena*"—*Advertise.*
"*P. N.*" is thanked for the Sketch, though we cannot engrave it.
"*O. H. Y.*"—*The sale of the property, under the circumstances, would be illegal.*
"*W. M.*" Ilminster.—*William Prynne* ("*one of the greatest paper-worms that ever crept into a library.*") *was committed to the Tower in* 1633, *for publishing his "Histrio mastix," more especially for a coarse passage in the index, which Laud and some other prelates, angered by Prynne's writings against Arminianism and Episcopacy, construed to reflect upon the Queen.*
"*Paula-Egyptus.*" *We do not remember.*
"*W.*" Glasgow, had better *wait.*
"*A Lady*" is thanked for the sketch of *Zug*, though we cannot avail ourselves of her favour.
"Pucan Touchan." *The sum varies from* 4 *to* 16 *guineas per sheet.*
"*X. Y. Z.*" Manchester.—*We cannot advise you.*
"*Golpichs*" can only proceed by a bill in Chancery.
"*A Correspondent.*"—*We have not room for the lines on "The gallant Walker."*
"*J. P. D.*" Kensington, *is somewhat unreasonable.*
"*S. W.*" is thanked; though we cannot admit all his criticism.
"*S. N. H.*," Walsall. *The paper for Masters must be posted, to town or country, within seven days from the date of publication.*
"*J. R.*" is mistaken.
"*An old Subscriber*" *Earl Grey was present at the City Reform Banquet; and Mr. Haydon, in his picture of that eventful scene, has painted his Lordship just risen to address the company. We do not know the stipend in question.*
"*A Manx Man.*"—*A Deemster has no fixed precedence*
"*Orda*" is referred to the *Chapter on Precedence, in Mr. Burke's "Patrician."*
"*W. P.*" *Dr. Sumner, Bishop of Chester, was born in* 1780.
"*A. B. C.*"—*We do not know, nor can we ascertain, the age of Sir John Dashwood King, Bart. He resides at West Wycombe, Bucks. He is a widower: his wife, Mary Anne, daughter of the late Theodore H. Broadhead, Esq., died on Jan.*, 1844.
"*M. M.*" The Princess Royal was born at *Buckingham Palace.*
"*F. H. N.*" *There are privileges attached to those who can prove Royal descent, but we do not know whether that referred to by our Correspondent is included.*
"*X. Y. Z. A.*," Chatham.—"*A proof before letters*" *is the impression from an engraved copper or steel plate, taken before the inscription is engraved on it.*
"*W. T.*"—*The Amateur Musical Society will meet the season at the Hanover-square Rooms.*
"*A Regular Subscriber*," Cheltenham.—*The works of Albrechsberger, Schneider, and Weber*
"*Campleton.*" *Inquire of any London music publisher.*
"*A. W.*" *Write to Professor Walmesley, Cambridge: Dr. Crotch, at Oxford; or Dr. Camidge, at York, as to the musical degree.*
"*Bayonne.*" *Prince Alfred would succeed.*
"*A Subscriber.*"—*We believe that the Reverend C. P. Golightly, Fellow of Oriel, is alive*
"*A Young Lady.*" *We have already, on more than one occasion, given a description of the Collar of SS.*
"*A Constant Reader.*"—*At Lincoln's inn, the time required is five years; at the Middle Temple, three. The stamp and fees on entrance amount to about £45, and the annual cost of dinners, &c., until the call to the Bar takes place, to about £8 or £10. We do not think an articled clerk can claim any advantages.*
"*G. F. W.*," Liverpool.—*We do not clearly understand your question, and fear that you are under some mistake with respect to your sun-dial. To fully answer you, would occupy more space than we can spare. Write a letter to Mr. Glaisher, Blackheath*
"*A Subscriber*"—*The motion of the solar system is hypothetical; but were it even advanced at the rate mentioned by Sir W. Herschel, there would be no difference in the appearance of the stars, their distances from us being so very great. The object you saw was, most probably, Jupiter.* (*See "The Calendar" for this week.*) *The planets requiring the use of telescopes to see them are the eight small ones situated between the orbits of Jupiter and Mars, the planets Uranus and Neptune.*
"*A. H. H*" *It is not possible for a small minority to defeat a measure; though, by the forms of the House, amendments and adjournments may be moved ad infinitum. In practice, the attempt has never succeeded. A few men cannot resist an overwhelming preponderance of opinion; besides, in an extreme case, the majority could suspend some of the orders of the House, and make resistance impossible.*
"*H. H.*"—*A note of small amount might be made as difficult to imitate as a large one: the Exchequer Bill case was rather a breach of trust than a forgery. We cannot go into the other points here.*
"*A Subscriber.*"—*It will be considered*
"*Dot and Carry One.*"—*No. If a banker does pay it, he will have to repay the amount, should it prove afterwards to have been lost or stolen.*
"*W. R. J.*"—*To all Foreign Bonds is attached a sheet of small orders on the agent, to pay the stipulated rate annually of interest, as Lloyd's prints. These are cut off and presented for payment at the period indicated in each particular order. These orders are termed Coupons. The Coupons alluded to are, doubtless, those in arrear, which are now selling for transmission to America.*
"*Sphinx.*"—*The interest allowed by Government is akin to all savings banks; the difference (if any) allowed to depositors arises from the expence of management. The question of the two banks mentioned, as well as the last paragraph in the note, we cannot answer.*
"*S.*" *Mr. Little rob's Chandler for the Worcestershire Steeple Chase*
"*Hops.*" *Kildare. The appearance of "The Sporting Calendar" is affected by the periods at which the entries for the leading stakes are made, and the occurrence of the principal meetings. It is stamped.*

Strata Florida Abbey, engraved to our Journal of last week.—*We are informed that a full account of this venerable foundation will appear in the April number of "The Archæologia Cambrensis." The history of the Abbey is too famous, and too closely connected with the struggles and destinies of South Wales, to have escaped the notice of antiquaries and topographers; of whose researches, as well as his own personal investigation, the author of the above Memoir (the Rev. Mr. Roberts) has judiciously availed himself.*

Correspondence by Newspapers.—*By a recent regulation of the General Post-Office, hereafter any writing or marks will be allowed on a newspaper passing by post between one part of the United Kingdom and another, provided that a postage of a penny be pre-paid by means of a stamp conspicuously affixed outside the cover or folded newspaper; it being understood that, in those cases where the newspaper may be liable to postage, irrespective of such writings or marks (as when it is both posted and delivered in the same town), the penny stamp shall cover the writing and the postage also. But this privilege is to be confined to writing or marks on the newspaper itself, and is not to extend to the cover, which, as heretofore, must contain nothing but the address. Any writing or marks other than the address on the cover (if the postage be not prepaid as above) on the newspaper itself, will subject the newspaper to the same rate of postage as that to which an unpaid letter of the same weight is liable. This privilege does not, however, extend to newspapers sent to or from the Colonies and parts abroad; these will continue liable to treble rate of postage when written upon, or when containing enclosures. One of the advantages of the new sanction to writing on newspapers will be, that the person sending the paper will have a ready opportunity of calling the attention of the person addressed to any particular passage in the newspaper.*

*** Owing to the pressure of intelligence, replies to several Correspondents are unavoidably deferred.

Christmas Number of the "Illustrated London News."—In consequence of Christmas Day falling, this year, on Saturday, our Journal for the week will be published on Friday, December 24; and will contain a variety of novel and picturesque Engravings, illustrative of the season; by William Harvey, Kenny Meadows, and other distinguished Artists.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.
NEW YEAR 1848.

The confirmed success of this Journal, and the increasing means placed at the disposal of its Proprietors, from the large circulation established over the whole civilised world, have determined them to spare no expense in still further increasing the attractions of this popular Newspaper.

With this determination, during the year 1848 the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS will present, besides the usual number of Engravings,

TWO LARGE AND SEPARATE ENGRAVINGS OF
PARIS AND EDINBURGH,
To be presented GRATIS to all Subscribers during the year.

THE VIEW OF PARIS
has for a long time been in preparation by the celebrated engravers of Paris, Messrs. Best and Co. The view is taken from the towers of Notre Dame, and contains nearly every public and picturesque building in this highly interesting city. This Engraving, it is expected, will be ready for delivery to the Subscribers to the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS early in the first or second week in January, 1848.

THE VIEW OF EDINBURGH
is already finished, and presents a Panoramic View of this romantic city.

New Subscribers to this Newspaper will thus have a favourable opportunity in commencing the year 1848 with the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS; as the Number published January 1st, 1848, will commence a new Volume, which will have the extra Pictures of Paris and Edinburgh Gratis.

The ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS is Published every Saturday at the Office, 198, Strand, London. Every copy is printed on stamped paper to go free to any part of the United Kingdom and the Colonies.

Terms :—26*s.* per year or 6*s.* 6*d.* per quarter—single copies, 6*d.* each. Orders received by all newsagents and booksellers in all parts of the world.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1847.

The first great step in the series of sanatory measures that must be adopted for the Metropolis, has been taken. This "beginning" has been the "end" of the old Commissioners of Sewers, 671 in number, who mismanaged the drainage of all the metropolitan districts, except the City. Advantage has been taken of the fact that four of the Boards expired this month—they were all renewable every ten years—to get rid of the whole of them by a general use of the Chancellor's *supersedeas*. The substitute for the old, divided, patchwork system of jurisdictions, ratings, and powers, is one Board of twenty-three members—in fact, a consolidated commission for the metropolis. This is a bolder stroke than was expected from the Government; and we may begin to expect earnest measures. There may actually be a survey of London made, that will result in a good map, with the levels properly laid down, so that an extensive system of sewers may now be constructed, at a lower level than that of another "Board," so as to be perfectly useless; no district or parochial wisdom suffices to suspend the laws of nature, and make water run up hill. Such a thing has, we understand, happened ere now, to the great profit of the contractors and the infinite loss of the rate-payers. The small, compact Board will have the advantage of unity of action; and, undoubtedly, an enormous field; but there is one impediment in their way; the City of London, the old and obstinate Corporation that contrives to get itself excepted from all wholesome control, looks from behind Temple-bar, and laughs the Woods and Forests to scorn. From a large district, every drain that runs southward to the river, must pass through the City, or be made to communicate with those already constructed. The new Commissioners may place a plan of London before them, and tracing the City boundary on the north, east, and west, perceive how it

Comes cranking in,
And cuts them there a monstrous cantle out.

All within those bounds is beyond the newly-created jurisdiction.

It is possible that the instinct of self preservation may induce the City authorities to do more, and do it better, than heretofore. The question is beginning to move; the Consolidated Board will have more weight than the divided Commissions; a good understanding, and hearty co-operation with it, will be the only course that can save the City from "amalgamation." The change would have been more complete had this been done at once; but, as it is, the step is such an advance, that it will be accepted with extreme satisfaction. It need hardly be pointed out what valuable aid the machinery of the Commission, when it begins its work, will be to any Board of Health, permanent or temporary. It is quite time some practical steps on this subject were taken; for, though it is quite twelve years since the Cholera last appeared among us, we are not much better prepared to meet it now, than we were at that period.

It is singular how little progress is made in anything affecting the public, except under the influence of terror or compulsion of some kind. Nothing but a hostile majority, and the loss of power, can convince a Minister that the question he opposes is ripe for decision, and must be settled; his successor walks into his place—and does it. The wreck of a steamer, with the loss of a few passengers, produces a shower of letters to the papers on the advantage of paddle-box boats. An accident on a railway has the same effect; it is followed by scores of suggestions of infallible modes by which passengers could communicate with the guard, and the guard with the drivers. A madman discovered in a first-class carriage, will make it settle entire public nervous for a week. But, after the first shock is over, the whole thing is forgotten; passengers ride and pay as before, and all the agitation sinks into silence without any result. But it is evident that the art of constructing railway carriages is only in its infancy; it is beginning to be discovered that, within a certain limit, the larger the carriages are built, the safer they run; the limit to their size has not yet been discovered, as but few experiments have been made. It is a question well worth the attention of Companies who are building carriages, or replacing the old ones, planned in the first stages of the railway system, whether they could not expand their notions a little on the American plan. The question has been touched this week in a letter in a morning paper, addressed to Mr. Strutt. The writer says :—

Target as you have been for the assault of railwaymen, you yet must have found leisure to remark in the railway press and others the multitudinous contrivances gratuitously presented to the public—like Mr. Stephenson's breaks—for the purpose of effecting telegraphic communications between the guard and engine-driver, cords and speak ng tubes, and wires, and gas whistles, and one-stroke bells, and electric telegraphs, and long step boards, and numberless other perfect and infallible modes of enabling the guard to tell the engine-driver to be so good as to stop while he helps the passengers in the last carriage to restore the wheels to the rails, to prevent the carriage from knocking itself to pieces with its passengers against bridges, as in the late accident on the Leeds and Manchester.

These devices are all very ingenious, but not to be compared to the simpler plan of "enabling the public to help themselves." At present, a passenger in a railway carriage is nearly as passive in a disaster as any part of the carriage itself. Suppose the system of construction was such as to enable the passenger, when anything went wrong in one department, to walk into another. It appears that

This is no "wild speculation." In the United States railway carriages are made forty feet in length and nine feet in width. Guard and money-taker are comprised in the same individual, and he can walk through the train at his pleasure, consoling the sick, instructing the ignorant, repressing the riotous, comforting the cowardly, and collecting the cash. Something of the old guard—not Napoleonic—there is in all this, very pleasant to passengers. In parts of Germany a similar system prevails.

On the Belgian lines the same thing is to be seen. The guard can walk from one end of the train to the other; and in any urgent case—that of being caged with a madman, or otherwise "excitable person"—a summons brings him to your assistance, and that without stopping. Here you cannot move from a train in such a case than if you were riding inside a cannon ball; death or the next station may put an end to the adventure, but between these two extremes there may be a world of danger and suffering, without a chance of escape from it. A greater facility of locomotion *within* the train would be a resort in case of peril, and at all times a consolation. It is asked,

Why can we not have the same system in England? Every man his own railway signal. On the Eastern Counties line the Directors have made the discovery that large carriages are more economical than small ones, and they rival Brother Jonathan and eclipse the broad gauge in size. They claim the credit of having forty-five square feet of floor area per wheel, and making eight wheels do the work usually assigned to eighteen, with greater safety to the public. If this be so, surely they might increase them a little in width, and give the public a passage way.

We have established post-offices in the mail trains; on some lines we have advanced to "saloons," with tables and fittings for conviviality—a sandwich or a cigar—to beguile the weariness of rails and cuttings; but as yet these carriages are kept rather exclusive, as if Directors were afraid of making the public too comfortable. But we shall progress in time; and we foresee the day when we shall fly from London to John o' Groats in a miniature drawing-room. The writer we have quoted is even more sanguine, and sees visions of comfort at present incredible, only because not attempted :—

Think of the luxury to the first class of calling "guard," without putting the head out of the window, purchase candy "striking on the bell," nay, perhaps ordering a cup of coffee or a sack posset, sherry cobbler, mint julep, gin sling, or timber doodle. And no waiting for check-takers at stations—all free as air on arriving, and no ten minutes lost in arbitrary imprisonment on the one side, and hatred and malice and all uncharitableness on the part of the usually gentle public, on the other.

If often happens that zeal in a good cause leads a man to outstep discretion in serving it; for the sake of the cause itself, that indiscretion must be rebuked. Every one must have heard of that abomination, Enon Chapel, and the horrible vault beneath it, whose "rotten jaws," the avarice of some parties, who seem to be unknown, was daily "cramming with more food." Some ten days ago the public was startled by a brief announcement in the papers, that the vault or cellar, which, it may be, had been lit with gas, and was being shown as an exhibition! Most people thought it was a hoax, or did not believe it; it seemed too monstrous that such a thing should occur in a Christian city. But a police report of Wednesday last explains the mystery. It appears that Mr. Walker, the surgeon, who has connected his name with the opposition to burial in cities, has, by some means unexplained, got possession of the vault of Enon Chapel or sanctuary upon, for we believe it is or has been both, and in order to convince an incredulous public, that in his speeches and pamphlets he had not exceeded, nor even equalled, the truth, he hit on the singular expedient of exhibiting the place "in which there are hundreds of coffins containing heaps of bones," with all its repulsive horrors. So the gas was turned on, and a crowd of morbid-minded people were admitted daily, "by ticket," procured at Mr. Walker's residence. The crowd became so great, and the nuisance so flagrant and scandalous, that the Churchwardens of St. Clement's Danes interfered, and the result was the compelling Mr. Walker to furnish an explanation of the affair at Bow-street.

That explanation was not wholly satisfactory; at best it proved excessive want of judgment on the part of Mr. Walker, in the mode he took of converting the vault to public use. The Churchwardens could "not exactly" say that money was taken for the tickets to view the shocking sight; but, it seems, money was received in the manner of a collection; "each person put down what he pleased, it being *asked for* on leaving the vaults." This money, Mr. Walker said, was "to be applied to the decent interment of the bodies"—as soon as the exhibition was closed, we presume. Acquitting Mr. Walker entirely of money motive in the display of the proceeding remains, and will damage the influence he had acquired. He says he only wanted "to afford the public a practical proof of a circumstance, however abominable, they could not give credit to did they not see it." It is those who have the power of suppressing such a disgusting den, whom it was important to convince, and that had been done. The purchasers of the Holborn Estate had undertaken "to remove from the vaults under the chapel the several coffins to a more convenient burying-ground, with the intention of converting the chapel into an infant school; but, interested persons, having obtained possession of the vaults, prevented such a laudable object being carried into effect."

Why, the very moment there was the possibility of removing such an evil, it ought to have been seized. But, to keep it open for the purpose of converting the public, on the "seeing is believing" principle, was a shameful outrage on health, feeling, and decency; it was, as Mr. Jardine truly remarked, as great an abuse as the evil it was meant to expose. The Magistrate admitted Mr. Walker's "laudable motives;" but the case wears an unfortunate appearance. And the conclusion was unsatisfactory: all that was promised was "a limitation of the number of persons to be admitted to view in future." This must not be; the disgusting exhibition must be stopped at once, and crushed out of existence. Who does this most filthy hole belong to? What is the nature of the holding, that it can both excite public indignation, and defy it; first, by crowding and packing it with the dead, and then making their decay a spectacle to the diseased curiosity of the living? In the name of all that is sacred and decent, is there no authority that can shut its doors, and say, this shall not be? We do implore the Government to consider this part of the subject. There are many more Enon Chapels, and opening the "chambers of death" may prove a new field of speculation: there are plenty of wretches who would have no scruple in working it. If something is not done to check it, we may expect to see advertising carts parading the "immense attraction" of brilliantly illuminated vaults, and bodies in all stages of corruption, from the skeleton to the corse yet "festering in its shroud"—with a brass band to enliven the amusement!

POSTSCRIPT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS FRIDAY.

The Speaker took the chair shortly before four o'clock.

The Hon. Captain DUNCOMBE took the oaths and subscribed the parliamentary roll.

Mr. STRUTT presented several returns from the Office of Commissioners of Railways.

Petitions were presented by different members in favour of the claims of the Rajah of Sattara.

Several petitions were presented against the admission of Jews into Parliament.

Mr. WAKLEY presented a petition from Lucy Williams, landlady of the Coach and Horses, public house, Drury-lane, complaining of a conviction of Mr. Jardine, fining her for selling a small quantity of spirituous liquor before one o'clock on a Sunday morning. The petitioner prayed that the House would appoint a Select Committee to make inquiries into the case, as it was one materially affecting the interests of the whole body of licensed victuallers.

ENGLAND AND ROME. Sir R. INGLIS asked Viscount Palmerston whether there was any truth in the report that a convention had been signed at Rome by the Earl of Minto, Lord Privy Seal, on the part of her Majesty, with cardinal —— the Sec of Rome?—Lord PALMERSTON said it was well known that his noble friend the Earl of Minto had been for some time in Rome, but he was not residing there in any public or official capacity. (Hear.) His noble friend was not invested with any powers or authority to negociate with or to enter into any convention with the Court of Rome. (Hear.)

THE JEWS.—In answer to a question by Mr. GLADSTONE, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said, his noble friend Lord John Russell (certainly intended to bring in the bill of which he had given notice for removing the civil disabilities affecting the Jews on the day he had mentioned, viz., Thursday, the 16th inst. He believed the subject would be brought forward on that day.

COMMERCIAL DISTRESS.—Lord G. BENTINCK asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer to postpone the nomination of the Committee to inquire into the causes of the recent commercial distress until next week.—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said, he had no objection to postpone the motion until Monday, but he was anxious that no unnecessary delay should take place in consecuting the inquiry. The appointment of the Committee was then postponed until Monday.

THE BUDGET. In answer to a question from Mr. EWART, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said he would state his views on the question of taxation w. on he brought forward the budget.—Mr. HUME: Can the right hon. gentleman inform the House when he intends to bring forward the financial statement? (Hear.) The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER: I can only give a general answer. It will be after the Christmas recess. ("Hear," and laughter.)

LORD JOHN RUSSELL.—We are happy to state that the health of Lord John Russell is so much improved that his Lordship will be soon able to resume his Parliamentary and official duties. His Lordship was much better yesterday. Lady Russell is considerably better.

It is with much pleasure we are enabled to announce that the Duchess of Richmond's illness has greatly abated, and that her Grace is now considered in a state of progress we sincerely hope will be independent.

MR. THOMAS FREDERICK ELLIOTT, the senior Commissioner of the Colonial Land and Emigration Board, has been appointed Joint-Assistant Under-Secretary of State for the Colonial Department, with Mr. Merivale. Mr. Murdock, who has been appointed a Commissioner in the place of Mr. Elliott, has been one of the senior clerks in the Colonial Office.

THE ADMIRALTY. We understand that Captain Alexander Milne, of the *St. Vincent*, son of the late distinguished flag-officer, Admiral Sir David Milne, G C.B., who was second in command at the Battle of Algiers, will be the new Lord of the Admiralty, in room of Rear-Admiral Bennett, C.B., who has been appointed to succeed the late Rear-Admiral Shirref as Superintendent of Portsmouth Dockyard.

CONFIRMATION OF THE ARCHBISHOP OF YORK.—The election of Dr. Musgrave, late Bishop of Hereford, to the Archiepiscopal See of York, was confirmed yesterday (Friday) by Royal Commission, in St. James's Church, Piccadilly. The Commissioners were the Bishops of Winchester, Exeter, Salisbury, Chichester, Ely, and St. Asaph. The ceremony immediately followed the reading of morning prayers. The confirmation was declared by the Bishop of Winchester, who having directed any opponents of the election to be called, and none appearing, was pronounced all such contumacious; and having received the certificate of the Archbishop's election by the Dean and Chapter of York, he duly confirmed the same by the authority of the Queen's letter. The new Archbishop then took the proper oaths and retired with the Commissioners.

THE SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF AGRICULTURE AND BRITISH INDUSTRY.—On Thursday, the annual meeting of this Society was held at the offices, 17, Old Bond-street, for the purpose of receiving the report of the committee on the present condition of the Society. His Grace the Duke of Richmond presided. Amongst the noblemen and gentlemen present were Lord Ingestre, M.P.; Mr. Stafford, M.P.; Mr. Cayley, M.P.; Mr. C. N. Newdegate, M.P.; Hon. H. Wilson; Rev. J. Linton; Messrs. Bell, Baker, Jonas, Warson, Wood, Holding, Nesaye, Thomas, Sant, Chaplin, &c. The chairman opened the meeting by briefly calling upon Mr. A. Stafford, M.P., to read the report, which, having been agreed to, the noble Chairman proposed the appointment of a Sub-Committee to carry out that part of the report which states, "that it is desirable that a Committee should be appointed for the purpose of considering the question of tenant-right: Mr. Newdegate, M.P., seconded the motion.—Mr. Jonas did not think that six months' notice was sufficient for a tenant to leave.—Mr. Baker, M.P., Mr. Stafford, M.P.; Mr. Cayley, M.P.; Mr. C. N. Newdegate, M.P.; Hon. H. Wilson; Rev. J. Linton; Messrs. Bell, Baker, Jonas, Warson, Wood, Holding, Nesaye, Thomas, Sant, Chaplin, &c. The chairman opened the meeting by briefly calling upon Mr. A. Stafford, M.P., to read the report, which, having been agreed to, the noble Chairman proposed the appointment of a Sub-Committee to carry out that part of the report which states, "that it is desirable that a Committee should be appointed for the purpose of considering the question of tenant-right: Mr. Newdegate, M.P., seconded the motion.—Mr. Jonas did not think that six months' notice was sufficient for a tenant to leave.—Mr. Baker, M.P., Mr. Stafford, M.P., said, on his estate he found a difficulty in getting tenants to take a lease; they told him that they would rather trust to him than to a lease. Several other gentlemen addressed the meeting, and the resolution was adopted; after which, a vote of thanks to the Chairman closed the proceeding.

A LEGACY of £25,000 has been left to the medical department of University College, London, by the late Dr. Holme, of Manchester.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

The *National* announces that the Reform dinner to be given by the electors of the 14th arrondissement, and to the subscription-list of which above one thousand names have already attached, cannot take place in Paris, in consequence of the difficulties raised by the Government. The dinner is to be given on the 14th inst., at St. Denis. M. Ferdinand de Lasteyrie, the deputy for the arrondissement, is to preside; and amongst the guests who have accepted invitations are to be found the names of Dupont (de l'Eure), Arago, Marie, Garnier Pages, Barrot, Lamartine, Duvergier de Hauranne, Liberbette Lasteyrie the elder.

SPAIN.

On the 2nd inst., the discussion on the Address in answer to the Royal Speech, was brought to a close after the delivery of a brilliant speech by M. Olozaga, when the Address was carried by a majority of 124 to 46.

ITALY.

Two ships of the line, two frigates, and a steamer, belonging to the English squadron, commanded by Admiral Parker, arrived at Leghorn on the 27th ult.

The *Florence Gazette* announces that several cases presenting all the symptoms of Asiatic cholera had manifested themselves at Venice and in the island of Palma.

SWITZERLAND.

M. Bois le Comte, the French Ambassador at Berne, presented, on the 2nd instant, to the President, the note which was prepared in common by the Great Powers, on the subject of the affairs of Switzerland.

The Austrian Minister has also presented a similar note to that of the French Government.

M. Bois le Comte is said to have sent in his resignation.

POLICE.

BOW STREET.

THE EVOLVING EXHIBITION AT ENON CHAPEL, CLEMENT'S-LANE.—On Monday, the churchwardens of St. Clement Danes parish waited on Mr. Jardine, requesting his interference in putting a stop to the exhibition of a very offensive nature at Enon Chapel. They stated that the premises under the chapel, in which there are hundreds of coffins, containing heaps of bones, have lately been thrown open for the inspection of the public, and crowds of persons hourly congregate to view what they considered ought to be held more sacred. They were at a loss to know what motive Mr. Walker, a surgeon, of Drury-lane, could have in exposing such a nuisance. Mr. Jardine: Does Mr. Walker take money to admit persons into the vaults to view the bodies?—Applicants: Not exactly, but tickets can be procured at his house.—Mr. Jardine having promised to use every exertion in checking the nuisance, the deputation left the Court.—Mr. Walker shortly after came into the Court, and said that the statements made in his absence were substantially correct. No force of language could convey any i as of the scene of this abomination: the ex-minister of the place actually realised the sum of £951 in six years by the nominal interment of dead bodies in a space measuring 50 feet by 20 in width. The money received from the persons visiting the place was to be applied to the decent interment of the bodies. He assured the Court that he should devote his attention to the limiting the number of persons admitted to the vaults in future.

THE RECENT GALES.—The severe gale in the Channel on Saturday and Sunday last, has been attended in several instances with shipwreck and a loss of life that, it is feared, will be found to be considerable. On Saturday night a vessel was lost on the Goodwin Sands—no tidings of the crew. On the same night, the Sovereign Bay, the *Addolorata*, of and from Naples, which had sailed from the Thames on the Thursday previous, with a miscellaneous cargo, became unmanageable, and drove ashore. Most of the crew perished, and three men and a boy came ashore on a raft and were saved. The vessel and cargo are completely lost, and the former has gone to pieces. At Shoreham the gale was severely felt. At one period it almost could be said to have raged with the violence of a hurricane. To the northward of the Nore several losses are reported. About seven o'clock on Sunday morning, the master of the *Diligence*, belonging to Brightensea, near Wivenhoe, described two vessels which had foundered in the Swin, about half a mile from each other, on the south side of the Gunfleet, midway between the beacon and the sonth-west buoy; one, to all appearance, was a large, and the other a three-masted vessel. Farther northward on the Gunfleet were wrecked two other vessels—namely, the *Alkion*, from Sunderland, and the *Birkgholm*: both crews were saved.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE COURT AT OSBORNE.

Her Majesty and the Prince take their usual early walk each morning in the vicinity of the Palace.

On Saturday, Viscount Palmerston arrived at the palace in the afternoon, on a visit to the Queen. His Excellency the Chevalier Bunsen also arrived in the evening from Town, on a visit to Her Majesty. The Chevalier Bunsen, Prussian Ambassador, Viscount Palmerston, and the Hon. and Rev. C. Leslie Courtenay also left the Palace.

On Sunday, Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent arrived at the Palace at two o'clock in the afternoon, on a visit to the Queen, from her residence, Frogmore House, near Windsor. Her Royal Highness was attended by her Lady in Waiting and Sir George Couper, Bart. The Royal Duchess crossed from Gosport in the *Fairy*. The Royal Children took an airing in a carriage.

MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.—On Thursday (last week), at three o'clock in the afternoon, in the parish church of Wickmere, Norfolk, by special license, was solemnised the marriage of Reginald Henry Nevil, Esq., to the Lady Dorothy Fanny Walpole, youngest daughter of the Earl and Countess of Orford.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

CAMBRIDGE. Dec. 8.

At a Congregation holden this day the following degrees were conferred:—*M.A.*—Barry Girling, John Harries Thomas, Algernon Wodehouse, Grand Compounder, St. John's College. *B.A.*—Thomas Inman, Queen's College; James Bandinel, Magdalen College, and the same College has been granted a grace passed the Senate to authorise the admittance of John Dewson Gibson, *B.A.* (of Trinity College) to the degree of *B.A.* by Royal mandate.

Tuesday, Dec. 7.—No much has been made to get up a petition to her Majesty, deprecatory of the appointment of this Divine to the see of Hereford, has failed, the Vice-Chancellor and Council having refused to entertain it.

ADDRESS TO BISHOP MUSGRAVE.—An address has been voted by the Dean and Chapter of Hereford to Bishop Musgrave, on the occasion of his elevation to the Archbishopric of York. The address was presented on the 29th ult., and is expressive of the sense cate tained by the Dean and Chapter of the fitness of Bishop Musgrave for the high trust that has been imposed upon him, and of their joy at his elevation—tempered only by the sorrow they cannot but feel at the loss the diocese of Hereford is likely to experience at his removal from the Bishopric. Bishop Musgrave, in his reply to the address, thanks the Dean and Chapter cordially for the affectionate address presented by them, and expresses the conviction he feels, that the successful and happy administration of the diocese is due to the efforts less of himself than of those placed under him; and while he looks upon the higher sphere of action to which God has called him, he shall ever look back to the period of his life when he occupied the see of Hereford, with mingled pleasure and regret.

IRELAND.

MR. A. STAFFORD, M.P.—The *Tipperary Vindicator* says:—"There is no truth in the statement reported to have been made by the above gentleman in the House of Commons, that no one could be found to procure medical aid for Mr. Reply, the fact being that a man named Mara, exhausted from want, volunteered his services, and went for Dr. O'Neill Quin."

REPEAL ASSOCIATION. The weekly meeting was held as usual on Monday. A letter was read from Mr. John O'Connell, calling for an expression of public opinion on the course he had taken regarding the Coercion Bill in the House of Commons, and enclosing his own subscription of £10 towards the fund for defending the return of Mr. Reynolds for the city of Dublin. The rent for the week was £40.

AFFAIR OF HONOUR AT CORK.—On Wednesday, as the *Aurora* steamer came up to the quay at Cork, Mr. Hardy came on board and violently assaulted Captain Bunbury, of the 97th Regiment, by striking him across the face with a cane. The bystanders, who were all amazement, interfered, and, after a deal of abusive epithets heaped upon the gallant captain by the assailant, the parties retired. Informations having been lodged with the Mayor, to the effect that a duel was apprehended, Captain Bunbury and Mr. Hardy were arrested and compelled to enter into securities to keep the peace. The cause of the assault was said to be the non-fulfilment of a marriage-engagement made by Captain Bunbury, to Mr. Hardy's sister.—Major-General Bunbury, father of Captain Bunbury has published the following explanatory statement:—"The engagement of Captain Bunbury with the young lady in question was broken off by me, for the simple reason that my son had no money of his own, I had none to give him, and the lady had none. The result of the disappointment to the intimate, the gross misuse of towards him in a certain letter, written by a relation of the lady to the commanding officer of his regiment. Immediate y Captain Bunbury became acquainted with the letter, however, and demanded satisfaction; still on hearty enquiry and make such explanation as was due; the offensive expressions were withdrawn in writing, all parties expressed themselves satisfied, and there was an end of the matter. The facts of the assault on board the packet are, simply, that a very young man, a brother of the young lady, taking advantage of the bustle of the passengers disembarking, struck Captain Bunbury before he left the packet. The account of the assault reached the Mayor, who, before Captain Bunbury had any opportunity of taking proceedings against his assailant, had him arrested, and bound over in heavy recognisances to keep the peace, &c.—I. BUNBURY, Major-General."

FORTUNES of the country still continue in a very disturbed state.

DARING OUTRAGE.—The house of a farmer named Heffernan, at Ballysheean, near Newgarth, Tipperary, was attacked by a party of three men recently, who attempted to force an entrance, but without success. They then proceeded to fire several shots through the door and windows, and one of the ruffians endeavoured to get into the house through a window, but when he had half his body in he was struck by a servant man armed with a bill-hook. His companions then, seeing his perilous position, and the likelihood of his being captured, dragged him out and carried him off in a dying state. The objects of this daring outrage were, to rob Heffernan of his rent, amounting to £160, which he was to have paid next day, and to get possession of his fire arms, in both of which they were fortunately frustrated.

THE KILKENNY FORGERY CASE.—The case of "The Trustees of Evans's Charity against the Bank of Ireland," was tried on Friday, in the Court of Queen's Bench. It was an action to recover the sum of £2960 Government stock, which had been invested in the joint names of the trustees of "Evans's Charities," and which had been transferred to other parties without their authority, by means of forged powers of attorney, presented to the Bank by the trustees' late secretary, William Grace, who has since been convicted of forgery. Upon the trial of Grace, the Bank produced certain powers of attorney, under which the transfers were made. It had been urged on his behalf that the seal affixed to the power of attorney was the common seal of the trustees; and that, inasmuch as he had not put the names of any of the trustees to these documents, he was not guilty, and should therefore be acquitted; but the Court decided that the affixing of the seal amounted to forgery, and he was accordingly convicted. Under these circumstances the trustees called on the Bank of Ireland, which they considered had acted without due caution or inquiry upon forged powers of attorney, to replace the names of the trustees on the books as the owners of the stock, or otherwise to make good the amount to them. The Jury found for the defendants, with 6d. costs, regarding the trustees as guilty of neglect, and acquitting the Bank of all want of caution.

MURDER OF FOUR CHILDREN BY THEIR MOTHER, AND SUICIDE OF THE MURDERER.

BATH, Wednesday Night.—A most horrible tragedy has taken place in this city in the course of the afternoon, which has necessarily produced the deepest sensation, a wretched woman having cut the throats of four of her children, and then despatched her own life by the same dreadful means. The wretched creature is the wife of a jobbing brewer, named Ridout, occupying a small cottage adjacent to the Bradford canal-boat station. The husband had been absent the whole day, being at work on a neighbouring turnpike-road. A female named Sears, residing in an adjoining cottage, not having seen Mrs. Ridout or the children during the day, went to their dwelling for the purpose of making some inquiries about them, but on attempting to open the door found it was locked. On entry having been obtained, the wretched woman was found lying on the floor steeped in her own blood.

In an adjoining room were the lifeless bodies of four children, forming the family. Their heads were nearly severed from their bodies. A tub was standing in the room almost full of blood, evidently showing that the wretched mother, on making incisions in their throats, held their wounds over the tub to allow the blood to flow into it until life was extinct. The youngest child was an infant nine months old, and the eldest about six years of age. One of them was found with his legs partly hanging over a rosy leading to the back-door, as if he had struggled to escape.

The unhappy woman had been subject to frequent fits of insanity; but she had not been put under any restraint.

The inquests were held on Thursday, before Mr. A. H. English, Coroner, at the Crown Tavern, Bathwick, and were taken on the mother, Jane Ridout, and the four children, Fanny, George, William John, and Mark Ridout. The evidence adduced bear out the facts given above, and proved, in addition, that the mother had been afflicted under melancholia, and that, about two months since, she took her children to the water side, with the determination of destroying them and herself, but was deterred by their cries. The Jury, in the case of the children, returned a verdict of "Wilful Murder" against the mother; and in that of the mother, a verdict of destroyed herself during temporary insanity.

THE MURDER AND ROBBERY OF MR. BELCHAMBERS.—The prisoners, Thomas Sale, Thomas Doyle, George M'Coy, and John Davis, were on Thursday committed from Westminster Police Court, for trial on the above charge. Lloyd, against whom the evidence was not corroborative, was discharged., but, on leaving the body of the court, was immediately taken into custody on the Coroner's warrant.

THE WEATHER.

The weather during the past week has been stormy, very squally, and a heavy fall of wind from the S.W. has been blowing for a long time. The reading of the barometer has been remarkably low, and there has been a considerable change of temperature.

The following are some particulars of each day:—

Friday, the sky was overcast throughout the day, and rain was falling from 3h. P.M., till the end of the day; the direction of the wind was S.W.; the temperature of the air was high, its average was 48°. Rain fell to the depth of onefifth of an inch. Saturday, the sky was mostly free from cloud till morn, and it was chiefly covered by cloud after morn. Rain was falling occasionally during the evening, and with that which fell during the night, amounted to four-tenths of an inch in depth. A gale of wind began to blow in the evening from the S.W., and at times the gusts were heavy; the average temperature of the air for the day was 46°. Sunday, the gale of wind continued with more or less violence all day, and the readings of the barometer, which decreased nearly half an inch on Saturday, continued to decrease all day, and at midnight the reading was 29in. 3; the sky was variable in appearance till 11h. A.M.; and after this time it was cloudless, and continued so till nearly midnight, at which time the reading of a thermometer was 37°, and which afterwards increased; the average temperature for the day was 42°. Monday, the reading of the barometer continued to decline all day, and at midnight its reading was 28in. 4. The gale of wind continued, blowing hard from the S.W. and the S.S.W.; there were frequent heavy and prolonged gusts; the sky was mostly clouded till 4h. P.M.; the evening was clear. From 6h. P.M. till midnight a great deal of lightning was seen in the E., S., and W., near the horizon, the sky was squally; and its average temperature was 47°. Tuesday, the reading of the barometer at about 2h. A.M. was 28in. 3—its lowest reading; and after this time it began to increase. (This reading is less than any since that in the memorable storm of January 13, 1845.) The morning was stormy, there were frequent squalls, and the wind blew strongly and more from the S.W. The sky continued nearly covered by cloud all day, and the wind subsided towards the evening; the day was cold; its average temperature was 40°. Wednesday, the sky was mostly cloudless all day and evening; the wind was S.W.; the barometer reading reached 29in. early in the morning, and it was 29in. 6 at about noon; the day was very cold; its average temperature was 36½°, at 8h. P.M. the reading of the barometer was 29in. 31½; it began to increase by 9h. P.M., and at midnight it was 30°, and it continued to increase throughout the night; and at 7h. A.M. on Thursday it was 50°. Thursday, the sky was clouded all day; the wind was blowing strongly from the S. early in the morning, and soon rainfell; the direction of the wind was S.W.; at noon the reading of the thermometer was 59°, being 53½° higher than it was the preceding evening, and the average temperature for the day was 49°, and that for the week was 44½°.

The extreme thermometrical readings for each day were:—

Friday,	Dec. 2	the highest during the day was	50	deg., and the lowest was 40 deg.
Saturday,	Dec. 4	,, ,, ,,	48	,, ,, ,, 41
Sunday,	Dec. 5	,, ,, ,,	47	,, ,, ,, 37
Monday,	Dec. 6	,, ,, ,,	53	,, ,, ,, 41
Tuesday,	Dec. 7	,, ,, ,,	44	,, ,, ,, 36½
Wednesday,	Dec. 8	,, ,, ,,	59	,, ,, ,, 36
Thursday,	Dec. 9	,, ,, ,,	57	,, ,, ,, 41

The reading of the barometer this week has been lower, as stated above, than any reading since January 13, 1845. In the remarks on this storm by Mr. Glaisher, of the Greenwich Magnetical and Meteorological Observatory for 1845, p. 266), are the following notes on the low reading of barometers: "On January 13th, at 0h. 53m. P.M., the minimum reading took place, being 28in. 096, a reading lower than has been registered at this Observatory since 1821, December 25, at 5h. A.M.; when its reading was 27in. 85, as registered in the Greenwich Observations. The previous instances at Greenwich, in which these low readings appear to have been approached, are in 1783, on March 6th, when, at the meridian passage of the sun, the reading was 21in. 22; and at 2h. 30m. afterwards, at the meridian passage of the moon, it was 28in. 37. The next instance was in 1809, on December 17th, at 9h. P.M., when, at the meridian passage of the moon, the reading was 28in. 20. In Dr. Maskelyne's MS., Meteorological Observations at noon the next day, December 18th, the reading recorded was 28in. 35. The next case is the one previously mentioned in 1821, on Christmas Day; and the next case is in Mr. Fonk's MS., Meteorological Observations in 1824, on November 23d, at 5h. P.M., when the reading was 28in. 37."

J. G.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

THE CHOLERA.—The Asiatic cholera, as predicted in 1832, has never quite left this island. In a mitigated form it has still presented itself here and there as if to warn us of the liabilities we were under The epidemic now raging is said, on good grounds, to be sometimes the precursor of cholera; as if either the "influenza" paved the way for the attacks of a still more serious foe, or the same conditions which induced the one brought on the other. It has not, indeed, usually or frequently preceded the cholera, but it has at least come; and the cholera is now known to be advancing towards us across the continent of Europe. We are informed that there have been several unmistakeable cases in the metropolis during the past week. Should it appear we are about to be visited by a scourge which has this year affected Europe more by a remembrance of the past than by its actual inflictions, we do sincerely hope that no panic feeling will disturb the humanity of the British public, and that the most effective precautionary efforts that ought forthwith to be made. For the wealthy, and healthy, and happy, the metropolis is as safe a place as any in these islands. The lady of fortune, in the midst of conservatories, gardens, lakes, and groves, is not more safe from the pest than in the dry and airy regions of the "West-end." In 1832 not a few fled into danger, when they might have stayed at their posts in safety. But hope something will be done, and that in time, to check the approach of an inscrutable foe, which it is impossible to drive away when it has once gained a footing on the soil. Everybody must remember how belated and bullied we were in 1832. Fifteen years, half a generation, has passed, and are we now better prepared?—*Times*.

THE PREVAILING EPIDEMIC.—We regret to state that the influenza, so far from subsiding, is rather on the increase, owing, no doubt, to the unfavourable state of the weather. There has been considerable illness prevalent in the Royal Household, and in the Royal Military School, at Chelsea. In some cases the malady has proceeded from ward to ward in succession. As is characteristic of the malady, death appears to result only when the constitution has been previously debilitated, or when carelessness or neglect is exhibited.

MORTALITY IN THE METROPOLIS.—The Registrar-General's return for the week ending Saturday, the 4th inst., is big with the fate of 2454 inhabitants of the metropolis, and bears a melancholy testimony to the ravages of an epidemic which is not dreaded so much as cholera and other malignant forms of disease, only because it is not so fatal in proportion to the amount of sickness which is produced. This enormous amount of mortality exceeds the average by no less than 146, or 184 per cent. The total number consists of 1141 males and 1313 females, and is thus distributed over three periods of life:—1012 under 15 years; 112 from 15 to 60 years of age; and 730 at 60 and upwards. The following summary of returns for the last three weeks exhibits the principal causes of mortality and the rapid progress of the prevailing disease:—

	Weeks ending			Weekly Average of 13 yrs.
	Nov. 20	Nov. 27	Dec. 4	
Total causes	1080	1677	2454	1041
Epidemic diseases	111	415	958	91
Diseases of the brain	152	173	231	157
Diseases of the respiratory organs	241	344	448	345
Diseases of the digestive organs	76	96	143	74
Measles	24	24	31	30
Scarlatina	59	41	53	44
Hooping-cough	24	41	50	32
Croup	22	20	19	38
Influenza	4	9	18	3
Typhus	136	243	309	99
Pneumonia	170	306	409	160
Total of last three diseases	160	462	847	151

The last total, namely 847, does not vary much from the highest amount which the weekly mortality from the same epidemic reached in 1833.

ANTIQUITY OF THE INFLUENZA.—Of this now universally prevailing malady we have met with a letter dated 1580, addressed by Sir Edward English Ambassador at the Court of Mary Queen of Scots, to Cecil (afterwards Lord Burleigh), dated Edinburgh, 30th November, 1582. "May it please your honour. Immediately upon the Queen's arrival here, she fell acquainted with a new disease that is common in this town, called The New Acquaintance, which passed, also, through her whole Court, neither sparing lord, lady, nor damsel, not so much as either Frenchman or English. It is a pain in their heads that leaves it, and a sore in their stomachs, with a great cough: it remaineth with some longer, with others shorter time, as it findeth apt bodies for the nature of the disease. The Queen keeps her bed six days: there was no appearance of danger, but many that die of the disease, except some old folks. My Lord of Murray is now presently in it; and I am ashamed to say that I have been free of it, seeing it seeketh acquaintance of all men's hands." The letter is printed at pp. 103-4 of the "Selections from Unpublished Manuscripts, illustrating the Reign of Mary Queen of Scots," presented to the Maitland Club, in the year 1837, by the late Mr. Kirkman Finlay, of Castle Toward.

SALE OF VALUABLE ENGRAVINGS.—On Tuesday, Messrs. Sotheby and Wilkinson, of Wellington-street, Strand, concluded a sale of a valuable collection of engravings. The value of the collection may be estimated by the following items:—"The Marriage of the Virgin," by Raffaelle, engraved by Longhi, £—; "La Madonna di Santa Sisto," engraved by Muller, a fine proof, £53; "The Little Gardeners," by Maddel, superb autograph proof, £17; "Sybilla Persica," early proof, by Forfoit, £12 12s; "The Virgin in Glory," after Murillo, by Fiquiere, proof before letters, £12 12s. The whole of the engravings were in the finest state, and the prices obtained for them remarkably high. The sale realised near £600.

ELECTION OF THE ARCHBISHOP OF YORK.

On Wednesday, December 1st, in pursuance of her Majesty's writ of *congé d'elire*, the Election of the new Archbishop of York took place in the Chapter House of the Minster, which was crowded by the good citizens of York, to witness a ceremony the more interesting from the length of time which has elapsed since the last election. The brilliancy of the day added to the picturesqueness of the scene; the clear sunlight streaming in through the richly storied windows—

> "diamonded with panes of quaint device,
> Innumerable of stains and splendid dyes,
> As are the tiger-moth's deep damask'd wings"—
> (Keats)

and tinting pillar, arch, and pinnacle, with their

> "thousand heraldries,
> And twilight saints, and dim emblazonings."

The Choir of the Cathedral was hung with black, in memorial of the late Archbishop; and on the throne and pulpit were the escutcheons of his armorial bearings.

As the hour of ten, the time appointed for the commencement of the Election, drew near, the choir was filled with spectators, all anxious to view the peculiar ceremonies incident upon the appointment of an Archbishop. At that hour, the members of the Chapter, preceded by the Vergers and choristers, entered the choir; and, on taking their seats in the stalls, the service was commenced.

In the absence of the Dean, the Rev. W. H. Dixon, Canon in Residence, officiated as President; and, besides him, the following members of the Chapter were present:—The Ven. Stephen Creyke (Archdeacon of York), the Ven. Edward Charton (Archdeacon of Cleveland), the Rev. C. Hawkins (Canon Residentiary), the Rev. C. Johnstone (Canon Residentiary,) the Rev. Canon Coates, the Rev. Canon Cooke, the Rev. Canon Trevor, the Rev. Canon G. Dixon, the Rev. Canon Croft, the Hon. and Rev. Canon Duncombe, the Rev. Canon Hotham, the Rev. Canon Barnes, the Rev. Canon Wrightson, and the Rev. Canon Sharpe.

The Vicars Choral present were—The Rev. Dr. Stedman, the Rev. W. Rulmer, the Rev. E. J. Barnes, the Rev. W. H. Oldfield, and the Rev. W. H. Metcalfe, who officiated at the Lectern.

The Litany was first chanted; and then the hymn, "Come, Holy Ghost," was sung, the noble organ pouring forth its rich melody: at the conclusion of the hymn, the Chapter left the Choir, in procession, as they entered it, and proceeded to the Chapter House, and a general and somewhat hurried move of the congregation towards the same place instantly followed. The scene in the Chapter House was extremely striking. The apartment itself, an octagonal one, having a lofty groined roof, richly painted, and seven exquisitely beautiful stained glass windows, is, perhaps, one of the finest rooms of the kind in England; and, having been carefully restored within a few years, and a rich pavement of encaustic tiles laid down, it has an air of completeness and finish highly gratifying to the sight.

On the present occasion, a table covered with black cloth, was placed at the side of the octagon facing the doorway, and on it, pens and ink, and two candles; and an old-fashioned chair was placed behind it, as a throne for the President. At either end of the table was a seat for the members of the Chapter.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE CHAPTER PUBLISHING THE ELECTION OF THE ARCHBISHOP AT THE ENTRANCE TO THE CHOIR.

Barriers, covered with black cloth, were erected so as to form a passage for the Chapter to the table, and yet to allow room for the great number of spectators who thronged into the body of the Chapter House. Many persons ascended to the narrow gallery formed by the stone canopies, to the arcade round the room, and thence obtained an excellent view of the whole scene.

On entering the Chapter House, the members of the Chapter took their places on either side of the table, the President at the table, the Vicars Choral and Choristers standing behind; and then the formal proceedings of the day were begun by the Apparitor showing the citations, and making oath of their due execution. The Apparitor next went to the door of the Chapter House, and summoned the members of the Chapter, and those not present were pronounced contumacious by the President. These preliminaries having been gone through, Mr. C. A. Thiselton, the Registrar, read the writ of *congé d'elire*, and the Queen's letter to the Dean and Chapter, recommending the Right Rev. Dr. Musgrave, to be by them elected to the vacant Archiepiscopal See of St. Peter's at York. The President, in obedience to the Queen's then proposed Dr. Musgrave, and the Chapter having signified their acquiescence by holding up of hands, this consent was duly set forth in writing, read, and signed by the President. The election thus made, the members left the Chapter House in procession as they entered, and went to the nave of the Cathedral, where the President read aloud the statement of the Election, and all again returned to the Chapter House.

It was then ordered that the Election be signified and certified to the Queen and Archbishop elect, and Proctors were appointed for that purpose.

A procession was then again formed, and the Chapter proceeded to the choir; and, as they entered under the magnificent arch of the organ screen, they halted, and the President, turning towards the spectators assembled in the nave, read or published the Election again. When the members of the Chapter had taken their seats in the stalls, the service was resumed, and the "Te Deum" (from Naresi, in F,) was sung, the President giving out the first words, after which, he read the prayers for the Queen and Clergy, which terminated the service.

The Chapter once more, marshalled as at first, proceeded to the Chapter House, when the necessary instruments were publicly read, and decreed to be sealed; and the Chapter having adjourned to the vestry for that purpose, they were then sealed with the common seal; and thus terminated the ceremonials observed in electing the Archbishop of York.

After the Election, the bells of the Minster rang out a merry peal.

THE ELECTION IN THE CHAPTER-HOUSE.

THE SMITHFIELD CLUB PRIZE CATTLE SHOW.

MR. FOLJAMBE'S SOUTHDOWN.—EXTRA STOCK.—SILVER MEDAL.

MR. HITCHMAN'S CROSS-BRED SHEEP.—1ST PRIZE, £10.—CLASS XII.

This annual exhibition commenced on Wednesday; when the wintry and out-of-season quiet of Baker-street was broken by the incessant arrival of visitors of every grade—from the nobleman in his coroneted carriage to the plebeian in a "threepenny omnibus."

"The Cattle Show," as it is termed *par excellence*, may be regarded as a sort of agricultural carnival, in which thousands of landed proprietors and graziers are interested; independent of which, the in-dwellers of our vast metropolis consider it as a special "sight," doubtless, in association with the supply of the two hundred and eighty millions of pounds of animal food the annual consumption of "the modern Babylon."

The Smithfield Club, as many of our readers are, doubtless, aware, "consists of noblemen and gentlemen, of extensive landed possessions; and was established at the close of the last century, when the improvement of the rural arts was looked upon as a patriotic duty." The Annual Show of prize cattle, sheep, pigs, &c., takes place a fortnight previous to Christmas; so that the sight has a

LEICESTER. HEREFORD. SOUTHDOWN.

sort of seasonable and domestic attraction—fat oxen and Christmas cheer being closely associated in the minds of the English people; though "the roast beef of old England" can boast but of two centuries' antiquity.

However, the Smithfield Club is an institution of the last fifty years, when Agricultural Societies first became the fashion of the day. The Exhibition was originally held in a close yard in Goswell-street; but, some seven or eight years since, it was appointed to take place at the Horse Bazaar, King-street, Portman-square; better known to the miscellaneous public as the *locus in quo* of Madame Tussaud's waxen galaxy. The removal was, at first, considered injudicious; but, it has, unquestionably, heightened the respectability as well as the number of the visitors; and has thus made the Exhibition of general, instead of class interest. In our Journal we have chronicled and illustrated the wonders of the Show of the last five years: artistic ingenuity has given to each an individual attraction; and our annual placard of the painted bull has, we trust, raised no expectation which the Number of the week has not fully realised; an interest which, it is inferred, characterises the present sheet.

The routine of the Show has been more than once described in our pages. The arrangements are very complete, and place the judgment of the Club Committee,

MR. SMITH'S.—1ST PRIZE, £20.—CLASS VIII.

MR. MANNING'S OX.—1ST PRIZE, £30.—CLASS II.—AND SILVER MEDAL.

and Mr. Brandreth Gibbs, the Honorary Secretary, in a very praiseworthy light. Preps. story to the Exhibition, there are "reception days" for the Prizes, which are brought here from steam-boat wharves, and railway stations. We read of a late Show, "that the Scotch cows had, in some cases, been brought by steam-boats a distance exceeding five hundred miles; and in nearly every case, the railways were made use of for both cattle and sheep, from all parts of England. Formerly, the animals were brought to London in vans, at a great expense, so the rate of travelling was necessarily slow." These advantages have been fully secured to the present Exhibition.

Science has thus, we see, done much to improve the Exhibition as regards conveyance of the objects; and we shall be enabled to prove how it has otherwise raised the character of the Show.

The improvement of the breeds of cattle and other stock, especially in diminution of cost, has now become a prime object with our farmers and graziers, to maintain their ancient healthful and profitable contests. Formerly, *fatness* was regarded as the main object of the contest; and, many a prize medal has been bestowed for bulk, where it should have been conferred for excellence of breed In time, the Smithfield Fat Cattle became busts for the wits of the day; and, your fat ox yielded many a fine subject for the pencil of Cruikshank, and other graphic humorists. Sometimes their vast size reminded one of Virgil's steer

> "His bulk no weight for his thighs is grown,
> And his unwieldy neck hangs drooping down."

How different, too, was the fare of your fattened ox from that of the poet's kine.

> "he never supp'd in solemn state,
> Nor undigested feasts did urge his fate;
> Nor day to night luxuriously did join,
> Nor surfeited on Campanian wine.
> Simple his beverage, homely was his food;
> The wholesome herbage and the running flood,
> No diseases gluttonous fed him with affright,
> His pains by day secured his rest by night."

"Ridicule," which "is the itch of our age and climate," has, doubtless, had its *weight* in abating the error of breeding monster oxen; though, it is but fair to infer that the discussions of Liebig, Bousingault, R. D. Thompson, and other eminent chemists, on the dietaries best fitted for Cattle, have had their scientific share in contributing to this reform. "The science of breeding," says the *Times*, "must now take a more practically useful and economical direction, and Agricultural Societies will be much more advantageously employed in teaching the small farmer how to obtain certain given results with the least possible outlay, than in demonstrating, by means of their wealthier members, how much fat a monster ox can manage to live and groan under—without expiring."

"It must not, however, be supposed that," in the words of another contemporary, "the stimulus of prizes for bringing our animal breeds to a state of unnecessary fatness is altogether a work of supererogation; but, the power of reaching this point is simply a test, showing the capacity of the breed for acquiring, at the least expense of food, and at the earliest age, such a useful machinable condition as the public demand requires."

In the Show of the present year, the Judges have not uniformly awarded the prizes to the fattest and heaviest beasts; and there are fewer overgrown animals than last year, when the *monster* fattening was on the decline. The aim appears to have been rather to signalise the healthy state of the stock, and the attainment of "a due and profitable proportion of flesh and fat with the least expense to the grazier."

The arrangement of the Exhibition is as heretofore: it is well ventilated, and at night, lighted by gas.

Before we give the official list of awards, we shall say a few words upon

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

These are a selection from the finest animals, commencing on our front page, with a Heifer bred and fed by the Earl of Radnor, at Coleshill, Berkshire, to which the first prize of £20, Class 7, has been adjudged; with the silver medal to the breeder. This heifer is a cross between the Hereford and long-horn breeds, and has come so early to a ripe maturity, that although only two years and eight months old she has carried off the prize against much larger animals of the five-year-old class. She has been fed on hay, corn, roots, and cake; and the total cost of her keep since she was calved has been £38 3s. She is sufficiently fat, although not so much so as many animals shown against her, and appears to be lively and in perfect health.

Upon the page with the above is engraved an Ox of the Cardigan breed, belonging to His Royal Highness Prince Albert, who has gained by it the prize of £10 in class 8. It is five years old, and has been fed on oil-cake, beanmeal, swedes, tares, and hay. The fat is not so much over-fed as freely distributed as upon the two animals last mentioned, but the back is broad and straight for the breed, and the animal is considered a very good one.

The two Sheep at the head of page 385, are fine specimens of their kind. Mr. Follambe's is a pure Southdown, shown as Extra Stock, for which the Silver Medal has been adjudged. For breadth of back and symmetrical beauty it is, perhaps, unequalled in the present Exhibition. Sheep is a cross-breed, between the Oxfordshire and Hampshire, at Little Milton: it has obtained a prize in Class 12

"The sheep are excellent, and the pens of Southdowns, in particular, will not fail to justify the preference given for these sheep in the London market. The Duke of Richmond has this year carried off the prizes for Southdowns over his well-known rival, Mr. Jonas Webb.

The three heads in the central line are of the finest specimens of their respective breeds.

In Lot lower range is engraved Mr. J. T. Smith's Heifer, to which was awarded the first prize of £20, Class 8. It was bred at Mornby Grange, near Galborough, Northampton.

The companion specimen is an ox, to which a prize of £30 and the silver medal of Class 2 were awarded; besides the gold medal as the best ox in the yard. This animal, bred and fed by Mr. Manning, of Rotherstorpe, near Northampton, shows an admirable development of the points and a style of carriage that indicate high health, without a single lump of superfluous fat. The back is extraordinarily broad and well shaped, and if the hind-quarters are not quite square and full enough to satisfy the connoisseur, the general merit of the animal will be held to entitle him to the prize. This steer was fed upon 2100lb. of oil-cake, 20 bushels of barley, 10 bushels of beans, carrots, hay, turnips, and mangel wurzel. Its age is four years and four months. It has been purchased by Messrs Prampton and Durning, of Blandford, Dorset.

"An ox of the North Devon breed has gained the prize in class 3, for the Earl of Leicester. It is a beautiful animal, well fed in every part, but with an appearance of fat, and entirely symmetrical. The number of oxen shown last year was 135, and the number at the present exhibition is 108. Although there is a falling-off in the quantity of animals exhibited, there is said to be a considerable and satisfactory improvement in their quality.

"The gold and silver medal for the best pen of pigs has been awarded to Mr. E. Whitfield, of Snaresbrook, Essex, for his improved Essex breed, which appear to have descended from the well-known stock of Mr. Fisher Hobbs. These interesting animals are only eighteen weeks old. They have been fed on 'middlings, barley, meal, and milk,' and do no discredit to such generous diet, the mere recapitulation of which would, no doubt, make many mouths water in Skibbereen. Another tender nursling of this family (the porcine), twenty-one weeks old, of the improved Essex breed, and fed on 'sweet hay,' by Mr. Pero, of Heston, extorted the silver medal from the judges as extra stock. His skin appears bursting, 'like a ripe gooseberry,' unable to retain the oleaginous and unctuous substance beneath; if you shake him walk, he screams; and with the most wilful air long after he lies down, like a spoiled child. An enormous pig, near this, of the Berkshire breed, bred by Mr. Pusey, is as large as a young Scotch bullock, and would weigh nearly two of these. A fat Sow, property of Albert has gained the first prize of £10, in class 17, for a pen of three pigs of the Bedford and Yorkshire breed. Their age is thirty-nine weeks, and they have been fed on barley-meal, and skim-milk. Another pen of pigs in the pen are fatter even than the Prince's, and have wonderful pretensions to blood and breeding, the blue veins being distinctly visible through their thin skins. These pigs are a cross between the Suffolk and Essex breeds. The spoilt Belvedere of the porcine family is said to be the Chinese pig, who is, unfortunately, unrepresented at the present Show. But, there are two pens of the improved Middlesex breed, shown by Mr. W. Barker, of Uxbridge, which always commands a high price in the London market.

"There are some fine Durhams and short-horns among the extra stock."

THE IMPLEMENTS.

The Show of Implements and Machinery, Seeds and Roots, in the gallery of the building, proved very attractive: indeed, we do not remember it to have excited such general curiosity. We have engraved and described a selection of the most striking implements in another page; so that we shall here merely say a few words upon the general character of the department.

At the time of our visit, the gallery was crowded with visitors; and many of the machines being put in motion, the effect was very singular. Here a Chaff Machine was cutting at the rate of forty bushels per hour; and there a Tile machine seemed gifted with almost automaton facility of production. The Patent Economical Hand Dibble, exhibited for the first time here, attracted many visitors: with this machine, one man can dibble from six to ten acres a-day; by lifting up a lever, it advances in a straight line, to admit of hoeing; by pushing down the lever, the seed is deposited, and it then advances as before; it deposits the seed at equal distances, and uniform depth, making the holes as small as possible, not to admit water, easily closed up, and, as it were, sealed hermetically in the earth; whilst the inventor professes, by this dibble, to make one bushel of seed go as far as three. A Self-registering Drainage Level was also repeatedly inspected: by this instrument, the farmer can tell immediately what the rise or fall is of the bed or bottom of a drain or gutter, and, as well as between two given points; these results not requiring to be calculated, but are afforded by the scale of the instrument.

Some of the roots were of prodigious size; and a few of the cabbages were suited for a Brobdignag kitchen.

The novel glass manufactures—one of the results of the relaxed tariff were also attractive. Here were glass milk-pans, rolling pins, cucumber and grape glasses, bee glasses, glass butter-pots, flower-pots, and preserve jars, glass tiles, and oily named "glass slates;" besides a long array of lactometers. A together, the display was an extremely interesting one. The large Show room at the end of the gallery is now occupied by Mr. Apsley Pellatt's tasteful display of glass and porcelain, the contiguity of which to so much bovine life irresistibly led to the reminiscence of "a bull in a china-shop."

We now append the authorised List of the awards:—

OXEN OR STEERS.

CLASS I.

The first prize of £30 to No. 17, viz., to his Grace the Duke of Rutland, of Belvoir Castle, Grantham.

The silver medal to the breeder is awarded to his Grace the Duke of Rutland.

The second prize of £15 to No. 3, viz., to Mr. Joseph Stratton, of Manningford Bruce, near Pewsey, Wilts.

The third prize of £10 to No. 6, viz., to the Right Hon. Lord Portman, of Bryanston, near Blandford.

CLASS II.

The first prize of £30 to No. 23, viz., to Mr. W. D. Manning, of Rothersthorpe, near Northampton.

The silver medal to the breeder is awarded to Mr. W. D. Manning

The second prize of £20 to No 31, viz., to Mr. I. Taylor, of Monkmoor, Shropshire.

The third prize of £10 to No. 21, viz., to Mr. W. Trinder, of Wantage, Berkshire.

CLASS III.

The first prize of £15 to No. 40, viz., to Mr. J. S. Bult, Dodhill-house, Kingston, near Taunton.

The silver medal to the breeder is awarded to Mr Bult

The second prize of £10 to No. 37, viz., to the Right Hon. Lord Portman.

CLASS IV.

The first prize of £10 to No. 49, viz., to Mr. John Wippell, of Brenton, Devon.

The silver medal to the breeder is awarded to Mr. Wippell.

The second prize of £5 to No. 48, viz, to Mr. T. W. Fouracre, of Durston, near Taunton.

CLASS V.

The prize of £10 to No. 54, viz., to the Right Hon. the Earl of Leicester, of Holkham, Norfolk

The silver medal to the breeder is awarded to the Earl of Leicester.

CLASS VI.

The prize of £10 to No. 64, viz., to H. R. H. Prince Albert, Windsor Castle.

The gold medal, for the best ox or steer in the 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 classes, is awarded to No. 29, viz., to Mr. W. D. Manning, of Rothersthorpe, Northampton.

COWS AND HEIFERS.

CLASS VII.

The first prize of £20 to No. 75, viz., to the Right Hon. the Earl of Radnor, of Coleshill, near Faringdon.

The silver medal to the breeder is awarded to the Earl of Radnor.

The second prize of £10 to No. 71, viz., to Mr. J. L. Hassall, of Packington, near Ashby-de-la-Zouch

The third prize of £5 to No. 84, viz., to Mr. H. Frampton, of West Challow, near Wantage, Berkshire.

CLASS VIII.

The first prize of £20 to No. 86, viz., to Mr. J. T. Smith, of Thornby-grange, near Guilborough, Northampton.

The silver medal to the breeder is awarded to Mr. J. T. Smith.

The second prize of £10 to No. 85, viz., to Mr. W. Trinder, of Wantage, Berkshire.

CLASS IX.

The first prize of £15 to No. 100, viz., to Mr. T. Penson, of Foxcote, near Chipping Norton.

The silver medal to the breeder is awarded to the executors of the late Mr. W. Harbidge.

The second prize of £5 to No. 99, viz., to Mr. T. Yates, of Sapperton, near Sudbury.

The gold medal for the best cow or heifer in the 7, 8, and 9 classes is awarded to No. 76, viz., to the Right Hon. the Earl of Radnor, of Coleshill, near Faringdon.

LONG-WOOL SHEEP.

CLASS X.

The first prize of £20 to No. 113, viz., to Mr. J. Painter, of Burley, near Oakham.

The silver medal to the breeder is awarded to Mr. Painter.

The second prize of £10 to No. 112, viz., to Mr. T. Twitchell, of Willington, Beds.

The third prize of £5 to No. 110, viz., to Mr. J. S. Burgess, of Holme Pierrepoint, near Nottingham.

CLASS XI

The first prize of £20, to No. 122, viz., to Mr. T. Twitchell, of Willington, Beds.

The silver medal to the breeder is awarded to Mr. Twitchell.

The second prize of £10 to No. 118, viz., to the Most Hon. the Marquis of Exeter, of Burghley Park, Stamford

The third prize of £5 to No. 120, viz., to Mr. J. S. Burgess.

The gold medal for the best pen of one year old long-wool sheep in the 10 and 11 classes, is awarded to 122, viz, to Mr. Thomas Twitchell, of Willington, Beds.

CROSS-BRED SHEEP.

The first prize of £10 to No. 130, viz., to Mr. John Hitchman, Little Milton, near Wheatley.

The silver medal to the breeder is awarded to Mr. Hitchman.

The second prize of £5 to No. 134, viz, to Mr. C. Tomson, of Sundon, Beds.

SHORT-WOOL SHEEP.

CLASS XIII.

The first prize of £20 to No. 146, viz., to his Grace the Duke of Richmond.

The silver medal to the breeder is awarded to his Grace the Duke of Richmond.

The second prize of £10 to No. 147, viz., to Mr. W. Rigden, of Hove Farm, near Brighton.

CLASS XIV.

The prize of £10 to No. 159, viz., to his Grace the Duke of Richmond.

The silver medal to the breeder is awarded to his Grace the Duke of Richmond.

The first prize of £20 to No. 163, viz., to his Grace the Duke of Richmond.

The silver medal to the breeder is awarded to his Grace the Duke of Richmond.

The second prize of £10 to No. 165, viz., to Mr. Samuel Webb, of Babraham, near Cambridge.

The gold medal for the best pen of one year old short-wool sheep in the 13 and 14 classes is awarded to No. 146, viz., to his Grace the Duke of Richmond.

PIGS.

CLASS XVI.

The first prize of £10 to No. 187, viz., to Mr. E. Whitfield, of Snaresbrook, Essex.

The silver medal to the breeder is awarded to Mr. Whitfield.

The second prize of £5 to No. 186, viz, to the Right Hon. the Earl of Radnor.

CLASS XVII

The first prize of £10 to No. 191, viz., to H. R. H. Prince Albert, of Windsor Castle.

The silver medal to the breeder is awarded to H. R. H Prince Albert.

The second prize of £5 to No. 192, viz., to Mr. E. Whitfield.

The gold medal for the best pen of pigs in the 16 and 17 classes is awarded to No. 187, viz., to Mr. E. Whitfield.

EXTRA STOCK.

The silver medal for the best long-wool sheep in extra stock is awarded to Mr. Joseph Allison, of Bilsby.

The silver medal for the best short-wool sheep in extra stock is awarded to Mr. G. S. Folambe, of Osberton Hall, near Worksop.

The silver medal for the best pig in extra stock is awarded to Mr. James Pero, of Heston, near Hounslow.

B. T. BRANDRETH GIBBS, Hon. Secretary.

COMMENDATIONS.

The judges highly commend:

No. 18, viz., Mr. John Clowes's steer		No. 150, viz., Mr. Folambe's wether	
No. 136	Mr. Charles Large's ewe	No. 188	Mr. Pero's pigs

The judges commend:—

No.	1, viz.,	His Royal Highness Prince Albert's ox.	No.	98, viz.,	Mr. W. De Capel Brooke's cow.
No.	14 —	Mr. John Wippell's steer.	No.	96 —	Mr. William Yeoman's cow.
No.	26 —	Mr. Bult's steer.			
No.	26 —	His Royal Highness Prince Albert's ox.	No.	121 —	Mr. Thomas Street's wethers.
No.	38 —	Messrs. Martin's ox.	No.	123 —	Mr. John Painter's wethers.
No.	53 —	Mr. John Tucker's steer.			
No.	59 —	Mr. John Wippell's steer.	No.	142 —	Mr. Painter's wethers.
No.	72 —	Mr. Yeoman's cow.	No.	143 —	Mr. Yeoman's wethers.
No.	78 —	Major-General Calvert's heifer.	No.	149 —	Mr. J. Williams's wethers.
			No.	161 —	Mr. Webb's wethers.
No.	82 —	Mr. John Moon's heifer.	No.	162 —	Mr. Shelly's wethers.
No.	87 —	Sir Thomas Whichcote's cow.	No.	169 —	Mr. Overman's sheep
			No.	189 —	Mr. Barnard's (M.P.) pigs.
No.	88 —	His Royal Highness Prince Albert's cow.	No.	193 —	Mr. Hayward's pigs.

The judges generally commend Class 12.

Judges of Cattle and Long-wool Sheep: Mr. S Bennett, Mr. W. Torr, and Mr. R. Oldacres.—Judges of Short-wool Sheep and Pigs: Mr. R. Boys, Mr. Jas. Burgess, and Mr. Brine.

The Company, at the Exhibition on Wednesday, began to arrive before nine o'clock, when there was a goodly assemblage of farmers, graziers, and butchers in the yard: after that hour, the general public began to flock in, and before noon, the Exhibition was, as usual, densely crowded. The Duke of Richmond, the Marquis of Exeter, Lord Portman, the Earl of Warwick, the Earl of Radnor, Major-General Wemyss, Mr. Pusey, M.P., and a great many leading agriculturists, visited the "Show" during the early part of the day. The noble President of the Club was warmly congratulated on the successful awards obtained by the Goodwood stock; and the Marquis of Exeter and the Earl of Radnor came in for a full share of compliments. At twelve o'clock the anniversary meeting of the Club took place in the committee-room. The chair of Richmond presided, and was supported by Lord Portman, Mr. Pusey, M.P., and a large body of members The business transacted was merely of a routine character, and possessed no feature of public interest. Mr. B. T. Brandreth Gibbs, honorary secretary to the Club, was in attendance. The sale of stock during the day was unusually brisk

On Thursday the Show was honoured by a visit from the Duke of Cambridge, who was received and conducted through the yard by Mr. B. T. Brandreth Gibbs, the honorary secretary to the Club. His Royal Highness repeatedly made remarks on the general improvement exhibited in the breed of the cattle, and expressed his conviction that the Show of this present year exceed any previous one in that respect. An adjourned meeting of the Club took place, under the presidency of the Duke of Richmond, at which, after the re-election of his Grace as president, and the other officers, it was resolved, for the future, to do away with restrictions with respect to the feeding of the cattle. A committee was also appointed to alter the mode of distributing the prizes. The sales of stock effected throughout the day were more numerous than on the previous one, and it is stated that some of the cattle fetched exceedingly high prices. The bazaar was much more fully attended than on the previous day, scarcely less than 15,000 persons having passed through it.

FINE ARTS.

THE PRIZE CARTOONS; from the Eleven Designs to which the Premiums were awarded by the Royal Commissioners on the Fine Arts, in the year 1843. Engraved on stone, from the reduced drawings made by JOHN, JAMES, and WILLIAM LINNELL: Longman and Co.

The work is characterised in the Dedication, as the first fruits of the exertions of the Royal Commissioners "to develope a high branch of art hitherto uncultivated in this country." Viewed in this light, the result is highly indicative of the artistic genius of the British School "for designs of elevated character on a grand scale;" the majority of the successful competitors being young in their art, and their productions no. only in themselves of a high order of merit, but abundant in promises of further excellence. The "Prize Cartoons" were, therefore, in every respect worthy of such commemoration as they have received in the splendid work before us.

Of the merits of the Exhibition we spoke, at some length, at the date of its opening, in the No. of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for July 8, 1843. At the same time we detailed the treatment of the events chosen by the several artists; and characterised their Cartoons as "nobly conceived, and magnificently treated." It will, therefore, on the present occasion be only requisite for us to say a few words as to the skill with which the eleven compositions have been reduced and lithographed in the present work; and, by way of refresher, to glance at the incidents illustrated.

Each of the subjects measures 22 by 16 inches, dimensions sufficiently important to preserve the grandeur of the several compositions.

First, we have Mr. Armitage's *Caesar's First Invasion of Britain*, engraved by J. T. Linnell. The reduction must have been a work of great labour; the reader will, probably, recollect the original display of anatomical drawing in the grand *nudes* of the desperate resistance of the half-clad Britons to the Romans in their attempted landing. It is, indeed, a startling scene of muscular energy, filling three-fourths of the picture, and the decided outline of the figures, with the skilful use of light and shade indispensable in so elaborate a composition—and which were so much admired in the Cartoon, have here been admirably preserved by the engraver. The birds are the very relics of the Cartoon.

As a specimen of the mastery of difficulties and powerful grasp of delineation, this work is, perhaps, foremost of the Series; its elevated style of composition and design, as well as its costume and detail, are very striking: the scene, too, is one of the most impressive in our early history.

Mr. Watts's *Caractacus Led in Triumph Through Rome*, engraved by John Linnell, has appropriately succeeded the preceding sketch. The vanquished chief, the central figure in the picture, maintains his "dignity even in ruin," in affecting contrast with the gale of triumph danced by the lusty trumpeters, and the magnificence of Imperial Rome, in the arches and temples in the background. The individuality of the graceful British captives, and the stalwart Roman spectators, is also cleverly maintained. The engraver, in rendering Mr. Watts's effect, has been very successful. The Gothic character of the old school of the Caracts; and, as we have before remarked, it may be regarded as an exact exponent of the principle laid down by the judges, viz., "precision of drawing, a treatment of drapery uniting the imitation of nature with a reference to form, action, and composition; and a style of composition less dependent on light and shade than on effective treatment."

Mr. Cope's *First Trial by Jury*, engraved by William Linnell, is next in the Series. The pure and forcible drawing has been closely kept. The variety of expression in the heads of the judge, the jurors, the witnesses, and the accused, in this genuine judicial court, is very fine, and characteristically Saxon: the story, so to speak, is well told, and most appropriately chosen for the embellishment, or rather illustration, of the walls of a chamber of our Legislature

Mr. Leslie's *St. Augustine Preaching to Ethelbert and Bertha*, engraved by James T Linnell, has been thought to lack power in its composition, though the individual figures are mostly vigorously drawn: St. Augustine and his attendants have greater breadth than is usual in the predecessors in the Series; the group of the listening King and Queen and their attendants, is not unpicturesque.

Mr. Bell's *Cardinal Beaufort and the Dowager Queen of Edward IV.*, has been rendered with all the breadth and power of the original, by N. Fleserzyski, under the superintendence of Mr. Gruner. As an historical composition, this picture is unrivalled in the Series: the resistance of the Queen to the importunity of the Cardinal, the reluctance of the boy Prince, and the sympathy of the attendants, are powerfully expressed: the composition of this group, too, is simple and natural in its character, and the management of the subordinate figures very successful. It has, also, higher tone and finish than most of its companion pictures.

Mr. Townsend's *Fight for the Beacon* has been rendered by Mr. W. Linnell, with the "wonderful power and effect" of the original. The picturesqueness of the foremost combatants, and of the men who are firing the beacon, is very striking, and the entire subject is treated with great vigour and originality.

Mr. Egg's *Una Alarmed by Fauns and Satyrs* has been engraved by Mr. T. H. Maguire, and printed in a warm tint, very successfully. It is a composition of much poetic beauty, full of fine "Academic" drawing; but it is scarcely seen to advantage in a Series of Scenes from British History.

Mr. Parris's *Joseph of Arimathea Converting the Britons* is scarcely a more successful choice than the classic *tableau* of "Una." It has been effectively engraved by Mr. Maguire; but the overcrowding of the composition with figures and incidents, and episodal prettiness, mar the simple dignity which such a subject as the "Conversion," if properly treated, would possess.

Mr. Selous's *Boadicea Harangueing the Iceni* has been engraved by C. Stockmar, under the superintendence of Mr. Gruner, and printed in warm tint. Although many of the figures in this *melée* display great power, the variety, both in the male actors and the accessories, is strangely overwrought: the attitudes are endlessly multiform, and there are scarcely two weapons alike. The scene, accordingly, lacks grandeur, and disappoints; especially as the subject has become almost conventional by repeated treatment.

Mr. Bridge's *Alfred Submitting his Laws to the Witan*, has also been engraved by the same artist as the "Boadicea," but with better effect. This is a noble composition, in appropriate character, and harmonising with Mr. Cope's *Trial by Jury*. The scene of the great Saxon Council is a hall of massive architecture; the figures of Alfred and the listening wise men are striking, and the subject is effectively told throughout.

Mr. Severn's *Queen Eleanor*, engraved by John Linnell, jun., concludes the Series of Eleven Prizes. The subject is the well-known incident of the Queen sucking the poison from the wounded arm of her husband, afterwards Edward I. The scene is in the Holy Land, and the vegetation gives an agreeable variety to the picture. The composition is sweet; the figures are well drawn, and the work altogether meritoriously original.

To this recapitulation, we shall only add our anxious hope that the present publication may find its way generally into the embellished homes of the wealthy, so as to advocate the claims of British art to their patronage: and, with such fosrage, we have no apprehension as to the most successful results.

COUNTRY NEWS.

OPENING OF MILLS AND RESUMPTION OF FULL TIME.—Messrs. J. and T. Sparrow of Exnam Mill, Blackburn, employing upwards of 600 hands, for some weeks closed, and at other times worked three days, recommenced full time on Friday morning last week. Messrs. Jolliffe, Tuppin, and Co., Thredle Nez Mill, and Ewood Mill, employing about 1040 hands, for a short time back working 36 hours per week, commenced on the same day at 11 hours per day.

PERSONS WANTED.—At Richmond Barracks, Dublin, during the last week or ten days, illness existed in almost every second house, the inhabitants of which were allisted with gastric fever. Nearly a whole school of young ladies were lying ill at the same time, and after was scarcely a family which had not some of its members sick. It was not, however, until one death took place, and several were in imminent danger, that the cause of this extensive illness was discovered, when it proved to be owing to the poisoning of a spring which supplied the place, and whose waters had been imperceptibly poisoned by a sewer breaking into it, and so greatly vitiating their character as to cause gastric fever in every family using it! On being found out, the evil was soon remedied, but not before much mischief had been done, and the necessity both for a pure supply of water and an improved system of drainage shown.

INCENDIARISM.—Two destructive fires have, we already stated, occurred in the vicinity of Reading within the last few weeks—one at Kentwood farm, and the second at Mr. May's farm, in the same parish. Great alarm is just now felt in the vicinity of Aylesbury, where it is reported that an incendiary spirit prevails among the labouring population to a fearful extent. At Wendover, on the farm of Mr. Manning, a most destructive fire took place on Monday. The farmers in the neighbourhood are about to establish a night watch

A MOTHER COMMITTED FOR KILLING HER DAUGHTER.—During the week the village of Nutharton, near Dudley, has been in a state of painful excitement, arising from the deplorable occurrence of a mother killing her daughter, seven-teen years of age, by stabbing her in the side with a piece of red-hot iron. Deceased had been detected stealing pieces of iron to procure sweetmeats. About twelve o'clock on Monday she was at her wood's accused her of pilfering. More iron was missed, and she had something in her mouth which she was sucking. They both became very much excited, and the girl told her parent "that it was no use to deny it, for she had swallowed them." It is stated that she threw a piece of red hot iron at her, and, unfortunately, it penetrated the daughter's side to a fatal extent. In the course of an hour she expired At the inquest, Mr. Cooper, surgeon, deposed to the iron having entered under the right arm, and penetrated the lung. The Jury returned a verdict of "Manslaughter" against the mother, who was sent for trial at the ensuing assizes.

DEATH OF MR. MACNEVEN.—This gentleman died here with an accident of a serious character, on her passage from Glasgow to Dublin, by which she was compelled to take refuge in Ramsay, Isle of Man, not without considerable danger and difficulty. The *Minerva* steamer left Greenock at seven on Tuesday evening, and, about half-past two next morning, being off Portpatrick, her engines gave way with a violent crash, causing the decks above to split up, and straining the vessel so as to render her unmanageable. The bazaar was much more fully attended than on the previous day, scarcely less than 15,000 persons having passed through it. Ramsay Bay, whence, it is expected, she will be towed to Liverpool.

COLLIERY ACCIDENT. THREE LIVES LOST.—On Tuesday, Mr. Clark, Deputy Coroner, held an inquest at the Wheatsheaf public-house, New Hey, Butterworth, about three miles from Rochdale, on the bodies of John Rhodes, aged 19, James Whitehead, 30; and Joseph Crider, 18, coal-miners. On the day previous, they went to their work at Haugh Colliery, and when about 100 yards up the mine they were suffocated to death by the foul air which had come from some old works in the mine. The Jury returned verdicts of "Death caused by foul air, or the black damp."

THE PROFESSOR'S LADY.

BY BERTHOLD AUERBACH.

AUTHOR OF "VILLAGE TALES OF THE BLACK FOREST."

TRANSLATED BY MARY HOWITT.

(Continued from page 371.)

CHAPTER IV.

UP TO THE HEIGHTS OF HEAVEN!

HOWEVER comfortable Reinhard might feel, now that he was alone, yet still his eye often turned to the door, as if his friend must enter.

From this time, Reinhard again takes his meals with the family; he now, for the first time, resumed his old position among them. He frequently talked with Lorle about his distant friend, and the circumstance of they two liking a person whom the old village either forgot or despised, gave a peculiar and secret charm to their intercourse. It now came out that the Sub-Librarian unquestionably had, in the deep excitement of his feelings, uttered some violent expressions of a peculiar character. He had said in the house of Klaus, the old and wretched peasant, that one might almost doubt of a Providence, since he could tolerate people building a church to him, whilst they calmly witnessed the misery of their brother man! Lorle excused him always to the utmost extent, and lamented that the people to whom he had done nothing but good, had now slandered and betrayed him to the clergyman. She herself could now scarcely enjoy either repose or pleasure; she employed herself in going through the whole village, and rendering aid where it was needed. Reinhard, too, was extremely industrious.

Lorle spent much of her time in the village, and but little at home; she was principally with the mother of Wendelin, who was just now confined with her sixth child, a boy. Reinhard had painted-in his picture hastily, and wished now to rest while the colours dried; that is, he wished to enjoy a ramble in the woods and fields. He cleaned his gun, therefore, that he might make it his companion.

Reinhard made this attempt to raise himself out of his dreams; he joined in the chase, and this demanded a concentrated and resolute state of mind, and fixed his eye upon the outward.

One day about noon, he returned with his gun on his shoulder, and a brace of moorcocks in the game bag; as he approached the house, he saw Lorle sitting under the linden tree, with a little brother and sister of Wendelin's. The youngest, a child scarcely a year old, was standing on her knee, and she was snapping her fingers, laughing, and singing to amuse it. The other, a little boy, stood at her feet, but was looking out of humour. Lorle nodded kindly to Reinhard as he came up, and then went on playing with the children, and singing to them.

Reinhard seated himself upon the trunk of a tree just opposite to Lorle, and fixed his eyes upon her; she let him do so, for she was accustomed to his often gazing at her in this way, so she merely inquired if Mr. Rehbenmaier would not write.

"No," replied Reinhard.

It was only with the simple monosyllable *no*, that he replied to her question; and yet there was an expression in the tone of his voice which the most affectionate words alone could not have conveyed. Suddenly the boy at Lorle's feet began to cry, saying at the same time, "I want to go home!"

"Stop with me," said Lorle, soothing him; "your mother is sleeping, and you cannot go home," and then pointing to a robin redbreast that hopped about before them, she said, "only look, what a white under-waistcoat that bird has got on; look at him when he flies away,—see!" The bird flew away, and they saw the white feathers under his wings.

Lorle and her auditors laughed aloud; they were children who were amusing themselves by, and with one another.

Reinhard went into his painting-room, and turned all his pictures and studies with their faces to the wall; he wished to see nothing but the one picture which he saw before his mind's eye.

In the evening, he had a long conversation with the Landlord; and, principally from the recollection of Reinhard's magnanimously giving up the promise made at the Valley Mill, was he now successful. At length the father called in his daughter, and said, "Lorle, Mr. Reinhard wants to paint you in his picture for the church; would you like it?"

"For the church?" asked she, looking around her and upwards, as if she were saluting some stranger existence beside and above her.

"Your mother will be at home after to-morrow," said her father, "during the whole week; we shall leave the thrashers here, and she can look after them, and also be with you. What do you say?"

"Yes," said Lorle, with a firm voice. In her own chamber, however, she wept and prayed through the whole night; she did not know rightly why, but she felt both glad and sorrowful at heart.

Reinhard, also, was very uneasy; and when he awoke with the first beams of the sun, he said aloud to himself, "Madonna-like! yes, he was right."

And now at length she sate by the easel.

"Don't you think that perhaps it is a sin?" asked Lorle, bashfully, casting down her eyes.

"No," replied Reinhard, once more, in that heartfelt tone, and Lorle looked cheerfully up: this simple assurance satisfied her perfectly

Her mother went in and out, whilst Lorle sate quietly there. At the beginning she was continually in the most painful state of embarrassment; and, when Reinhard intentionally made a joke, she asked, "May I, then, laugh also? May I talk too? Only just tell me, and I will not hinder you."

Reinhard assured her that she had nothing to do but to behave quite naturally.

Reinhard was obliged to put a restraint on himself to prevent his taking Lorle in his arms. Her mother came in: she held her hands close to her sides that she might not be tempted by astonishment to touch the wet picture: she could not, however, sufficiently wonder at the striking resemblance which it already bore to Lorle. It had been determined upon among them that nobody in the village should know anything about the affair before the consecration of the church.

How quiet and peaceful were now the hours which the two spent together. They heard, from the distant barn behind the house, the measured strokes of the thrasher's flail and, now and then, from the street, the crying of a child, the passing of a wagon, and then again all was quiet and soundless.

One day Lorle said, "I feel as if I should like not to be any longer in the village, or should like to go to sleep and only have everything in this way. I don't know how. I don't know, but I think I would not sit in this way for anybody else in the whole world."

"Good Lorle," replied Reinhard, "I know that you don't like anybody in the world as well as me. Don't tremble," continued he, taking her hand; "I know your whole life. Whilst I was wandering about at a distance, you were quietly thinking about me: it grieved you that I so often made fun of you, and yet you liked me: and, on the evening when I returned, you cried because everybody insulted me."

"For Heaven's sake, has Barbel betrayed that?" exclaimed she.

"Was it Barbel?" said he. "No, nobody told me that. It was for my sake that you were so kind to the Sub-Librarian; and, on that evening, when I sang the merry song, you listened quietly in your chamber whilst I remained below."

"Good Heavens! how do you know all that?"

"I know everything, because I love you so dearly. Do you, also, love me?"

"Yes, a thousand, thousand, times!"

The two embraced with a holy kiss.

"Now, now," exclaimed Reinhard, at length, "I would be willing to die, and you also."

"No," exclaimed Lorle, standing erect and holding Reinhard firmly; "first of all let us live long, long in this life!" There was an heroic strength in her glance, a proud decision in her bearing, as if she could conquer death.

"Then you will be mine for ever?" asked Reinhard.

"Yes, yes; in God's name I will be thine."

A peculiar sort of thrill seemed to pass through Reinhard's frame as she added that expression, in God's name. He fancied that Lorle did not resign to him her whole soul, and not with joyful exultation either. He did not consider that Lorle had struggled with herself, and that she humbly resigned herself to this love as one of the commands of God.

"What is it? Have I done something which is not right?" asked she, reading instantly the expression which marked his countenance.

"No, nothing."

"May I now go and tell this to my mother?" asked Lorle.

"No; stop here; we will keep this as a secret. Believe me, it is better that we should do so."

"Yes, yes," said she timidly; "I will willingly do everything. Only do you always advise me to do what is right, good Reinhard."

"You must be very kind to me," continued Lorle, laying her hand upon Reinhard's shoulder, "else I shall die of grief. I know that I am not good enough for you; I am of too low a rank."

Who can relate now all the sweet conversation and the affectionate embraces that after this day took place in Reinhard's otherwise quiet painting-room?

Lorle displayed in humility the plenitude of her abundant affection, whilst Reinhard stood amazed and adoring before her, and the conclusion of his conversation almost always was, "Oh God! I am not worthy of you!"

"You are a million times better than I am—better than any man, or anybody at all," Reinhard exclaimed, "and I would willingly serve seven times seven years for thee."

"Then you would be an old man," Lorle said, quietly smiling, and Reinhard continued without interruption:—

"Lorle, I have many a time forgotten both myself and the whole world—have indulged in intoxication—have been a sinner in the midst of remorse—but you cannot imagine how I have sunk."

"I can imagine everything, only tell me about it quietly."

"Oh! then beloved one," replied Reinhard, "take care of thyself with me; I have never yet had a friend of my heart whom I have not wounded; the Sub-Librarian is the only one who has remained faithful to me. I often lay up a store of sorrow for those to whom I ought only to be good and kind. It is only since I have seen you, since I have been yours, that I have looked back upon the old Waldemar, and he is a good-for-nothing fellow, not fit to touch the hem of your garment. I can make you happy, as no woman on earth ever was—and infinitely unhappy!"

Lorle wept large tears; but she soon dried them again, and said, "I have nothing but love for you; from here you look a deal better than you say"—with these words she pointed to her eyes; "and," added she, pouting her lips, "I cannot bear that anybody should abuse Reinhard, and you must not do so either. And now—only do not make me proud come here; we will be kind and good one to another, and God will help us."

"Yes, you make me once more quite pious," said Reinhard, and stood before her with folded hands

The picture proceeded vigorously; Lorle always exhorted to industry, and Reinhard also asked her not to let him become lazy.

Nobody in the house surmised anything about the new turn which things had taken: Vronl alone was taken into their confidence; and now, therefore, they often went to the mill. The two lovers were as joyful as children when they played at hide and seek in the wood.

The picture was nearly finished: the two lovers spoke of everything, excepting of the future; they both of them in the innermost of their hearts feared this; Reinhard, because he did not know what form it would assume; and Lorle, because she felt how painful it would be to rend herself from the parental home.

Reinhard now allowed himself to take some recreation, as for the last several days he had been much excited. He walked thoughtfully along the valley. It was evening; the mowers were busy cutting the dewy latermath; the withering grass diffused a fragrant odour. All at once, an anxious thought fell upon his heart; now, immediately, in the full bloom of their young love, he wished to call Lorle his own: and yet his future prospects were so uncertain. he cast, however, this anxiety from him; he determined to enjoy the day; the passing moment, and what will not a young heart accomplish in the open air? For awhile, forgetting himself, he watched the gnats, which, in the evening hour, were now abroad seeking for food; now, they buoyed themselves perfectly still in one spot in the air, as if hanging on a ray of evening light; their wings moved rapidly at their sides like light, airy wheels, till, as if impelled forward, they moved on; they had taken an almost invisible bouty, and now again paused in another spot. The sounds of day grew ever more and more silent; a gentle, nocturnal whispering was breathed through twig and grass. Reinhard wandered still farther onward; a song passed through his mind; he know not what; his mind was in a state of pensive delight.

When Reinhard, late in the evening, came home, he found a letter from the city; it was from the Sub-Librarian.

(To be continued.)

MUSIC.

FOREIGN MUSICAL NEWS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Paris, Wednesday.

The great event has been the *début* of Alboni, as *Arsace* in Rossini's "Semiramide," at the Théâtre Italien, on Thursday last. She repeated the character r, Saturday and Sunday, and in all probability will be sung to three times in the week, such has been the extraordinary demand for places. As high as 150 francs (£6) was paid for a single stall last Thursday, and every seat was secured at the Bureau de Location, for four successive representations, this day week. It may be judged that the triumph of the great contralto has been complete. A greater success in fact, is not on record. The partisans of the Académie Royale de Musique are furious at Alboni's acceptance of M. Vatel's engagement after her brill ant reception at the French Opera, but I think she acted wisely in rejecting the Gallic *repertoire*, although it might have been to better taste, if she had abstained from returning to Paris, the present season, after the handsome treatment she had experienced at the Académie. It was curious on her first night to watch the Parisian amateurs. They were evidently sulky, and would not give Alboni a hand on her first entrance; but after a few notes from her divine organ, the expression of delight was not to be resisted, and from that moment the *furore* was unbounded. She was very badly dressed, a huge black mantle having been thrown over her shoulders; making her look, as Florentino remarked, like the Bœuf Gras at the Carnival. The two duos with Grisi, and the cavatina, "Is it barbara," in the second act, were immensely applauded; and there was no end to the ovations. Great as was the triumph of Alboni, that of Grisi, in "Semiramide," was still greater. Never did she sing and act so magnificently. I saw Meyerbeer and Lablache in ecstacies, applauding the two great *artistes* with the utmost energy. With the exception of Tagliafico, in *Fresel*, the remainder of the cast was very inefficient. The tenor, Collini, was intolerable; and Coletti barked through the florid divisions of *Assur* distressingly, his fine voice only being heard to advantage here and there in a bit of *cantabile*. There was no military band on the stage, and the costumes were very shabby. The scenery of Ferri and Verardi was, however, very well painted. The chorusses and band, as usual, were very indifferent. Alboni will shortly appear in "Cenerentola" and "La Donna del Lago."

I have perused with no little astonishment the letter of Miss Birch in the London papers. Are there two Miss Birches? Is there one in Paris and one in London? Certainly the Miss Birch of the Académie Royale can be no relation to the Miss Birch of Drury Lane. However, I presume as the English *prima donna* is quite satisfied with the treatment she experienced as the French *prima donna*, it is not for the journalist to disturb such delightful harmony; but truth before everything; and I cannot consent that one of your contemporaries should presume to designate my communications on this subject as "silly cry and little wool." I repeat distinctly, and despite of every contradiction—whether it have emanated to secure a favourable reception for a French *prima donna* to sing in English, or to arrange amicably an action for damages—that every fact published in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS respecting the scandalous treatment of Miss Birch in Paris, has been correctly stated, and, if necessary, could be authentically established by undeniable evidence. Her cause was taken up by disinterested champions, on purely national grounds; and Miss Birch's own version of the scene of the rehearsal is sufficient evidence of the "dead set" made against her in this centre of civilization.

Cerito and St. Leon having left for Venice, Carlotta Grisi has returned from Brussels, and reappeared in the "Diable à Quatre," with great glory. There is nothing new at the Opera Comique and Opera National. The new opera of "Haidée," by Auber, is preparing at the f rmer, and one by Adolphe Adam at the latter. The latter is composing the music of the new ballet, "The Five Senses," for Carlotta Grisi.

The German papers describe Alboni's triumph, at Pesth, last month, in *Orsini* in "Lucrezia Borgia," and *Gondi* in "Maria di Rohan." She sang, also, at a concert in Pesth. At Vienna she sang, on the 20th ult., at the An der Wien Theatre, with prodigious success, the "Obe faro" of Gluck, the cavatina of "Niobe," the "Non più mesta" from "Cenerentola," and the Drinking Song from "Lucrezia." At Prague, during the winter, the following new operas will be produced: "Blanda," by Kalkwoda; "Bianca et Guiseppe," by Reitel, the Director of the Conservatorium; and the 1st "Siege of Brigade," by Becker. Balfe's "Bohemian Girl" was also to be represented. Mdme. Pauline Garcia Viardot, after a series of triumphant representations at the Dresden Grand Opera, has left for Hamburgh.

EXETER HALL.—The Singing Classes under Mr. Hullah's direction, assembled for the first time this season on Monday last. The programme opened with Mendelssohn's 114th Psalm, "When Israel out of Egypt came," followed by Handel's "Acis and Galatea," the *solo* in the latter being sung by Mr. Lockey, Mr. Phillips, and Miss Stewart. Mr. Willy was the leader of the band. There was a good attendance, and the performance went off satisfactorily, Mr. Lockey particularly distinguishing himself in the "Acis" music.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"A. Z. B. Y."—The want of care exhibited by the constructors of Problems is certainly most annoying. For the avoidance of merely clerical errors, each man on the diagram should be designated as White or Black by the initial W or B. In future, we shall be compelled to refuse all positions where this precaution is not adopted. You are quite wrong in your solution of Enigma 237, and have not hit upon the author's mode of play in 235.

"A. X."—There is no mistake in Enigma 214. The Knight cannot move.

"H. W. F. C."—See our solution in the last Paper, headed "Solution to Problem No 200."

"J. B. H."—There is no possibility of effecting mate in Problem 200 as you suggest. In Problem 199, the first move should be R takes R (ch). We have no opportunity of referring to the other positions you mention.

"ἀδελφὸς."—"White Rook."—White has a Pawn at Q B 4th, as mentioned in our last: the solution is 1. B takes B; 2. Q to her B 5th (ch). If Black take the Queen, the Kt mates; and, if 2. K to Q B 2nd, the Q mates at K 5th.

B. P."—Dulwich. Its organ is lost in the mists of antiquity. You still find some pleasing information on the subject in Tomlinson's "Amusements of Chess."

"S. H. W."—We hope the last week's Problem will be a sufficient warning of the folly of sending Diagrams on which the characters are not distinctly marked.

"A. B. C."—You cannot take a Pawn en passing, if a move intervene.

"J. J. A. M."—You will find your Problem corrected, and given as a Diagram in the "Chess-Player's Chronicle."

"H. P. L."—You have not hit upon the author's modus operandi in Enigma 237. He checks first with the Q, and then plays her to K R sq (ch).

"Old Joe" is quite right.

"Puzzled."—We are sorry we have not space to describe the English Chess notation; but you will find the different systems in use both here and on the Continent clearly explained in the "Chess-Player's Handbook."

"Rex," Manchester, must have the goodness to send the Problem. We have no means of referring to back numbers.

"A Constant Reader" is a very heedless one, not to have seen the correction we gave in our last paper.

"Old Friend" will see, as we have mentioned, that a Black Bishop at Black King's Bishop's 4th in place of the Pawn, restores the integrity of "S. H. W.'s" pretty stratagem No. 202 in our last number

"T. P.," Garrick Club; *"P. G. T.," Athenæum Club*; *"V.;"* *"P. Simple," Oxford and Cambridge Club*; *"Percy," Travellers' Club*; *"H. T. L.," St. George's Club*; *"Miles," United Service Club (senior)*; *"A. K. B. T. F."* *"Sigma P."* *"Rylf;"* *"J. S.;"* *"T. G. S."* *"L. G. P."* *"A Chertsey Bumpkin;"* *"Studius;"* *"An Actor;"* *"White Rook;"* *"S. W. K.," Hull*; *"G. A. F."*; *"T. E.;"* *"Marcus;"* *"Ambulator;"* *"J. M. B.;"* *"Que?"* *"E. G. D.;"* *"Rathonensis,"* *"Chester,"* *"ΨΑΛΛ,"* *"A. L. M.,"* *"Guest,"* *"Lusiensatter,"* *Styk*," and others, are referred to the notice respecting Problem No. 201.

"Dacapulus."—There is no error in Enigma 235. You have drawn the diagram inaccurately. The solutions are correct.

"A. Z.," Addiscombe.—Subscriptions for the "Berliner Schachzeitung" are received by Messrs. Williams and Norgate, the well-known Foreign Booksellers. For back Volumes of the "Chess-Player's Chronicle," apply to Hastings, of Caversstreet. The other work named is defunct, and not obtainable, we should think, at any cost

"Mary Anne."—Get the Handbook published by Bohn, and as much practice as you can with experienced players

"J. L. Green" must be intensely what his name imports, to expect us to send an acknowledgment of his solutions, every week, "through the medium of the post."

"R. F."—The long-looked-for opening of the Grand Salon at Ries' Divan takes place, we understand, at the beginning of next week; and, from the magnificence of its proportions, the splendour of the decorations, and the general completeness of all its appointments, this noble room must utterly eclipse every other establishment of the kind in Europe. The rooms will be celebrated by the playing of several Chess matches between the most eminent players of the day, particulars of which we hope to see duly announced.

"A Constant Reader," Lancashire.—The Problem you send is not original. We have seen it ve prent.

Solutions by "Phil," "A. B." "Miles," "Dan," "Sopraclite," "F. P. L.," "Old Subscriber," "Ambulator," "J. J. B." "F. R. S." "M. P." "F. T." "G. A. F.," "P. G. T." "G. O. B." "Tump," "Rathonensis," are correct. *Those by "G. S." "R. T. Y." "M. N." "Philo-Chess,"* are wrong.

PROBLEM, No. 202.

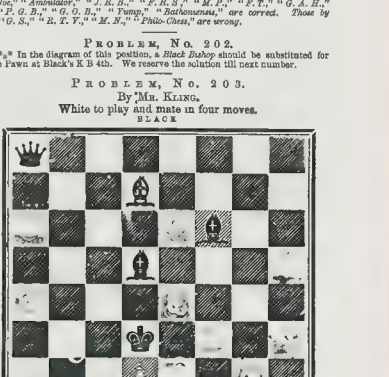
*** In the diagram of this position, a *Black Bishop* should be substituted for the Pawn at Black's K B 4th. We reserve the solution till next number.

PROBLEM, No. 203.

By MR. KLING.

White to play and mate in four moves.

BLACK



WHITE.

CHESS IN THE METROPOLIS,

THE TWO FOLLOWING INSTRUCTIVE EXAMPLES OF THE EVANS' GAMBIT WERE PLAYED BETWEEN MR. HARWICH AND MR. S—S, OF THE LONDON CHESS CLUB.

WHITE (Mr. H.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)	WHITE (Mr. H.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)
1. P to K 4th	P two	19. B to Q Kt 3d (c)	K to Kt 2d
2. K Kt to B 3d	Q Kt to B 3d	20. Q to R 4th	B to K Kt 3d
3. K B to Q B 4th	K B to Q B 4th	21. K Kt to Q B 4th	Q to K B 3d
4. Q Kt P two	B takes P	22. Q takes Q (d)	K takes Q
5. Q B P one	B to Q R 4th	23. Kt takes B	P takes Kt
6. Castles	B to Q Kt 3d	24. Q P one	Kt to Q B 3d
7. Q P two	P takes P	25. Kt to Q 5th (ch)	K to Kt 2d
8. P takes P (a)	Q P one	26. Kt takes P	Q R to Q sq
9. Q P one	Kt to K 2d	27. Q P one	K to B 3d
10. Q Kt P one	P to K B 3d	28. K B P two	K to K sq
11. Q B to Kt 2d	P takes P	29. K R to B 2d	B to K R 4th
12. B takes P	K Kt to B 3d	30. K R to Q 3d	B to K Kt 6th
13. B takes Kt	P takes B	31. R to Q 6th (ch)	K to Kt 2d
14. K R P one	B to K R 4th	32. R to K 8th	P to K B 3d
15. Q Kt to B 3d	P to K B 4th (b)	33. R takes Kt	R takes P
16. Kt to Q 5 4th (ch)	K to Q sq	34. R to K 8th (ch)	K to R 3d
17. K Kt to K 5th	Q to Q 3d	35. R takes R	
18. Q R to K sq	Q R P one		

Black resigns.

(a) There is more vivacity in the attack if the K Pawn is now advanced instead of taking P with P.

(b) Important to prevent the White Q Kt getting posted at K 4th.

(c) To enable his Queen to cross over to the other side.

(d) Forced.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 238.—By W. H. C.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
K at his Kt 7th	K at his 5th	Ps at K B 3d, and K 3d	and Q Kt 5th
Q at K 7th	Ps at K 3d, and K 4th		Ps at K Kt 5th, K Kt 4th, K 4th, Q 6th, Q B 3d, and Q R 5th
R at K Kt 6th	R at K sq		
R at Q R 6th	R at Q B sq		
B at Q Kt 7th	Kts at K R 3d, and Q B 3d		

White to play, and mate in five moves.

No. 239.—By A. B. S.*

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
K at his K 4th	K at his K 5th	K at his K 3d	
B at K 4th	Ps at K 3d, and K 4th	Ps at K 3d, and K 2d, and K 5th	
Kt at K Kt sq	R 4th		

White to play, and mate in three moves.

No. 240.—By H. P., of Newcastle.

WHITE	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
K at his K sq	K at his K 3d	Ps at K R 3d, and K 2d	Ps at K R 2d, K Kt 2d, K B 3d, and K 4th
Q at her B 4th	Rs at K Kt sq, and Q B sq	Kt 2d	
B at K 3d	Bs at K 2d, and Q B 7th		
Kts at K R 4th, and Q 6th		White to play, and mate in five moves.	

RE-OPENING OF DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

MADAME DORUS GRAS, AS LUCIA.

This celebrated vocalist is a native of Valenciennes, the daughter of M. Dorus, the leader of the orchestra in that town. Mdlle. Dorus made her *début* when quite a child; and the Municipality of Valenciennes, remarking her great aptitude for music, placed her at the Paris Conservatoire, at the expense of the Corporation. She became a pupil, in 1831, of MM. Blangini and Henri; and in the first year, won the chief prize for singing in their class. MM. Paer and Berdogni were her subsequent instructors. Mdlle. Dorus soon began her career as a concert singer in various towns in France and Belgium. Her first *début* on any stage was at the Theatre Royal, in Brussels, where she met with great success; but the Revolution of 1830 interrupted her prospects in Belgium; and, on the 9th of November, 1831, she made her *début* in Lucia's "Comte Ory," at the Académie Royale de Musique, in Paris. Her triumph was as complete as in Brussels. The secession of Mdme. Cinti Damoreau gave a brilliant position to Mdlle. Dorus, who took the parts of the former in "La Muette," "Guillaume Tell," "Fernand Cortez," and the "Rossignol." Mdlle. Dorus then created the characters of *Thersina*, in the "Philtre;" the *Page*, in "Gustave;" and *Alice*, in "Robert le Diable." In Meyerbeer's *chef-d'œuvre*, Mdlle. Dorus created the most powerful sensation, and to no small degree contributed to the triumph of that great work. Her love was one of the most exquisite performances ever witnessed upon the lyric stage," to borrow Meyerbeer's own criticism of Mdlle. Dorus's assumption of the maid of Normandy. It should be mentioned, to the glory of the *artiste*, that every vocalist, including Jenny Lind and Pauline Viardot Garcia, who has played *Alice*, has adopted Mdlle. Dorus's model; such was her superiority in this part, that it has been justly remarked, "the traditions of her acting and singing have become classical." Subsequently, Mdlle. Dorus created the parts of *Marguerite de Valois*, in Meyerbeer's incomparable "Huguenots;" *Eudoxie*, in Halevy's "Juive;" *Geneva*, in "Guido;" *Theresa*, in Berlioz's "Benvenuto Cellini;" *Rutia*, in "La Xacarilla," &c.

It will be thus seen that Mdlle. Dorus, for fifteen years, sustained the first place in the Académie Royale. In 1833, she was married to M. Gras, one of the first violins of the opera orchestra. Mdme. Gras has a brother who is a famed flute-player. She has been known for some years in London, as a concert-singer of immense popularity, and has frequently sung at the Royal musical *soirées*. Madame Dorus Gras retired from the Académie Royale during the fatal management of M. Leon Pillet. An interesting anecdote is recorded of her appearance at the Opera Comique, in Herold's "Pré aux Clercs," in consequence of the sudden illness of Madame Casimir. It was a dying request of the composer, whose widow was an affecting letter of thanks to Mdlle. Dorus, for having insured the continued triumph of the work, although she had studied the part of *Isabelle* at forty-eight hours' notice only. As a vocalist, Mdlle. Dorus Gras, like Mdme. Cinti Damoreau, is the champion of the florid school. She may be called the Persiani of the French lyric stage. Her forte is in *fioriture*, in which the finish and taste of her execution are most enchanting. Her voice is not now so pure and vibrating as in her best days, but it is still light, nimble, and flexible. Of her vocalisation in *Lucia* we have written specially in our notice of the opening of Drury-Lane Theatre

MR. REEVES.

The new tenor, J. Sims Reeves, is of a musical family. He has three sisters and a brother at this time in the Royal Academy of Music. His father was a professor of music and singing; and from the paternal instructions did young Reeves, who was born at Woolwich, in 1821, acquire the first rudiments of music. Like the tenor Garcia—the father of Malibran and Pauline Viardot—the elder Reeves was a severe taskmaster, and the child of seven years had hard studies to pursue; but he was already passionately attached to "sweet sounds," and up to the age of twelve remained at home, to continue the discipline. At a grammar-school for two years, Mr. Reeves never neglected, however, his musical studies; and he sang occasionally at concerts, having a beautiful soprano voice. At fourteen, he became a pupil of Mr. H. Calcott, for harmony and counterpoint, and of John Cramer, for the pianoforte; acquiring at the same time some knowledge of the oboe, bassoon, violoncello, and violin, all of which instruments Mr. Reeves played pretty well. His passion for singing was increased by constant visits to the Italian Opera, Rubini being the young student's idol.

By some extraordinary whim, Mr. Reeves turned to the medical profession; but, in a year, gave it up as a "bitter pill and black draught." He indulged at this time in private theatricals. He then took lessons from Hobbs, the tenor, T. Cooke, the late Mr. Stansbury, and others; and, in June, 1839, made his *début*, as first tenor, at Newcastle-on-Tyne; subsequently playing in Edinburgh, Glasgow, Norwich, Belfast, Edinburgh, Dublin, and many other places progressing but slowly as an actor and singer. Mr. Reeves eventually, after all the trials and vicissitudes of a provincial career, came to London again, and joined Mr. Macready's company. Feeling that he was destined for a higher position, he persevered with his studies under T. Cooke, taking a trip to Paris, also, to have lessons. Mr. Reeves then started on a starring excursion for Liverpool and Manchester, and in those towns met with immense success. Encouraged by this reception, Mr. Reeves resolved to visit and study in Italy, making Milan his head-quarters, and availing himself of the valuable instructions of the celebrated singing-master Mazzucato, the chief *Maestro di Canto* at the Conservatorio. It was under his able guidance that Mr. Reeves acquired a thorough understanding of the formation of the voice and of the production of tone. Under the Maestro Balfetti Mr. Reeves's schooling may be regarded to have terminated, for finish of execution and refinement of method, and then he made his *début* at the Scala, having been engaged for two years by Merelli. The part selected was *Edgardo*, in Donizetti's "Lucia," and created a great *furore*, although the unpopularity of Merelli as a Director was the cause of great opposition to Mr. Reeves. He afterwards appeared in Verdi's "Ernani," and other operas, with equal success. Mr Reeves then visited Venice, and other towns in Italy, where he was received with enthusiasm. Mr. Beale, the Director of the Royal Italian Opera, Covent-Garden, having written to Mr. Reeves that it was intended to open that establishment in the recess with English opera, induced Mr. Reeves to return to London; but, as the intention was, subsequently, abandoned, Mr. Reeves resolved to go back to Italy, having received numerous offers. M. Jullien prevented his departure, by a most liberal engagement, the moment the lessee of Drury-Lane had resolved to give grand opera. Mr. Reeves sang last season at the Ancient Concerts. Mr. Reeves is a pure *tenore robusto*. He rarely resorts to the use of the falsetto. Of his triumphant *début*, last Monday, in the *Master of Ravenswood*, in the "Bride of Lammermoor," we have written elsewhere.

MR. REEVES, AS EDGARDO.

THE THEATRES.

DRURY-LANE.

M. Jullien commenced his season for grand opera on Monday brilliantly. His orchestra is a great and legitimate success in his first operatic attempt. He has introduced a young sound of real sound fame to the English stage. He has imported from Italy a British tenor who has taken the town by storm—he has brought together a fine chorus and a powerful orchestra—and he presented a stage *ensemble* of a nature to entitle him to the confidence of the cultivated amateur. Setting aside the over-pretentious tone of the prospectus, and regretting that M. Jullien should provoke, in that document, any invidious comparison, it may be fairly contended after Monday's performance, that M Jullien has made a very fair approximation to the completeness of musical lyric works. It is not, indeed, what is really intended by the words "National Lyrical Opera." Music is a universal language, and it is to be hoped that the great compositions of the Italian, French, and German schools will no more be excluded from our English theatres than the Flemish and Italian schools of painting are banished from our "national" galleries.

In opening with Donizetti's "Lucia," under the title of the "Bride of Lammermoor," it is to be presumed that the lessee had considered this work as the best calculated to develop the powers of his new singers, and the result proved that its calculations were not erroneous. It is an impassioned dramatic work; the inspirations of the composer have kept pace with the terrible situations of Scott's novel. It was certainly not in keeping to have preceded the opera by Beethoven's original "Leonora" overture, the first of the four which he composed for "Fidelio." It is a good idea, certainly, to give an overture by a celebrated master, when one has not been composed expressly for the work; but would it not be better, as in the case of "Norma," to have an overture written for the occasion, embodying the principal themes of the opera? The "Leonora" overture, whilst it displayed the power of the new orchestra, did not altogether satisfy us as to the finish of execution. We do not like the new arrangement of the players by M. Berlioz. He has separated the quartet, and has placed his wind instruments in "long, long row"—in the front rank of the orchestra, keeping his six principal violoncelli and contre-basst in the rear. The consequence is, that the violins—which are really first-rate—seemed to be weak, the tones from the brass and wood penetrating through the house before the subject reached the ear.

With such admirable artists as M. Jullien has engaged, and a better disposition of the strength, much will be gained in delicacy and precision. M. Berlioz, who is a celebrated composer, and who conducts his own works so well, has yet to acquire his operatic experience as *chef d'orchestre*. In the *forte* passages, the band achieved some effects—in the nice observance of the *crescendo*—in the gradual development of the sounds—there will be something to be gained, especially when the full strength of the stringed instruments has been rendered clear and firm.

The opera was thus cast:—*Lucy Ashton*, Madame Dorus Gras; *Edgar*, Mr. Reeves; *Ashton*, Mr. H. Whitworth Jones; *Raymond*, Mr. Weiss; *Bucklaw*, Mr. Clifford; *Norman*, Mr. Galli. Madame Dorus Gras enacted *Lucy* with grace and feeling. It was not distinguished by dramatic intensity, but it was an interesting delineation, commanding the sympathies of the audience, if it did not startle by powerful emotion. The vocalisation was, of course, superb, although objection might be taken to the superabundance of embroideries, with the compression of which Donizetti, and also Bellini, were responsible. In central, the graces and ornaments of Madame Dorus Gras were brilliant and effective—she strained the high notes with *éclat* and vigour—and her intonation was rarely to be impeached. Our audience—less exacting than the Parisian *dilettanti*—did not trouble themselves about the accent of the accomplished vocalist, but applauded her facile and finished execution with the utmost enthusiasm.

On the second representation, on Wednesday night, the ovations were still more decided than even on her triumphant *début*. Mr Reeves has created the greatest sensation of any tenor since the days of Braham. He is versed in stage business, but it cannot be stated that his person or his deportment commanded his extraordinary success. It was the excellent quality of his pure chest voice—its evenness and sweetness, its tractability, its cultivated style, and perfect articulation, that took the house by surprise, and insured its rapturous expression of delight. Mr. Reeves always rose with the situations. Impassioned in the lovers' exchange of vows, he was terrible in the malediction, and in the scene of despair his pathos was touching and irresistible. On both evenings, Mr. Reeves was received with the most tumultuous cheering, and yet his triumph has been secured under the most disadvantageous circumstances—labouring under a most severe attack of influenza. If M. Jullien had done nothing else than to have introduced Mr Reeves, the lessee would be entitled to a vote of thanks from the musical public. Mr. Whitworth Jones was very favourably received. His opening air was well sung. He has a baritone of fair quality and power, but has an unfortunate lisp. In the concerted pieces, his intonation was not altogether satisfactory, but a cold and stage fright may be pleaded for any defects.

SCENE FROM THE OPERA OF "THE BRIDE OF LAMMERMOOR."

THE GRAND SHAKESPERE NIGHT AT COVENT-GARDEN THEATRE.

THE DEATH OF HENRY IV.—(SECOND PART OF KING HENRY IV.)

LAUNCE AND SPEED.—(TWO GENTLEMEN OF VERONA.)

Weiss sang so finely the music of "Raymond," as to entitle himself to a separate ovation. The other parts were very indifferently sustained; the *Bucktail* was changed on Wednesday, but with no improvement.

The *mise en scène* was unexceptionable. Grieve's scenery was much admired; and Planché's historical acquirements were manifested in the correct costumes. The minuet, with its indifferent and interpolated music, ought to be omitted.

After the opera, a new divertissement, arranged by Mr. Barnett, the ingenious ballet master of the theatre, was produced with entire success. It is called "La Genie du Globe," and is a pretty allegorical affair, not aiming at anything extraordinary, but filling up half an hour very agreeably. When the curtain rises, we find the stage filled with clouds, which disperse, and discover the great globe itself revolving on its axis, surrounded by a halo of young ladies in rose-coloured dresses, which has a charming effect. War, Devastation, and other ill spirits, are banished by Peace; and the scene changes to a beautiful landscape, with corn-fields and villages, where all the nations of the earth, in characteristic costumes, are united in concord. Some excellent dancing is then introduced, chiefly of national *pas*, by Mesdames Louise, Proche Guibelet, Melanie Duval, and Waite, with Mr. Harvey, and four very clever little girls, of some six or seven years old, one of whom is exceedingly pretty and graceful. With a grand *tarantelle* the divertissement concludes. We object to Miss Waite, from Astley's, being called "Mademoiselle Vaute" in the bills. This is a piece of silliness that approaches the burlesque, and might shake faith in affairs of greater import. The young lady has no occasion to be ashamed of her English name.

We observe that Sir H. R. Bishop, Mr. Planché, and Mr. A. Forrester, are in M. Jullien's Cabinet; so that, with the talents of the *artistes* in the *troupe*, much may be anticipated.

Mr. Balfe's opera, "The Maid of Honour," founded on the ballet of "Lady Henriette," is in active preparation, and will be produced on Monday week.

COVENT GARDEN.

As might have been anticipated, this noble theatre was crammed to its very roof on Tuesday evening, on the occasion of the performance for relieving the Committee from their liabilities, incurred in the purchase of the Shakespere House. Every box was crowded, even to the pigeon-holes immediately under the arch of the proscenium; the entire pit, with the exception of six or seven rows, was converted into stalls; part of the orchestra was similarly disposed of; and the amphitheatres and galleries had not a corner vacant. Indeed, they were overfilled; and, in consequence, when Mr. Phelps came on to speak the prologue written for the occasion by Mr. Charles Knight, there was so much noise and confusion that he retired. Mr. Ryder then came on, and, addressing the malcontents, told them that their money should be immediately returned to them if they would leave the house; and, after that, Mr. Phelps again appeared, but the noise continuing, he walked off, after delivering about a third of the prologue. We subjoin the entire composition:—

PROLOGUE.

"The Macedonian stood within the gates
Of the devoted Thebes. Relentless hates
Ask'd to be loos'd in bloodshed and in fire:
Spare not—the conqueror cried: Yet stay, the lyre
Of glorious Pindarus in Thebes was strung—
Search for his house these fated piles among;
Perish the city, down with every tower,
But save, from ruin save the Muse' sacred bower.

"The victor Time has stood on Avon's side
To doom the fa.l of many a home of pride;
Rapine o'er Evesham's gilded fane has strode,
And gorgeous Kenilworth has paved the road:
But time has gently laid his withering hands
On one frail house—the House of Shakespere stands;
Centuries are gone—fallen "the cloud-capped towers;"
But Shakespere's home, his boyhood's home is ours.

"Ye, who this night kind greetings bring to cheer
The histrionic groups assembled here,
Cherish the task, with reverent love to hold
One relic of our drama's age of gold,—
For there, where Avon's long-immortal wave
Lingers in willowy banks by Shakespere's grave,—
The Pilgrims come: Ohio and the Rhine
Send forth their worshippers to Stratford's shrine,—
And still they come, to hail, from every clime,
The Poet of all countries and all time.'

"Perchance, in some dark hour, a venal stage
May leave to bookworms Shakespere's living page
Fit on the brakins to some Newgate gang,
And give the comic mask to drunken slang:
Then, when no bear shall fall for Juliet's woe,
Falstaff be voted dull, and Hamlet slow,—
Then, are new Bettertons and Garricks rise
To win the crowd from scenes the good despise,—
The lowly roof which you are here to claim
From cold neglect or desecration's shame,
May stand, the trophy of a nobler taste—
A beacon-light amidst the drama's waste.

"Yes; when a race unborn shall gather round
His hallowed roof, and consecrated ground,
And secret tears, and smiles of sudden glee,
Attest his sway—the mind's own jubilee;
Remembrance, perhaps, may turn to this 'brief hour,
Which yields our feeble homage to his power:
For here th' assembled Nation stands to say,
Our Shakespere's home is snatched from quick decay;
Is the work finished—or but yet begun?
Complete! Maintain! Do all that needs be done!
Yes! England's heart now beats at Shakespere's call—
The Muse's bower is saved—your's is the pledge for all."

The programme thus went on without further interruption: not a single hitch occurred, nor was one apology made in the course of the evening. The following was the selection:—

BEETHOVEN'S OVERTURE TO COBOLANUS.

I. THE DEATH OF HENRY IV
Second Part of King Henry IV. Act IV.
A Chamber in the Palace at Westminster.

King Henry	Mr Macready
Henry, Prince of Wales	Mr Leigh Murray
Prince Thomas of Clarence	Mr. Oldham
Prince John of Lancaster	Mr. S. Parry
Prince Humphrey of Gloster	Mr. Bellingham
Lord Chief Justice	Mr. Ryder
Earl of Westmoreland ..	Mr. Edgar
Pages to the King	{ Mr. Andrews / Mr. Smith

II. THE DEATH OF QUEEN KATHARINE.
Henry the Eighth. Act IV.
A Chamber in Kimbolton Castle.

Queen Katharine	Mrs Butler
Patience	{ Miss Andrews
Agnes	Her Attendants { Miss Bellamy
Griffy	{ Miss Johnson
Cromwell	Mr James Vining
Guilford	Mr. Oldham
Capucius	Mr. Martin

SIR HENRY BISHOP'S OVERTURE, IN PRODUCING POPULAR AIRS FROM SHAKESPERE'S PLAYS.

III. TWO GENTLEMEN OF VERONA.
Part of Act the Third
A Street in Verona.

Launce	Mr. Harley
Speed	Mr. Buckstone

IV. FALSTAFF'S RECRUITS BEFORE JUSTICE SHALLOW.
Second Part of King Henry IV. Act III.
Sport 2.
An Orchard before Justice Shallow's House.

Justice Shallow	Mr W Farren
Justice Silence	Mr Lacelo
Falstaff	Mr Granby
Hardolph	Mr. Woolgar
Mouldy	Mr. Turnour
Shadow } Recruits	Mr. Fortescue
Wart }	Mr. Mandale
Feeble }	Mr. Doherty
Bullcalf	Mr. C. R. Butler
Davy	Mr Andrews

MENDELSSOHN'S OVERTURE TO "THE MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM."

V. JULIET'S MARRIAGE DAY.
Romeo and Juliet. The Fourth Act entire.
Scene I. The Cloisters.—Scene 2. A Chamber in Capulet's House.—Scene 3. Juliet's Bedroom.

Lady Capulet	Miss O'Neil
Juliet	Miss Helen Faucit
Nurse	Mrs. Glover
Capulet	Mr. J. Ryan
Paris	Mr. A. Harris
Friar Lawrence	Mr Phelps

VI. KATHARINE AND PETRUCHIO
Taming of the Shrew
Portions of Act I. and Act IV.
A Gothic Hall.

Petruchio	Mr. Webster
Baptista	Mr. Gough
Grumio	Mr. Keeley
Gremio	Mr. Bland
Hortensio	Mr. Howe
Lucentio	Mr Vandenhoff
Curtis	Mr. Caulfield
Vincentio	Mr Payne
Biondello	Mr Turnour
Katharina	Mrs Nisbett
Widow	Mrs Gates
Bianca	Miss Pennington

VII. THE BUCK-BASKET AND SLENDER'S COURTSHIP
The Merry Wives of Windsor Act III., 3rd and 4th Scenes, Act IV., Scene 1.
Chambers in Ford's House.

Falstaff	Mr Granby
Ford	Mr. R. Roxby
Page	Mr. Paesible
Sir Hugh Evans ..	Mr Meadows
Shallow	Mr. F. Mathews
Dr. Caius	Mr. J. Bland
Slender	Mr C Mathews
Robin	Miss Ward
Mrs. Page	Madame Vestris
Mrs Ford	Mrs Stirling
Anne Page	Miss Marshall

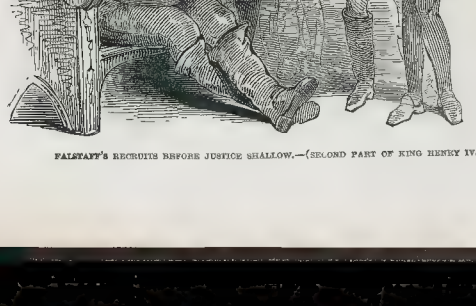
VIII.—THE STORY OF PROSPERO.
Tempest. Act I., Scene 2
The Island before the Cell of Prospero

Prospero	Mr Phelps
Ferdinand	Mr. H. Marston
Caliban	Mr. G. Bennett
Ariel	Miss P. Horton
Miranda	Miss Laura Addison

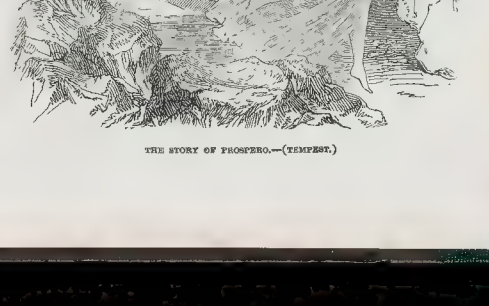
IX.—THE STATUE SCENE
A Winter's Tale.—Act V. Scene last.
A Room in Paulina's house.

Leontes	Mr. Graham
Polixenes	Mr J. H. Johnstone
Florizel	Mr. G. Vining
Camillo	Mr Howell
Hermione	Mrs Warner
Perdita	Miss Angell
Paulina	Mrs. Tyrrell

The merits of the various ladies and gentlemen who so handsomely gave their services upon this occasion, are too well known to call for any critical notice in this place; nor indeed would such be proper. But the audience, composed, for the most part, of those whose names are in different ways constantly before the public, with a large party of admirers of Shakespere, evidently from the country entered with interest into all the scenes, and were most liberal in their applause. A feeling of curiosity was also mingled with their attention, since, to a large proportion of them, several of the performers were strangers. All, however, as they



FALSTAFF'S RECRUITS BEFORE JUSTICE SHALLOW.—(SECOND PART OF KING HENRY IV.)



THE STORY OF PROSPERO.—(TEMPEST.)

came upon the stage, in their different scenes, were heartily greeted; the most enthusiastic reception possibly being awarded to Mrs. Glover, to welcome whom a perfect roar of applause burst forth from all parts of the house—her recovery from her recent severe illness being probably one cause of the demonstration. Mr Macready was recalled after the performance; so, also, was Mr. Keeley, Mr. Phelps, and Messrs Harley and Buckstone. Mr. Webster and Mrs. Nisbett came on hand-in-hand. Mrs. Glover led Miss Helen Faucit across the stage; and Miss Laura Addison possibly the greatest stranger to the audience of the evening—was welcomed in right good style, and, indeed, deserved this, from her excellent acting and graceful deportment.

But to mention the tokens of praise and goodwill awarded to everybody, would occupy too much of our space; else might we tell at full of the roars of laughter called forth by Mr. Farren's *Justice Shallow*; the cheer of recognition which followed Mr. Charles Mathews' "Sweet Anne Page!" bringing back the by-gone times of Covent Garden Theatre once again; the deep attention and delight with which Miss P. Horton's glorious voice was listened to in the songs of *Ariel*; the long-lost echo of the old Kemble voice in Mrs. Butler's *Queen Katharine;* and the effect of Mrs. Warner's statue of *Hermione*, last, but not least, in the programme of the evening.

The selection, at first view, was open to one or two objections; but the reader should bear in mind that many interests had to be consulted—that all the theatres, with the exception of the Princess', were open that same night; and that the arrangement—detrimental as it must have been to all their interests—had to be so made, that none of the current performances were interfered with. About the middle of the evening the following statement was brought to each box

"The following is a Statement of the Sums received, and the Liabilities incurred, by the United Committees of London and Stratford, in aid of the Fund for the Purchase and Preservation of Shakespere's House.

RECEIPTS.

Subscriptions	£2900	0	0
This Night's Performance	1000	0	0
	£3900	0	0

LIABILITIES.

Paid for Shakespere's House	£3000	0	0
Paid for the adjoining Premises	[illegible]	0	0
Advertisements, Printing, Stationery, &c.	[illegible]	0	0
Expenses attending this Night's Performance	[illegible]	[illegible]	0
	£4400	0	0

"Five hundred pounds are, therefore, still wanting to relieve the Committees from the liabilities they have incurred in representing what they have considered to be the feeling of the British nation. The duties and expenses of the Committees will not cease, however, with the liquidation of their present liabilities; it is their wish, before making the property over to the Crown, to place it under the superintendence of some person honourably connected with dramatic literature, and to remove certain premises adjoining, which injure the appearance, and endanger the safety of the house.

"Peter Cunningham, Treasurer."

The wish of the Committee to place the house "under the superintendence of some person honourably connected with dramatic literature," cannot be too liberally seconded, if by it is meant, as we take it, to provide a home for some superannuated dramatist of talent and moral character. Nor do we think that we shall be doing wrong in calling the attention of the Committee to a gentleman long connected with the stage who has brought up a very large and talented family in an honourable manner—who is also connected with a bright name amongst the standard comedy writers of half a century back, and has been ever distinguished by his uniform kindness and right feeling, and unblemished career

The performances were announced to be under the especial patronage of her Majesty the Queen and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, but neither of those august personages were present. Indeed, the Royal box was altogether unoccupied, and looked as dreary, breaking the line of fashion by its void, as the black curtain of Marino Faliero does the series of portraits in the ducal palace at Venice.

ADELPHI.

A very laughable farce, called "A Tipperary Legacy," has been produced at this theatre, the scene of which, however, is in England, although the present state of Ireland appears to have furnished the idea. A retired dyer, *Mr. Green* (Mr W ight), to whom an estate in Tipperary has beer left, is reported to have been murdered by his tenants, in consequence of which his nephew aspires to the hand of the intended *Mrs. Green*. Receiving a threatening letter, however, *Mr. Green* returns to England, to the great discomfort of the two lovers, who get an actor from the Bath theatre to personate the Irish tenant, and frighten poor *Green* almost out of his life, driving him into a variety of curious positions, until everything is explained, and the uncle gives up the bride to his nephew. The farce is by Mr. Sterling Coyne, with whose "How to Settle Accounts with your Laundress," and "Did you ever Send your Wife to Camberwell?" the audiences of the Adelphi are well acquainted. No author knows so well how to hit their tastes, or to fit Mr. Wright, Mr. Paul Bedford, and Miss Woolgar—who support the chief characters in "The Tipperary Legacy"—with parts best calculated to bring out all their drollest points and peculiarities; and in the present case he has been, as usual, most successful. We must not omit Mr. Munyard's name in the list of the *dramatis personæ*. He played the nephew in a quaint odd manner that was highly diverting.

FRENCH PLAYS.

Mr. Mitchell commenced his season at the St. James's Theatre, on Monday, with every prospect of success, the full and fashionable attendance proving that these delightful entertainments had lost none of their attraction. The first piece, "Le Jeune Mari," is well known to our play-goers as the original of Mr. Hemrey's "Spring and Autumn." It was followed by an elegant little piece, in two acts, and in verse, called "La Cigue." A young Greek, *Clinias* (M. Fechter), after a career of dissipation, becomes disgusted with the world, and determines on quitting it; but, previous to his final departure, he is desirous of amusing himself, and at the same time taking a malicious revenge on two of his old associates in debauchery. A lovely captive, just bought, from Cyprus, *Hyppolyte* (Mademoiselle Baptiste), serves his design. He announces to his friends that the whole of his property shall devolve on him who shall secure the affections of the fair captive. Both make the attempt to gain them, the result of which is only a quarrel between the suitors—the slave's affections remaining unscathed. They assail each other with vollies of epigrams, turned with the utmost neatness, and in the most polished and flowing verse. The action takes another turn at this point, *Clinias* informing his friends, that, as he conceives the beauty of the slave and his own wealth too great a boon for one man, the rejected suitor shall become his legatee. From this arises a struggle no less amusing than the former—not for success, but for a failure in their addresses. The piece is brought to a termination by the sudden avowal of the slave's love for *Clinias*, at the very moment he is about to raise the poisoned chalice of *Cigue* (the Socratic poison, hemlock) to his lips. This gives existence a new zest; he finds there is something worth living for, and rapturous anticipations of future bliss rapidly succeed the sense of world-weariness and despair. M. Fechter delivered the easy versification of the author with propriety and spirit. Cartigny and Tourillon, as the two friends, alternately squabbling and embracing each other, were sufficiently entertaining both in manner and garb; and Mademoiselle Baptiste, by her attractive appearance, rendered the notion of the story probable. A little *bluette*, called "Le Vicomte Giroflée," served to introduce M. Jossett to the audience. His line is that of the *niais*, or simpleton, in which he promises to arrive at eminence. He is free from any imitation of the well-known old models. There is freshness in his stupidity. He succeeded in producing roars of laughter for some twenty minutes—a laudable talent towards the close of an evening's performance.

The Princess' Theatre has been closed nearly all the week, in consequence of the indisposition of the principal performers, who are suffering from influenza. The pantomime here, by Mr. Rodwell, is to be called "Harlequin and the Four Seasons."

Haymarket. Mr. Archer, the obliging box-keeper at this theatre, has announced his annual benefit on Thursday next, when Shakespere's "Much Ado about Nothing," will be revived, with a powerful cast, including Webster, Farren, Keeley, Mrs. Nisbett, and Mrs. Seymour; and a variety of other entertainments.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Rumoured Augmentation of the Army.—It is rumoured there will be a further augmentation of the army. The last increase, made about eighteen months since, amounted to 10,000 men. The late Secretary at War, the Right Honourable Sidney Herbert, contemplated the formation of a voluntary military force, but the idea has been abandoned by the present Government. The staffs of several of the regiments have, nevertheless, been filled up, so that very little additional expense would be incurred should the militia be re-embodied. It would, perhaps, be well to inform the public, particularly those in the habit of writing to the Duke of Wellington on the subject of the militia, that his Grace (the Commander-in-Chief) has no more to do with that body than the Prince de Joinville. Nor has he the control over the army which some are led to imagine. His Grace, though "Commander-in-Chief," has no power to make the slightest alteration in the constitution of the service without the consent of the Government.

Military Execution in India.—The progress of insubordination amongst the European soldiers of her Majesty's corps in the Upper Provinces has not been at all checked by the threats of severity that have been held out, and the Commander-in-Chief, after issuing a long order, framed with the object of dispelling the delusion prevalent with respect to the treatment felons receive on transportation, has found it necessary to order the sentence of death to be carried out in two instances. In one of these a man, named Atkins, who had been convicted of striking an assistant-surgeon, was selected as the victim, and twelve men were ordered to act as executioners. All the troops at Meerut were assembled to witness the scene. The unhappy man to the last expected a reprieve. At length, however, the mandate was given to fire; and, strange to say, but one bullet struck him, and that in the thigh. The provost-sergeant stepped forward and blew out his brains with a pistol, and all the twelve men who had fired were cast into confinement, and will be tried for a conspiracy to evade the performance of their duty Of the other execution no particulars have as yet been received.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

Money has been comparatively easy during the past week, at 5¾ to 6 per cent. for first rate paper of rather long dates, and 7 per cent. for ordinary trade bills. Short dated bills of good credit are readily discounted at 5½ per cent.

There have been no failures of importance for the last fortnight, and the meetings of creditors are few, and of lessening interest. It will be a curious subject of inquiry a few months hence, how many of the large firms, whose failure created the panic, merited the sympathy which at first was extended to them. Time has already done much to dissipate the belief that all was to be attributed to the Act of 1844.

It is understood that the difficulties of one of the oldest, and most extensive, East India firms have at last been arranged. This was supposed to have been effected several days since; but, after the numerous parties who became guarantees had signed and tendered them to the Bank, the Directors objected to perfect the measure until each guarantee had undertaken to become responsible for any failure that might occur among the number. These severe conditions were generally objected to, and it was only on Wednesday last, that the arrangement was positively completed. The position, however, of the East India interest generally, still continues a subject of deep anxiety. At present, no mail has been received from India that describes the effect produced there by the failures of Reid, Irving, and Co, Barclay Brothers, and Co., Cockerell and Co., Lyell Brothers, and Co., Lakersteen, Crake and Co., &c., here. Until the London Market has experienced the rebound that such news is calculated to produce, improvement can scarcely be relied on. At present the credit of all the markets in the East and West Indies is perfectly annihilated, and the next dozen bi-monthly mails will hardly be sufficient to renew confidence, in the best houses, either on this or the other side the water

A meeting of the creditors of A. A. Lackersteen was held last week. The estate of A. A. Lackersteen shows about 9s. in the pound, and the estate of Lackersteen, Crake, and Co., about 13s. 4d. in the pound; but, as Mr. Freshfield explained, these figures are only derived from the contents of the books, and are not to be taken as really the actual prospects for the creditors, the liquidation of each firm in a great measure depending upon the position of Lackersteen Brothers, in Calcutta. It was shown, by a complete analysis of the figures contained in the statements, that if Lackersteen Brothers could maintain their credit, a considerable amount of liabilities would be diminished to the benefit of the general creditor; but if, on the contrary, they should fail, a widely different result would accrue. With respect to "adventures not realized," estimated to produce £12,000, it was stated that this item referred to goods shipped to Lackersteen Brothers, which, it was hoped, would have been realized and remitted previous to the intelligence of the difficulties of the house here reaching India. As it appeared, however, that these goods were forwarded within the last six months, a creditor said he had no doubt they would be impounded by Lackersteen Brothers. It was also mentioned, that in the accounts the bills of Messrs. Trueman and Cook, and of the Union Bank of India, were treated as good.

At the conclusion of the discussion a proposal that the liquidation of the estates should take place under the superintendence of inspectors was unanimously carried, the parties appointed being Captain Ingram, Mr. Brennan, Mr. Kingsford, and Mr. Patten.

The meeting of the creditors of Messrs. Coates and Company was not by any means satisfactory. The debtor side of the account is £72,057 11s. 11d.; the creditor side, £35,462 11s. 7d. The private property of the partners was put down at *Mr. Coates*, £1270; *Mr. Hilliard*, £250. It is said that the firm were quite unaware of the state of their affairs, until their stoppage, which arose from their acceptances being rejected by the Bank of England.

Consols on Monday opened at 85¾ for Money, and 86⅛ for Account. Several sales of Money Stock, however, in the course of the day tended to depress prices, which ultimately closed at about ⅛ per cent worse. A decline of about ⅛ per cent marked the opening on Tuesday with a flat market; a rally towards the afternoon restored quotations, which closed as on the previous day. An improvement, however, on Wednesday, of nearly ⅜ per cent, arising from some large purchases made by the Court of Chancery, placed Consols at 85⅞, buyers; but some intelligence, said to have arrived from France, caused a reaction in prices towards the close of business. On Thursday, a marked improvement occurred, Consols advancing to 86 for Money, but afterwards receding to 85¾, a large sale of £100,000 Consols, at the close of business, again producing heaviness. Exchequer Bills have advanced gradually during the week, and India Bonds have been firmer. Prices at closing are, for Bank Stock, 188: Reduced, 84½; Consols, 85¾; New 3½ per Cent Anns., 85⅞: Long Anns., 8 9-16; India Bonds, under £1000, 20 dis.; South Sea Stock, 92½; Consols for Account, 86⅝; Exchequer Bills, £1000, 6 p; Ditto, £500, 4 p; Ditto, Small, 1s p.

The chief business in the Foreign Market during the week has been in Mexican Bonds. The assigned cause for speculation in these worthless securities, is the twofold probability of peace with America, and the half of a half-year's dividend. The latter is, we have reason to believe, the most improbable circumstance of the two, as a reference to the City Correspondence in the Illustrated London News of last week will corroborate. The price has fluctuated between 18 and 17¼, at which it closes. The Portuguese Government have, through their financial agency here, declared their inability to meet the next payment of dividends It is, however, promised that shortly every engagement will be paid with full interest. In the remaining securities no transaction of importance has occurred, and the prices at closing are, for Brazilian Bonds, 78½: Grenada Bonds, Deferred, 3⅝; Mexican, Five per Cent. for Account, 17½; Portuguese, Four per Cent., 22½; Spanish, Five per Cent., 1840, 17½; Ditto, 1838–40, div. from May, 1841, 15⅞; Ditto, Passive, 3⅝; Venezuela Bonds, Two-and-a-Quarter per Cent., 35½; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cent., 12 Guilders, 55; Ditto, Four per Cent. Certificates, 84.

The Railway Market is not quite so buoyant as last week, particularly among the speculative shares. The dividend-paying lines are better supported. Attention is now directed to the interference of Parliament with the several railways, and this checks business. The closing prices are—Birmingham and Oxford Junction, 18; Birmingham, Wolverhampton, and Dudley, 14½; Boston, Stamford, and Birmingham, 4⅛; Bristol and Exeter, Thirds, 16; Caledonian, 37½; Eastern Counties, 16½; Ditto, North. and Eastern, 49½; East Lancashire, 21½; East Lincolnshire, 12¼; Edinburgh and Glasgow, Half Shares, 12½; Great Northern, 4½; Great North of England, 227; Ditto, New £40, 55; Ditto, New £30, 67; Ditto, New £15, 22½; Great Western, 99; Ditto Quarter Shares, 16¾; Ditto, Fifths, 23½; Ditto, New £17, 8; Lancaster and Carlisle, 55; Leeds and Bradford, 92; London and Blackwall, 4⅞; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 43¼; London and N. West., 100, 155; Do. Fifths, 12; London and S. West., New, £50, 29; Midland, 109; Do. £50 Shares, 8⅛; Do., Birm. and Derby, 81½; Norfolk, 83; Ditto Extension, 13½; North British, 27⅜; Ditto Half Shares, 12⅝; North Staffordshire, 7½; Scottish Central, 23; South Devon, 23; South Staffordshire, 2¼; South Eastern and Dover, No. 4, 5⅞; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 34; Ditto Original New and Berwick, 31½; Ditto North Shields Pur. 31; Ditto Extension No. 1, 13¼; York and North Midland Preference, 15⅝; Ditto East and West Riding Extension, 28½; Boulogne and Amiens, 14⅞; Northern of France, 12½; Paris and Lyons, 5⅞; Sambre and Meuse, 7½.

Saturday Morning.—The announcement of the failure of De Bruynn, of Amsterdam, the largest sugar refiners in Europe, excited considerable attention yesterday. In Holland, the creditors have agreed to afford time. A firm in connection with the East India trade is also reported to be in difficulties The English Market was steady yesterday, with little business doing. Consols closed at 85½ ⅝ for Money, and 86⅛ to ⅜ for Account. In the Foreign and Share Market, there were scarcely any movements.

THE MARKETS.

Corn Exchange (Friday).—Scarcely any English wheat has arrived for our market this week, coastwise or by land carriage, hence the show of samples of that grain here to-day was very small. Selected qualities of both red and white commanded a ready sale, at fully, but at nothing quotable beyond, Monday's prices. In all other kinds very little business was transacted, at late rates. Although the actual quantity of foreign wheat pressing for sale was by no means large, all kinds moved off slowly, at unaltered currencies. With barley we were scantily supplied. Grinding and malting parcels were quite as dear, but distilling sorts were neglected. On the whole the malt trade, especially with really fine parcels was firm, and the prices were well supported. There was a fair sale for oats, at fully late figures. Beans and peas were a slow inquiry. Flour and Indian corn were in moderate request, but not dearer.

Arrivals.—English Wheat, 1550; barley, 1710; malt, 210; oats, 1740. Irish: Wheat, ——, barley, ——, malt, ——; oats, 2380. Foreign: Wheat, 3160; barley, ——; malt, ——; oats, 2310 Flour: 670 sacks.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red. 45s to 52s; ditto white, 49s to 57s, Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 44s to 46s, ditto white, 46s to 48s, rye, 31s to 34s, grinding barley, 24s to 29s; distilling, 24s to 28s, malting ditto, 30s to 33s; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 57s to 59s; brown do., 54s to 57s, Kingston and Ware, 58s to 60s; Chevalier, 61s to 62s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 21s to 23s; potato ditto, 26s to 27s; Youghal and Cork, black, 16s to 20s; ditto, white, 19s to 22s; tick beans, new, 36s to 38s; ditto old, 40s to 44s; grey peas, 38s to 42s, maple [illegible] white, 40s to 43s; boilers, 45s to 46s, per quarter. Town-made flour, 41s to 46s; Suffolk, 36s to 40s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 35s to 40s per 280lbs. *Foreign.*—Dantzig red wheat, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; barley, —s to —s, oats, —s to —s; beans, —s to —s; and peas, —s to —s per quarter. Flour, American, 22s to 27s per 196lbs; Baltic, —s to —s per barrel

The Seed Market.—In this market, exceedingly little business is doing, and, in many instances, the quotations are nominal.

Linseed, English, sowing, 60s to 63s; Baltic, crushing, 48s to 50s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 47s to 50s. Hempseed, 35s to 38s per quarter. Coriander, 18s to 21s per cwt. Brown Mustard seed, 8s to 9s, white ditto, 7s to 7s 6d. Tares, 7s 3d to 7s 9d per bushel. English Rapeseed (new) £30 to £37 per last of ten quarters. Linseed cakes, English, £13 to £13 10s; ditto, foreign, £9 0s to £10 0s per 1000: Rapeseed cakes, £6 0s to £6 10s per ton. Canary, 74s to 80s per quarter English Clover-seed, red, —s to —s, extra, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; extra, up to —s. Foreign, red, —s to —s; extra, —s; white, —s to —s; extra, —s per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the Metropolis are from 7d to 7½d; of household ditto, 5½d to 6½d per 4lbs loaf

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 52s 1d; barley, 30s 8d; oats, 22s 5d; rye, 28s 11d; beans, 44s 0d, peas, 49s 7d.

The Six Weeks' Average.—Wheat, 53s 2d; barley, 32s 3d, oats, 22s 11d; rye, 32s 7d; beans, 45s 5d; peas, 49s 3d.

Tea.—About 6000 packages of tea have been offered at public sale this week. 1300 found buyers, at late rates. The deliveries continue small, and the business doing by private contract is by no means extensive.

Sugar.—For most kinds of sugar—raw as well as refined—we have again to report a steady, though by no means brisk, demand at full prices. Brown lumps are selling at 51s 6d to 52s; and standard ditto, 52s 6d to 53s per cwt. English, crushed, is firm, at 29s 6d to 30s 6d per cwt.

Provisions.—Although the supply of foreign butter is by no means large, that article is heavy, at a reduction of from 1s to 2s per cwt. Fine Friesland may be quoted at 98s to 104s; other fine marks 88s to 96s, and inferior and surplus, 76s to 90s per cwt. Irish butter is very dull, and 1s to 2s per cwt lower Carlow, Clonmel, and Kilkenny landed 90s to 98s Belfast and Cork, 88s to 91s; and Sligo and Tralee, 82s to 95s per cwt. The best parcels of English butter support late rates; but all other kinds have receded quite 1s per cwt. Fine Dorset, 104s to 108s, middling ditto, 96s to 100s, fine Devon 98s to 102s per cwt, and fresh, 11s to 13s 6d per dozen lbs. The arrivals of bacon being large, the rates have declined 1s per cwt. Waterford, 65s to 68s; and heavy, 64s to 65s per cwt. Hams are in limited request, but not cheaper The best bladdered lard—which is scarce—is held at full prices; but other parcels are neglected In English cheese, we have very few sales to report. Double Gloucester, 58s to 64s, single ditto, 56s to 62s; Cheshire, 56s to 76s; and Derby, 62s to 66s per cwt

Tallow.—As large supplies of tallow are almost daily expected from St. Petersburgh, the dealers are very cautious in their operations, yet prices are mostly supported. P.Y.C. on the spot is 44s 9d to 45s, and for delivery in the spring, 44s 3d to 44s 6d. Town tallow, 47s to 47s 6d per cwt. net cash.

Oils.—This market still continues in a very depressed state, and to effect large sales lower rates must be submitted to

Coals (Friday).—Tees, 21s; Caradoc, 20s 3d, Stewart's Hartley, 17s 6d, Wylam, 16s 9d, Walker, 19s 6d Eden Main, 20s 9d per ton

Hops (Friday).—With really fine new hops our market is somewhat scantily supplied; nevertheless, the demand for them is in a sluggish state, at about last week's quotations. In the middling and inferior kinds, a very limited business is doing, at barely stationary prices Old hops are nominal in value.—Sussex pockets, £2 14s to £3 3s; Weald of Kent, ditto, £2 16s to £3 10s, Mid and East Kent, ditto, £3 0s to £5 5s.

Smithfield (Friday).—Considering that the great Christmas Market will be held on Monday next, the supply of beasts on sale here to-day was extremely inferior—in fact, scarcely 50 really good animals were on offer; and yet the beef trade, notwithstanding the unfavourable weather for slaughtering, was somewhat active, at an advance in the currencies paid on this day se'nnight of quite 2d per 8lb. The primest Scots sold at from 4s 8d to 4s 10d per lb, [illegible] clearance was effected There were in the market 199 oxen and cows 510 sheep, [illegible] from abroad, in very inferior condition. Although the numbers of sheep were small, the demand for that description of stock was heavy, at barely stationary prices. Calves were in short supply, and steady request, at late figures. In pigs, very little business was transacted. Milch cows were dull, at from £15 to £18 each, including their small calf

Per 8lb, to sink the offals:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s 2d to 3s 6d, second quality ditto, 3s 8d to 1s 10d, prime large oxen, 4s 0d to 4s 6d; prime Scots, &c., 4s 8d to 4s 10d; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s 6d to 3s 10d; second quality ditto, 4s 0d to 4s 4d; prime coarse-woolled, ditto, 4s 6d to 4s 10d; prime South Down ditto, 5s 0d to 5s 2d; large coarse calves, 3s 8d to 4s 6d; prime small ditto, 4s 8d to 4s 10d; large hogs, 4s 0d to 4s 6d; neat small porkers, 4s 8d to 5s 2d, sucking calves, 20s to 28s; and quarter old store pigs, 18s to 25s each. Beasts, [illegible] cows, 121, sheep, 3400 calves, 200; pigs, 250.

Newgate and Leadenhall (Friday).—Prime beef moved off steadily, at full prices; otherwise the demand was in a very sluggish state.

Per 8lb. by the carcase:—Inferior beef, 2s 8d to 2s 10d; middling ditto, 3s 0d to 3s 4d, prime large ditto, 3s 6d to 3s 8d, prime small ditto, 3s 10d to 4s 0d, large pork, 3s 8d to 4s 6d; inferior mutton, 3s 2d to 3s 4d, middling ditto, 3s 6d to 3s 8d, prime ditto, 3s 10d to 4s 6d; veal, 3s 6d to 4s 8d; small pork, 4s 8d to 5s 2d.

R. Herbert.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Tuesday, Dec. 7.

BANKRUPTS.

J S YEATS, Bank-chambers, Lothbury, stock-broker. C SKINGLEY, Maldon, Essex, commission-agent. S L LAWRENCE, Oxford-street, horse-dealer. T E Buckland, Orchard-place, Poplar, licensed victualler. F ADAMSOM, Bond-court, Walbrook, City, merchant. G TATTERSALL, Davies-street, Berkeley-square, saddler J BARRETT, Blackfriars road, machine-printer. J R GAMBLE, Cornhill, City, provision-merchant. D P GAMBLE, Cornhill, City, provision-merchant. T OLDAKER, High-street, Borough, hop-merchant. G KIALLMARK, Hampstead-street, St. Pancras, music-seller. N BATHO, Manchester, machine maker. G P TUNNEY, Burslem, Staffordshire, draper R NEWBOULT, East Retford, Nottinghamshire, draper. T B FIGGURES, Blockley, Worcestershire, corn-dealer. C WADE, Wilsbridge, Gloucestershire, miller and corn-dealer. J POWER, Bristol, draper. J FORSTER, Shafto, Northumberland, banker. W MOUNTFORD, Darlington, Durham, tailor. W FOYER, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, hatter S MOORE, Liskard, Chester, wine merchant. W OWEN, Barmouth, Merioneth, druggist.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

R TRAIL, Pittenween, merchant. A and J DOWNIE, Glasgow, merchants W F CAMPBELL, Islay, shipowner. R MACPHERSON, Kingussie, innkeeper A M'LEAN Glenalmond, Perthshire, farmer J THOMPSON, Irvine, merchant. J KITCHEN Glasgow, manufacturer. H GLASSFORD, Craigmaddie Stirlingshire, dealer in timber.

Friday, Dec. 10.

BANKRUPTS.

The GRAVESEND and MILTON CEMETERY COMPANY. J JOHANNING, Newman-street, Oxford-street, commission-agent. T BURNELL and W S FITZWILLIAM, King-William-street, City, merchants. G CLARKE, Dunstable, common brewer. P CLAUSSEN, Newman-street, Oxford-street, manufacturer. J TANNER, Minories, carpenter. J W GORDON, Cullum-street, Fenchurch-street, wine-merchant. F BEESTON, Stockport, carpenter. T T CATTLEY, Cousin-lane, Upper Thames-street, colour-merchant. W RANKINE, Gresham-[illegible] boot-maker. G WINDLE, Judd-street, Brunswick-square, haberdasher. B DAVIES, Birmingham, druggist. G STEDMAN, Forebridge, Staffordshire, currier J ROBINSON, Huddersfield, merchant. G BRADFORD, Bridport, Dorsetshire, baker E ROSSITER, junior, Torquay, innkeeper T W CROWHURST, Clifton, grocer. W WADMAN, Bristol, brassfounder. J BIRCH, Liverpool, grocer. H GARTHWAITE, Hopton, Mirfield, Yorkshire, manufacturer of fancy goods. F SMITH, Manchester, innkeeper. G FOX, Charlestown, near Glossop, Derbyshire, paper manufacturer. J RAMSDEN, Halifax, woollen draper. T REDPETH, Leeds, auctioneer. S CARR, Bunch of Grapes, Newcastle-court, Strand, and Rose and Crown, Little Pulteney-street, Soho, licensed victualler T TURNER, Northampton, boot and shoe manufacturer. J TERRETT, Rose and Crown, Salisbury-lane, Bermondsey, victualler. B BROWN, Sutherland-terrace, Cole-harbour-road, Brixton, victualler W TILLEY, Reading, common brewer

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

M'CULLOCH and MACALPINE, Little Mill, Glasgow, distillers. J MARTIN Nicolson-street, Edinburgh. J SINCLAIR, Inverhagarnie, Perthshire, farmer. J B CUTHBERTSON, Glasgow, hat and cap manufacturer. J A MATHIESON, Glasgow, grain-merchant M G PAUL, Glasgow, builder.

BIRTHS.

On Dec. 7, at 7, Priory-terrace, Dover, the wife of the Rev Thomas Barker Wawne Briggs, of a son.—On the 17th October, at Hingolee, Deccan, the lady of Brigadier W. F Beatson, K.S F., commanding Hingolee division H. H Nizam's Army, of a daughter.—On the 22nd instant, at Hampstead, the lady of Martin K. Blake, Esq., of Merlin Park, co Galway, of a son.—In Grosvenor-place, the Viscountess Mahon, of a son.—On Thursday, the 2nd inst., at No. 7, Oval-road, Regent's-park, the lady of E. E. Merrall, Esq., Civil Engineer, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

At Launceston, Van Diemen's Land, Owen [illegible] L. Ward, Esq, Willey House, Farnham, Surrey, to Annie Alice, daughter of Major Harvey Welman, late of the 57th Regiment.—At the Chapel of the British Embassy Paris, Lord Cochrane, eldest son of the Earl of Dundonald, K B., to Louisa, daughter of Mr Mackinnon, M P.—At Speldhurst, Rupert Henry W[illegible], Esq, only son of the late Thomas Warre, Esq., to Gertrude Anne, second daughter of the [illegible] Captain Charles Shaw, R.N., and niece of Sir John Kenward Shaw, Bart., of Kenward, in the County of Kent.—At Frenchay, Gloucestershire, by the Rev. J. B. Poulden, James Powell, eldest son of James Hill, Esq., Royal Mint, to Louisa, eldest daughter of Edwin Day, Esq., Hambrook, Gloucestershire

DEATHS.

At 6, Gower-street, Bedford-square, Joseph Kay, Esq, architect to Greenwich Hospital and the Foundling Hospital, aged 72.—In Clifford-street, Robert Liston, Esq., F.R.S., in his 53rd year.—At Chambly, in Lower Canada, Assistant Commissary-General Augustus Kuper, in his 66th year.—At Abergele, Denbighshire, Henry Fitz-Gerald, Captain in the Austrian Cavalry, fourth son of the late Richard Fitz-Gerald, Esq., of Muckridge House, county of Cork, and Garnsville, county of Tipperary.—At 24, Thavie's Inn, Holborn, John Whitaker, the composer, aged 71

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL DRURY LANE.
GRAND OPERA.
LAST THREE NIGHTS OF "THE BRIDE OF LAMMERMOOR."
M. Jullien has the honour to announce that in consequence of the production of M. Balfe's New Opera, THE MAID OF HONOR, on Monday, December 20th, the Last Three Performances of THE BRIDE OF LAMMERMOOR will take place on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY NEXT. These will be the last occasions on which Mr. Reeves, Mr Weiss, Mr. Whitworth, and Madame Dorus Gras can appear in the same Opera.
On MONDAY, December 13, 1847, her Majesty's Servants will perform THE BRIDE OF LAMMERMOOR, founded on Sir Walter Scott's celebrated novel. The Music by Donizetti. Edgar (Master of Ravenswood), Mr S. Reeves, Colonel Ashton, Mr. Henry Whitworth; Raymond, Mr. Weiss; Lucy Ashton Madame Dorus Gras
The Conduct of the Orchestra is confided to M. HECTOR BERLIOZ
After which will be represented the entirely New Allegorical Divertissement, entitled LE GENIE DU GLOBE Principal Dancers—Mdme. Louise, Mdlle. Melanie Duval, Mdme Gabibel, Mdlle. Vaite, and Mr. Harvey.
PRICES OF ADMISSION

Stalls	10s. 6d.	Boxes	5s.
Pit	3s. 6d.	First Gallery	2s.
Dress Circle	7s.	Second Gallery	1s.

Private Boxes, £1 1s. and £2 2s.
As the season will be for Three Months only instead of Eight as hitherto there will be only Fifty Representations, and the Terms to Subscribers reduced accordingly, viz
Stalls .. .. .. 15 Guineas
Private Boxes 60 Guineas, 80 Guineas, and [illegible] Guineas.
Doors open at Seven, the Opera to commence at Half past Seven.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor, Mr. W BATTY MONDAY, Dec. 13.—6th Week of the New Grand Military Equestrian Spectacle The CAMP of SILESIA; or, The GIPSY QUEEN, with all its Magnificent Appointments. Succeeded by BATTY's brilliant Scenes in the Arena, by the British and Foreign Artistes. Concluding with a favourite Afterpiece.—Stage Manager, Mr. W. West. Box-office, open from 11 till 5.—In Preparation, a New Grand Comic CHRISTMAS PANTOMIME, which will exceed in splendour and effect all former productions at the Amphitheatre.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION
LECTURES on AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY, by F. [illegible], daily at Half-past Three, and every Evening at Nine o'Clock, except [illegible] Evening. TWO LECTURES by Dr. BACHHOFFNER—one on the LAWS of NATURE, in reference to the IMPORTANT SUBJECT of SANITARY MEASURES, the other, on the various modes of VENTILATION, in which the PHYSICAL PROPERTIES of a JET of STEAM will be exhibited, with Novel and Highly Interesting Experiments, daily at Two and Eight o'Clock in the Evenings. The ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS worked. The WORKING MODELS explained. DISSOLVING VIEWS. The CHROMATROPE. DIVING BELL and DIVER, with HYDE'S NEW APPARATUS for CONVERSING under WATER, &c., &c. [illegible]

"WEIPPERT'S SOIREES DANSANTES," Princess's Concert Rooms, MONDAY, DECEMBER 13th, and every Monday.—A Subscriber of Two Guineas is entitled to an admission for himself and lady any six nights during the season Single Tickets, 7s. each. Weippert's Palace Band, as usual, conducted by himself. M.C., Mr. Corrie. The Refreshments by Mr. Payne, of Drury-lane and Covent-garden Theatres. Commence at Half-past Ten. Tickets and Programmes, at 21, Soho-square.

LOVE'S ENTERTAINMENTS IN BRISTOL.—On MONDAY, Dec. 13, TUESDAY, Dec. 14, THURSDAY, Dec. 16, and FRIDAY, Dec. 17, Mr. LOVE will appear at the ROYAL ALBERT ROOMS, BRISTOL. On MONDAY, Dec. 27th, at the LITERARY INSTITUTION, GRAVESEND On TUESDAY, Dec. 28, at the ASSEMBLY ROOM, DARTFORD On WEDNESDAY, Dec. 29, at the GRAMMAR SCHOOL, WALTHAMSTOWE. On THURSDAY, Dec. 30, at the LITERARY INSTITUTION, BROMLEY. On TUESDAY, Jan. 4, at the LITERARY INSTITUTION, STAINES. On THURSDAY, Jan. 6, at the LECTURE HALL, TOTTENHAM. On FRIDAY, Jan. 7, at the ASSEMBLY ROOMS, EALING. On MONDAY, Jan. 10, at ROKEBY HOUSE, STRATFORD. On WEDNESDAY, Jan 12, at KINGSTON. On FRIDAY, Jan 14, at the LECTURE HALL, RICHMOND. On MONDAY, Jan. 17, at the PUBLIC HALL, GUILDFORD.

WALHALLA.—MADAME WARTON'S UNEQUALLED TABLEAUX VIVANS.—MADAME WARTON will appear every Morning and Evening in all her original and inimitable personations. Owing to the great success of the TITIAN MORNING PERFORMANCE on WEDNESDAY LAST, it will be repeated on WEDNESDAY NEXT, DEC. 15 and 22, being their last representations Last Four Nights [illegible] FRIDAY, 17; MONDAY, 20, and FRIDAY, 24. A Most Splendid Series of Novelties in active preparation for the Holidays, and will be produced on MONDAY, DEC. 27 Amongst which will be presented, LADY GODIVA, from EDWIN LANDSEER'S, R.A. forthcoming picture. Morning Performance at Three o'Clock, Evening, at Half-past Eight. Stalls, 3s.; Reserved Seats, 2s.; Promenade, 1s

Almost Ready, the Second List.
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[illegible]-pot, in Metals	"Lord's Prayer" and "Belief," Statuettes
[illegible] Knife in Metal	Decanters and Wine Glasses
Glass Cake-dish	Salt cellar
Bread Platter and Knife, in Wood	Wine tray
Champagne Glass	Dessert Knives and Forks
Shaving Pot and Brush	Paper Cutter
Decanter Stoppers	Salad Bowl, Fork, and Spoon

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A picture catalogue sent on receipt of two postage stamps

PUBLICATIONS, &c.

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MUSICAL BOXES.—A large stock of the first quality, all playing upwards of 600 airs, overtures, &c., including selections from the works of the following eminent composers:—Handel, Mozart, Haydn, Auber, Rossini, &c. &c. A Catalogue of the Music is now published, and may be had gratis, on application to T. COX SAVORY and CO., Watchmakers, &c., 47, Cornhill (seven doors from Gracechurch-street), London

SILVER PLATE, New and Second-hand.—T. COX SAVORY and Co's Pamphlet of Prices, with outlines, may be had gratis, or will be sent free if applied for by a post-paid letter. The cases are fitted and lined with every article of new and second-hand Silver Spoons and Forks, new and second-hand Tea and Coffee Services, Waiters, Silver-plated Goods, the new plateless white metal Spoons and Forks, Dish Covers, Candlesticks, Cutlery, Ladies' Gold Neck Chains and Jewellery

T. COX SAVORY and Co., 47, Cornhill (seven doors from Gracechurch-street). London

SILVER TEA SERVICES, of New Patterns.—A. B. SAVORY and SONS, Working Silversmiths, 14, Cornhill, London, opposite the Bank, respectfully beg to state that they have recently added a few new designs, in accordance with the present improved taste, and that they are sold at reduced prices from their former charges.

Dubridge Pattern.		Thistle Pattern.	
Strong Silver Tea-pot ..	.. £10 10 0	Strong Silver Tea-pot ..	.. £13 0 0
Ditto Sugar-basin ..	.. 0 14 0	Ditto Sugar-basin ..	.. 0 16 0
Ditto Cream-jug ..	.. 4 10 0	Ditto Cream-ewer ..	.. 5 5 0
Ditto Coffee-pot ..	.. 14 10 0	Ditto Coffee-pot ..	.. 15 15 0
Complete ..	.. £36 12 0	Complete ..	.. £43 10 0

A variety of upwards of 50 Silver Tea and Coffee Services may be seen in the Show Rooms, and, as regulated by the Assay Act, each piece is stamped with the Duty Mark, and the weight and prices of recent designs, will be forwarded to any part of Great Britain, Ire and, India, or the Colonies. Purchases on silver plate exported, is. 6d. per ounce

CLERICAL, MEDICAL, AND GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.—In addition to Assurances on Healthy Lives, this Society continues to grant Policies on the Lives of Persons subject to Gout, Asthma, Rupture, and other Complaints, at rates proportionate to the increased risk. The Directors meet daily for the transaction of Assurances on Invalid Lives ORIGINATED with this office in the beginning of 1824.
Every species of Assurance may be effected by the Society, and Policies are granted on the Lives of Persons in any station, and of EVERY AGE
The Society's Deed of Settlement directs that Four-fifths of the Profits are to be divided, and the Bonuses hereafter are expected to EXCEED that amount.
Tables of Rates, with a Prospectus and Forms of Proposal, may be had of the Agents, or by addressing a letter to GEO. H. PINCKARD, Resident Secretary.
No. 26, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London

CHARING-CROSS HOSPITAL, London, West Strand, near Charing-cross.
TREASURER—VICE Rev. G. H. ROWDEN, 7, Sussex-street; and A. M. Drummond, Esq., Charing-cross.
The Committee earnestly SOLICIT the AID of the Affluent for this HOSPITAL, which has been established for several months at a temporary house in Leicester-square, in consequence of pressing claims of distress in other parts of the kingdom. Although the number of sick applicants has increased beyond all precedent, the Funds are inadequate to the support of more than one-third of the average number of patients.
So important to the surrounding poor is the continuance of its welfare and support, that the Committee venture to make this appeal in its behalf, and they indulge the hope, now that the more remote distress has been befriended, that the great and increasing wants of the Metropolis, and which is best cultivated by public Hospitals, may receive the consideration of an influential community, and be liberally relieved. Such a claim as this Hospital, which solicits at its doors the sick and destitute, may be assisted, to enable the Committee to sustain its useful operations.
Subscriptions are most thankfully received by the Committee, Treasurers, and Secretary, at the Hospital; and by Messrs. Drummond, Charing-cross; Messrs. Coutts, 59, Strand; Messrs. Hoare, 37, Fleet-street; and by the neighbouring Bankers.
By order, JAMES ROBERTSON, Hon. Sec.

TO MOTHERS.—Your medical attendant's advice is, keep your children's feet warm and their heads cool. Your anxiety has hitherto been satisfied in the accomplishment of the most important point—keeping the feet warm. Although Waterproof Socks, Flannel, Chamois Leather have been used for the soles of children's shoes, and wool extended to the ankles, and ADLEY, now offer to your notice the Double Soled, or SOLAR UMBRELLA SOCK, which cannot fail to keep the feet in a comfortable

PRIZE AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AT THE SMITHFIELD CLUB CATTLE SHOW.

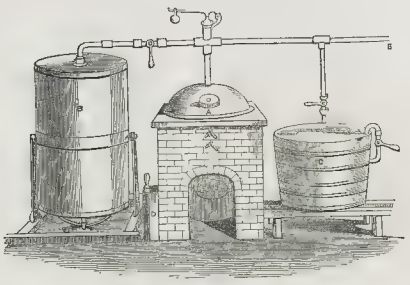
In the Implement Department of the Show, the display of Agricultural Machinery was unusually large; but, of novelties, there were, comparatively, few. The general character of the machinery, however, in point of workmanship and finish, was excellent; and numerous improvements indicate the steady perseverance of the makers in their endeavours to adapt their several implements to every variety of soil and circumstance for which they are intended.

Amongst the principal exhibitors were Messrs. Barrett, Exale, and Andrews, Reading; Bentall, Heybridge; Crosskill, Beverley; Coleman, Colchester; Cambridge, near Devizes; Clyburn, Ulay; Cornes, Bartridge; Cottam and Hallen, Oxford-street; Garrett and Son, Leiston; Grant, Stamford, Hornsby, Grantham; Howard, Bedford; Smith and Co., Stamford; Sanders and Williams, Bedford; Smart, Oxford-street; Smith, Northampton; Smyth, Peasenhall; Wedlake, Hornchurch; Wedlake and Thompson, ditto; and Weir, Oxford-street.

As we before observed, the novelties were few. One of them, exhibited by Messrs. Cottam and Hallen, was Gilbert's Sack Stand, a very simple and useful little apparatus, and calculated to save time as well as labour.

Another, though not an agricultural implement, may, if made on a larger scale, be found a valuable appendage to the stall of the cattle-feeder. This is a small machine, for rubbing, pressing, and straining vegetable and other pulpy substances. It is called Pruday's Crinotriturator, and was exhibited by Welch and Co., of 12, Panton-street, Haymarket. The idea would appear to have been suggested by the great demand for soup during the late severe scarcity; and its chief use, to facilitate and economise the manufacture of that most valuable and nutritious article of food. It is used and strongly recommended by M. Soyer and other eminent artists.

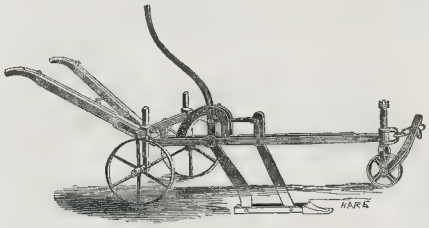
The other Illustrations represent a few of the prize and improved implements of acknowledged value and efficiency, not before introduced to the public in these columns. First is



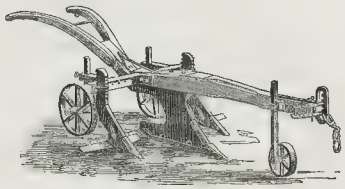
MEDWORTH'S STEAMING APPARATUS.

MEDWORTH AND CO.'S STEAMING APPARATUS.

This Apparatus is adapted for cooking potatoes, turnips, carrots, mangold-wurzel, and other roots, for steaming hay and chaff, and more particularly for boiling water and the linseed compounds, which have been found to be so beneficial for sheep and bullocks. The Illustration shows the apparatus for fixing in brickwork; it can also be fitted with a range of tubs for the compound to any extent: A is the generator; B, steaming pan for roots, chaff, &c.; C, compound tub; D, supply cistern and pump; E, pipe for continuation of tubs. The Linseed Compound Tub has a graduated scale affixed that the weight of water may at once be seen; a jet of steam is introduced, which *stirs it up* much more effectually than can be done by hand, and thus makes it an employment for one man or lad instead of two; again, by merely turning the steam-cock off or on, the boiling will be carried on more or less rapidly at pleasure; and, by turning



COLEMAN'S PATENT SUBSOIL HARROW

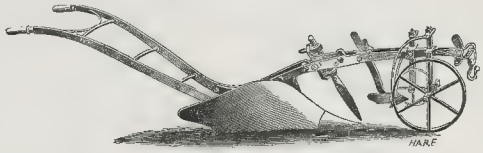


BENHALL'S PATENT BROAD-SHARE AND SUBSOIL PLOUGH COMBINED.

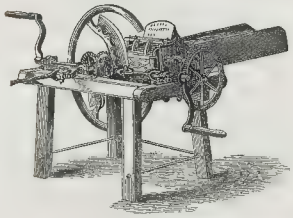
quite off, will be much more effectual, cleanly, and convenient, than raking out the fire, which can be used at the same time for other purposes. The Steam Generator has no more mystery in it than boiling a common tea-kettle; nevertheless a card, in large print, framed to hang up, with precautions so as to keep the water a certain height (that is, between the gauge cocks), is sent out with each. The Tub or Generator can be had separately, and fitted to any apparatus already in use, or a common copper fitted to the same principle.

COLEMAN'S PATENT SUBSOIL HARROW.

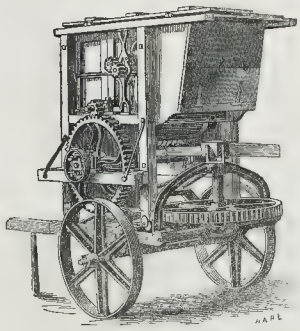
This implement, commonly called a "Grubber," is, perhaps, one of the most useful mechanical agents employed by the farmer. The engraving represents one exceedingly simple in its arrangement; the process of lifting or depressing the "slade" to any required depth is effected by means of the bent lever above, which is a continuation of the back prong, and is connected with the fore prong by a crotch bar above and the "slade" below; the prongs turn on centres between the beam, which is composed of two parallel bars; and when the lever is pulled back, the slade is



BUSBY'S NORTHAMPTON PRIZE PLOUGH.



CORNES' IMPROVED CHAFF-CUTTING MACHINE.



HEDGE'S IMPROVED THRASHING MACHINE AND HORSE-WORK.

PRUDAY'S CRINOTRITURATOR.

fixed by a nut at the back of the cross-bar. By these contrivances, it is enabled to perform all the operations of a broad share, skim, or surface plough; it is most effective as a scarifier or drag, and may also be converted into a subsoil pulveriser.

BUSBY'S NORTHAMPTON PRIZE PLOUGH.

This Plough obtained the Ten-pound Prize, at the Royal Agricultural Society's Meeting at Northampton, in July last. It is for strong land, and at the trial was found capable of working 12 inches deep; it has two wheels in front, and, with a lighter breast, or mould-board, may be used as a two-horse plough.

CORNES' IMPROVED CHAFF-CUTTING MACHINE.

The Engraving represents the Chaff Cutter, which obtained the Royal Agricultural Society's Prize of Ten Pounds, at their Meetings held successively at Shrewsbury, in 1845; Newcastle, 1846; and Northampton, 1847; besides minor prizes from the local Agricultural Societies of Liverpool and Chester. The Machine is adapted either for manual or steam power; it carries three knives, and makes five different lengths of chaff, viz., two for horses, two for cattle, and one length of four inches for litter; it is also fitted with an additional pair of feeding rollers, which are registered, and which prevents the necessity of employing men or boys to feed the machine, thereby avoiding the risk of injury by the entanglement of the feeders' hands in the hay or straw.

HEDGE'S IMPROVED THRASHING MACHINE AND HORSE-WORK.

This is a compact little machine or three horses, and is represented as packed for travelling: its peculiarity consists in raised to any requisite height, always preserving its parallelism to the horizontal beam, whilst it is secured in its position by a pin passed through holes in the segments between which it moves.

BENTALL'S PATENT BROADSHARE AND SUBSOIL PLOUGH COMBINED.

This is a somewhat novel combination of the broad-share with the subsoil plough; the lines, which carry the broad shares on either side of the body, are attached to the cross-bar at the heel of the beam, and can be adjusted to any width within its limit, and also raised or lowered to the extent of the ratchet teeth shown on the line, and

GILBERT'S SACK HOLDER

the drum—inside of which the beaters revolve, being constructed of iron gratings, the bars of which are placed diagonally to the beaters, instead of being parallel, as is generally the case. It is a new implement, and was exhibited on Wednesday for the first time.

PRUDAY'S CRINOTRITURATOR.

The uses of this machine have been already described above, —The pulp to be strained is placed in the vessel at the top, the lower part of which is of a semicircular form, as shown by the dotted line, and is made of gauze wire; on this a stiff brush (also shown in dotted lines) is made to rotate backwards and forwards by the handle above, the point of insertion of the handle being the fulcrum on which it turns. The pulp is thus rubbed through the meshes, and collected in a suitable vessel, placed underneath.

GILBERT'S SACK HOLDER.

No description of this instrument is necessary, beyond stating that it may be placed at any angle to suit the height of the person filling the sack; and that its position is secured by a ratchet catch fixed to the longitudinal bars on either side, the other ends of which drop over a pin projecting from the triangular stay, and which terminates in a pointed crotch on the floor, to prevent it from slipping.

London: Printed and published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by William Little, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—Saturday, December 11, 1847.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 294.—Vol. XI.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1847. [Sixpence.

INVASION.

THE question of national defence, and the extent to which England ought to be prepared to meet a foreign invasion, is one of those uneasy topics that, always undecided, reappear every now and then with the effect of producing a certain amount of alarm and discomfort. "A mote it is to trouble the mind's eye." The landing of a French army on the sea coast is an event not very probable; but, as there have been invasions in times past, there is at least a possibility of it—quite enough to throw timid people into a state of mild terror, as they peruse some leading article proving how easily we could be subdued, and painting England lying "at the proud foot of a conqueror." The last great shock the public received on this subject was a rumour of a letter written by the Duke of Wellington, and addressed to a General Officer. But as nothing authentic can be learned as to the opinion of his Grace on our ability to resist an invader, the sensation has abated. Certain it is that Julius Cæsar landed not far from where Walmer Castle stands, not without some difficulty. And the Danes and Saxons landed everywhere, at many times, for some centuries; and last of all came the Normans, the results of whose invasion were durable and important enough. But from that time the tide has turned; we have always been the invaders not only of France, but of a good portion of the world. Paris has been several times in our possession; our Kings were crowned there; they held the land in fief; and for ages we had a remnant of territorial power there after the bulk of it had been wrested from us. Calais was a kind of Gallic Gibraltar, vexing the souls of Frenchmen till exasperation reached the fighting point, and we lost it. In later times, Dunkirk played a similar part; but Charles the Second, like the clever and unprincipled King he was, sold to France for a good round sum, what France would probably have taken by force. But, through all the troubles and dissensions of our worst days, when Charles the First, married to a French Princess, was at war with his people, and foreign aid might have saved his throne, it is singular that France never made any effectual attempt to land forces in England; we had then but a small navy; and the powerful Royalist party would have aided such an invasion. Spain, when the greatest power of the world, was just as unsuccessful in her attempts at invasion. The fate of the Armada is well known; and, in after ages, the combination of the two Crowns against us was just as ineffectual. Certainly, it seems to us the species of terror that is expressed by some journals about the probability of invasion, is unfounded. If we examine the relative strength of nations now, we shall find that France and Spain are less powerful compared with what England is now, than they were two centuries ago. Spain has sunk to nothing; and, from being almost mistress of the world, has neither navy nor commerce. Take the state of France in the reign of Louis the Fourteenth; her army was then the largest in the world; her generals were the greatest Europe had ever seen; their names are still among the highest in military annals. Her navy was far superior to that of England; and, to crown all, the King who swayed all this machinery of power was cursed, like Napoleon, with insatiable ambition and lust of conquest. Had England then trembled, and cowered, and talked of building a circle of forts round her coasts, there might have been a reason for it. But consider what time has done for our progress, and where she has placed us in the rank of nations. From being a third-rate Power, England has risen to be the first; while Spain and Portugal have declined, and France remained stationary, or even retrograded, we have increased in all the elements of power, numbers, empire, wealth. Napoleon did not add to the real strength of France: in the revolution that preceded him, she was stripped of all her colonies. His wars, gigantic as were his successes, concluded with this result, that he left France with a smaller territory, less wealth, less population, and her fleet utterly destroyed. Algeria has not compensated for the losses of that era. France is still great; but, compared with England, neither greater nor more formidable than she was in the middle of the last century. We should not fear to say that she is less so. Facts, too, are daily proving that the peril of invasion has been much exaggerated. It is said that steam and railways have rendered our old bulwark, the ocean, useless to us. It is not the case: England is still like the jewel—

> set in a silver sea,
> That serves it in the office of a wall
> Against the envy of less happy lands.

Steam and railways give our possible enemies no special advantage over us. We have both, and in greater proportions; our miles of railway are fourfold those of France; our steam-power even greater. It is said, there is only one ship of seven hundred tons in the whole commercial marine of France; and, from recent events, it does not seem that the peace has converted our neighbours into good seamen. France is a military nation; with her army we do not believe that, single-handed, we could compete; we cannot recruit from thirty-five millions of people, and no emergency would ever reconcile the English to the conscription. There is, therefore, across the Channel, an immense military force, great in military skill, and abundant ardour, stimulated, doubtless, by much national hatred. But that force can only become formidable by landing here; while confined to its own territory, an army of half a million of men can no more injure us than if they were in the Moon. The point is to make the ocean impassable; the Channel is our line of defence, and we firmly believe that, at the present moment, the French are less able to attempt to force it than ever, while we are better able to resist the most strenuous attempt that could be made. Allow a foreign army to land and we grant all the rest; but, it is the shipment and the landing that would be the impossibility. Why now, in profound peace, with all the assistance the State can give, the attempt to establish a line of steamers between Havre and New York is a complete failure. Four steam-frigates, built in the Royal dock-yards, have been given to the Company, but they have not made one average voyage; they have been constantly beaten by sailing vessels, have suffered all sorts of disasters, the last of which is the worst; the *Union*, after being out eight days, was forced to put back to Havre, nearly water-logged. In short, says a correspondent of a morning paper, "badly built, ill found, and worse managed, these French frigates have exhibited, in a lamentable manner, the worthless materials of which their steam navy is composed; and have most satisfactorily proved that the overwhelming superiority which we possessed before the use of steam has been in no degree impaired by its introduction, but exists in full force under the new system."

The same inference may be drawn from the frequent wrecks of French ships of war, within the last year; it has excited remark in the French press itself. We are better able to invade France than the French are to invade us; but there is this difference—we could not land any disciplined force that would not be overwhelmed by numbers; the attempt would be mere madness. On the other hand, a French army would find nothing but a mob to prevent its march to London; but then that army cannot be brought over. So luckily there is an impossibility on both sides, and circumstances govern both countries to wiser purpose than they seem able to do for themselves. To show how mutual the terror is, we may state that only on Monday last a deputation from Havre, consisting of the Mayor and the Presidents of the Civil Tribunal and the Tribunal of Commerce, arrived in Paris, to solicit that a bill may be presented respecting the fortifications on the coast, and the protection of the port against invasion! And the Havre people are right; for that port, and Toulon, and other French towns have been bombarded and injured more than once by British ships, within the present century, while our coast has never heard the sound of a French cannon. Which side of the Channel has most cause for apprehension?

HEALTH OF TOWNS ASSOCIATION.

On Saturday last a public meeting of the members and friends of this Association was held, at the Hanover-square Rooms, in furtherance of the cause of sanatory reform. The meeting was well attended, and was somewhat remarkable for the number of ladies present. On the platform were, Earl Fortescue; Lord Ash-

DR. SOUTHWOOD SMITH. MR. SLANEY, M.P. MR. BOUVERIE. DR. GUY. MR. C. COCHRANE. LORD ASHLEY, M.P. THE MARQUIS OF NORMANBY. LORD ERRINGTON, M.P. MR. BAINES, M.P. MR. CARDWELL, M.P. MR. SHAFTO ADAIR, M.P.

SKETCH FROM THE MEETING OF THE HEALTH OF TOWNS ASSOCIATION, AT THE HANOVER SQUARE ROOMS.

ley, M.P.; Viscount Ebrington, M.P.; Viscount Ingestre, M.P.; the Right Hon. E Ellice, M.P., the Earl of Mulgrave; the Hon. E. P. Bouverie, M.P.; Mr. Cardwell, M.P.; Mr. Mackinnon, M.P.; Mr. Ewart, M.P.; Mr. R Palmer, M.P.; Mr. J. Parker, M.P.; Mr. Tufnell, M.P.; Sir T. Birch, M.P.; Mr. Suffield, M.P.; Dr. Bowring, M.P.; Mr. Baines, M.P.; the Hon. F. Byng; Mr. Adair, M.P.; Mr. Slaney, M.P.; General Turner, M.P.; Mr. Heywood, M.P.; Mr. W. Gibson Craig, M.P.; Mr. C. P. Grenfell, M.P.; C W. Grenfell, Esq; Sir Isaac Lyon Goldsmid, Bart.; Dr. Guy; Dr. Aldis; F. L. Goldsmid, Esq.; the Rev. Dr. Warren; the Rev. Mr. Lusignan; Mr. Alderman Salomons; Dr. Southwood Smith; Dr. Watson, of Liverpool; Mr. R. D. Grainger, F.R.S.; the Rev. J. Clay; Mr. Animbrook; Mr. Lindley; Mr. C. Cameron; and numerous other members of the Health of Towns, and other Associations for the Promotion of Sanatory Improvement.

The Marquis of Normanby took the chair.

Deputations were also attended from Liverpool, Bradford, Derby, Nottingham, Sheffield, Halifax, Wolverhampton Preston, Stafford, Plymouth, East Retford, Manchester, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and other large towns.

Apologies for non-attendance were received from Lord John Russell, M.P., the Duke of Buccleuch, the Earl of Shelburne, Viscount Morpeth, M.P., the Bishop of Norwich, &c. &c.

The noble Chairman, in opening the proceedings, referred to a report issued by the authori ies of Sheffield, from which it appeared that in the West Riding alone the annual loss in "preventible" disease was no less than £1,500,000; and, the population being 1,000,000, the loss was as at the rate of from seven to eight-and-twenty shillings per head. He would only add a few statistical facts, which he did not hesitate to consider as deserving the very serious consideration of friends of sanatory reform. The first was the vast difference in the health and mortality of towns as compared with the rural population. In the rural districts the deaths were as 1 in 58; in towns, as 1 in 28; the average in the two being 1 in 40. In Rutlandshire, to take a particular county, the average of human life was twice the duration of that at Manchester; and, from the latter place, registments were twice recruited for once from the rural districts. (Hear, hear.) In the parish of St. Saviour, Southwark, the average duration amongst the gentry was 47, tradesmen 25, artisans 22; and, amongst the lowest only 15. There was, indeed, an enormous disproportion in the average of human life in the same district, the amount of which disproportion at least must be set down to causes which it was within their power to prevent (cheers), and, he was happy to say, there was a plentiful show of energy now. The supply of water, which was as necessary to health as their breathed, was declined to be as free and unrestricted. (Hear, hear) After some further observations, his Lordship sat down amidst loud applause.

Lord Ashley, who was received with general cheering, moved the first resolution. He said it was exceedingly gratifying to him to see so large and respectable an assemblage, both on the platform and in the room, because it showed how the interest in this mighty question was increasing, and afforded well-grounded hope of support for her Majesty's Government in the excellent course they had determined to pursue. (Cheers) He would show his gratitude to the meeting for the kind reception it had given him, by taking up the shortest possible speech, not detaining his hearers for one moment longer than was absolutely necessary —and for this reason, that there were many speakers to be heard on the question, new absorbers in the vineyard, men of rank and in substance, who were giving the weight of their names, their talents, and their influence to this great and indispensable movement. (Hear, hear.) The resolution which had been placed in his hand would tell its own story. It was to the following effect:

"That the vast amount of disease always prevailing, greatly augmented during the past and present years, and likely to be still further increased by the visitation of the cholera—and proved by excessive Government Commissions, as well as by recent local investigations, to exist in every part of the empire, in connexion with causes admitting of removal —renders it imperative that sanatory legislation should be immediate, and as universal as the evils it seeks to remedy."

Dr. Guy seconded the resolution. He believed that in the present age no case could be argued effectually without the use of figures, and, therefore, he would lay before them a few facts and figures illustrative of the state of the public health, merely premising that he based his calculations on an average the most moderate possible. He would take an average of human life below that of the registrar-general, and he would tell them the result of his observations. The system of registration had been in force about nine years, and in the healthiest year the number of deaths in England and Wales above what is called the standard a fair and moderate standard, say two in a hundred of the population, was 25,000 For the return of the United Kingdom, allowing the same ratio, the number of deaths above a natural standard would be 42,000. (Hear, hear.) Take part, an average of seven years, 1841 being the middle year, and testing the morality by the same modera e standard, an excess of 30,000 deaths would be found for England and Wales, and 31,000 for the United Kingdom. Now, if had been estimated that for every unnecessary death there were 23 cases of unnecessary sickness. Exception might be taken to that estimate as exaggerated, but take 20 cases of unnecessary sickness for each unnecessary death, and that would give in the healthiest year an amount of no less than half a million, and on an average of seven years, an amount considerably exceeding one million cases of unnecessary sickness annually. (Hear, hear.) In the case of the metropolis, the annual waste of human life was 10,000, and the cases of unnecessary sickness 250,000. In his opinion these facts fully justified the first clause of the resolution. (Hear, hear.) With respect to the second, insisting on the imperative necessity of sanatory legislation, he would merely take the figures of the registrar-general. It appeared that during 116 distress of England and Wales, there occurred in the year ending September, 1843, 181 000 deaths; in 1844, 167,000; in 1845, 171,000; in 1846, 178,000; and in 1847, 210,000; being a difference between 1843 and 1847 of no less than 30 000 deaths above the average. They were beginning to hope that this fearful mortality was abating, the number of deaths for the last quarter being somewhat less than that of the corresponding quarter in 1846, but scarcely had they commenced their congratulations when the influenza made its appearance, and in the week before last took away 700 persons above the average. (Hear.) Last week it had increased to 1460, being no less than double the usual mortality. He would merely add one fact from the recent Report of the Sanatory Commission, which ought to be in everybody's hands. From 1845, through 1846, down to the present year, what he would call our pet pestilence, typhus, had been increasing year by year, week by week, and day by day. This, if figures won d prove anything, was final as to the justice of the concluding portion of the resolution. One more remark upon the subject of cholera. He was extremely anxious not to create unnecessary alarm on the subject, but it was right to state that some cases had been actually reported in the metropolis. (Hear, hear.) He was willing to put the most favourable construction on this report, to assume the probability that the physicians might be mistaken, but what then? The whole past history of the present epidemic led to the conclusion tha it was the precursor of cholera. How were we prepared to meet it? In fact, we were wholly unprepared to meet this frightful enemy. (Hear, hear.) The report of the Commission to which he had alluded pointed, however, to one consolatory fact, namely, that the disease was not contagious, so that no one need fear to attend his friend or relation. (Hear, hear.) But it also proved that the cholera track was the fever track and the filth track; that it was to be found in the same spots, clinging to the same houses, and carrying off the same class of persons. (Hear.) This was simply borne out by evidence from all parts of the country. In corroboration of this he would state, that at the preliminary meeting held on the previous day there were present two gentlemen, one from Sheffield and another from Norwich, who stated, in almost the same words, that in both towns cholera haunted the spots previously minted by fever. (Hear, hear.) He must also add, that during the past week the spots in the metropolis which were most unhealthy, had exhibited the greatest mortality. Thus, the west London district exhibited a mortality of 98 out of 46,000, while in the east there died 73 out of the same number. Hackney, a comparatively healthy district, stood as St George's-in-the-East had stood 82 He would merely, in conclusion, make one observation with regard to fever. He had said that it was our pet pestilence, and certainly, if we loved it, we could not have better means to keep it among us than to hunt and to extend it, than we had done. We had been told that wherever there was filth there would be found fever, and yet we had taken no more pains to remove vice and filth, than if it were an inevitable blessing. (Hear, hear.) Towards the century since the prisons of this country were visited by the benevolent Howard, and he protested against their condition in the same terms that they (the Health of Towns Association) had used in describing the present state of the houses of England. He pointed out the injustice of adding to the necessary punishment of crime the physical punishment of disease. The condition of the prisons was reformed, and what was the consequence? In describing the prisons of a century later, clergy had to be asked for for the free labourers of this country. Was not this a mockery? (Loud cries of "Hear, hear.") He said it was a shame to the Legislature that while the prisons of a century since were done up decently, sooner was now withheld from the industrious labourer and artisan. (Hear, hear.) Was it not saying to the labouring m n, "the only way in which you can get air and light and clean water, is to commit crime and then get into prison." (Hear, hear.) But better times he trusted were approaching. Benevolent men were applying sound commercial principles to the question, and would assuredly find that the re ra ly the country ...ly more economical would be its support (Hear.) He had one thing more to say; every one who had attacked an existing abuse with vigour, had been charged with exaggeration. They had been charged with exaggeration, but he was greatly offended at the charge. This was not a matter so much for the intellect as for the feelings, and where the feelings were concerned, exaggeration was at all times a more excusable error than indifference. (Hear, hear.) It is people were sensible of nothing to believe them; to believe that they were placed in bad circumstances for the security of their own lives. Let any man read the popular literature of the day, and he would see the authors burning over and over again the same topic. He was to be found in the fashionable novels of Disraeli, and in the everywhere popular works of Charles Dickens, and, what was better still, some were assisting the cause not only with their pens, but their purses. Some writers might, in their descriptions, exhaust the full fervence of the artist. Not so Charles Dickens, who, not satisfied with writing on sanatory matters, had helped the cause by contributing out of the hard-won earnings of his pen, the liberal sum of £10 to the Association. (Loud cheers) Dr. Guy concluded by seconding the resolution, which was put and carried unanimously.

Mr Bouverie, M.P., proposed the second resolution, viz. :—"That this meeting regards with lively satisfaction the earnest recommendation contained in the Speech from the throne—the expressed determination of her Majesty's advisers to renew the efforts made by Lord Lincoln and Lord Morpeth to forma sessions of Parliament, and the practical step taken by the Lord Chancellor in remodelling the Metropoli n Sewers' Commissions."

Mr. Cardwell, M.P., seconded the resolution, and observed that, by giving to the poor in large towns the means of practising cleanliness which they could not in their present small and over-crowded dwellings—they would extend to them the means of cultivating domestic attachments, virtue, and religion.

Mr. Shafto Adair, M.P., proposed the third resolution, as follows :—

"That all past experience, and the nature of the case, enforce the necessity of combining in any sanatory measure an efficient local administration, responsible to the rate-payers, with the superintendence of a Government department, duly represented in Parliament."

Mr. Heywood, M.P., in seconding it, observed that in Manchester, there was a local Health of Towns Association, which had worked well; but, he must also add, that great advantage had been derived from the information collected by the Government Commission. Amongst the other names on that Commission, he must prominently mention Dr. Southwood Smith and Mr. Chadwick (loud cheers)—than whom there never were more able professors of the science of sanatory improvement. (Hear.) Carried.

Lord Ebrington, M.P., moved, and Mr. Baines, M.P., seconded the fourth resolution, viz.:

"That, although great exertions have been made by sanatory associations, ably seconded by the press, to arouse the public mind to a sense of the evils—physical, economical, and moral—which affect all classes, but especially the poorest, much ignorance and apathy still remain. And that this meeting, while it pledged itself to aid the Health of Towns Association in the efforts now making for their removal, would especially call upon the clergy and members of the medical profession to exert their powerful influence in furtherance of this great object."

On the motion of Mr. Slaney, M.P., seconded by Dr. Southwood Smith—"That the thanks of this meeting be cordially tendered to the Most Noble the Marquis of Normanby, for his able and impartial conduct in the chair, and his valuable services to the cause on all occasions."

The noble Marquis acknowledged the compliment, and the meeting separated.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

Reform dinners were becoming daily occurrences in France, "to the great dismay of the Government," we are told. Rumour was busy on the subject, and averred that a warm altercation had taken place in the Council between MM. Guizot and Duchatel—the former reproaching the latter with mismanagement, proved by the progress of Radicalism; and the latter retorting on foreign—especially Swiss—affairs.

The *Moniteur* confirms the appointment of M. Pisca orry as Ambassador of France to the Court of Spain.

The *Moniteur* publishes Royal ordinances appointing M de Bacourt, the present Minister of France in the United States, Ambassador to the Court of the King of Sardinia and Minister Plenipotentiary to that of the Archduchess of Parma, in the room of Count Mortier; the Duke de Glucksberg, Minister Plenipotentiary at Madrid, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of the Queen of Portugal, in the room of Baron Werigraf de Saint Hermes, who is transferred in the same capacity to Denmark; M Pagest, Minister Plenipotentiary, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in the United States of America; and the Duke de Bassano, Secretary of Embassy in Brussels, Minister Plenipotentiary in the Duchy of Hesse.

PORTUGAL.

The elections throughout the country having terminated in favour of Costa Cabral's party, his accession to power may now be looked for within the next six weeks, as the election of deputies was to take place on the 12th inst., and the Cortes to assemble on the 2nd of January. The following are said to be the *dramatis personæ* of his intended Administration: President of the Council, Duke of Saldanha; Home Department, Costa Cabral himself; Justice, Silva Cabral; War, Duke of Terceira; Finance, Count Tojal; Marine, Falcao; Foreign Affairs, Marquis of Fronteira.

PRUSSIA.

The Prussian Government strenuously continues its efforts to centralise and settle the affairs of the Protestant Church, and to give it uniformity and unity. A supreme Consistory is to take place at Berlin, composed of all the provincial Consistories. M. de Gossler, who is well known by his strict religious orthodoxy, has been nominated President of this supreme authority of the ecclesiastics. Administration of Prussia.

AUSTRIA.

The Austrian Governor of Cracow has published the following decree ..." His Majesty the Emperor has thought right to ordain, by resolution of 21st Nov., 1847, that those persons who, after the 1st of January, are guilty of high treason in the following specified cases: 1st, Those who shall excite others to revolt or insurrection, with high treason in view, although without success. 2nd, Those who shall resist with an object and that successfully, the armed force. 3rd, Those who being armed shall join a crowd, and not obey the authorities who may order them to withdraw, or who, during a revolt, are seized with arms in their hands

Fourteen Arabs have recently arrived at Vienna from Switzerland, and have been presented by the Imperial Councillor, M. Hurter, on behalf of Sweden and Norway, and by the Imperial Commissioner Ki-Yng, on the part of China.

MALTA.

Letters of the 4th instant announce the arrival there of the Earl and Countess Dalhousie and *suite* on board the *Sidon* frigate. His Lordship subsequently continued his route to Alexandria.

THE RIVER PLATE.

Monte Video is still invested by General Rosas, and the Inhabitants cannot proceed in safety three miles beyond the walls. A great deal of firing occurs night and day, especially in the vicinity of the Mounti, where Rosas has now since demolished a serviceable light. ouse. The shots, however, have not any very fatal effect.

The French continue their embargo at Buenos Ayres against external approach, but the domestic traffic between that place and Monte Video remains unmolested, and small craft, well laden, are constantly passing from one city to the othe ..

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The Book Racing Calendar for 1847—or rather, the volume of the work which treats of races past—was published the latter end of last week. In the present instance, however, it is not confined, as heretofore, merely to the returns of sport for the season, but furnishes its readers with a list of all the foals of the year,—that is, of course, of all the thorough-bred foals,—a goodly company, amounting, in the whole, to 877, namely, 452 colts and 425 fillies. On many accounts this is a very interesting document. In the first place, as furnishing a light of characteristic comment on the nature and principle of the rural resources of England She stands unrivalled in the breed of her horses, and for these she is indebted to a spirit which induces many of her proudest nobles to plant estates for the existence of the turf, we gather from the annual publication of which we are now speaking. From the data given in this list, who are the great producers of the costly and valuable commodity? The noblemen and gentlemen who patronise the first of our national sports . . . the Fitzwilliams, Exeters, Richmonds, Spencers, Chesterfields, Johnstones, Herberts, Heathcotes, Montyns, and others of their class, who adopt the course as a recreation. It may be said, that Mr. Tattersall, and Mr Kirby, and Mr. Allen, and Sir Tatton Sykes are large breeders, though they are not on the turf -but no one will question the facts that has given them a run for its cost. Sport, and not profit, was and is the mainspring which set and keeps the turf going—and the turf produced and perpetuates our noble race of coursers.

In the second place, this list incontestably proves that, of those connected with racing, it is least indebted for support to the parties who live by it, and right well too. You examine the catalogue, from the first item to the last, and, though you detect here and there the name of a member of the Ring, for one betting man as a producer of racing stock you find a score of country gentlemen, with their little Olympic broods—men that never won a sovereign on a race in their lives—and never stand to win, but they can quit a "pull through" a plate or a cup on a scent—who, looking to the returns of the "Calendar," were the great winners of the season?—and who are likely to be the great winners of future seasons, should the system of sacrificing sport to speculation be persisted in? Not the breeders of the best animals—the best trained; but the owners of the worst animals—best managed.

The bandicap will assuredly give as heavy a blow to the true interests of the turf, as did the fraternity of legs, in their especial generation We say did; for the spirit of both days is fast dying out. The bandicap will be seen to have saw the commencement of their decline and fall; the end cannot be far off. Presently the promoters of handicaps will be taught that they are wrong—upon principle. The object of the turf is sport, and to bring people a favourable agent and opportunity; and when its legitimate patrons see their liberality abused, they will not be slow to testify their opinions; and so, as in all else, the bane will bring the antidote. Seeing that become a public nuisance—in that capacity it exists no more. It is now a private grievance—in that relation it will not be tolerated very much longer.

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—A very trifling amount of business was transacted, at the following prices:—

4 to 1 agst The Switcher	WOLVERHAMPTON STEEPLE CHASE	
9 to 1 — The Chandler	10 to 1 agst St. Leger	10 to 1 agst Marengo (t)
	15 to 1 — Buddy Loudgrey, 5	15 to 1 — Sir Arthur (t)
	DERBY.	
1000 to 30 agst Beverlac	40 to 1 agst Rosslyn	40 to 1 agst The Fowler

THURSDAY.—Nothing done.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY

The Bishop of EXETER presented the petition, complaining of religious destitution in the town of Devonport, of which he had given notice.

The Crime and Outrage (Ireland) bill was brought up from the Commons and read a first time.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

Mr. PATTISON asked if it was true, as reported, that the Chancellor of the Exchequer had stated that the proposal that the Government should share with the Bank of England in the profits of the eight per cent. discount, lately fixed as the minimum, had come from the Directors ?—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER observed that the Governor and Deputy-Governor of the Bank and the Government had frequently met, and they agreed to the condition attached to the rate of interest fixed.

Lord J. RUSSELL gave notice that, on Monday next, he would move, provided the Irish Crime and Outrage Bill had then obtained the Royal assent, that the House should at its rising adjourn to Thursday, the 3rd of February.

To a question from Mr. SANDARS, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER stated that it was not the intention of the Government to propose a further suspension of the RAVIGATION or the Corn Laws

In reply to Mr. T. BARING, Lord PALMERSTON said that the French and English Governments were in perfect accord upon the question of the blockade of the River Plate; and that he thought there was a fair prospect of seeing hostilities there put an end to.

To a question from Mr. J. O'CONNELL, Lord PALMERSTON replied that the Government had received, officially, the decree of the newly-established Government of Fribourg, which expelled the Jesuits and their affiliated orders, but that he had not received similar decrees from the Government of Lucerne. He did not see, in the present state of things, any thing to call for the interference of the five Powers.

CRIME AND OUTRAGE (IRELAND) BILL.

On the motion for the third reading of this bill, Mr. J O'CONNELL moved, as an amendment, that the bill be read this day six months that day six months.

Mr SMITH O'BRIEN seconded the amendment.

Mr ROBINSON and Mr. M. J. O'CONNELL made a few remarks.

Mr. MAHON charged the Irish Members with being themselve the cause of all the misgovernment of Ireland, by want of combination and agreement between themselves in Parliament; he lectured Irish proprietors for their inhumanity, and the Irish people for their idleness; and he impressed on the Government the necessity of bringing in bills for the sale of encumbered estates, for the simplification of titles to estates, and for the diminution of the expenses of transferring the property in fee; and he strongly urged the advisability of abolishi g entails and primogeniture.

After observations from Sir B. HALL, the House divided—

For the third reading	.. .. ..	173
Against it	.. .. ..	14
Majority	.. .. ..	—159

The bill was read a third time, and, having received some amendments, passed.

On the motion for the reception of the report of the Railways Bill,

Mr. AUGUSTUS STAFFORD called attention to the condition of the railway labourers, and announced his intention of submitting a series of resolutions on this subject after the recess

Sir G. GREY would be ready to consider any resolution that might be proposed for the objects mentioned; but he trusted more to the voluntary efforts of railway companies and contractors than to legislative enactments. He instanced the benevolent efforts of Mr. Peto to provide for the comfort and instruction of his navvies.

Lord G. BENTINCK did not think the devil so black as he was painted, nor the railway companies and contractors as neglectful as had been stated. Mr. Peto, the gentleman mentioned by the honourable baronet, had provided a regular staff of religious instructors; indeed, his establishment was a pattern for all others to follow. It could hardly be said that railway companies were quite neglectful of their duties, or did not contribute their fair proportion to relieve the destitution of the country, because it appeared that they paid £400,000 to the poor-rates on 50,000 acres—one fifteenth of the whole rates

After a conversation in which some others received; the new clauses, of which Mr. STAFFE had given notice, having been added to the bill.

The PUBLIC WORKS (IRELAND) BILL.—This bill passed through Committee.

NEW ZEALAND.—Mr. LABOUCHERE moved for leave to bring in a bill to suspend the operation of some of the most important provisions of the Act of 1846, for the Government of New Zealand. After a discussion, in which Mr. Gladstone, Mr. V. Smith, Mr. R. Palmer, Mr. C. Buller, Mr. Aglionby, &c., took part, Mr. LABOUCHERE replied, and announced his intention to fix the second reading for Monday next, in order that it might go out to the colony that the principle of the bill was affirmed. He would name the time for the consideration of the details.

—Leave was given to bring in the bill.

COMMERCIAL DISTRESS.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, on rising to nominate the Committee on Commercial Distress, said, as he could not, with the usual number of fifteen, name all those gentlemen who would serve with advantage in this enquiry, he proposed that the Committee be enlarged, and consist of twenty-six members.

Mr. HUME objected to the Committee being appointed in a mere blind, and moved, as an amendment, that the nomination be adjourned.

Colonel SIBTHORP seconded the amendment

Mr. HERRIES felt inclined to think, with Mr. Hume, that the inquiry would not lead to much good.

The House divided—

For the adjournment	.. .. ..	57
Against it	.. .. ..	.. 146
Majority against adjournment		.. —89

Lord G BENTINCK emphatically denounced the proposed Committee as one that would be unsatisfactory to the country. The noble Lord moved, as an amendment, that the Committee be enlarged to the number of thirty.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER opposed the amendment. He believed that a Committee of twenty-six would be numerous enough.

Lord J. MANNERS supported the nomination of eight members of the present and late Governments as the more practical plan. Some result might be looked for from them

The House divided:

For Lord G. Bentinck's amendment	.. ..	.. 45
Against it	.. ..	.. 136
Majority against the amendment		.. —91

Mr. W. FORBES moved the adjournment of the debate.

Mr. WAKLEY supported the motion. A Committee so constituted would be a perfect mockery.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER was willing to postpone the nomination of the Committee to Tuesday evening. All he desired the House then to affirm was, that the number of the Committee should be twenty-six.

After a lengthened conversation, the motion that the Committee shall consist of twenty-six members was carried, and the nomination was postponed to Wednesday.

The House adjourned at a quarter to two o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

The Duke of RICHMOND inquired when the medals would be distributed to the officers, soldiers and sailors who had served in the general actions in the Peninsular war, and if it were intended to extend the grant of medals to other officers, soldiers, marines, and sailors who served in the late war?—Earl GREY said the medals were in the hands of the Duke of Wellington, and by an accident which befel the artist. The claims were being decided as rapidly as possible, but there were very many yet to be considered. It was found that commanders of the navy had not been entitled to the medals granted to commanders of regiments, and some extension to the navy would therefore be made.

AFFAIRS OF ITALY.—Lord STANLEY put the question respecting the protracted absence of Lord Minto, of which he had given notice. The absence for several months of the Lord Privy Seal, particularly at a time when it was found necessary to call Parliament together, entitled Parliament to ask for an explanation of this absence. He (Lord Stanley) opposed the policy of the interference of the Government to establish diplomatic relations with the Court of Rome, and that Lord Minto's absence was connected therewith, but as it had been stated by Lord Palmerston that the Lord Privy Seal was not the representative of the British Government. What the object of the movement going on in Italy was, and what was understood by the cry of the "Independence of Italy," he (Lord Stanley) could not well say; but he thought the last course the Government should pursue would be to give such encouragement to the political agitation of Italy as the sending of a Cabinet Minister of the rank of the Lord Privy Seal would indicate. It appeared from the newspapers that the Pope had suspended to the call of the crowds in the streets of Rome, had appeared at the balcony of his hotel, and had joined in the cheer for the independence of Italy. What provision, he desired to know, had been made for the discharge of the duties of the absent Lord Privy Seal; also, what was Lord Minto's mission, whether he was accredited to any of the Italian Princes, and whether the Government desired to interfere by means of moral influence with the affairs of Italy?—The Marquis of LANSDOWNE said the office of the Lord Privy Seal was not one that required constant personal attendance; but a commission had been issued to provide for the discharge of the duties during Lord Minto's absence, who was undoubtedly employed on a most important mission. The movement that was progressing in Italy, so far as it went to the establishment of necessary internal reforms, could not be condemned, and was desirable that the friendly advice of England, and a proper encouragement to the Italian Governments, should be given, so far as the reforms were confined to internal improvements in each individual state. Therefore, Lord Minto had been selected to aid the Italian Sovereigns, with the exception of the Court of Rome. The instructions given to him were to confine his advice to such reforms as touched the internal affairs of the several States, for the Government were anxious to preserve all cordiality between the Italian States. Though not accredited to the Court of Rome, the noble Lar. had there derived most valuable information. In conclusion, the Marquis of Lansdowne declared h s own opinion to be that it was unnecessa ies that we had not diplomatic relations with the Court of Rome

SWITZERLAND.—To questions put by Lord Beaumont, the Marquis of LANSDOWNE stated that, as there were no longer two contending parties in Switzerland, the contemplated mediation of the Five Powers was at an end. But Sir S. Canning was instructed, on passing through Switzerland, to place himself in communication with the authorities, and offer any advice in his power, but in no other way to interfere in the domestic affairs of Switzerland.

The Railways Bill was brought up and read a first time, and their Lordships adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

A new writ was ordered to be issued for Sunderland, in the room of Mr. D Barclay, who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

Lord G Bentinck presented petitions from the planters of Trinidad, Dominica, and other West India Islands, complaining of great distress, and of breach of faith on the part of the Imperial Parliament; and praying that the admission of slave grown sugar into Great Britain might be discontinued.

To a question put by Mr. C. Anstey, Sir W. Somerville stated that there was not any ecclesiastical patronage attached to the office of Lord Chancellor of Ireland.

In reply to Major Blackall, Sir W. Somerville said that it was not the intention of the Government to resume the system of Public Works in Ireland.

The Attorney-General, in answer to Mr. Urquhart, stated that the Government had defended the actions in the cases of Escott v. Denman, but he refused to say what were the grounds of their defence were.

The Railways Bill was read a third time and passed.

PRIVILEGE.

Mr. Wakley brought under consideration the petition of electors of the West Division of Gloucester, complaining of the interference of Earl Fitzhardinge in the late election, and moved for a Select Committee to inquire into the charges made against the noble Lord.

The Attorney-General opposed the motion, on the ground that, if the charges were well-founded, the ordinary Courts of Law were the proper tribunals. Even were the charges substantiated, the House would have no power to deal with Lord Fitzhardinge.

Captain Berkeley read a statement written by the Earl Fitzhardinge, denying the charges as trumped-up falsehoods.

Mr. Charley Berkeley said he was prepared to prove that several of the troop of yeomanry had left in consequence of the coercion of the noble Earl, their lieutenant.

Lord J. Russell did not think that, on the presentation of a petition, the House was bound by its standing orders to institute an inquiry. If the matter of the petition could not be investigated by an election committee, there might be some reason for a motion such as that made, although on that point he would like to reserve his opinion. The proper tribunal, however, would be a Court of Law.

Sir G. Grey moved the adjournment of the debate, in order to give time to consider if there were peculiar circumstances in this case of which the Law Courts could not take cognisance.

Sir R. Peel coincided in this course, and the debate was consequently adjourned to Friday.

ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSION.

Mr Hogsman called attention to the Act 6th and 7th Wm. IV., c. 77, providing for the enlargement of the incomes of the smaller bishoprics out of the surplus of the larger and wealthier sees. The hon. member moved an inquiry to the effect—That from the reports furnished by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners themselves, it appears to this House that the provisions of the Act 6th and 7th Wm. IV., c. 77, so far as relates to episcopal incomes, has not been carried out according to the intention of Parliament.

Mr. Plumptre seconded the resolutions, and expressed his belief that the working of the Ecclesiastical Commission had been most unsatisfactory.

Sir G. Grey did not think the adoption of the resolutions would answer the object of the mover and seconder. To the two first resolutions he would, if pressed, move the previous question. The third resolution he would meet with a direct negative.

Lord J. Russell admitted that it was obviously inconvenient that Bishops should continue to receive incomes above what was intended. But there were great difficulties in framing the Act of Parliament, and it had been carried into effect so far as Commissioners could do it. He did not see his way sufficiently clear to warrant him in making any alteration of the present system.

Mr. Heywood suggested an amendment of the principal resolution, so that it would, in effect, declare that the provisions of the Act required the immediate consideration of the House.

Mr. Horsman professed his willingness to adopt this amendment.

Mr. Gladstone objected even to the modified resolution.

The two first resolutions were then put, and the amendment of the previous question was carried.

On the third resolution, as modified, the House divided—

For the resolution	.. .. ..	65
Against it	.. .. ..	130
Majority against the resolution	.. ..	—65

The three resolutions were then negatived.

Mr. Packe obtained leave to bring in a bill to alter the time for holding the Epiphany Quarter Sessions

Adjourned at eleven o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—WEDNESDAY.

The Crime and Outrage (Ireland) Bill was read a second time, and ordered to be committed.

The Public Works (Ireland) Bill was read a first time.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

Major Blackall gave notice that, on Friday, he would move that the House should not adjourn without taking into consideration the distress of Ireland.

The Public Works (Ireland) Bill was read a third time and passed.

COMMERCIAL DISTRESS.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, on rising to propose his own name as the first on the list of twenty-one members to form the Committee on Commercial Distress, observed that a statement to prove that the names had been selected with the view to strict impartiality and the fair representation of every interest, as well as of the Currency, and for and against the Bank Act. There were Members of the late and present and future Governments, and he did not think the last could complain, for there were Lord G. Bentinck, Mr. Hope, and Mr. Masterman, whose interests and opinions were decidedly opposed to the beloved the Committee, as he proposed it, would be esteemed as fairly constituted.

Mr. Drummond addressed some remarks to the House on the general question of the Committee.

Mr. B. Osborne considered the Committee a mere pretext for shirking the question. He had himself voted for the Committee on a former day, and was by his vote on that speech made by Sir R. Peel; but, when he calmly reasoned on the subject in the morning, he sincerely regretted that he had not voted for Lord George Bentinck's amendment. The Committee, as proposed, would give no satisfaction; if one was to be appointed, it would be much better to nominate twenty-six members who had expressed no opinion on the Bank Act, or who had read no book on political economy or currency.

Mr. Ewart believed that the names proposed by Lord G. Bentinck, being those of men practically acquainted with the operation of the existing system, would, if anything could, give the public confidence in the proposed inquiry; but, if the Committee were constituted as proposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, no one would regard it but as a blind to get rid of the question.

Lord George Bentinck said that in proposing to add Mr. Labouchere and other gentlemen from the Committee, nothing could be further from his thoughts than to cast on them the slightest reflection, or to use towards them the least discourtesy. The Committee was limited to 26, and he had no alternative but to exclude some in order to propose others. The fundamental vice of the Committee, as proposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, was, that it contained eight members of the late or present Government, who were banded together as one man, and who would vote through thick and thin with their leaders, while those who were opposed to the Bank Charter Act were independent men, bound together by no party—no official tie. These eight gentlemen would, therefore, entirely secure the inquiry. But, taking another view, there were Peelites and eleven strong Whigs on the list proposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, without including Mr. Hume; thus there would be seventeen Members of the Committee all of one way of thinking, and who would completely silence the remaining nine. The noble Lord proceeded to establish that the country bankers, Liverpool, London, Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank, were not manufactur

PANORAMA OF ZURICH.

minority to dispute the competence of the Assembly, the central authority would be paralyzed, and the Confederation impracticable."

The Federal Council of War has published a report of the killed and wounded during the late war, from which it appears that the total numbers were, as stated, and 385 wounded, on the Government side. The loss on the side of the insurgents has not been ascertained, but it is supposed to be three or four times greater.

Sir Stratford Canning arrived on the morning of the 7th at Neufchatel, and immediately had an interview with M. de Sydow, the envoy of Prussia to the Confederation, and with General Pfuel, the Governor of the principality. Sir S. Canning left the same evening for Berne, where he arrived on the night of the 8th, and held a conference with Mr Peel on the morning of the 9th: he had afterwards an interview with M. Ochsenbein, which continued to late hour. The note of Prussia had been delivered to M. Ochsenbein that morning by one of the secretaries of the Prussian Legation. It was identical with those of France and Austria. The cantons of the defunct League were proceeding with the elections of their respective grand councils as well as cantonal authorities. The popular assemblies of these cantons respectively had passed resolutions in substance similar to those of Freiburg and Lucerne, renouncing the League, acknowledging the authority of the Diet, and re-organising their governments.

The General Assembly of the people of the Canton of the Valais adopted on the 5th, resolutions similar to those adopted by the other Cantons of the Sonderbund, renouncing the League, &c.

The Provisional Government of Lucerne has effected a loan of 180,000 francs in Austria, 100,000 at Baie, and 30,000 at the convent of St Urban.

From the state of the chest of the Canton of Lucerne, recovered from the fugitive authorities of the Sonderbund, it appears that the treasury of the League derived its chief resources from loans supplied by Austria, and from an examination of the arms and artillery captured or surrendered, it appears that the League derived its arms from France—the cypher of Louis Philippe was found upon the artillery.

THE CIVIC GUARD-HOUSE AT ROME.

Our Illustration presents a panoramic view of Zurich, the most important manufacturing town of Switzerland, the capital of the Canton of that name, which has taken the leading part in the recent struggle.

The town lies at the north end of the lake of Zurich, and on the banks of the Limmat. It is the seat of the Swiss Diet, alternately with Berne and Lucerne for a period of two years together.

The banks of the lake and river, and all the neighbouring hills, are thickly dotted with houses, now united with the town itself by the removal of the useless and inconvenient ramparts, and forming a wide circle of suburbs.

There is little worthy of note in the public buildings of Zurich. Its most pleasing features are its promenades, the best of which commands a delightful view of the town, lake, and distant Alps.

Zurich is historically remarkable as the place where the Reformation first commenced in Switzerland, in 1519. It has also been the asylum of many eminent English Protestants; and here was printed, in 1535, the first entire English version of the Bible, by Miles Coverdale.

ITALY.

Letters from Naples of the 4th have been received, which afford information of a definite kind respecting the popular movements reported to have taken place at Palermo on the last days of November.

In the evening of the 29th ult. the populace still crowded the streets, and one of the leaders, who had a tricolour flag, placed himself at the head of an immense group in the street of Toledo. This assemblage proceeded to the square of the Dome, where their leader got upon the pedestal of the statue of Saint Rosalie, the patroness of Palermo, and shouted "Long live the King!" "Long live Italy!" "Long live the Constitution!" He then harangued the crowd on the political condition of Italy, and made it promise to confide in the councils of the intelligent classes. "The object which you propose," said he, "is also their object, and it can only be secured by unanimity. When justice and moderation shall have been tried in vain, if it be necessary to have recourse to arms, you will do so with dignity and resolution." The people declared with enthusiasm that they would follow this wise counsel. Whilst this was going on in the square, the *élite* of the population were deliberating at the Casino, on the means of pacifically utilising the popular enthusiasm. Some instants afterwards the crowd stepped in front of the Casino, to learn the decision of its members, the principal of whom had been sent for by General Viale, Commandant of the Garrison, and Chief of the Police, who invited them to call on the King's Lieutenant. This personage declared to these notables that he was ready to grant the institution of a civic guard, and recommended them to call on the following day, with the Municipal Council, to receive the authorisation. This decision satisfied the people, who withdrew in the greatest order. But, in answer to the instructions demanded from Naples by the telegraph, the King's Lieutenant was positively ordered not to authorise the formation of a civic guard, and ordered to repress, with the greatest energy, every popular demonstration. On the 30th these instructions were communicated to the popular committee and the municipality, who withdrew in consternation, and would no longer show themselves to the people. Placards were posted up, prohibiting, under the severest penalties, all public meetings and cries of every description; but these placards were immediately pulled down. During this time a group was passing by the office of the Commissariat, and, without any provocation on its part, was fired upon by the soldiers on guard. One person was killed, and four were dangerously wounded. The population of Palermo no longer seeing its Chiefs, cries of "treason" were raised, and the agitation increasing, the Chiefs at length resolved to show themselves. After great efforts to restore confidence, the Chiefs succeeded in calming the people, by promising constantly to aid them with the same ardour in their struggle for reform.

Letters from Rome, of the 5th, report the death of M. Silvani, a distinguished lawyer of Bologna. The success of the Swiss Diet in its war against the Sonderbund produced a great sensation in all parts of Italy. On the evening of the 3rd, on the arrival of the news of the surrender of Lucerne, there was a great popular demonstration at Rome. The populace, preceded by bands of music, and holding innumerable torches, proceeded to the hotel of the Swiss Consul, whom they saluted with the usual patriotic exclamations. The principal streets of the city, through which the procession passed, were illuminated. The flags of the several Swiss Cantons, the tricolour Italian flag, and that of the Pope, were displayed in great numbers on the occasion. The acclamations referring to the capture of Lucerne were especially vociferated in front of the College of the Jesuits. A declaration of the Government, disapproving of these proceedings, appeared in the *Diario* of the 4th.

Lord Minto gave a grand dinner on the 1st, at which Cardinal Antonelli, President of the Council of State; M. Minghetti, Deputy of Bologna; the Marquis Pasolini, Deputy of Ravenna; the Marquis Azeglio, and many others, were present.

The *Diario* of Rome publishes the following as the reply of the Pope to the address of Prince Corsini, in the name of the municipality:—

"The words which you have just addressed to me, my Lord Senator, are a source of consolation to me; for they give me the assurance of the good sentiments which animate the municipal magistracy, whose duty it is to watch over the interests of a city so remarkable for its souvenirs, by the cultivation of the fine arts, and by so many other qualities, and which is to me the object of so much love. I have already said many times, and I repeat it, in order that it may be remembered, that I instituted the communal representation for the welfare of the Roman population. Your administration will, I doubt not, produce happy results for industry and commerce; but especially through you will flourish what is the greatest of all possessions—true religion. I pray God every day for the public prosperity. To-day, I will pray him specially that he will deign to guide your labours, and that he will maintain among you union and concord, which are the most solid bases of society. May God especially maintain concord and make peace to shine over all Italy! Nothing is so necessary as peace to cause industry, commerce, the arts, and public felicity to flourish."

The arrangement effected between Tuscany and Modena, so far as it will affect Fivizzano, has been announced in two proclamations which have appeared in the journals of Sardinia and Tuscany, one issued by the Grand Duke of Tuscany, and the other by the Duke of Modena.

The office of Secretary of Memorials, left vacant by the nomination of Cardinal Altieri as President of Rome and the Comarca, has been conferred on Cardinal Ferretti, Secretary of State.

The Illustration shows the noble quarters, or Barracks of the Civic Guard, in the Piazza di Campitelli, at Rome. It is, as the entrance denotes, a large palatial edifice, bearing the Papal arms over the doorway. The institution of the Civic Guard, it will be remembered, has been one of the most popular acts of Pope Pius.

THE COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS' SCHOOLS AT WANSTEAD.

THE COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS' SCHOOLS.

One of the beneficial results of the anniversary celebrations of the Public Charities of the Metropolis is the opportunity they present of rendering the public more familiar with the excellent aim and object of such Institutions. It affords us much pleasure to announce a commemoration of this kind which will take place on Monday week, the 27th instant, at the London Tavern, in aid of the Commercial Travellers' Schools.

This benevolent Association originated at the meeting of a few commercial travellers, in July, 1845, who, feeling that an asylum for the maintenance, education, and clothing of the children of deceased and necessitous members of their class was needed, at once set about the good work of establishing the same. Within six months they raised among their fellow-travellers upwards of £3000 in aid of the projected schools; and such was the effect of this zeal of the travellers upon their principals, and commercial firms generally, that, by aid of their liberality, the funds, in July, 1846, amounted to £6000; and the only expenses which the Society had incurred, were those of rent, printing, and stationery—their secretaries, managers, canvassers, and collectors being all honorary and zealous officers.

In December, 1846, the rules of the Institution were finally settled and agreed to at a meeting of the whole body of subscribers.

A building suitable to the purposes of the charity was next taken upon advantageous terms; the Trustees having the right of purchase of the same. The building is situated upon the borders of Epping Forest: it is calculated, with a very trifling outlay, to accommodate 150 children and a suitable establishment. The grounds are spacious, ornamental, and useful

In June, 1847, twenty children (fifteen boys and five girls) were elected into the Institution. The next election will take place on the 28th of December, when twenty children will be elected from a list of twenty-eight candidates.

The Society has (besides defraying every expense of the Asylum and Office to the present time, and paying for the large quantity of furniture, &c. &c., required for the Institution) purchased stock to the amount of £6000, in addition to a considerable sum remaining in the hands of the Treasurer.

A building fund will be set on foot in the ensuing year, when it is believed that the wholesale firms of London and the large towns will respond liberally to the call of the commercial body in aid of this benevolent cause.

The system of Instruction and general treatment pursued in this Institution secure the religious moral training of the children; and they are instructed in all the branches of a commercial education.

The Schools are based upon Church of England principles; but they are open to the children of *every* religious denomination who in other respects are eligible.

The too common practice of dressing the inmates of institutions similar to this in a marked and distinctive dress is carefully avoided. neat and appropriate clothing is provided in each case, such as children of the same station in life may be presumed ordinarily to wear.

The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor will take the chair at the public dinner on the 27th. About 160 Governors have accepted the office of stewards: the season of hospitalities is favourable to "all mankind's concern—charity;" and a great meeting is anticipated.

A SHIP ON FIRE.

On the afternoon of Thursday, the 9th inst., at five o'clock, a large vessel was seen on fire in the west bay, off Weymouth. She is described as burning "with awful fury." The wind was blowing very strong from the W.S.W.; the greatest anxiety was felt respecting the fate of the vessel, or rather that of those on board of her; there was a heavy sea running in the bay, but several vessels went to her assistance. Towards evening, she rounded Portland, and a boat from the island went out and passed round her. Her stern was destroyed, so that her name could not be ascertained, nor where she came from. She was a fine brig, about 600 tons burthen, and laden with cotton. She continued drifting with the tide, and her hulk is stated to have gone on shore near St. Alban's Head. We are happy to add that her captain and crew were all safely landed at or near Bridport.

At Southampton, on the same day, the *Tagus*, Captain Evans, arrived, and reported as follows:—

"Dec. 9.—Wind S.W., strong breeze. Bill of Portland, S.W. 10 miles. At 3 A.M. perceived a fire in shore of us. Steered for it, suspecting it to be a ship on fire, which, on approaching, proved to be the case; got the boat ready to take crew out should they not have already left the vessel. On nearing, she proved to be a ship apparently about 400 tons, wall-sided, scroll figure-head, masts and decks burnt out of her, but the bowsprit was yet standing. We passed close a-head of her, and perfectly satisfied ourselves that the crew had already left. She had, no doubt, from the progress the fire had made, been on fire several hours. We recommitted well around us, and could not perceive any signs of boats, masts, tops, or spars floating alongside. We, therefore, proceeded at full speed."

We have the following additional intelligence from Cowes:—"Late on the 10th, the *Jan Hensell*, Mr. Davidson master, fifty-seven days from Odessa, arrived here with loss of sails, boats, &c., having encountered the recent fearful storm. At two o'clock A.M. on the 8th, when 25 miles S.W. of Portland, they saw a-head a vessel apparently on fire, smoke issuing in great quantities from her ports. Bearing down, they found her to be the American ship *Robert*, George Shaw master, and that she was abandoned. Her boats were gone, and her cargo, which was evidently cotton, was on fire. On examination, every effort seemed to have been taken to check the fire before the crew deserted her. Every hatchway had been secured by a sort of cement, so as to prevent the flames spreading. When fallen in with she had her mainstop-sail backed, and foretop-sail hove to, her head to the northward and westward. She was evidently bound for Havre, as samples of cotton were found on the cabin round-house on deck, addressed to merchants at that place."

According to a letter dated Treguier, the 9th inst., in a Brest journal, the American merchant vessel, *Robert Shaw*, was struck with lightning on the night of the 6th inst., off the island of Batz: the cargo, consisting of cotton, immediately ignited. The captain and crew, in all sixteen persons, not being able to extinguish the fire, abandoned the ship, and succeeded in gaining Treguier in their boat. The *Robert Shaw* was on her passage from Charleston to Havre. This is inferred to be the vessel which was seen by the *Tagus*, and the *Ann Hensell*; and which our Artist has depicted.

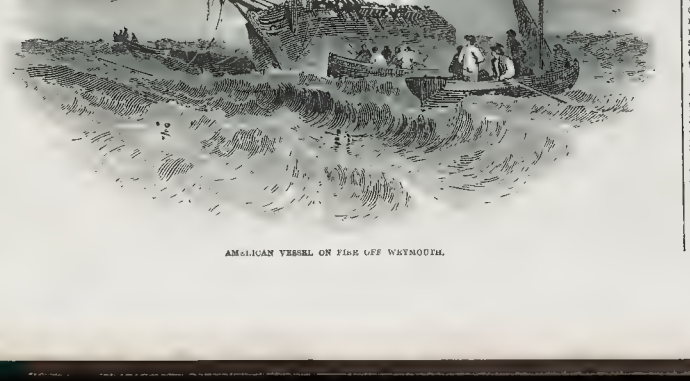
On the 9th, a fishing-boat of Roulogne fell in with an English dismasted schooner abandoned by her crew, near Dover, and six of the crew of the boat went on board to attempt to carry her to the Downs. They had not been many minutes on board, when the schooner went down, and all the six fishermen were drowned. One of them was father of five children.

SLAVES CAPTURED.—By intelligence from St. Helena, we learn that the slave vessel *Sappho*, captured by the *Conient*, 12, Commander M'Murdo, in charge of Lieut. Tuvey; the slaver *Stiletto*, captured by the *Penelope* steam-frigate, flagship, in charge of Lieut. Haswell, of that vessel; and the slave ship *Venus*, captured by the *Styx* steam sloop, Commander Chads, in charge of the *Stockholm*, arrived at that island, the first on the 23rd October, and the latter on the following day, for adjudication.

STARTLING FACTS.—The *Lincoln Mercury* says:—"The practice of taking opium, laudanum, ether, and morphia, has increased and is increasing amongst the population of the fens of Cambridgeshire and Lincolnshire to a frightful extent. It obtains amongst the aged, the infirm, and the young, and it is confined to neither sex—old men, old women, and young females, are equally its victims. It is common to see the man or woman of 20, 30, or 40 years, with cadaverous countenance, tottering frame, and palsied step, daily going for his or her sixpennyworth of poison; and we have heard of yearly bills of £20 in one family for opium and laudanum! In the town of Wisbech alone, there are 400 gallons of laudanum sold and swallowed every year; eight gallons of laudanum per week, one small shop actually vending two gallons of this quantity! Added to this, there are 1,126,780 gallons of beer, and 20,500 gallons of ardent spirits, consumed annually in Wisbech; while there are 170 persons engaged in retailing tobacco."

THE following statistics of the Roman Catholic Church in Great Britain, have been published in the *Catholic Directory for 1846*:—The total number of Roman Catholic churches and chapels in England and Wales, is 545; in Scotland 85, besides 92 stations where divine service is performed; making a grand total of 630 churches and chapels. Of Catholic Colleges there are in England 10, and in Scotland 1. Convents 38, of which 21 are in the London district. Monasteries, 4. Of missionary priests in England and Wales there are 707, including priests without any fixed mission; in Scotland, 99; making a total of 806 missionary priests in Great Britain, including the bishops.

MDLLE. DELUZY.—Mdlle. Delmay-Desportes has just presented a demand against Marshal Sebastiani, for the delivery of the legacy of 2000 francs in Rentes, which the Duke de Praslin made her, as governess of his daughters, by his will of 1843. She further demands that different objects which were given to her by her pupils, and which are at present under seal, shall be restored to her; as also the restitution of a sum of money which, she says, she confided to M. de Praslin to invest.



AMERICAN VESSEL ON FIRE OFF WEYMOUTH.

PARLIAMENTARY PORTRAITS.—No. III.

MR. JOHN REYNOLDS, M.P.

Mr. Reynolds was elected for the City of Dublin by a sort of chance-medley: in a moment of confusion, while all parties were fighting, the division placed him above the conflicting parties, who were only recalled

MR. JOHN REYNOLDS, M.P. FOR DUBLIN.

to a sense of their want of policy, by finding Mr. Reynolds, to whom nobody ascribed a chance of success, duly elected. We have frequent occasion to complain of a want of truth and candour in the party organs of Ireland; and the tone in which Mr. Reynolds was spoken of by them, during the Election and after it, was most unfair. It had, however, this advantage—the new member proved far better than his newspaper reputation. And, in fact, compared with the mediocrity of most of the Repeal members, and the leaders especially, Mr. Reynolds occupies a prominent position. He speaks well, clearly, and with readiness; has no assumption of leadership; and, above all, though decided in his opinions, is open to the influence of reason and common sense in dealing with measures. He was a wholesale draper in Dublin; an active manager of the National Bank, of which Mr. O'Connell was Chairman; and he took the chief part in the business of a Land Association. He made his *début* in the Currency debate, wisely choosing a subject with which he is practically acquainted. Though disapproving of the Coercion Bill, he waived opposition to it when he found opposition useless; but he is a severe exposer of the oppression of "landlordism."

The hon. member is brother of the better known "Tom Reynolds," one of the humbler agitators of the great days of Repeal, and who now holds some Corporation office in Dublin. The hon. gentleman has sometimes been confounded with his relative.

INDIAN LOCK.

This curious Lock is in the form of a bird; probably, representing the Hindoo god, Garuda, the carrier or bearer of Vishnu, the second of the Hindoo Triad, Garuda being to Vishnu what the eagle is to Jupiter. Garuda is worshipped by the natives of Madras; and, his living type, a kind of large hawk, is diligently fed by the devotees: the writer has often seen the worshippers with little baskets, filled with flesh, which is thrown skilfully, a small piece at a time, into the air, while they shout, "Hari! Hari!" a name of Vishnu, and the bird stoops on the wing and takes the prey. Garuda is supposed to possess human, or, rather, divine, intelligence, and is much revered. Many stories are told of his discernment and cunning; and it is, probably, on this account that the native artist has made his Lock in the form of Garuda, a sufficient guarantee, in his notion, for its acting as a safety or detector, equal, or even superior, to the more mechanical and scientific inventions of Bramah or Chubb. We should add, that, in this Indian Lock, the key-hole is on the side, one of the wings of the bird serving as a shifting escutcheon.

INDIAN LOCK.

Mr. J. O'Connell.—His father had unbounded iteration, so has the son; only what he iterates is never striking, even at the first time of utterance. His father used to read documents, and so does he; only they don't apply. He bores the House to the verge of endurance; he pours forth maiseries the most trivial and vapid in substance, the most emphatic and ferocious in manner. The House would be amused if it were not wearied. His own deliberate tediousness extorts yawns, and laughter, and audible disgust; and so he accuses the House of attempting to crush what he calls Irish discussion.—*Spectator*

The Secretaries to the Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge received, this week, £170 in Bank of England notes; and the Society for Providing Additional Curates in Populous Places, £50, both from unknown donors.

The Secretary of the Samaritan Society attached to the London Hospital received, on Tuesday, £100 from John Oliver, Esq., in aid of the funds of the charity.

Destitution in Zetland.—The present condition of a large number of the Zetland Islands is that of extreme want, and the Edinburgh Committee have despatched a commissioner to enquire and investigate into the state of matters there. It is feared that if speedy relief is not sent them, matters must inevitably become most distressing.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, December 19.—Fourth Sunday in Advent.
MONDAY, 20.—The Sun rises at 8h. 5m., at a point 4 degrees S. of S.E. by E.
TUESDAY, 21. St. Thomas. Full Moon at 10h. 5m. p.m.
WEDNESDAY, 22.—At 10h. 9m. a.m., the Sun enters the sign Capricornus, and Winter commences.
THURSDAY, 23. The Moon and Jupiter are near together.
FRIDAY, 24.—Christmas Eve.—Mars souths at 7h. 53m. p.m.
SATURDAY, 25.—Christmas Day.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 25.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
M h m 11 35	A h m 0 5	M h m 0 41	A h m 1 17	M h m 1 54	A h m 2 30	M h m 3 6
A h m 3 40	M h m 4 16	A h m 4 52	M h m 5 28	A h m 6 3	M h m 6 37	A h m 7 10
M h m 7 43	A h m 8 16	M h m 8 49	A h m 9 22	M h m 9 55	A h m 10 29	M h m 11 4
A h m 11 39	M h m 0 15	A h m 0 50				

* * There will be no high tide during the afternoon of Sunday.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*C. J.*" may obtain a good Daguerreotype Apparatus, at Knight's, Foster-lane. *This is all we can reply to.*
"*A Cockney*," *City.*—*The German name of Beet is* Mangold Wurzel, *or* Mangold root; *but it is commonly pronounced* Mangel Wurzel, *which means scarcity root.*
"*A Lady*," *Nest Brighton.*—*We thank not.*
"*O. C. A.*," *Plymouth.* will, *perhaps, send a Sketch: its insertion will entirely rest on its merit and interest to the public.*
"*Walter*," *Bideford.*—*Bideford is in Devonshire, Wellington-street North, Strand.*
"*J. B.*," *Huddersfield.*—*The "Archæological Journal" is published by Longman and Co.*
"*A. F. P.*," *Manchester.*—*Declined.*
"*R. E.*," *near Milford.*—*Apply to the Stamp Distributor of your District.*
"*A. H.*," *Lerwick, is thanked, but the intelligence did not reach us in time for publication.*
"*Ahyni*," *Edmonton.*—*Apply to the Government School of Design, and to any musicseller.*
"*Inquirer.*" *Upper Canada.*
"*J. B.*," *Richmond.*—*When the new articles are ready, we shall be glad to notice them.*
"*T. B.*," *Marlborough Academy, is thanked, but we have not room for the Illustration.*
"*H. H.*," *Yately.*—*Thanks.*
"*R. A. T. W.*"—*Le Verrier discovered the New Planet in question. The Illustration has not appeared.*
"*Hugh.*"—*To explain all you ask would fill a column of our Journal. See Forbrook's "Encyclopædia of Antiquities."*
"*An Admirer of Talent*" *will find a Portrait of Herr Puschek in No.* 211 *of our Journal.*
"*A Subscriber from the Commencement.*"—*The Charter House School was founded temp. James I. A list of the Governors may be obtained at the School.*
"*S. G.*," *Exeter.*—*Probably, the "Mechanics' Magazine."*
"*A Subscriber, C. M.*"—*To accounts exclusively.*
"*A.*"—*We have not room.*
"*Brenda*" *had better apply to the Secretary to the Society of Arts.*
"*Charles B. S.*"—*Apply, personally, at the Theatre.*
"*G. S. D.*" *St. Columb.*—*A description will shortly appear in our Journal.*
"*E. A. H.*" *Ashburton.*—*Mr. Murray will next month publish a work on Glassstaining.*
"*A Constant Subscriber*," *Braintree. The subject suggested does not fall within our province.*
"*H. S. E.*," *Southampton, is correct in her surmise.*
"*An Invalid*" *is not recommended to use any preparation of the kind in question.*
"*Expia ator.*" *Madder: Apply at any druggist's.*
"*Arbre*". *It is said that the Franconi troupe will shortly perform in Liverpool.*
"*Edgar.*"—*Dr. Hampden is "one church."*
"*A Subscriber*," *Abergele, is thanked for the hint, though we cannot avail ourselves of it.*
"*A Reader*," *Bedford, should apply to a Notary.*
"*Pall Mall*"—*There were Orchestra Stalls at the Lyceum Theatre during the Keeley management*
"*J., Youghal.*—*We cannot inform you, at present.*
"*Janamorato.*"—*The promise will be void on both sides.*
"*The Hawick.*"—"*The Park Trial by Jury*" *can only be with the others of the Series of Cartoon Illustrations*
"*W. and J. H.*," *New York, should have sent their communication free of expense: it cost us 4s. postage. We must decline the proffered arrangement.*
"*J. B., B.*" *Brighton, is thanked. The suggestion may suit the "Mechanic's Magazine."*
"*A Scottish Subscriber*" *will find the Morganatic Marriage fully explained in Vol.* 9 *of our Journal. We cannot repeat it.*
"*M. A. W. J.*," *Antigua.*—"*Philips on Water Colour Drawing:*" *Bogue, Fleetstreet.*
"*L. B. B.*," *Ceylon Australia*
"*H. G.*," *Middleton. We cannot aid you.*
"*A Name*." *Inquire at Mr. Weale's Architectural Library, Holborn.*
"*A Subscriber*" *should apply to one of the Clerks of the Prerogative Will Office, Doctors' Commons.*
"*Sunday*," *St. Ives.*—*Warm water.*
"*H. B.*" *cannot recover of a landlord for goods stolen from his lodgings. In case of goods illegally seized, he may recover by a police magistrate's order.*
"*J. W.*," *Orsk.*—*Carnarban was an English artist of very inferior merit, who lived about the middle of the last century. He was better known as an engraver than a painter; but no works are not of any value.*
"*P. R.*" *is thanked for the sketch and account of the Humming Bird; though we cannot engrave or print it.*
"*C. H. W.*," *Birmingham.*—*Perspective simplified.*
"*Aurdsan.*" *See Cunningham's or Lockhart's "Life of Burns."*
"*T. C.*"—*Yes, in both cases.*
"*E. M.*" *Apply to Messrs. Rooney and Co., 51, Rathbone-place.*
"*J. A.*," *Gainsborough, is thanked for his note; though we cannot decypher the name of the village.*
"*H. M.*, *Barlaston*" *may forward our Journal to Sydney free of postage, if it be published on or before the 10th of the month.*
"*J. B.*," *Aberdeen.*—*Letters for Ireland.—To leave the 5th day of March. See a Postmaster's Guide or Lowndes' Johnson's Dictionary, unabridged.*
"*Alpha*," *Cork.*—*Lowe.*—"*Blair's Chronological Tables*," *or* "*Fordyce's Chronology.*"
"*Amos.*"—*The signature is not superb: a plain full one.*
"*Frank*," *and* "*A Subscriber*" *two questions cannot be answered in the small space we can spare for such matters.*
"*Fanny.*"—*The charge for advertising in the* ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS *is, for Twenty Lines,*—*and 1s. 6d. for each line after. The amount may be remitted by Post-Office order.*
"*A. B.*," *Yeovil.*—*Apply at the Government Annuity Office, Old Jewry.*
"*H. H.*" *may find the address in the Post-Office Directory.*
"*J. P.*"—*The Markets of Friday are regularly reported in our latest edition*
"*A Constant Reader*," *Portsmouth.*—*Declined*
"*A Constant Reader*," *Lancaster.*—*See our No. of last week.*
"*Cautious*" *is recommended to direct the money to be paid by hand. Does our Correspondent refer to Church Poor-boxes?*
"*T. N.*"—"*The Heads of the Month*" *are completed in the* "*Illustrated London Almanack for* 1848."
"*Erego*," *St. John's Wood.*—*The impressions of the Great Seal of Athelstan are not sufficient a popular interest for engraving in our newspaper.*
"*J. E. M. M. P.*" *The Old Song will not suit.*
"*R. S.*"—*The coiffure of the Hon. G. C. Norton v. Lord Melbourne, in the Court of Common Pleas, was tried June 23rd, 1836. Verdict for the defendant.*
"*A Young Lady.*"—*Collars studded with the letter S, or consisting of many of that letter linked together, either alone or alternately with other figures, have been at times worn by persons having great offices in the State, as well as by the gentry of various ranks, from Esquires upwards. They are still worn (with certain distinctions which it is not necessary to particularise) by the Lords Chief Justices, the Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, the Lord Mayor of London, the Kings of Arms, and Heralds and the Sergeants-at-Arms. The signification of the letter S, in connection with the Collar, has been variously explained. To name the numerous improbable conjectures that have been formed would be useless. To arrive at any certain conclusion (without further evidence than has yet been adduced) seems impossible. Perhaps the most likely conjecture is that it stands for "Souvraine," the favourite motto of Henry IV. There is ample evidence that the Collar of SS. was originally a badge of the House of Lancaster.*
"*Anon.*"—*An orphan is generally supposed to be deprived of both parents.*
"*Imon.*"—*The correct license of the family of Marshall of Leeds, according to the colours of their armorial ensigns, are, white and black. Lord Jersey has no daughter married to Mr. Marshall.*
"*M. M.*"—*We cannot at this moment tell where the Princesses Sophia and Mary were born; most probably, at St. James's Palace.*
"*R. P.*" *The Commander-in-Chief has, we believe, the discretionary power of recommending a Commission of Ensign to be conferred without purchase.*
"*Blue Bell.*"—*Carlisle's "History of the Orders of Knighthood" will afford our Correspondent the information required*
"*Mo.* 124, *Champs Elysées, Paris.*"—*According to the respective dates as enumerated, the several prices were* 91*l.* 6*s.*, 93*l.* 3*s.*, 96*l.* 6*s.*, *and* 99*l.* 3*s.*
"*F. B.*" *Liverpool.*—*Dudley is on the lower division of the Hundred of Halfshire, in the County of Worcester; though locally in the Hundred of Offlow, in Staffordshire.*
"*G. P.*" "*Outlines of Astronomy*," *published by Parker, West Strand.*
"*Harold of Iran*," *Tunbridge Wells.*—*If we remember rightly, it is the opinion of the Duke of Wellington that Perkins's Steam-Gun cannot be made available for Ocean warfare.*
"*W. M.*"—*We are not aware of the existence of the machine in question.*
"*J. O. S.*" *will find an excellent Memoir of Swedenborg in the "Penny Cyclopædia."*
"*Two Constant Readers.*" *We do not interfere with wages.*
"*An Old Sweeper.*"—*Mosman's Works are published by Coles, Cheapside.*

☞ It may be interesting to our readers to know that Auerbach's Story of "The Professor's Lady," now in course of publication in our Journal, has been dramatised in Germany, and is very popular at Berlin, where it was produced.

BOOKS RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.

Ventilation Illustrated.—Baker's Pianoforte Tutor.—History of Barbadoes.—Curtis's Calisthenic Exercises.—Vacher's Parliamentary Companion. Parliament Almanack.—Lemoine's Agriculture.—Juvenal's Views and Picture Book.—Story of the Peninsular War.—The Rev. B. Cole's New Version of the Psalms.—The Hall and the Hamlet, 2 vols.—The Paymaste. —The Musical Treasury.—Fables for Children
MUSIC.—Birthday Waltz. —The Green Churchyard. —Esop's Fables Versified.—Thy Cold Looks Cannot Break the Spell.

*** THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for Next Week will be published on FRIDAY, DECEMBER 24.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

NEW YEAR 1848.

THE confirmed success of this Journal, and the increasing means placed at the disposal of its Proprietors, from the large circulation established over the whole civilised world, have determined them to spare no expense in still further increasing the attractions of this popular Newspaper.

With this determination, during the year 1848 the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS will present, besides the usual number of Engravings,

TWO LARGE AND SEPARATE ENGRAVINGS OF
PARIS AND EDINBURGH,

To be presented GRATIS to all Subscribers during the year.

THE VIEW OF PARIS

has for a long time been in preparation by the celebrated engravers of Paris, Messrs. Best and Co. The view is taken from the towers of Notre Dame, and contains nearly every public and picturesque building in this highly interesting city. This Engraving, it is expected, will be ready for delivery to the Subscribers to the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS early in the first or second week in January, 1848.

THE VIEW OF EDINBURGH

is already finished, and presents a Panoramic View of this romantic city.

New Subscribers to this Newspaper will thus have a favourable opportunity in commencing the year 1848 with the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS; as the Number published January 1st, 1848, will commence a new Volume, which will have the extra Pictures of Paris and Edinburgh Gratis.

The ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS is Published every Saturday at the Office, 198, Strand, London. Every copy is printed on stamped paper to go free to any part of the United Kingdom and the Colonies.

TERMS:—26s per year or 6s. 6d. per quarter—single copies, 6d. each. Orders received by all newsagents and booksellers in all parts of the world.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1847.

A CASE brought before the House of Lords on Tuesday evening by Lord Brougham, illustrates a defect in the administration of justice in Ireland, which has done more to exasperate the people of that country than perhaps even more direct oppression. The instances are too frequent in England of the facility with which "interest" and "connections," as they are called, can push by the law, and escape its sentence. But in Ireland it is done in a cool systematic mode of procedure, as if it was the acknowledged right of the rich and noble to be exempted from the operation of the law they may have flagrantly violated. While such things are done, or permitted to be done by the Government, it is useless to expect any regard to the law in the people. Nothing will convince them there is not one law for the rich and another for the poor.

Some time ago, a gentleman, a Barrister, wealthy, or related to a wealthy family, for he could pay for every device the law furnishes for defence, was convicted in Dublin of bigamy, with circumstances of aggravation; he was also party to an indictment against the first wife for the same offence, and she was induced to plead guilty to the charge, though there was not the least foundation for it, by what influence is easier to imagine than state distinctly; she was of low birth, and poor.

The whole case, from beginning to end, exhibited a cold heartlessness seldom found even in the sad records of our Criminal Courts. All legal resources having been exhausted, the accused was sentenced to seven years' transportation. Is he undergoing that sentence, as any ordinary man in England or Ireland would be, in a convict gang, or the hulks? No: he has been pardoned by the Government, on "condition" that, for "a certain period of time," he absents himself from her Majesty's dominions! He has given securities that he will do so, to the amount of £5000; and that form having been complied with, he may be at this moment enjoying himself in Italy, or the South of France, or wherever he pleases. The plea on which the pardon was granted, was his "bad state of health!" That was good reason for lodging him in the Prison Infirmary, certainly, and giving him fit medical attendance; but weakness or disease does not cancel crime, and brings with it no exemption from the penalties of the law.

But, it may be said, the prisoner's life was in danger—that, if he remained in prison, he would have died. Be it so: human justice does not turn aside for the consequences it may entail on those who offend it. If a surgeon's certificate gave a claim to a pardon in every case, what confidence could be felt in the execution of the law? Ordinary criminals sicken and die in prison and hulk by the hundred, and no Secretary of State troubles himself about the matter. If all are equal in the eye of the law, why are these exceptions so constantly made for the wealthy or well-born? The feeling created by it saps the very foundations of social order. But in Ireland, there does not even seem to be an idea on the part of the Executive that there is anything wrong in it. The Marquis of Clanricarde, in stating the negotiation of the Government with the felon, spoke as if it was quite a matter-of-course proceeding. Yet, in the next debate on Ireland, he will probably be heard regretting the little respect the people have for the law! If there is a different law for all classes, how can they have any? If any mitigating circumstances had been discovered after sentence—if the least doubt had been felt of the man's guilt—an interference by authority would have been just and praiseworthy. We would not have the law vindictive; but severe impartiality is its very essence. It ought to know no distinctions but those of guilt and innocence. It should not persecute any; but, if its penalties are incurred, they should be suffered by all. It should be like the poet's description of the Simoon of the East,

Which seeketh not, so that it is not sought;
But being met is deadly.

ELECTION TO THE BENCH OF THE MIDDLE TEMPLE.—The following new regulation has been adopted by the Society of the Inner Temple:—"Resolved unanimously, that no person shall be elected to the bench of this Society, unless he obtain the votes of the majority of the existing benchers; and that four black balls shall be sufficient to exclude."—Hilary Term, 1847.

DEATH OF DR. WIGAN.—This gentleman expired last week, at his residence Queen-street, Camden town, after a very short illness. Dr. Wigan was well known as a writer for the periodical press, and as the author of a work "On the Duality of the Mind." The deceased attributed his fatal illness to having stood over an open drain in the neighbourhood of Regent street, when he felt sudden ly ill, and was obliged to go into an hotel, where he nearly fainted. From that moment his naturally robust constitution appeared to receive a shock from which he never rallied.

THE WEATHER.

THE weather during this week has been remarkable for the continued high temperature of the air; the average for the season being about 35° and 40°, has been exceeded every day, and, at the beginning of the week, this excess was very large. During the first part of this week there was a remarkable period of high uniform temperature, and, at the latter part, the weather has been fine. The direction of the wind for the week has been S.W.

The following are some particulars of each day.

Friday, the sky was overcast throughout the day; a fine thin rain was falling during the morning; the direction of the wind was S.S.W.; the day was close and warm, its average temperature was 52°, being nearly 14° above that for the season; the night following was also warm, and the temperature did not descend below 50°. Saturday, the sky was cloudy till 3h P.M., and it was cloudless after this time; the direction of the wind was S.S.W.; the temperature of the air during the morning was at about 50°, and after 1h P.M. it began to decline, and at midnight it was at 38°; the average for the day was 45°. The period of time between Thursday, December 9, at 8h P.M., and Saturday, December 11, at 3h P.M., was remarkable for almost an uniform temperature, the extreme difference between these times being 4°only; the extreme temperatures have been 50° and 54°; so that during these two days the usual decimal change of temperature did not take place. Sunday, with the exception of a short period of time before and after noon, the sky was mostly free from cloud during the day; the direction of the wind was S.W., and the average temperature for the day was 45°. Monday was a fine day, the sky was for the most part covered with thin clouds, except between the hours of 1 and 3 in the afternoon, when it was cloudless; the direction of the wind was S., but light; and the average temperature for the day was 46°. Tuesday was a fine day, the sky was overcast till 11h A.M., and mostly free from cloud after this time; the direction of the wind was S.S.W.; the average temperature for the day was 45°. Wednesday was a fine day; the sky was cloudless till 1h P.M.; between 1h P.M. and 2h P.M. the sky was partially clear, and after 3h P.M. the sky was overcast; after 10h P.M. a thin rain began to fall; the direction of the wind was S.S.W.; the temperature of the air at 1h P.M. was 55°, at 3h P.M. it was 49°, and at 5h P.M. it was 50°, and it continued very nearly 50° till midnight; the average temperature for the day was 44°: the temperature did not decline below 49° during the following night. The average temperature for these six days was 47° nearly.

The extreme thermometrical readings for each day were:—

Friday,	Dec. 10, the highest during the day was 54	deg., and the lowest was 33	deg.
Saturday,	Dec. 11	52	 38
Sunday,	Dec. 12	51½	 40
Monday,	Dec. 13	50	..... 44½
Tuesday,	Dec. 14	51½	..... 44½
Wednesday,	Dec. 15	51½	..... 40½

Blackheath, Thursday, December 16, 1847. J. G.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE COURT AT OSBORNE.

Her Majesty, the Prince Consort, and the junior members of the Royal Family continue to take open air exercise daily.

On Saturday morning, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, attended by Lady Fanny Howard and Sir George Couper, left Osborne at eleven o'clock, crossed in the *Fairy*, steam packet, to Gosport, and took her departure by the London and South-western Railway, on her return to her residence, Frogmore House, Windsor. The Hon. and Rev. C. Leslie Courtenay and Sir James Clark arrived in the afternoon, on a visit to the Queen

On Monday, the Marquis and Marchioness of Normanby arrived at Osborne from town, on a visit to her Majesty. Sir James Clark left Osborne.

On Monday evening the Marquis and Marchioness of Normanby had the honour of joining the Royal circle at dinner

On Tuesday, the Viscountess Canning arrived, and has succeeded the Marchioness of Douro as the Lady in Waiting to the Queen.

On Tuesday afternoon, the Queen, accompanied by the Marquis and Marchioness of Normanby, and attended by the Hon. Mrs Kerr, took an airing in a carria e and four. Professor Sedgwick arrived at Osborne, on a visit to her Majesty. The Royal dinner party included the Marquis and Marchioness of Normanby and Professor Sedgwick.

On Wednesday morning, the Royal Children went to the beach and walked, and rode on their ponies. The Marquis and Marchioness of Normanby left Osborne on that morning, embarked at Osborne Pier in the *Undine*, commanded by Commander Allen, and crossed to Gosport, on their return to town.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge went on Tuesday morning, to the East India House. His Royal Highness afterwards paid a visit to Haylebury College.

HER Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge, accompanied by his Serene Highness Prince Frederick of Hesse, returned to her residence at Kew, on Tuesday, from huouring the Marquis of Salisbury with a visit, at his seat, Hatfield House, Herts.

LETTERS from Rome mention that the Earl and Countess of Minto and the Ladies Elizabeth and Charlotte Elliot are to prolong their sojourn in that city a and it is said, that the last post conveyed instructions for the breaking up of the noble Earl's establishment in London. The Earl and Countess are received with great distinction in the highest circles, and the presence of his Lordship at Rome seems to have afforded satisfaction to all parties.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

DR. HAMPDEN.—PROTEST OF BISHOPS.

The following members of the episcopal bench have addressed to Lord John Russell, on the appointment of Dr. Hampden to the see of Hereford, a communication, in which they state it to be their duty to represent to your Lordship, as head of her Majesty's Government, the apprehension and alarm which have been excited in the minds of the clergy by the rumoured nomination to the see of Hereford of Dr. Hampden, the soundness of whose doctrine the University of Oxford has affirmed, by a solemn decree, its want of confidence." This virtual protest is signed by G. J. London, C. Winton, J. Lincoln, Chr. Bangor, Hugh Carlisle, C. Rochester, Nich. Bath and Wells, J. H. Gloucester and Bristol, H. Exeter, E. Sarum, A. T. Chichester, J. Ely, Saml. Oxon.

Lord John Russell in reply says

"I observe that your Lordships do not state any want of confidence on your part in the soundness of Dr. Hampden's doctrine. Your Lordships refer me to a decree of the University of Oxford passed eleven years ago, and founded upon lectures delivered fifteen years ago. Without at that decree, Dr. Hampden has acted as Regius Professor of Divinity. The University of Oxford, and many Bishops, as I am told, have required certificates of attendance on his lectures before they proceeded to ordain candidates who had received their education at Oxford. He has likewise preached sermons, for which he has been honoured with the approbation of several prelates of our Church. Several months before I named Dr. Hampden to the Queen for the see of Hereford, I signified my intention to the Archbishop of Canterbury, and did not receive from him any disconragement. In these circumstances, it appears to me that, should I withdraw my recommendation of Dr. Hampden, which has been sanctioned by the Queen, I should virtually assent to the doctrine, that a decree of the University of Oxford is a perpetual ban of exclusion against a clergyman of eminent learning and irreproachable life, and that, in fact, the appointment is now by law vested in the Crown, is to be transferred to a majority of the members of one of our Universities. Nor should it be forgotten that many of the most prominent among the majority have since declared their communion of the Church of Rome. I deeply regret the feeling that is said to be common among the clergy on this subject. But I cannot sacrifice the reputation of Dr. Hampden, the rights of the Crown, and what I believe to be the true interests of the Church, to a feeling which I believe to be founded on misapprehension and fomented by prejudice. At the same time I thank your Lordships for an interpellation which I believe to be intended for the public benefit.

"I have, &c., "J. RUSSELL.

"To the Right Rev. the Bishops of London, Winchester, Lincoln, &c."

An address, signed by 485 lay members of the Church (including several Peers, Members of Parliament, &c.), was also presented to the noble Premier, on Friday last, in which Dr. Hampden's elevation to the Episcopacy is represented as a matter of deep concern, and in which it is stated that "the appointment, if persisted in, will stir up feelings of bitterness which it would be impossible soon to eradicate, and which would probably lead to consequences which your Lordship would deprecate as earnestly as ourselves." His Lordship is then prayed to reconsider the case.

In his reply, Lord J. Russell states,

"I am aware that there exists a strong feeling on the part of some laymen and clergymen against Dr. Hampden; but the appointment should excite feelings of bitterness, is, I hope, an error, as it would show a sad want of Christian charity on the part of those who would indulge such feelings. The consequences with which I am threatened I am unable to encounter, as I believe the appointment will tend to strengthen the Protestant character of our Church, so seriously threatened of late by many defections to the Church of Rome."

The Bishop of Norwich has given his reasons why, on maturely considering the memorial which had been forwarded to him against the appointment of Dr. Hampden, he cannot sign that document. The right reverend Prelate's reasons are the same in effect as those of Lord J. Russell for not rescinding the appointment.

The Bishop of Exeter has also, on his own account, addressed a long letter to Lord John Russell, remonstrating against this appointment.

WHITEHALL, DEC. 11.—The Queen has been pleased to order a *congé d'elire* to pass the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, empowering the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral Church of Hereford to elect a Bishop of that see, the same being void by the translation of the most Reverend Father in God Doctor Thomas Musgrave, late Bishop thereof, to the see of York; and her Majesty has also been pleased to recommend the Reverend Henri Dickson Hampden, D.D., to be elected by the said Dean and Chapter Bishop of the said see of Hereford.

NEW CHURCH AT BROMPTON.—A few months ago the Rev. William Conway, curate of St. Nicholas, Rochester, made an app lication to the Hon. Board of Ordnance, for a site of ground to build a church upon. The board very munificently granted a piece, near to the Royal Military hospital, attached to the garrison, and the reverend gentleman has commenced the erection at his own individual expense. The estimated cost will be about £6000, and he intends endowing the sacred edifice with the sum of £90 per annum. The foundation-stone was laid by Miss Conway, sister of the rev. gent.eman, on Friday, the 10th inst., in the presence of about 40 private friends.

POSTSCRIPT.

HOUSE OF LORDS—FRIDAY.

THE CRIME AND OUTRAGE (IRELAND) BILL was read a third time and passed. The Royal Assent to be given on Monday.

THE PUBLIC WORKS (IRELAND) BILL was passed through Committee; and the Standing Orders having been suspended, the Bill was reported, read a third time, and passed.

THE RAILWAYS BILL was read a third time and passed.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

After the despatch of some preliminary business, the Adjourned Debate on the motion for going into Committee on the Civil and Political Disabilities of the Jews was resumed.

HER Majesty, it is said, is again in the most interesting condition in which a married queen can be placed: the time expected is about the end of March.

THE Marquis of Normanby left Hill-street yesterday (Friday) to resume his diplomatic duties at the British Embassy at Paris. The Marchioness left town on the preceding day on a visit to Lord Ravensworth, at Ravensworth Castle, Durham.

WE are glad to state that the Lord Chancellor is recovering his health steadily.

A CABINET COUNCIL was held yesterday (Friday) afternoon at the Foreign-office.

STOCKPORT ELECTION.—Close of the poll—Alderman Kershaw (Liberal), 845; Major Maxwland (Conservative), 818; Majority for Kershaw, 27.

NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYNE ELECTION.—The following was the state of the poll at its close on Thursday afternoon—Christy, 546; Ross, 357: Majority for Christy, 179

THE Barristers' Annual Ball will be held at the Hanover-square Rooms on Thursday, the 30th inst. The proceeds are to be given in aid of the Distressed Needlewomen's Society. Amongst the list of Patronesses are the Duchess of Sutherland, Countess of Stradbroke, Lady Stanley, &c., who have commanded the quadrille "La Fille du Regiment" to be performed, in which set visitors in fancy costume only will be permitted to join.

THE RUMOURED THREATENING LETTER TO THE MARQUIS OF DROGHEDA.—The Marquis of Drogheda has addressed a letter to the *Dublin Evening Mail*, in denial of a paragraph which represented his Lordship to have been served with a threatening notice, in consequence of which he had determined upon leaving the country. Beyond the fact of a sheep having been killed in his demesne, the noble Marquis declares the other statements to be totally devoid of foundation.

ROBBERY OF DR. BOWRING.—The magistrates have committed two more prisoners for trial, on the charge of being concerned in the robbery of £1000 from Dr. Bowring and his brother.

THE MURDER OF MR. BELLCHAMBERS.—At the Old Bailey, on Thursday, Thomas Sale and George M'Coy, wine-coopers, aged respectively 25, were indicted of the murder of Mr. Bellchambers, near the Island street, Westminster, in October last. The other three prisoners, Thomas Doyle, John Lloyd, and Thomas Davis, were acquitted. The Judge (Wightman) in sentencing the two convicted prisoners to death, after observing that there could be no doubt that they had committed the murder imputed to them for the most base object, that of acquiring the property of the deceased, and that he entirely concurred in the verdict, sentenced them to be executed, without any hope of a commutation, of the sentence. The prisoners heard the sentence with perfect indifference, and Sale said he considered he had not had a fair trial. M'Coy also left the bar declaring that he was innocent.—Thomas Doyle, Thomas Davis, and John Lloyd, who had been acquitted on Thursday of the murder of Mr. Bellchambers, were placed in the dock yesterday charged with having committed a robbery on that gentleman; but as the evidence was defective, they were acquitted.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

The Paris papers of Wednesday contain a report of a Reform banquet, held the evening before, at St. Denis, in the neighbourhood of Paris, a circumstance which attaches something like metropolitan importance to such a manifestation It appears that no fewer than 1100 persons were present, among whom were Odillon Barrot, Oscar Lafayette, M. Marie, the celebrated advocate; M. Dherbette, the member of the Chamber of Deputies who made himself so conspicuous by his accusations against the administrators of the State Forests; Messrs. Varin, Bellmont, Garnier Pages, and other deputies, with several persons of more or less note. All this company omitted to drink the King's health, for which was substituted the toast of "The National Sovereignty."

THE FRENCH MAILS.—We may at length congratulate the public on the actual settlement of the Post Office and Government scheme for facilitating the continental mails; al is now placed in what the Governments consider business order. It appears, then, that the chief part of the performance is to be accomplished on this side of the Channel, and, as usual, the railway is to do it.

The Government, we hear, have called on the South-Eastern Railway to run its express night mail from London to Dover as express speed, to do the distance of 86 miles in 24 hours. This train is to start from London Bridge at half past eight every night, and is to reach Dover at eleven. As soon as past eleven o'clock after the arrival of this train, the mail-steamer will sail from Dover for Boulogne with the London mails of that same night. The mail-steamers from Boulogne will sail at four o'clock every morning, and starting from Boulogne every morning at four will arrive in Dover harbour in time for the train which leaves at a quarter-past six, and arrives in London at ten minutes past ten; if not early enough for that, the express starts at eight, and reaches London at half-past ten in the morning; in the mail is, therefore, safe to arrive by one or other of those trains. This will be the second Paris mail, bringing news up to the latest hour of the previous evening. In addition to the Dover and Boulogne service there is to be, as we intimated some weeks since, a Dover and Calais service, by which route the first mail will arrive.

The mail-steamer will sail from Calais for Dover every night, at half-past nine o'clock, and sail from Dover for Calais every afternoon, at half past three o'clock. The steamers doing the Dover and Calais service are to be those of the French Government; and the mails between Boulogne and Dover are to be carried by steamers belonging to the British Government.

It is intended, and we believe arranged, that the early up-mail train of the South-Eastern Railway is to start from Dover at two o'clock in the morning, instead of its present hour. The speed of the train, also, is to be express-speed the whole distance to London, so that the train shall arrive at London-bridge at half past four every morning

These various arrangements are to come into operation on the 1st of January next.

UNITED STATES AND MEXICO

The *Acadia*, Capt. Shannon, arrived yesterday (Friday) evening at Liverpool, with dates from New York to Dec. 1; Boston, Dec. 1; and Halifax, Dec. 5. She brings £50,000 specie. The *Britannia* had not sailed out. The following is from the summary of the *New York Courier and Inquirer*:—

"In the city of Mexico, and in all the other cities and towns under the subjection of the Americans, everything was quiet. At Queretero, the arrival of members of Congress promised very soon the presence of a sufficient number to authorise deliberation upon the great question of peace or continued war. The designation of a President, however, would be their first duty, and the candidates most talked of were Pena y Pena, Almonte, and Herrera. Meantime, our convoys in force are steadily advancing from Vera Cruz to the capital, garrisoning the intermediate posts, and before the next steamer takes her departure we hope to be able to announce that the road is free, and the mail service regularly restored.

"On Monday next (Dec. 6), the Congress of the United States will assemble at Washington; and, if not delayed in the choice of a Speaker, will at once be organised, and the President's Message will be transmitted on Tuesday. Of its probable recommendations little can be known. More money and more men for the Mexican war will probably be called for."

STEAM-BOAT DISASTER.—The Philadelphia *Daily News*, in a telegraphic despatch from Pittsburg, says: "News has just reached here, by way of the Lakes, of a sad catastrophe which happened on Lake Michigan, by which nearly two hundred human beings have been hurried into an untimely grave. On Sunday morning last, the propeller *Phœnix* was bound up to the Lakes, was discovered to be on fire, when within nineteen miles of Sheboygan. The fire broke out under the deck, and a freak wind prevailing, spread with fearful rapidity. The flames were over two hours before the vessel was made on board, and the scene was heart-rending in the extreme. Some, in desperation, plunged into the lake—others, in their wild delirium, rushed headlong into the flames, in such a harrowing spectacle as humanity shudders at the recital of it. None of the passengers succeeded in escaping in the boats, and the rest either perished in the flames, or were drowned. One hundred and fifty of the passengers were German immigrants."

IRELAND.

THE CHANCELLOR. There is but little change in the malady under which his Lordship is suffering. The physicians are in constant attendance, and headline of the patient's progress are issued daily. That of the 13th states that the Chancellor passed a tolerably quiet night, and had not ,ost ground within the last 24 hours.

THE Attorney-General (Mr. Moore) has accepted the vacant seat on the bench, this will give one of the most consistent liberal Protestants at the bar, Mr. Hatchell, an advance step, as he will be the new Solicitor-General.

THE Commissioners of Education are about to erect a district model school in Dunmanway, the centre of a very large district in the West of Cork. The site is well chosen.

THE Athlone union is likely to be soon added to the nine already in the hands of the Commissioners. It appears that out of a rate of £2600, only £62 is half-year collected, leaving the enormous balance of £2538 still outstanding, with light hopes of bringing it into the union treasury. The highest sum paid by any one electoral division, of which there are 19 in the union, was £10, and the lowest £2 10s. The workhouse contains 1099 paupers.

REPEAL ASSOCIATION.—At Conciliation Hall the Repeal rent for the week was announced on Monday to be 23s. 1½d.

MR. COBDEN.—On Friday night, last week, at a meeting of the electors of Stockport, Mr. Cobden took leave of his former constituents, assigning as his reason for electing to sit for the West Riding, that, on his return from the Continent, when he found himself unexpectedly the member for two constituencies, although his own inclination led him—indeed, he might say, it was his determination not to accept the seat of representative for the West Riding, yet the opinions of his friends, and of the electors of Stockport, so far sahe could judge, had decided the question for him, and he had no alternative but to accept the seat for the West Riding. The hon. gentleman met with an enthusiastic reception from his old friends.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

EMIGRATION TO AUSTRALIA.—On Saturday afternoon a meeting of members of Parliament, and other gentlemen favourable to emigration to Australia, took place at No 8, Waterloo-place. Among the noblemen and gentlemen present were Lord Farnham, Colonel Matheson, M.P., Sir Edmund M'Naghten, Bart., M.P., Sir Thomas Mitchell, Surveyor-General of Australia, Sir Robert Ferguson, Bart., M.P., &c. The chair was taken by the Hon. F. Scott, M.P. Resolutions were adopted urging upon her Majesty's Government the propriety of giving pecuniary assistance in aid of an emigration to the colony on a large scale, in the conviction that the relief thus afforded to Ireland and Scotland, while it would secure a comfortable provision for the emigrants themselves, could not fail to lay the foundation of wealth and prosperity in no small part of her Majesty's dominions—the benefit of which the mother country would ultimately reap; and stating the belief of the meeting that the colony itself will liberally contribute to any measure of pecuniary aid which the Government of this country may sanction. A committee was appointed to carry out the views of the meeting.

THE MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL. On Monday a Special General Court of the Governors of this charity was held in the Board-room, Charles-street, Tottenham Court-road, to take into consideration the case of Mr. E. H. Tuson, one of the surgeons of the institution. Mr. B. B. Cabbell presided. There were also present—the Duke of Cambridge, Sir R. Inglis, M.P., Sir W. Stirling, Sir B. Smith, Sir E. Pearson, &c. &c., and nearly 100 Governors. The subject of investigation was a complaint against Mr. Tuson for having received money for defraying the expenses of pupils, and for not having therewith paid the fees for the lectures in the hospital, whereby the pupils had been obliged to pay the money out of their own pockets a second time, and also statements by Mr. Rowden and Mr. Core, co-lecturers with Mr. Tuson, complaining that he had not duly accounted to them for various fees. The proceedings resulted in the following resolution put by Mr. Hawes: "We, the undersigned, feel strongly the importance of waiving every individual feeling for the security of the hospital, and we deem it right to declare further contention, and to place our resignation in the hands of the weekly board at the next meeting." This, which was signed by all the surgeons of the establishment, was carried. The officers will offer themselves for re-election, and it will then be for the Governors to say whether they will re-elect Mr. Tuson.

NATIONAL PROVIDENT INSTITUTION.—On Wednesday, the annual meeting of this institution took place at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street. S. H. Lucas, Esq., presided. The report was of much interest, and highly favourable. It appeared that the policies were now upwards of 7000, and ordered to be carried into immediate execution. It was announced to the meeting that his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge had sent a donation of £10 towards the funds, and the Lord Bishop of Durham another to the same amount.

THE Court of Common Council have, by a large majority, resolved to petition Parliament to remove the civil and political disabilities affecting her Majesty's Jewish subjects

On Tuesday, Mr. D. Salomons, who has been lately elected to fill the vacancy created by the retirement of ex-Alderman T. Wood, was received in due form by the Lord Mayor, and principal officers of the Corporation, at Guildhall, and took his seat among the members of the Court of Aldermen.

EXTENSION OF THE ELECTIVE FRANCHISE.—Alderman Musgrove gave notice, recently, in the Court of Aldermen, that he would move for leave to bring in a bill to extend the elective franchise for Aldermen and Common Councilmen to every person being a freeman of London, renting and occupying for a period of 12 months, a dwelling-house, warehouse, counting-office, chamber, or other premises within the ward, as a yearly tenant, at the annual rent of £10 and upwards

MORTALITY IN LONDON The report issued by the Registrar-general displays the same alarming figures that made the official statement for the previous week so remarkable. During the seven days ending Dec. 11, 2416 persons died in the metropolis: the average mortality for the period is 1045. The list of fatal diseases have been those affecting the organs of respiration. Thus: Inflammation of the windpipe destroyed in the seven days, 299, the average for the week being 39: inflammation of the substance of the lungs killed 534, the average being 109: asthma was fatal to 78, the average being 24 Under the heading of "old age," the average number of deaths for the week is 82. In the present return we find 134. The relative mortality of different districts will be seen by the following portion of the Registrar's report:—

	Population.	Average Deaths in 1841	Deaths last week
Kensington Chelsea—St. George, Hanover-square—West minster—St. Martin-in-the-Fields—St. James	300,711 ..	146 ..	223
St. Marylebone—St. Pancras—Islington—Hackney Parish of Edmonton, viz. Hampstead	375,971 ..	184 ..	433
St. Giles and St. George Stranl—Holborn—Clerkenwell—and the City of London—West London—City of London Shoreditch Bethnal Green—Whitechapel—St George-in-the-East—Stepney—Poplar	393,444 ..	323 ..	463
St. Saviour—St Olave Bermondsey St. George, Southwark Newington—Lambeth—Wandsworth—Camberwell—Camberwell Rotherhithe—Greenwich—Lewisham	361,196 ..	295 ..	681
Totals	1,845,435	1046	2416

EXTRAORDINARY OCCURRENCE.—On Thursday (last week), at six o'clock in the evening, a person entered the shop of Mr. Owen, chemist and druggist, in Marchmont-street, Brunswick-square, and being assisted by a medical gentleman in the neighbourhood, who waited a short time for that purpose, Mr. Owen, to dispense a prescription, followed Mr. Owen, who had taken refuge in his back parlour, where he was thrown down, overpowered, and handcuffed, when a strait waistcoat was put on him, and he was dragged into the street. Mr. Marshall, a neighbour, was at his door, and on Mr. Owen's observing him, he said, "Mr. Marshall, they are taking me to a madhouse." Mr. Owen was then conveyed away in a cab with a keeper and a person on the box to a lunatic asylum. The physicians of Warburton's establishment at Bethnal-green, for the production and discharge of their personer.

EXTENSIVE FIRE AT STOKE NEWINGTON.—Thursday morning, between the hours of two and three, a fire broke out upon premises in High-street, Stoke Newington; and with such rapidity did it spread, that, before the engines of the various districts could arrive, three houses were nearly consumed. The premises destroyed were a china and glass warehouse, in the occupation of Mr. Rawlings; a cheesemonger's shop, in the occupation of Mr. Miles; and a fruiterer's shop.

To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

Motcomb and Lowndes-streets, Belgrave-square, Dec. 12

HAVING observed an erroneous paragraph in the ILLUSTRATED NEWS, of 27th Nov., stating that Lord John Russel.'s Cabinet dinner was provided by, and under the management of, the *Messrs. Gunter*; I beg to state that everything was provided by me, and under my direction.

Your obedient servant, RICHARD GUNTER.

FUNERAL OF SIR CHARLES DALBIAC. The mortal remains of the late Sir C. Dalbiac were removed from the Asbury, to the family vault at Kirklington, near Ripon, on Wednesday morning. The Knaresborough branch of the railway was made on Monday.

THE SMITHFIELD CHRISTMAS CATTLE MARKET.—The following statement shows the number exhibited on the "great days" during the last eight years, and the prices at which beef was rating at the stated periods:—

Years.	Beasts shown.	Prices. s. d.	s. d.
1839	5074	3 4 to	5 0
1840	3398	3 6 —	5 0
1841	4900	3 8 —	5 0
1842	4541	2 4 —	4 8
1843	4540	2 8 —	4 4
1844	5713	3 0 —	4 6
1845	5326	3 6 —	4 8
1846	5470	3 6 —	4 6

COAST DEFENCES.—The Government have ordered the immediate construction of three forts, for strengthening the defence of the port and garrison of Portsmouth, and the approaches thereto. They are to be strong works, for sustaining the heaviest metal, and of the longest range. One is to be raised where Lump's Fort formerly stood, between Southsea Castle and Fort Cumberland; another where Eastney Fort formerly stood; and the third is to be pitched on Hayling Island, so situate as to command the eastern entrance of the east side, to Portsmouth harbour.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The well-known and eccentric Marquis de Boissy is about to lead to the hymeneal altar the not less celebrated Countess Gatcioli, the friend of Lord Byron.

The demolition of the old citadel of Ghent is decided on. It was erected in 1540, at the expense of the town. The occasion will be taken for practising the engineers and artillery in mining and battering in breach.

The parish church of Tincleton, near Dorchester, is about to be taken down and rebuilt on an enlarged scale, at the joint expense of C. Forster, Esq., and H. C. Sturt, Esq. The latter gentleman is the patron of the living.

The Lord Chancellor has been ordered by his medical advisers to try the air of Torquay

Colonel the Hon. John Walpole, her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires in Chili, arrived in town on Wednesday (last week), after an absence of 14 years. The gallant Colonel is at present on a visit to General Cavendish, in Burlington gardens.

On the 7th, Sir Stratford Canning passed through Neufchatel, on his way to Berne.

Mr. W. H. Tinney, Q.C., of Lincoln's Inn, is to be the new Master in Chancery, vacant by the death of Mr. Duckworth.

Lord Edward Fage is appointed Assistant Surveyor in the colony of Sierra Leone. Mr. Robert Armstrong is to be Police Magistrate in the same place.

The Hon. Robert Gore, R.N., lately nominated Consul at Monte Video, has instructions to await at Rio Janeiro the arrival of an Envoy to be sent out by France, and to proceed in company with him to the River Plate, where both will appear in concert to enforce the terms of pacification agreed upon by the Governments of England and France.

Mr. Ward, M.P., the Secretary to the Admiralty, has been confined to his official residence during the past week by an attack of the influenza. He is now, however, so far recovered as to be able to resume his active official duties at the Board.

Mr. W. M'Cartney has been appointed Chief Superintendent of Police at Colombo, in the Island of Ceylon.

Lord Elgin is to be appointed to the office of Parliamentary Secretary to the New Poor-law Commission, and Mr. Nicholls, the Senior Commissioner of the Commission now about to be superseded, is to be the permanent Secretary. The present Commission will expire on the day after the Commission appointing Mr. Charles Buller the President is published in the *Gazette*.

M. Piscatory, Peer of France and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of Greece, is appointed Ambassador to the Queen of Spain

Mr. Henry Crewe has been appointed a Stipendiary Magistrate in Jamaica.

The Marchioness Wellesley is suffering from indisposition at the Clarendon Hotel.

In various districts throughout the metropolis a movement is on foot among the tradesmen for the purpose of doing away with "Christmas boxes." In some shops a notice is posted up stating that "No Christmas boxes will be given away here."

Mr. Curteis, M.P. for the borough of Rye, died on Monday at Cox's Hotel, Jermyn-street. He had been complaining for a few days past of influenza.

A letter from Munich, of the 1st inst., states that the Prince de Wallenstein having concluded a loan with the house of Rothschild, of Paris, of 10,500,000f., at 4½ per cent., subject to the guarantee of the Bavarian Chambers, the act, when brought before the States, caused so much disagreeable excitement that the Assembly had to be adjourned.

The railway from Hanover to Bremen was opened on the 12th of the present month.

The last accounts from Tipperary represent Mr. Bayley as out of danger. The ligature has been removed, and the dangerous wound in the throat is nearly healed.

The *Dublin Freeman* is authorised to state that the sentiments attributed to the Rev. James Hughes, by Lord Farnham, in the debate in the Lords, have never been delivered by him

The Rev. Michael M'Dermott, parish priest of Strokestown, has addressed a letter to the *Freeman's Journal*, denying in the most emphatic terms the charges made against him in Parliament—of having denounced the late Major Mahon previous to his murder.

Lord Lorton (Irish peer) has formed a rifle company on his estate for his tenants' protection.

Orator Henley told a man who "thanked God for his ignorance," that he had certainly much to be thankful for.

The Emperor of Russia is at present occupied with legislative reforms in Russia. One of his edicts, which, especially charged with the task of studying the criminal legislation of France, was on Friday present at the proceedings of the Correctional Police

The Emperor of Russia has decided upon establishing at Athens a school to enable Russian subjects to study the Greek language.

The Imperial and Royal Academy of Sciences in Vienna is at length definitively constituted.

Major-General Sir Dudley St. Leger Hill has been appointed to the Staff of the army of India, and is to command the Meerut division of the army at present under Sir John Grey.

The Government of the province of Scinde has been commitated to Mr Pringle.

Major-General Samuel Auchmuty has been appointed to the staff of the Bombay army, and proceeds immediately to take the command of the troops i Scinde, vice Sir C. Napier.

General Narvaez was so unwell on the 4th instant that he was obliged to keep his bed.

By all the towns of Prussia on the frontiers of Russia, the authorities have received instructions and money to take measures against the cholera. No case has, however, yet occurred in Prussia.

Her Majesty's ship *Asia*, with the flag of Rear-Admiral Hornby on board, was compelled to return to Devonport, in consequence of serious injuries caused by encountering a tempest in the Bay of Biscay

Mr. Fearon is to be the new Solicitor to the Charity Commission.

The Duke of Portland has again offered to employ a hundred of the framework-knitters now out of work in Sutton-in-Ashfield on his plantations, a step calculated to relieve the rate-payers as well as the men themselves.

The Countess of Kingston died on Thursday, at her residence at St John's Wood, in the 75th year of her age. Her Ladyship was only surviving issue of Stephen, first Earl of Mountcashell.

Antwerp is at present visited by the influenza; hitherto it has chiefly attacked the working classes, but is has not assumed a malignant character, and is generally over after two or three days' fever.

The statement made in several of the morning papers of the great insanity in Greenwich Hospital is contradicted on authority. The deaths have not averaged two a day during the last five weeks, six being the greatest number on any one day.

The deliveries of tea last week, from the London warehouses, were 485,378 lbs., being an increase compared with the preceding week of about 10,000 lbs.

Her Majesty's sloop *Comus*, 18, Commander E. C. T. D'Eyncourt, which struck on the 11th of September on the coast near Colonia, River Plate, unfortunately sunk at the Hornos Islands, on the 25th, in an attempt to heave her down to undergo repairs. Hopes were entertained that she would, by means, be saved.

The French schooner-of-war *Venus* ran ashore on the Oriental coast on the 19th of September

The *Caledonia* steamer, arrived from Hamburg on Monday, brought £14,000, the *Soho* steamer from Antwerp, £600; and the *Rainbow* steamer from Rotterdam, about £3400.

Prince Louis Napoleon has sent £20 to the Société Française de Bienfaisance.

The re-appointment of the Committee for enquiring into the management of the Ecclesiastical Commission is deferred till after the Christmas recess.

The Lords of the Treasury have ordered that Axmouth, in the port of Lyme, shall have bonding privileges with regard to timber and wood goods.

The election for Liskeard took place on Tuesday, when Mr. Charles Buller, the New Poor-Law Commissioner, was re-elected without opposition.

The Swiss Diet has adopted resolutions for the reduction of the Federal army and of the staff

The extensive cotton mills of Messrs. Ashton, of Hyde, commenced working full time on Monday last.

The Duchess of Bordeaux, who was married some ten or twelve months since, is said to be *enceinte*.

The Queen Dowager has presented a beautiful miniature carriage, or "baroucheite," capable of carrying four children, to the Prince of Wales and his Royal sisters and brother. The carriage may be drawn by one or two ponies.

M. Guizot is indisposed with the prevailing epidemic.

A meeting of the different Ambassadors to the German Diet was held at Frankfort, on the 10th instant, at which the Prussian Ambassador, Count Dolhoff, presided. The affairs of Switzerland were the subject of discussion

ROYAL ACADEMY PRIZES.

YESTERDAY week (the 10th inst.) was the seventy-ninth Anniversary of the foundation of the Royal Academy of Arts, when a general assembly of the Academicians was held at the apartments in Trafalgar-square, and the customary Distribution of Prizes took place.

We have engraved the two principal Prizes—in *Painting* and *Sculpture*. The first has been adjudged to be the best Historical Picture in Oil Colours; the subject, "The Young Men of the Destroyed Tribe of Benjamin Seizing their Destined Brides in the Vineyards."—*Judges* xxi. For this clever work, a gold medal has been awarded to the painter, Mr. John Everett Millais.

The subject of the second Prize—also a gold medal—is "The Murder of the Innocents," the best Composition in Sculpture; the successful artist is Mr. George G. Adams.

To Mr. Edward Rumsey, for the best architectural design (for a cathedral church), the gold medal, and the discourses of the Presidents Reynolds and West.

To Mr. William Proctor, for the best copy made in the School of Painting, the silver medal, and the lectures of the Professors Fuseli and Flaxman.

To Mr. Thomas George Duvall, for the best drawing from the life, the silver medal, and the lectures of the Professors Fuseli and Flaxman.

To Mr. Ferdinand Pickering, for the next best drawing from the life, the silver medal.

To Mr. James Chester Lansdown, for the best architectural drawing of the entrance and interior of the Temple Church, the silver medal, and the lectures of the Professors Fuseli and Flaxman.

To Mr. Charles Compton, for the drawings from the antique, the silver medal, and the lectures of the Professor Fuseli.

To Mr. Edmund Eagles, for the next best drawings from the antique, the silver medal.

To Mr. Edward James Physick, for the best model from the antique, the silver medal.

In consequence of the continued indisposition of Sir Martin Archer Shee, the President, the premiums were distributed by George Jones, Esq., the keeper, who delivered a short address to the students.

The General Assembly afterwards proceeded to appoint officers for the ensuing year, when Sir Martin Archer Shee was unanimously re-elected President.

COUNCIL.—NEW LIST.—Frederick Richard Lee, Esq., William Wyon, Esq., Sir Richard Westmacott, and John Peter Deering, Esq.

OLD LIST.—Thomas Webster, Patrick Macdowell, John Rogers Herbert, and Thomas Uwins, Esqrs.

VISITORS IN THE LIFE ACADEMY.—NEW LIST.—William Mulready, Daniel Maclise, Solomon Alexander Hart, Henry William Pickersgill, and William Wyon, Esqrs.

OLD LIST.—Abraham Cooper, Thomas Webster, John Rogers Herbert, and Patrick Macdowell, Esqrs.

VISITORS IN THE SCHOOL OF PAINTING.—NEW LIST.—Solomon Alexander Hart, Daniel Maclise, William Frederick Witherington, and Clarkson Stanfield, Esqrs.

OLD LIST.—William Mulready, Charles Robert Leslie, Thomas Webster, and John Rogers Herbert, Esqrs.

AUDITORS RE-ELECTED.—William Mulready, Esq., Sir Richard Westmacott, and Philip Hardwick, Esq.

SCULPTURE.—BY MR. GEORGE G. ADAMS.—"MURDER OF THE INNOCENTS."

THE HUSSITE PREACHER.

PAINTED BY LESSING.

JOHN HUSS was one of the many precursors of the Reformation, who, being born a century too soon, won but a crown of martyrdom for the wreath of victory. He prepared the way for Luther. But the Germans and Bohemians the establishment of the New Faith cost nearly half a century of war, bloodshed and devastation. John Huss was burned at the stake on the 6th of July 1415. As he had attended the summons of the Council of Constance under a safeguard from the Emperor, his death excited in Bohemia the wildest spirit of revenge. The Reformers revolted, and, headed by John Ziska (the one-eyed), a man who joined extraordinary military talent to the deepest religious fanaticism—a Bohemian Cromwell—defeated all the armies which the Kings of Bohemia, Wenzel and Sigismund, backed by the Pope, could bring against them. They took the city of Prague, and established, on a tongue of land formed by a bend of the river Molden, a settlement, called Mount Tabor. From this as from a centre, the Hussites ravaged Bohemia, and made incursions into the centre of Germany, for a period of thirty years. The wildest and most savage spirit of fanaticism raged among them, and it was directed with such skill by Ziska, that, for an entire generation, they were really invincible. But the same spirit produced divisions among them: Mount Tabor became the source from whence sprang those sects whose strange, repulsive, and often disgusting principles and practices, startled Europe in the middle ages, and actually retarded the progress of the Reformation, which Huss began by rejecting the doctrine and authority of the Church of Rome.

The picture of Lessing represents a scene from the period when the Hussites, in all the madness of religious fanaticism and political revolution, were ravaging their own country, and spreading destruction and terror around them. Huss, the martyr, little thought how he would be avenged, or to what excesses his teachings would carry his fellow citizens. The learned Professor and pacific school-man, who braved death

PAINTING.—BY MR. JOHN E. MILLAIS.—"THE YOUNG MEN OF THE DESTROYED TRIBE OF BENJAMIN SEIZING THEIR DESTINED BRIDES IN THE VINEYARDS."

F I N E A R T S.

THE HUSSITE SERMON."—PAINTED BY C. F. LESSING.

for his creed, would probably have shrunk with horror from his savage successors, who preached to congregations kneeling in the lurid light of burning towns, with weapons still dropping blood. Many such a scene as the artist has imagined must have occurred. The Hussites went forth not as an army only, but as a society; their encampments, fortified with their waggons, included both sexes and all ages; the "cup" was their standard and emblem, and the painter has denoted the chief tenet of the sect by placing the chalice in the hand of the preacher, who raises it aloft with enthusiasm. The various weapons, from the lance of the well-armed Knight, to the spiked flail of the peasant, show the mixture of ranks; the burning town in the distance speaks of the exterminating spirit that animated all.

The Reformation was most destructive to the material prosperity of Germany. It was preceded by the war of the Hussites; it was followed in another century by the thirty years war under Tilly and Wallenstein, and of which Gustavus Adolphus was the Ziska, without the success of the old blind fanatic. In that war, all the old freedom of Germany, her middle-age charters and institutions, were lost, and millions of people feel the effects of the religious fury of their fathers to the present hour.

THE "LADY KENNAWAY."

Great interest has been excited in the Mercantile Marine by the recent abandonment of the ship *Lady Kennaway* by her master and crew and the subsequent falling in of two Danish ships with the derelict vessel, who, with the assistance of other seamen, succeeded in towing the vessel into Plymouth harbour.

It appears that the *Nayaden* barque and the *Industrie* brig fell in with the *Lady Kennaway* in 47° 4′ N. lat., and 8° 31′ W. long.; the latter having been seen for some time, without a single sail set, rather an extraordinary circumstance in the Bay of Biscay. The crews of the *Nayaden* and the *Industrie*, having boarded the *Kennaway*, found everything in the greatest confusion, and no one on board. They then debated as to what was best to be done, and determined to try and save her, at all hazards.

They immediately set to work, by clearing the decks. Nearly every sail was gone, having, apparently, been cut away from the yards, as was, also, most of

LADY KENNAWAY.

"... IN TOW OF THE DANISH VESSELS "INDUSTRIE" AND "NAYADEN."—DRAWN BY CONDY.

her running rigging. They, however, found a main top-sail, which they soon bent, and, having been supplied with a fore-sail, fortemast-stay-sail, from the *Industrie*, they proceeded to rig out a spar as a temporary rudder. The mates, carpenters, and a seaman from each vessel being left on board, both vessels proceeded to new her, which was persevered in, to their great danger for about thirty hours. The *Nayaden* did, but, in consequence of the warps and hawsers not being strong enough, and the wind increasing, they were obliged to cast her off. The *Industrie* being much shattered and leaky, the captain left his people and sails on board the *Lady Kennaway*, with the understanding, that the *Nayaden* should remain by her, and tow her into Falmouth.

On the 24th of November, when in lat. 46° 48′ N., and long. 7° 38′ W., her Majesty's brigantine, *Dolphin*, Hon. Commander Boyle, hove in sight, and sent a midshipman and seven seamen to assist in towing with a hawser; the help of which was brought on board the *Nayaden*, who then pursued her course. Two rudders had been fitted, but carried away; the third was fixed on Monday, Nov. 29, when it began to blow very hard from the westward, and the *Nayaden* was again obliged to cast her off, having torn away her bulwarks, and in lat. 49° 9′ N., long. 8° 12′ W., lost sight of her. From that time until Wednesday, the 1st December, they met with a succession of heavy gales; and it may be easily imagined the endurance and hardships this brave little band of Danes, assisted by the English officer and sailors, underwent, when we state that it required six men, nearly half the crew, to steer her. They then made the Start Point, and were boarded by Mr. R. Stibbs, pilot of Plymouth, who, in order to steer her, was obliged to take his own vessel in tow. Her Majesty's steamer, *Confidence*, which had been despatched by Sir J. West, the Admiral at Plymouth in quest of her, fell in with, and, having taken her in tow, brought her into Plymouth about seven o'clock on Thursday morning.

When first the Danish captains and seamen boarded the *Lady Kennaway*, to their great surprise, there were but fifteen or sixteen inches of water in the hold, which was freed in about ten minutes, the pumps working admirably. Our artist saw the vessel, with thirty-one hours' water in her, pumped dry in less than a minute and a half!

She is little damaged, but has evidently been plundered, as the fife-rails of poop, top of the capstan, and other deck-fittings, which were of brass, are taken; the cuddy and cabins have been ransacked; bunks heads knocked down; the table, and everything in the shape of valuables, gone; and a bottle of madeira was the only thing in the shape of provisions left on board. It is said there were about £10,000 worth of silks and shawls on board, but not a vestige of them was found. The cargo, which consists of cotton, rice, and coffee, is but little injured, and, together with the ship, is estimated at £20,000.

We trust that a handsome salvage will reward these brave men for the unceasing toil and hardships they have undergone. The claims of the Danes are entrusted in the hands of W. Fry, Esq., Lloyd's, Esq., the enclosed Consul at Falmouth. The Danes are said to claim £100,000 salvage, and the *Dolphin*, £25,000.

The commander and crew of the *Lady Kennaway*, in justification of their abandonment of the ship, intend to enter a protest relating all the circumstances of the affair, and Captain Avery, Mr. Walsh, and the second and third mates, and the whole of the crew, twenty-two in number, have signed their names to a statement, which is totally at variance with many of the accounts already published. This statement is an extract from the ship's log, and was read over to the men before they affixed their signatures to it. It is too lengthy for quotation here, but, we give its main points:—

"On the 3rd of June, 1847, I left Bombay in the barque *Lady Kennaway*, bound to London. Nothing material occurred after leaving the island of Ceylon, when, on the 2nd of November, we had a strong gale from N.E. to N.N.W., which lasted about forty hours. We had light winds up to Sunday, Nov. 7th, which commenced with fresh increasing breezes, with fine weather at noon; it blew a fresh gale, with thick weather, from the S.W., at 10 P.M.; it blew a perfect gale from midnight up to the time of my losing the rudder

"On Monday, November 8th, between the hours of 10 P.M. and 7 A.M., in a heavy gale of wind from S.W., we lost the maintop-sail from the close reef, the foretopmast staysail, and greater part of the main-trysail, the ship being hove to with the spind e of the rudder carried away. I immediately secured it as well as was possible in the poop, and commenced clearing away the after part of the between decks, to enable us to ship a tiller, which was accomplished in about two hours. Just as we were ready to ship it, the rudder went away altogether, the ship labouring violently, and making a great quantity of water al across the stern frame, so as to keep both the pumps constantly going. I mustered the officers and crew and consulted with them what was best to be done, and it was unanimously thought expedient, for the safety of the major part of the cargo, to lighten the ship aft by throwing a part of it overboard, which occupied us until ten o'clock on Tuesday morning, when I had a still smaller rudder over water.

"11 A.M., Tuesday, it still blowing very hard, the ship labouring very heavily, we with much difficulty got a spar off the boom, and commenced constructing a rudder. Saw two brigs and one schooner standing to the westward, and every signal for assistance, hoisted and fired guns, but they took no notice of us. The ship made a great quantity of water; guns were fired, and lights burned all night.

"On Wednesday morning, the rudder was completed, when ten and eleven o'clock, we got it over the stern. At daylight, saw three brigs and two schooners were standing by the wind to the W.S.W., made every signal for assistance, which must have been seen by the two nearest of them, they being at the time not more than six miles from us; but none of them attempted to come towards us, myself and crew exerting much useless energy to get the rudder properly secured, but from the want of gear, and from the sea, and the heavy sea on, we were unable to effect it. At noon, the Belgian schooner *La Meuse*, Captain J. F. Jones, hove in sight, and, observing our signals, and the crippled appearance of the ship, bore down to us. I hailed him, and stated our condition to him, and asked him to remain by me until I could communicate with him. The French brig *Daphne*, of Havre, also bore down to us with the schooner *Daphne*, of Brixham. I had the jolly boat lowered, and went on board *La Meuse*, and endeavoured to get the captain to take me in tow; but, *La Meuse* being much deeper than the ship, and, in fact, in sight to hold the ship many minutes, providing we had cables to do it with, which we had not, he declined, and strongly advised me to save the lives of the crew. I again, with much difficulty, on account of the high sea running, returned on board. During my absence, the French brig *Meneves* was hailed by the chief officer for assistance; he said he could not take us in tow, but would take our crew, if we liked. The schooner *Daphne*, of Brixham, came under our stern. I asked him for assistance to take me in tow, in conjunction with *La Meuse*. I asked him to send his boat on board; he said he could not send either boat, but he would take away the crew, if I liked. I asked him to stay by me; he hauled his wind, and stood away to some distance, so that it was impossible for me to communicate with him, having no boats. * * * *

"After consulting with the whole of the officers, all concurred in one opinion, and I consented to send the disabled people, with the clothes of the crew, on board *La Meuse*. I sent Mr. M'Birney, the second officer, away with some hands, including those disabled, to assist in getting her long-boat out, which was iron; at four P.M., the jolly-boat and iron launch returned, and but a few things were put into her in consequence of the sea running, with which, with much difficulty, they reached the schooner, the jolly-boat being so much damaged as to be incapable of returning. At eight P.M., the sea being so high the iron boat went down, and was lost; people most constantly at the pumps. At nine P.M., the rudder hanging over her stern, straining the ship so violently in consequence of a great portion of the gear having been carried away, I gave orders for it to be cut away, which was accomplished; for *La Meuse* keeping close to us at times within hail, the captain advising me strongly to leave the ship, for, it was his opinion, we should have a gale of wind before many hours. The schooner *Daphne* lost in sight after eight P.M. The French brig *Meneves* lying some distance to leeward. At daylight, Captain Jipsen of *La Meuse* hailed me to urge me to come on board. The schooner *Daphne* about seven miles on our weather bow, and another vessel in sight, at daylight, I gave orders to hoist the cutter and long boat up as well as it was possible, they being at that time not capable of swimming. The *La Meuse* not having any boat that she could send to communicate with me, in about three hours the long boat was got over the side, and most of the men's clothes that remained put into her with some of my own. The *Meuse* being close under our lee-beam, the schooner *Daphne* bore up and came down under the stern. I again consented him to give me assistance, in conjunction with *La Meuse*, to tow the ship while the weather was no worse. He said he could not. I asked him to send his boat on board several times, as I had now of my own to leave, and that I would guarantee £100 for his assistance, if he would but take the ship in tow; he said he could not, neither could he put his boat out, at the same time having a splendid boat on his decks; he wore the vessel round, and stood away too far for my two scattered boats to reach him, telling me, if I liked, he would take the crew.

"The weather coming on very dirty, and the sea rising, I was compelled to let the long boat go into the water; she was no sooner there than she was half full; they made for the schooner *La Meuse*, and, just as they reached her side, she went down with everything in her, but no lives were lost. In about an hour, the cutter was put over, and the remainder of the people's clothes, with our small stock of provisions remaining, put into her, and sent away, seeing no hopes of any timely assistance. A few minutes afterwards, I saw a smack to windward running down; I made signals to her, and she came to and spoke us. I boarded her and got on board, but was forced to let the boat go, being nearly full of water; the schooner *La Meuse* made sail up to us, and sent a small boat for me, stating he would bring me into Ostend. When I left the ship, she had two or four inches water in the pump well; being so much by the head, I supposed, by the appearance of her, to have at least four or five feet of water in the fore part, for to all appearance she was settling by the head since daylight. I then left the first officer, Mr. Walsh, Mr. Brown, third mate, and four of the crew, in the smack, in case anything should detain the schooner.

"To the truth of this the whole of the crew and officers are ready to attest on their oaths, and have affixed their names hereunto"

The sketch, by Mr. N. M. Condy, represents the *Lady Kennaway* in tow of the Danish vessels, with the temporary rudder they had fitted; to do which, they had to saw through her decks, which, to add to their difficulties, were made of teak wood.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*M. J.*"—*We had not overlooked your question, but could hardly imagine you were in earnest. What would be said to such a procedure at giving the names of several private gentlemen, accompanied by comments on their age, looks, personal deportment, and acquirements, in a public newspaper, simply to gratify the curiosity of a few amiable admirers? The proposed name is very appropriate. We shall hope to hear from you again.*

"*Woodstockensis*"—*Verbal quibbling. When White undertakes to mate in four moves, he means four at the utmost, against any possible defence which his opponent can devise. If Black play ut, and is mated in less, that does not vitiate the Problem.*

"*H. L.*"—*No. The result is not the same. In our solution of Mr. Heymott's Problem, the mate must be given in three moves. In yours it may be postponed, as Black can interpose his Knight when the Bishop checks*

"*Pedona.*"—*The penalty for Castling illegally is to move either King or Castle, at the choice of your adversary.*

"*E. M. M.*" *Taunton.* "*The Chess-Player's Chronicle,*" *published by Hurst, 65, King William-street, Strand, at 1s., in monthly parts.*

"*White Rock.*"—*Enigma* 236 *is perfectly correct.—Try it again.*

"*François,*" "*E. S.,*" "*Tyro,*" "*J. A. G.,*" "*C. B.*"—*See the correction of Problem* 202, *in our last paper.*

"*Sigma.*"—*It shall be reported on immediately.*

"*W. B.*"—*Somewhat too easy: but it shall appear anon.*

"*S. H. W.,*" *thanked. Its last communication arrived too late for examination at the moment; but he may rely upon its receiving due attention.*

"*Beta,*" *St. Neot's.*—*A very pretty little stratagem, for which we shall willingly find a niche.*

"*E. F. A.*" *The error in "The Sphynx" has been commented on, and corrected and unsound.*

"*François,*" "*E. S.,*" "*Tyro,*" "*J. A. G.,*" "*C. B.*"—*See the correction of Problem* 202, *in our last paper.*

"*T. R. D.*" *A little patience. Our communications on the subject of Chess alone, last week, considerably exceeded one hundred; it is impossible that all should meet with the immediate attention they deserve.*

"*R. J. S.*"—*No.* 201 *is perfectly correct. See the Solution in our last, under the head "Solution to Problem No.* 200."

"*T. H.*"—*Free Trade Club.*

"*Red Rook*"—*The position is crowded with an array of unserviceable men, and is too artificial in construction. Try again: taking as models, the fine conceptions of Dal Rio, D'Orville, and Bolton*

"*H. T. W.*" *Several matches of interest are now playing at the splendid salon of Rue's Divan. The two players named have never met.*

"*A Lover of Coleman,*" "*E. G. D.,*" "*F. P.*" *and others, are mistaken. Problem No.* 210, *as corrected in our last, cannot be solved in less than four moves.*

"*H. L.*" *Your solution was destroyed.*

"*Irvingtonian.*"—*It shall be examined.*

"*H. P.*" *They shall have due attention. Your solution of Enigma* 237 *is incorrect*

"*R. M. A.*"—*It is not allowable to capture a piece in the act of Castling.*

"*Mufi*" *The London Club is open morning, noon, and night.*

"*G. R. S.*"—*The King must not go into check of a piece that is employed in covering the adverse monarch from a check*

"*J. B.*"—*Your Problem shall be examined.*

"*German.*"—*Mr Harrwitz, we believe, is at present in Berlin. He has just favoured us with some interesting Games lately played on the Continent, which shall appear ere long*

"*R. S.,*" *and others. The blemishes you justly complain of in our Chess Diagrams still not again occur. They are attributable entirely to the type having been worn past use.*

"*R. O. S. F.*"—*Certes a position propounded for solution in four moves, which can be solved in three, is not a legitimate Problem; but you have not shown this to be the case in Enigma* 237.

"*H. P.*" "*L. B.*," "*J. W.*" *and others, are egregiously wrong in asserting that the substitution of the Black Bishop does not correct the inaccuracy in "S. H. W.'s" clever Problem, No.* 209.

"*T. H.*" *The position of the pieces on diagram No.* 203 *was correctly given; but, owing to defective type, the whole, in some copies, was indecipherable. Place the men as follows:—White: K on K8 sq; Q on B 8 sq; B at Q 7th; P at Q 2nd. Black. K on Q 6th; Q on Q R sq; B at Q 4th; B at K B 3rd—White to mate in four moves*

"*C. B. R.*"—*Very acceptable, we doubt not. They shall be duly reported on. Is it possible you could misunderstand the allusion in question, redolent as it was of pheasant and partridge?*

"*A Veteran.*"—*There is no flaw in the beautiful stratagem No.* 181.

"*B. B.*"—*The idea is ingenious, but it is not cleverly worked out. Make another effort.*

Eccentricus."—*The game in parts is cleverly contested, but there is some inaccuracy in the description which renders the latter moves unintelligible.*

"*S. H. W.*"—*One of the most beautiful we have seen for some time. Has it been rapidly constructed?*

"*Old Joe,*" "*V. R. F.*"—*Get the "Chess-Player's Handbook"*

"*J. P.*"—*Your opponent could not claim in Castle in such a case.*

"*Penn*" *is wrong respecting Problem No.* 203.

Solutions by "Sigma," "Sparrieth," "H. P. L," "Britannicus," "Ambidtor," "A. F. M. T.," "Water Rock," "T. R.," "B. M.," "J. R.," "H. G.," "F. T. M.," "G. C. P.," "A Veteran," "J. G.," "R. O. S.," "Eleuna," "Miles," "Lex," "Philo-Chess," "B. B.," "G. A. H.," "Abbot M.," "German," "Lazzy," "P. S.," "G. P.," "M. P.," "While," "J. H. R.," "Old Joe," "A. L. M.," "J. G. H.," are correct.

ANSWERS to several communications are unavoidably deferred, from want of SPACE, till next week

*** The Members of the Lincoln Chess Club are willing to accept the challenge lately put forth by the Club at Oxford, to play a Match by Correspondence. The Secretaries have omitted to send the addresses of their Clubs.

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM NO. 202.

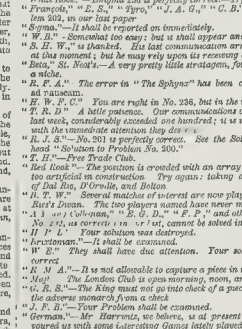
WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1 Kt takes K B P	Kt takes Rook (dis ch)	3. Kt to K sq	Kt takes B, or any other move
2. Kt to Q 3d (dis ch)	K to his 6th	4 Kt Mates	

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM NO. 203.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. B to Q Kt 5th (ch)	K to K 5th	3. P two sq (ch)	K to Q 3d
2. Q to K 4th (ch)	K to K 4th	4. Q to Q 7th - Mate	

PROBLEM. NO. 204.
By H. B. B., of Lynn.
White moving first to checkmate in four moves.

BLACK.



WHITE.

CHESS ENIGMAS.
By Mr. ANDETT. No. 241.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
K at Q R 5th	K at Q B 4th	Bs at K R 8th, and Q Kt 7th	
Rs at K B 3d and 6th	Q at Q R 7th		

White to play, and mate in three moves.
No. 242.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
K at Q R 6th	K at Q B sq	Kts at Q 5th, and Q B 8th	Bs at K Kt 2d, and K B 2d
R at Q R 7th	Q at Q B 2d		
B at Q 3d		White to play, and mate in three moves.	

No. 243.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
K at his K1 sq	K at Q 6th	B at K R 3d	B at Q B 7th
Q at K B 5th	Q at K Kt 6th	P's at Q Kt 2d, and Q R3d	
Ks at K R 8th, and K 4th	K at K Kt 3d B at K 4th	White to play, and mate in three moves.	

LITERATURE.

THE BOOK OF BEAUTY; OR, REGAL GALLERY. Edited by the Countess of BLESSINGTON. Bogue.

The present popularity of historic memoir has, in all probability, led to its adoption in the "Book of Beauty" for the forthcoming year. The lives of the Queens of England have been selected for this occasion, and the choice is, certainly, a happy one for a drawing room volume like that before us. Thus, we have Memoirs of Anne Boleyn, Jane Seymour, Catharine Parr, Berengaria, Elizabeth Woodville, Caroline (George II.), Eleanor of Provence, Matilda of Scotland, Philippa of Hainault, Henrietta Maria of France, Eleanor of Castile, and Isabella of Valois. To each life is a portrait, engraved in superb style, under the superintendence of Mr. Heath, the majority from drawings by Mr. J. W. Wright.

The biographic sketches are much nearer to our taste than insipid *nouvellettes*, and futile attempts to be smart, such as have hitherto served to fill the Annuals. In the historic memoir there is much to inform as well as charm the mind and heart of the attentive reader: while there is enough of romance in the career of our female Sovereigns to interest every one. On this account, we prefer these biographettes to the fiction-lumber of past years

The Memoirs are from several pens: we quote a passage from that of Jane Seymour, by the Countess of Blessington: it is very nicely written throughout:

"Jane Seymour had acquired wisdom by the example furnished during the reign of her unhappy predecessor. Without the natural gaiety and ready wit so apt to encroach on the dignity of a Queen, and so dangerous in the wife of a moody and suspicious husband, for which Anne Boleyn was so remarkable, Jane was not tempted into any of those levities and reparties which the possession of these fascinating qualities but too often induces. Calm and discreet, no less by acquired prudence than by natural temperament, she observed a dignified and queen-like demeanour to strangers, and a tenderness and familiarity, if she captivated few, she offended none, but pursued the even tenour of her way, satisfied with her high estate, and by no means disposed to do aught that could risk its loss by incurring the displeasure of her lord and master."

The details of the close of Jane's life, and her funeral, are thus related:—

"On the 12th of October, 1537, Jane gave birth to Prince Edward, in Hampton-court Palace; an event which filled the king with transport, and, consequently, delighted his courtiers. His joy was manifested by noisy hilarity, and theirs by an affectation of irrepressible rapture. This turbulent joy, however gratifying to give way to grave reflections, soon came to sadden her in the weak state to which she had been reduced; and the christening, which followed only three days after, from a portion of which splendid, but tedious, ceremony she was not debarred by her weakness, proved to her nearly the last exhausted trains. This solemn rite took place at midnight in the chapel of Hampton Court, with all the etiquette peculiar to such occasions; and, when concluded, the infant Prince was borne back in regal pomp to the arms of his mother, attended by a stately procession, heralded by loud clarions, and as loud shouts of rejoicing—a terrible trial to the Queen in her state of languor, and from the effects of which she never recovered. In twelve days after her confinement she resigned her breath, ere yet satisfy had weaned from her the affection of her fickle husband, and while he was still rejoicing in the birth of his new-born heir. Henry, albeit unused to give way to grief, was not without some compunctious visitings for his lost Queen. He wore mourning for her three months, an honour he never paid to any of her predecessors or successors, and his courtiers observed the same etiquette. Doubtless terms of mourning, in those days, were not chosen to think, he derived from the word *devil*, which signifies the same. All respect and honours were shown to the remains of the departed Queen."

We need scarcely add that the work is produced in first rate taste in the illustrative department. The portraits are spirited compositions, due regard being paid to costume and other characteristic accessories; and the volume is incased in a right regal binding, chaste with a very appropriate design.

FACTS FROM THE WORLD OF NATURE, ANIMATE AND INANIMATE. By MRS. LOUDON. Grant and Griffith.

A clever selection from the Wonders of Creation, described in simple yet comprehensive language, admirably adapted for children. It comprises the Curiosities of the Earth, the Water, the Atmosphere, and Animal Life. The staple of the volume is the best accounts of the objects, from journals of voyages and travel, where the writer's own observation has not been exercised. It abounds with adventure and lively narrative, with description, and quaint truth—all which must prove very effective on what Mrs. Loudon terms "the yielding, and impressible mind of childhood." As a compilation, the book is artistically executed; and the writing is clear and simple, it is directed observant in the right direction, for the instruction as well as the entertainment of the young reader. The infinity of sublime objects in Nature's broad volume has yielded abundant attraction. We have the first reading of a first tracking of mountain summits, trodden but by few human feet; of volcanoes vomiting fire, as late philosophy teaches us, from earth's very centre; of caverns, the true romance of Nature; and of the ocean, overpowering in its mighty cities, the pride of man's handiwork; of the ocean and its mighty inmates; of rivers, as accessory to man's ingenuity; of cataracts and their destructive agencies; and of icebergs, whose millions of tons crush the pretender down in an instant; of the blazing splendours of the atmosphere, and the rush and roar of winds; and of the biography of the animal world, which shows instinct allied to reason, in traits akin to creature's hard. The great truths sought to be impressed by Mrs. Loudon in the book before us, by means of graceful encyclopædian writing, and authoritative testimony of pen and pencil the latter in several engravings of able design and execution.

VACHER'S PARLIAMENTARY COMPANION. Vacher and Sons.

This work is prevented especially to all engaged in the progress of Private Bills through Parliament. It contains Lists of the Cabinet, and of Government Officers; of the Peers and the Commons, and their Town Residences; of the Irish Peers, and Irish Members; of Parliamentary Committees; Analyses of and Comparative Statements relating to the New Parliament; Lists of Parliament, Privy Council, &c. Prefixed to "the Companion," are the lithographed Autographs of her Majesty and the Cabinet Ministers.

THE PARLIAMENT ALMANACK FOR 1848. Vacher and Sons.

Besides the Calendar, this closely packed sheet bears Lists of the 453 Peers, and of the 656 Members of the House of Commons, England, 499; Wales, 29; Scotland, 53; Ireland, 105; arranged according to counties. There are, also, Lists of the Officers of the Houses of Parliament, and principal Public Offices; of the Royal Family, Ministry, Ambassadors, &c., all at one glance.

THE BOOKSELLERS' ALMANACK FOR 1848. Aylott and Jones.

This is one of the numerous class Almanacks that have resulted from the abolition of the stamp duty. It is printed on a sheet; and, besides the Calendar and customary Business Lists, bears a large and handsome Engraving, by Bolton, of the Booksellers' Provident Retreat, at Abbots Langley; with the Rules and Lists of Officers and Subscribers to that excellent institution. It is very neatly printed by Whittingham.

THE COMIC ALMANACK FOR 1849. With Illustrations by GEORGE CRUIKSHANK.

The price of this annua, budget of drolleries has been, according to the tariff of the times, reduced to one shilling. It has, however, the usual modicum of fun and patter, and embellishments from the pencil of George Cruikshank, who is still unrivalled in his line of comic illustration. We have culled a few of the wit samples:—

"NEW YEAR'S DAY.—Now kill your dragon, for the friendly game of snap, and hire your blindman, only take care he is a good buffer. Now get your needle ready for the purpose of threading; and hunt everywhere for a slipper; only if there is a wood pavement in the neighbourhood, you need not go far to pick up one. Now riddle your company well with conundrums, and bore them with acting charades, till every one is tired of the fun, and falls down and gives it up."

"HOW TO DRESS FOR NOTHING.—Go to an advertising tailor, and get him to take out your clothes in poetry. The same with your hatter, bootmaker, and hosier. Your poetry must be very poor stuff if you cannot get a suit of clothes out of it; and its feet must be lame indeed if they do not afford you a pair of Wellingtons."

"Why are the Protectionists like walnuts? It cause they are very troublesome to *Peel*."

"If there were no 'ifs' in the world, there would be no arguments; no rules of three; no political economy; no more speculations about the fate of Europe if England had lost the battle of Waterloo (if it had, several shareholders would never have lost their money on Waterloo-bridge, by-the-bye); no more letters from Joseph Ady about certain valuable information if a sovereign is sent by return of post; no more liberal promises from fathers as to what they will do if their sons will only improve, and keep good hours; no more financial experiments like Robert Peel's—for there was only one chancellor who ever elongated 'if,' and its repeal is a still more extended one); and, lastly, this clever little article upon 'if' never would have been written, if there had been no such word in the language as 'if.'"

"HINTS TO AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.—About November stuff your calves for approaching show, and put the tails of your pigs over night into curl papers. Rub a little bear's grease on the head of your sheep, and pass small-tooth-combs through their fleecy wool. Wash your Southdowns in warm soap and water, and let your little porkers have a good slathering, particularly about the chops. Trim your cows with satin ribbands, part the hair on their foreheads down the middle, and fix it with bandoline. Black the hoofs of your bulls, stir up your Durhams well, and see that they are properly mustered."

"AGRICULTURAL SPORTS.—Let a gentleman catch your prize labourer, and joke him at your annual Show, put him on a platform, and make good quiet fun of his having brought up sixteen children on five shillings a week for twenty years. Compliment him most highly on his sobriety, and all the cardinal virtues, and give him a good-natured dig about his little potato ground. Give him a glass of wine and five shillings, and, when you are tired of the absurdity, tell him to sit down, and call up your fattest pig and bull, and sustain the rollick of the day's amusements by awarding them premiums of £10 and £15 each. This is capital sport, and gentlefolks come far and near to see it; only we doubt if the poor labourer sees exactly the fun of it."

It will thus be seen that the foolories of the day, and their authors, are not spared. The physic is, at least, pleasant to take.

HOWLETT'S VICTORIA GOLDEN ALMANACK FOR 1848.

This elegant *bijou* measures but three by two inches. It is printed in gold, upon an ivory-surfaced paper, and enclosed in a wrapper of regal purple and gold, or in an enamelled boarding, beautifully executed.

FINE ARTS.

FLOWERS AND THEIR KINDRED THOUGHTS. Poetry by M. A. BACON. Designs by OWEN JONES. Illuminated by Owen and Co.

Of the exquisite taste in which this work is produced we can, by description, convey to the reader but an imperfect idea: to our thinking it appears the *ne plus ultra* of chastely elegant design and masterly execution. We will, however, strive to detail its perfection.

The aim is to illustrate the association of Flowers with certain passions and phases of human excellence—thus:—

Snowdrop	Hope.	Honeysuckle	Constancy.
Princess	Innocence.	Carnation	Fascination.
Violet	Modesty.	Convolvulus	Timidity.
Hare-bell and Pimpernel	Childish Folly.	Fuchsia	Fine Taste.
Lilies of the Valley ..	Humility.	Laurel	Treachery.
Hawthorn	Joy.	Honeysuckle	Remembrance.
Rose	Love.	Holly	Friendship.

Of each of these Flowers there is a large illustration coloured after nature, with the name of the flower printed in gold; and the opposite page bears the appropriate stanzas, also printed in gold. The paper is of warm sienna tint, which gives additional richness to the gold printing, as well as to the colors of the flowers. This transition from garish white to warm tint in paper, we are glad to see adopted in many fine specimens of book printing.

The Artist's share in the production of this work is extended to the binding, the inside facings are vine-branches printed in gold upon satin-net paper; and the outer cover is of light amber-coloured leather, boldly stamped with foliage, trellis work, and rustic lettering. The title, too, is gold-printed rustic, intertwined with forget-me-not and pimpernel in gorgeous yet elegant contrast; the trailing of the plants, and their intermingling with the lettering is the work of pure fancy. The tail-piece indicates the important withdrawn ivy. The designs are by Owen Jones, and the drawing on stone by E. L. Bateman.

The poetical accompaniments are feelingly written with a tinge of olden rhyme; the introductory paragraph is—

> "Bind up thy thoughts as then wouldst bind thy flowers;
> Weed them, and then shall brighten thy harvest."

We quote the stanzas on Holly—Friendship:—

> "The Year doth bend her garland up with thee,
> Rough predict of a hale and healthy tree!
> Through Winter's sleet she bids thee shine out free,
> Under a sacred name.
> We give it from the heart! For thus in grief,
> When life hath fall'n into the yellow leaf,
> And through its snows we look to find relief—
> Friendship will do the same."

We need scarcely add our warm commendation of this beautiful work: as a Christmas gift, it will soon become very popular; and a more acceptable ornament for the *encoignure*, the drawing-room or the boudoir-table, it would scarcely be possible to devise.

MODEL OF SHAKESPEARE'S HOUSE. Modelled by EGERTON J. FILMORE.

This fac-simile memorial of our great Dramatic Poet's House, in Henley-street, Stratford-upon-Avon, has but one slight drawback in design: it represents a detached house, with half-timbered gable-ends, whereas, the accredited birthplace is now but a tenement, joined on each side by other dwellings: this, it must be allowed, in some measure, detracts from the identity of the subject; the other details are, however, very correct, even to the inscription board beneath Shakespeare's birth-room window; the footpath, &c. It is very nicely executed, in the raw material called Parian, if we mistake not; it has the elegant purity of wax, and, mounted upon ground glass, beneath a glass shade, the Model will form a pleasing drawing-room or library ornament; presenting, at the same time, an interesting memorial of genius, and a novel specimen of improved manufacture. The platform of the house is about 4½ inches square, and the height 4 inches, of the stand 7 inches square; height of stand and shade, 7 inches. The Artist's property, we perceive, is registered.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

There has been no alteration in the value of money during the past week although a scarcity exists with respect to the ordinary modes of obtaining credit for short dates. Bills are scarcely to be had, and this tends to make the Stock Exchange the great medium for lending: Stock and Exchequer Bills (after good commercial bills) being considered the safest security. Under this, and consequently been so plentiful in the Stock Market, that in many cases borrowers could not be found. At present it ranges at about four per cent. The upward tendency of Consols is owing to be attributed to this cause.

By the Indian Mail, which arrived on Tuesday, it is ascertained that intelligence of the failures of Gomuell, Brothers; Gower, Nephews; Read, Irvine, and Co.; Jackson; Perfect, and Co.; Cowasjee Nanabhoy and Co.; Cowasjee Dinshaw Brothers; Samuel Phi lips and Co.; Thomas, Son, and Lefevre, and De Jersey was not considered in Bombay, but "the most perfect confidence" was felt in the houses of the Union Bank of India to maintain their credit. It must be remembered, however, that it was not from Bombay that any remittances could have looked for, as no intelligence had been published of the various failed houses showing their undertakings to have been carried on almost entirely with Bengal, Canton, or the Mauritius. It is also to be noticed that the news of the failures was published on the 27th of November, and only the present mail was despatched on the 13th, so that only three or four days had elapsed during which any of its consequences could have transpired. Such a period is inadequate to admit of any accurate estimate of the actual position of affairs, even if there had been reason to anticipate results of importance.

The failures of Rickards, Little, and Co., Barclay, Brothers; Lawrence Philips and Sons; Scott, Bell, and Co.; Thurburn and Co.; Johnson, Cole, and Co.; Leicestersteen and Co.; and some others, were still unknown.

The balance-sheet of Messrs. Truesman and Cooke has been handed to the Bank of England, and it shows the firm to be in a position to pay 20s. in the pound, but, at the same time, as delay will be necessary to this end, it demonstrates the necessity for their stoppage at the period when that step was decided on. A meeting of creditors will be held in the course of a few days, when it is expected that a proposition will be submitted to discharge 4*l.* claims by instalments, running from next month up to February, 1849.

The suspension of C. de Bruyn and Sons, of Amsterdam, announced in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of last week, has caused the annexed abstract of the balance sheet to be laid before the creditors, on the occasion of their application for time to meet their engagements:

	Assets.	Liabilities.
	Florins.	Florins.
Sugar refinery, &c.	2,267,972 67½	2,284,732 50½
Gasworks	893,554 14½	482,328 57½
Estimated surplus balance	..	1,084,513 24
	3,851,633 82	3,851,633 82

At a meeting of the creditors of Messrs. Leaf, Barnett, Scotson, and Co. on Wednesday, the accounts presented showed the firm to be solvent, with a surplus of £3500, but, it was explained by Mr Lloyd, the professional representative of the suspended firm, that a considerable advowance must be made for depreciation in realising the stock, as well as for a large amount of bad debts. Under the circumstances of the case, the offer Leaf, Barnett, and Co., felt themselves competent to make, should the creditors not manifest a disposition to pursue any other course of action, was in the pound, payable by equal instalments (with security for the last), at three, six, and nine months. This proposal, however, did not meet with the approval of the meeting.

It appeared that Captain Carnegie is a claimant against Leaf, Barnett, and Co., for £12,200, on which he is entitled to rank equally with all other creditors, and it seemed to be a question whether he would consent to a delay in the receipt of his dividends to accommodate the other parties having claims on the estate. After much conversation a creditor suggested that the shortest way of coming to a definitive understanding on the point was to reject the offer, and ascertain if it 17*s.* 6*d.* would be accepted. A committee of four creditors, after consulting the partners on this amended proposition, returned, and stated as the result, that having carefully weighed the whole circumstances, they were prepared to urge upon the necessary steps to obtain, if possible, security for the last instalment, resolutions were passed authorising proceedings for a compromise on the terms stated. In conclusion, testimony was borne by the creditors to the correctness of the whole of the business transactions of the suspended firm.

It was determined, at a meeting held on Wednesday, of the creditors of Gates, Coats, Barclay, & Co., warehousemen, of Watling-street, to administer to the estate in bankruptcy, their offer for a composition being only 2*s.* 6*d.* in the pound. The accounts presented on this occasion exhibited debts to the amount of £13,000, and assets, £7,000.

A dividend of 2*s.* 6*d.* in the pound, on the estate of Lesley, Alexander, and Co., will be paid early in next month.

Messrs. Scott, Bell, and Co., propose to pay, under inspection, twenty shillings in the pound, in four half-yearly instalments, commencing the 3rd of June next.

On Monday, the English Funds opened buoyantly, at an advance of ¼ per cent, which was maintained. The first quotation was 86¾ ⅞ *cum div.* for the account in January; the books being closed for transfer until the 18th of that month. After a momentary rise to 85¾, the closing price was as above. The supposed insecurity of Mr Cunard's position, owing to the Parliamentary delay, had a slightly depressing effect on Tuesday; but the unlooked-for arrival of the Indian Mail, with better news than could have been anticipated, caused prices to close at an improvement. Scarcely any variation occurred on Wednesday, prices ranging from 85¾ ⅞ to 86¾ ⅞, at which quotation they closed. Thursday's Market opened with Consols at 86¾, but afterwards declined to 86¼. A reaction, however, changed the value to 86¾. Exchequer Bills have improved somewhat, and are the at the week's advances. Bank Stock has somewhat advanced, but India Bonds still continue at 21*s.* discount. The current values are for Bank Stock, 198; Three per Cent. Reduced, 84¾; Three per Cent. Consols 86¼ New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cent. Annuities, 86¾; Long Annuities, 3 9-16; India Bonds, £1000, 1*b* 6*d.*; Ditto, under £1000, 1*b* 6*d.*; Consols for Account, 86¼; Exchequer Bills £1000, 10 p. ; £500, 11 p.; Small, 13 p.

On Monday and Tuesday there was scarcely any animation in the Foreign Market, with the exception of a slight demand for Mexican, which was done at the advance of 1¾ for Account. This price was well maintained on Wednesday, and prices generally showed an upward tendency. Spanish and Dutch have improved, and an unusual amount of business was done on Thursday, the settlement of the half-monthly account passing off favourably. Prices at the close of the week are for Brazilian, 80; Ditto, New, 1839 and 1839, 79; Chilian Bonds, 6 per Cent, 89¾; Ditto, 3 per Cent, 49; Equador Bonds, 3½; Granada Bonds, 1 per Cent, 18; Ditto, Deferred, 3¾; Mexican, 5 per Cent, 1846, 18¾; Peruvian Bonds, 6 per Cent, 99; Portuguese, 4 per Cent, New, 41; Russian, 5 per Cent, 1822, Spanish 5 per Cent, 17¾; Ditto, Passive, 3¾; Ditto, Deferred, 4 , 1 ; Ditto, 3 per Cent, 29; Ditto, Account, 29¾; Venezuela Bonds, 5 , per Cent, 11¾; Ditto, Deferred, 10; Dutch, 4 per Cent Certificates, 94.

The Railway Market closes not quite so buoyantly as it was at the commencement of the week. Prices are: Ambergate, Nottingham, Boston, and Eastern Junction, 4¾; Birmingham and Oxford Junction, 7¾; Birmingham, Wolverhampton, and Dudley, 13¾; Bristol and Exeter, 68; Ditto, Thirds, 1½; Buckinghamshire, 3¾; Caledonian, 30¾; Ditto, Half Shares, 18; Chester and Holyhead, 9¼; Eastern Counties, 1¾; Ditto, York Extension, 8¾; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 46¾; Great Northern, 44; Great Western, 99; Ditto, Half Shares, 86¾; Ditto, Quarter Shares, 17; Ditto, New, 2*l.* 7*l.*; Ipswich and Bury St. Edmunds, 34; Lancaster and Carlisle, 20; Ditto, Fifths, 2; Ditto, Fifths, 7¾; Ditto (West Riding Union) 2¾ ; Leeds and Bradford, 91¾; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 43; London and North Western, 18 ; Ditto, ditto, New, 7¼; Ditto Fifths, 1¼; Ditto, £40 (M. and B.), 60; Ditto, £10. (M. and B.) A., 12; Ditto, £10 (M. and B.) B., 11¾; Ditto, £5 (M. and B.) C., 5¾; London and South Western, 61 6s. 6*d.*, 84 xd.; Ditto, New Consol 8½, 41¾; Ditto, New £50, 37 x.d.; Ditto, Twelfths, 1 ; Ditto, York, 39 ; Ditto, York Extension, 8¾; Midland, 108; Ditto £40 Shares, 42¾; Ditto, £50 Shares, 8; Ditto, Birmingham and Derby, 62; Midland Consol., Bristol and Birmingham, six per cent, 119¾; Norfolk, 7¾; Ditto, Fifths, British, 2¼; Ditto, Staffordshire, 7 ; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 19¾; Reading, Guildford, and Reigate, 7; South Devon, Preference, 13; South Eastern and Dover, 21; Ditto, No. 4, 9¾; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, Original, 39¾; Ditto, ditto, No. 3, 12; Ditto, Great Northern and Eastern, Preference, 9¼; York and North Midland, Preference, 14; Ditto, East and West Riding Extension, 2¾. Dutch Rhenish, 9¾; Northern of France, 11¾; Orleans and Bordeaux, 2¾; Paris and Lyons, 6.

SATURDAY MORNING. The English Market was heavy yesterday, Consols declining to 85 to ⅞, for the Opening. Absence of business appeared to be the principal cause of the depression. The Foreign and Share Markets partook of the dulness that prevailed.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—A full average quantity of Eng. sh wheat was fresh up for sale this morning, having arrived in the week, coastwise, the stands to-day were fairly supplied with samples thereof, however, the finer parcels of fine dry qualities were scarce and ready sale, and Monday's advanced rates were well supported. The middling and inferior kinds were a slow sale, but not cheaper. The imports of foreign wheat have been again small. The best qualities were quite as dear, but other sorts were unchanged. Fine malting barley the supply of which was small—sold at very full prices—common and middling sorts were held at late rates. The demand for malt kinds of malt was steady, at late quotations. Beans and peas were heavy, but Indian corn and meal were inquired for. Fine showed a full average demand.

ARRIVALS.—English, wheat, 5270; barley 7910, oats 640 quarters. Irish: wheat, —; barley, —; oats, 2360. Foreign: wheat, 8665; barley, 4450 oats, 1450 meal, —.

BANK OF ENGLAND.—Bullion in the Bank of England on the 15th December, 1847, was as follows:—

Gold in coin and bullion	£16,000,000
Silver bullion	3,000,000
Total	£19,000,000

The Rest is £3,000,000.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

W THACKER, Birmingham, victualler.

BANKRUPTS.

J ROBINSON, Ipswich, Draper T RAYMOND, Bishop's-road, Paddington, builder W LAKE, Fenchurch-street, printer J MORRISON, Chesham-place, Pimlico, W BOYES, Lee-st-grove, St. Marylebone, licensed victualler. P PIKE, St. Margaret's hill, Southwark, tallow chandler. H E FIELD, Mark-lane, City, sailing-house keeper. E J MANSON, Threadneedle-street, and Greek-street, Soho, architect and jewel-case-maker. J BINNS, Newland-place Kensington and Adam, Hemel-hempst. G WOODMAN, St. George's-place, Water-lane, Brixton, linen-draper and now keeper. G and J RIGBY, Liverpool, coal-merchants. I N PEARCE, Strahan-street, Liverpool, stationer. S ROBERTS, Bromley, dealer. G BUTLER, Liverpool, ship-broker. E ALANSON, Liverpool, wine-merchant. H W LAKE, Liverpool, commission-merchant. A B SWIFT, Crosby-hall Chambers, Bishopsgate-street, City, iron-merchant. T HOLMES, Pendleton, Lancash re, brewer. T STOTT, Liverpool, ironman E BRIGGS, Cheetham-mills, Rochdale, baizer J NORRIS, Manchester, woollen-manufacturer. D EWENS, Axminster, Devonshire, butter-merchant. A SINGER, Trowbridge, Wiltshire, clothier. J HICKARING, Martley Tybrid, Glamorganshire, woollen-draper. R NEWMAN, Bristol, grocer S B FRY, Bristol, wine-merchant J DAVISON, Leeds, coach-builder. J LEEDHAM, Halifax Yorkshire, innkeeper.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS

J ROGERS, Glasgow, ironmonger. C ROGERS, Anderston, Glasgow, ironmonger. J F MONTGOMERY, Edinburgh, advocate W MURRAY and CO., Glasgow, tailors. J MASTINS Jun., Saddington, grocer. G GREEN, Glasgow, underwriter. F THOMS, Dundee, merchant. T NICOL, Alva, draper. G H MERARD and CO. Edinburgh, hat-manufacturers. J F THESS and CO., Edinburgh, tea-dealers. R FORBESTER and CO., Glasgow, warehousemen C BOOTY, Rochdale, hosiery-manufacturer. W B S CAMPBELL, Edinburgh, writer to the signet. J M'FARLAN and CO., Glasgow, stationers. RICHARDSON and PRINGLE, Maxwelltown, Turquier earnerymen

BIRTHS.

At Gosfabek, near Tehran, Persia, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel Francis Farrant, K.L.S., [illegible] At Ockbrook, near Derby, the wife of [illegible] At the Vicarage, Ockbrook, the wife of Captain Chalmers, of a daughter. The wife of [illegible] At Hillmorton, near Rugby, the wife of [illegible] At Bath, the wife of [illegible] At Bath, the wife of [illegible] At Bath

THE LATE MR. R. LISTON.

truly say that he contemplated any in the light of a partisan Mr. O'Connell always regarded him as the most constitutional Judge on the Bench. Mr. Justice Burton married, in 1747, Miss Anna Andrews, and by her, who died 10th March, 1823, he had an only daughter, Eliza Fellcia, who married, in 1819, John Betty West, Esq., Q.C., and M.P. for the city of Dublin.

ROBERT LISTON, ESQ.

This pre-eminently distinguished surgeon was son of a clergyman of the Church of Scotland, in whose parish he was born, in the year 1794. Mr. Liston pursued his early studies at the High School of Edinburgh, and received his professional instruction from Dr. John Barclay, a celebrated Lecturer on Anatomy in that city On completing his education, he entered on practice in the Scottish metropolis with distinguished success; but, in the year 1834, was induced, by the offer of an appointment in the North London Hospital, to remove to the capital, where he ever since maintained an eminent position in the branch of the profession to which he especially devoted himself.

Though exceedingly robust in his habits and appearance, Mr. Liston was prematurely cut off in his fifty-third year, in consequence, we believe, of having unduly exerted himself in some violent calisthenic exercises, in which he was accustomed to indulge. He was the author of several works on surgery.

He married, in 1820, a daughter of the late Adam Crawford, Esq., wine-merchant, of Leith, by whom he has left, in addition, we believe, to a son, a daughter, the wife of Mr. Dalrymple, an eminent surgeon, of Norwich.

From the *post mortem* examination of the body of this celebrated surgeon, it appears that the cause of death was an aneurism of the aorta, as large as an orange, pressing on and running into the trachea. The first alarming symptom occurred while Mr. Liston was receiving patients; and when perfectly quiet, he suddenly felt his mouth filled with fluid, and retiring into his dressing-room, he coughed up between thirty and forty ounces of arterial blood. Drs. Watson and Forbes attended and examined the chest, but without detecting anything morbid either in the lungs or circulation; and the deceased was himself the first to suggest the formation of an aneurism: but, in the absence of physical signs of such a lesion, a favourable view was taken of the case. The remains of the lamented gentleman were interred on Monday last in the Highgate Cemetery.

Our Illustration is from the excellent Portrait by Count O'Tay.

THOMAS DUNCOMBE, ESQ., OF COPGROVE, CO. YORK.

Mr. Duncombe died at his seat, near Knaresborough, on the 7th inst. He was younger brother of Charles First Lord Feversham, and great grandson of Thomas Brown, Esq., of the city of London, who inherited the great fortune of his brother-in-law, Sir Charles Duncombe, Lord Mayor of London in 1708, and assumed the surname of Duncombe. Mr. Duncombe, of Copgrove, married, in 1795, Emma, eldest daughter of the late Dr. John Hinchliffe, Bishop of Peterborough, and, by her, who died in 1840, has left four sons and three daughters, the eldest of the former being Mr. Thomas Slingsby Duncombe, M.P. for Finsbury.

LADY GARDINER.

The Right Hon. Frances Margaret, Baroness Gardiner, died at Kinmel Park, near St. Asaph, on the 8th instant, in the 34th year of her age.

Her Ladyship was fourth daughter of Lord Dinorben, and wife of the present Lord Gardiner, to whom she was married in December, 1834, and by whom she had no issue.

LADY MONTFORT.

The Right Hon. Elizabeth Lady Montfort, died at her residence, Lower Eaton-street, on the 10th inst.

Her Ladyship's maiden name was Watts, and her marriage took place on the 5th of September, 1793; she has died without issue.

THE RAJAH OF SATTARA.

The case of Puratuh Singh, the Rajah of Sattara, which has, for so many years, furnished a weapon of attack against the Board of Control, Sir J. Hobhouse, and he East India Company, and the disputes arising out of it, have just been closed by the hand of death. The Rajah departed this life on the 16th of October, at Benares, where he had for some years resided as a state prisoner, but in the enjoyment of wealth, if not of rank; for though the Indian Government deprived him of his throne, they left him in possession of a handsome revenue This circumstance may, perhaps, explain the pertinacity with which his case has been kept before the public for so many years. The meetings, resolutions, petitions, motions in the House, could not have been carried on without the mainspring of the Rajah's cash. Had he been the subject of a native power, when he fell under suspicion, it would certainly have cut off his head. The East India Company might have silenced him quite as effectually by cutting off—his pension. But the £10,000 a year it allowed the fallen Prince furnished him with arms, which have been not unskilfully used against itself.

That the East India Company dealt somewhat sternly with him, and acted on suspicions as if they were certainties, is probable enough. But in the East, our Government is perpetually put on the defensive; it must suppress the very semblance of conspiracy; the strong hand is the one thing needful, and what we understand as "fair trials," would, as between us and the native Princes, be our ruin. There are many offences highly dangerous to our supremacy in India that must be met on the instant; delay, doubt, legal formalities would be attributed by the Asiatics not to a love of justice, but weakness. And there are some cases out of the pale of law; they are questions of policy and action. The Colonial Office, for instance, does not scruple to recall by a dispatch a weak, or blundering Governor; in the same manner the Indian Government is obliged to deal with the native Princes subjected to it; in neither case can all the reasons for the step always be given. One of these doubtful cases was that of the Rajah of Sattara. His principality was created out of the ruins of the immense Mahratta Empire. The last Peishwa (or Chief) of the Mahrattas, Ba-

THE LATE PURTAUB SINGH, RAJAH OF SATTARA.

jee Rou, was deposed for his treachery to us in rising in the rear of our army in the Pindaree War. Mr. Elphinstone, who had the management of a series of transactions which would require a volume to explain, "conceived that the apparent extinction of Mahratta nationality consequent on the Peishwa's removal, together with the loss of all employments under a native Government, might lead to serious troubles." Some semblance of a native power was, therefore, to be preserved, and it was resolved to put over a portion of the Peishwa's territory a Rajah. Mr. Elphinstone's instructions left him the option of giving the Prince a "Jaghire," that is a rent-charge on a portion of land, or a small sovereignty. The latter course was chosen, and this was the origin of the Rajah of Sattara. He was created by the charity of an English Commissioner, "the northern districts of the old territory becoming our province of Candeish, the western that of the Concan, the southern that of the 'South Mahratta country,' and a certain district round the old seat of Sattara being constructed by the skilful hands of Mr. Elphinstone into a pretty principality for the new Rajah; while, of the mighty Peishwa of the Mahrattas, there survived nothing but his Highness' state saddle of crimson and gold, which may be seen any day in Leadenhall-street."

Under the stipulations of this treaty, the country forming the Sattara dominions was to remain under the management of British officers, to be gradually transferred to the Rajah's management, who was bound to conform generally to the advice of the British Residents. The British Government charged itself with the defence of his territory, and the Rajah's military force was entirely regulated by the will of the East India Company. One of the fundamental conditions of the agreement, on the part of the Rajah, was the renunciation of all intercourse, with foreign Powers. A departure from this course formed the grounds upon which the Rajah was deposed by the Indian Government, about eight years since, when he was removed to Benares as a state prisoner, and remained there until the time of his death.

The charges against him were conspiracy with the authorities of Goa, and tampering with the fidelity of the native troops. The investigations were endless; but they never took the form of an open trial. His advocate maintain that all the proofs against him were fabricated, that he was the victim of a plot got up to please the Bombay Government. Certain it is that many very eminent men believed him innocent; but in a Government like that of India, it is almost impossible to retrace a step once taken. The Rajah might have been guiltless, and yet it might have been dangerous for the Government to acknowledge it. On the whole, the following summary places the question in a position that can be understood if not approved. "A creature entirely of our own construction was placed, in pursuance of our own views, on a subordinate throne, to which he had not the smallest claim, but where his demeanour was of extreme importance. He represented, in

COD-FISHING OFF THE DOGGERBANK.—DRAWN BY DUNCAN.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

THE LATE SIR CHARLES DALBIAC

some sort, the ancient head of the Mahratta nation, and thus possessed an influence greater than that of far more formidable Powers. The Government of India were imperatively bound to exercise the keenest surveillance over the actions of a Prince whose folly might plunge into war the whole dominions intrusted to their care. The Rajah of Sattara was not like the Rajah of Kolaba or the Rajah of Cochin, who might perhaps have been harmlessly indulged in some of those intrigues without which no Asiatic can exist. He was bound to be as much beyond suspicion as beyond crime, and if it was for the interest of those who made him that he should receive a gratuitous pension of one lac of rupees in the north-east, instead of ten in the south-west, his complaints could surely not have taken that particular form which has been given them. That he was innocent of any very serious crime may possibly have been true; but it is equally true that he was visited with no very serious punishment. His worst face at our hands was better than his best fare at any others. At a period when the influence of the Peishwah was most critically jeopardised, he did undeniably conduct himself in such a manner, to say the least, as gave reasonable grounds for alarm; and he was removed from a position where he had the opportunities of infinite mischief to one where little was denied him but the power which he was apparently abusing. Misconceived and misjudged, the Rajah may possibly have been; but to speak of 'dethroning an independant Prince,' or 'oppressing an ancient ally,' is to give a colouring to his fate which it could never have borne, even if every allegation of his agents had been found to be true."

The late Rajah has left no children, and his brother now enjoys the sovereignty of Sattara without any rival to dispute his title. He, too, is childless, and his dominions are likely to lapse in a short time once more into the dominions of the Hon. Company.

SIR CHARLES DALBIAC.

THIS eminent officer was the eldest son of the late Charles Dalbiac, Esq., of Hungerford Park, Berkshire. He was born in 1775, and entered the army as a Cornet of the Fourth Dragoons, in 1793. Passing through the various grades of the British service, he became a Lieutenant-General in June, 1838. He acted with the only regiment in which he ever held a commission during the campaign of 1809, and was at the battle of Talavera. He and his dragoons were also among the most renowned at Los Santos, Llerena, and Salamanca; his regiment, for its gallantry, bears "Salamanca" on its standards. From 1822 to 1824, General Dalbiac held the command of the northern district of Gonjerut, in Bombay. In 1831 he was knighted, and the same year he presided at the Court Martial held at Bristol after the riots. Sir Charles represented Ripon in Parliament from 1835 to 1837. He had married in 1805 Miss Dalton, the eldest daughter of John Dalton, Esq., of Sleningford Hall, Yorkshire, by whom he had an only child, Susanna Stephania, married the 29th December, 1835, to the present Duke of Roxburghe. Sir Charles died on the 8th instant, at his chambers in the Albany.

SOYER'S MINIATURE KITCHEN.

THIS commodious and compact Kitchen has been fitted up on board the *Guadalquiver* steam-vessel (which lately left Liverpool for the Spanish Main), by Messrs. Bramah Prestage, 124, Piccadilly, under the superintendance of M. Soyer, of the Reform Club. Like all similar contrivances by M. Soyer, the present one combines great economy of space with the most methodical arrangement; since it affords every possible convenience for cooking large dinners if required, and without confusion, in the small space of eight feet by seventeen long.

The accompanying Illustration shows the interior; the figures aiding the understanding of the plan.

SOYER'S MINIATURE KITCHEN.

1.—On the left hand side of the wood-cut is the roasting fireplace, with vertical bars, smoke-jack, dripping-pan, and spits; there is, also, a small screen, with sliding doors and open shelves of iron, which is not shown in the Cut.

2.—Shows a Bainmarie-pan, for keeping sauces and soups quite hot, in boiling water; this is heated by steam introduced in the double copper pan, in which eight Bainmarie saucepans are fastened in a plate of copper, with holes the size of the several pans, which also prevent the water from upsetting by the motion of the boat: taps, for letting the steam out, and for hot and cold water, are fixed in several parts of the apparatus.

3.—Two charcoal stoves, around which is white tiling, giving it a very clean appearance.

4.—Is also a charcoal stove, showing a moveable balance grating to be used for each stove, in case of rough weather, to keep the saucepan always on the level, notwithstanding the ship's motion.

5.—Charcoal stove drawers and ventilators, also to receive hot ashes.

6.—The hot plate and gridiron, which may, by a simple contrivance, be removed at any distance from the coal fire, by having two pins at the end of it, which go into holes made through the uprights fixed into the hot plate.

7.—The oven and hot closet above, where bread, all kinds of pastry, meat, poultry, and game can be baked; these latter are, however, preferable when roasted.

8.—The pounding pestle and mortar.

9.—The Kitchen table, with sliding shelves, to pass soups and sauces; with store closets underneath.

10.—Small cupboard under the mortar, for sugar, and other condiments.

11.—Block-tin spoon dredger.

12.—Shelves for saucepans, which are kept in their places by fixed blocks of wood to the shelves for each.

Near No. 12. are two steamer pans; one with four divisions inside for potatoes, and other vegetables; the next is flatter, for meat and puddings—even fish, provided it is well cleaned after using; above, is a screen reflector, to avoid the heat from the fire of the gridiron. The black lines between the small pillars represent bands of india-rubber to prevent the rattling of the covers.

13.—Boxes for vegetables.

14.—Door leading to the deck, by the side of which are several rows of hooks, covered over, to hang up meat, game, and poultry.

Every block and stewpan is numbered, so that they are always in their proper places; all the ironwork is kept bright, by rubbing a little fat once a-week. The Kitchen is well ventilated, and fire-proof. Similar apparatus could be applied to any large vessel; and a nobleman's yacht, if fitted up like the above, would be a luxury; for it often happens that kitchen room is too confined for the sake of the chief cabin. For vessels of less importance, many things might be omitted to reduce the expense.

With the above Kitchen, if there were few persons on board, the whole of the cooking may be done with one charcoal stove, and the joints baked in the oven. The grate is also made to be reduced in width if required.

A very elegant dinner for one hundred persons may easily be prepared in this Kitchen. The apparatus may also be applied to any middling-sized house or cottage.

MOVEABLE BALANCE GRATING.

THE PROFESSOR'S LADY.

BY BERTHOLD AUERBACH.

AUTHOR OF "VILLAGE TALES OF THE BLACK FOREST."

TRANSLATED BY MARY HOWITT.

(*Continued from page 387.*)

AFTER Reinhard had read the letter which informed him of his appointment by the Prince to an official post, he announced that he must set off to the city early in the morning, but that he should soon return. Lorle slept not a wink through the whole night; she imagined all sorts of things about his sudden journey. Reinhard might have pacified her mind by a single word, if he would, but he never thought of it.

It was now as still and quiet in the Linden Tree as it used to be formerly. Though Reinhard had latterly played much fewer of his mad pranks than formerly, yet still he made noise enough in the house. Everything now fell into its old course, and hardly anybody thought of him who was gone. How rapidly does the stream of life close behind a person who steps out of his circle! Lorle alone cherished fondly the remembrance of Reinhard day and night. If she had formerly been constantly affectionate and kind towards her parents, and every one in the family, she was now doubly so; she wished always to do everything, and to wait upon every one. Nobody knew why she did so, nor did any one trouble themselves much about it; Lorle, however, did this as an atonement from the innermost of her heart, because she had severed herself from her own family, and soon would leave them altogether; now, therefore, while it was in her power, she wished to do them all the kindness that she could.

Reinhard, in the city, accepted his appointment with all possible zeal, and when the Sub-Librarian expressed his astonishment at this, he replied,

"I will confess to you that I am betrothed to Lorle."

"Indeed?" exclaimed the Sub-Librarian slowly; astonishment and sorrow were expressed on his countenance. "If she had married either of us, and had allowed herself to be lifted out of her own sphere, it ought to have been me; me only. Yes, you may laugh, but I am the one who understands her; you are far too wild; you ought, properly, not to marry. Has her father then given his consent?"

"No."

"O, then there is still a hope left that she will have neither of us," said the Sub-Librarian.

Reinhard did not leave the place until he had received the certificate of his nomination. The morning after this was signed and sealed, he said to himself on his awaking, "Good morning, Mr. Inspector with the title of Professor: have you slept well? Have you then let them put a collar about your neck, too, you that were so well off when you were running about just at your own pleasure?" When he stood before the glass, he made a low bow, and said very politely—"Your servant, Mr. Professor; your most obedient servant."

After this he delighted himself with the thought of how altered things were with him now, when he should appear again before the Landlord of the Linden Tree to woo his daughter, and how happy this would make her.

He soon packed up his lay figure and some old silks that he had bought for the painting of his draperies, and rolled back to the village where his love dwelt.

CHAPTER V.

ONLY BE QUIET.

DURING this journey, a thought occurred which made Reinhard's cheeks burn with an unusual glow. He had just left the circles of what might be called "carpeted existence;" he had immediately become aware of a something peculiarly agreeable in this refined world; in the charm diffused by the play of lively spirits; in the sentimental music, and the sparkling corruscations of wit; and all this far removed from the rude reality belonging to the narrow business of common tradesman life. He had hitherto hastily combated against the longing for these pleasures; it came now again in another shape, and showed to him that Lorle never would be able to understand this freedom of life, and that she would ever stand far removed from the whole of his artistical mode of thought; he should be in his own house a stranger—with all his best wishes a stranger.

That was a drop of bad blood in Reinhard, and it made his cheeks crimson.

He soon abandoned the idea of educating Lorle by degrees to this mode of life, and he exclaimed, almost aloud, "No; she shall continue the fresh child of nature, amid the frippery of the city; she requires no other world; I am the whole world to her. He begged her pardon because his thoughts had only for one moment removed her from herself.

Those long intervals which have to be passed through between one critical point of life and another have both their good and their evil to an excitable temperament; they often curb the intoxicating bliss of the feeling, and they step in as peace-makers in easily-aroused dissensions.

Reinhard drove on as carelessly as if this were not the most decided path of life; even his longings were clear and peaceful. He set his luggage at the neighbouring town, and hastened along the path through the wood to the village. As he approached the place, the vehement fire of love began again to flame up within him: with a violently beating heart he rushed to the house. Barbel stood at the door, and offered him her hard hand.

"You are soon come back again," said she; "I did not expect it."

Reinhard could not make any reply: he wished to speak his first word to Lorle: he hastened up the steps, but nobody was at home. Lorle was, as Barbel related, gone with her parents to the neighbouring town, from which Reinhard had just come.

It was a difficult task to have to wait for hours with the news of his good fortune on his lips.

Without waiting long, Reinhard again set out to meet them on their way home; but after he had walked for an hour along the road through the wood, it occurred to him that while he was walking along there as full of thought the little carriage in which they were gone might have returned with them on the high-road along the valley; he, therefore, quietly turned round and walked back again, but he found them not yet arrived. An inexpressible anguish tormented him as he thought that perhaps Lorle had already departed from him; her parents had taken her to the city, and he could not but confess that he had deserved this on account of his doubt; on the other hand his confidence in Lorle's fidelity to him assured him, and, as he went along right, it seemed to him as if the picture upon the easel beamed out of the canvas; he brought in lights and now again contemplated the picture after a period of absence. He was astonished at what he had done; he had here succeeded in representing what another, a mightier than himself, had created.

Reinhard took his guitar and began to play and sing, but he soon left off again; at length he lay down upon his bed: drest as he was; he wished that very night to speak to his beloved and not to lose a single hour of happiness. He, however, fell asleep; the family returned late in the night.

The mother went to bed; the father sat in his little inner parlour to read the newspapers which he had brought with him, and Lorle, spite of all warnings, kept finding something or other to do. At length she came timidly up to her father in the little inner-room and said, "Father, I have a favour to ask."

"Be quiet; what do you want?"

Lorle laid her hand on the shoulder of her father and whispered into his ear with a trembling voice, "Mr. Reinhard loves me and I love him, and he wishes to have me, and I wish to have him and nobody else in the whole world."

"Indeed? and that you two have been planning between yourselves,?" said the Host

"Yes."

"Be quiet; now do you go to bed; there will be time enough to-morrow to talk about this."

No begging and beseeching of Lorle's availed anything; she could get no other answer.

When the Landlord of the Linden Tree, according to his usual custom, took a survey of the whole house, he found Reinhard's chamber door half open; he shut it quietly and turned the key in the lock on the outside; Reinhard was locked in.

In the morning Lorle was awakened early by her father, and when she came down he said, "Do you go immediately to the Valley Mill and stop there till I come."

Lorle was obliged to obey; she knew very well that there was no use in expostulation; she dared not go up stairs again, and immediately got ready to set out.

The Landlord walked about, and quarreled with Stephan and all of them, because they none of them had such a sleepless night as himself. At length, he sate himself down in the little inner room, and read the prices of corn in the various papers; yet, spite of the high prices, his lips were compressed, and he drummed with his feet in anger on the floor.

They heard now upstairs a violent knocking, and that reminded the Host that he had locked Reinhard in; he commanded Bärbel to release him, and thus he was spared the speaking out his mind to the Painter at once. Reinhard came up to the Landlord, extending both his arms; the old man, however, sate perfectly still, and, holding his paper with both his hands, looked over it, and said—

"So, you are here again, are you?"

"And I hope at home," returned Reinhard.

"Be quiet! What I have to say to you is this, pack up your things, and be off with you, in heaven's name."

"And Lorle?" asked Reinhard, agitated.

"I shall soon bring her to rights," replied the Host; "that is my business; nobody has anything to do with that."

"I shall not leave the house," said Reinhard, "until Lorle herself has told me that I must go."

"Indeed! That is the way you gentlemen out of the city do, is it? I can set things to rights. Do you understand?" said the Host, rising up.

"I did not expect this degree of peasant-pride from you," remarked Reinhard.

The old man breathed with angry vehemence, clenched both his fists, and silently surveyed Reinhard from top to toe, as if he would have said "Who would have thought it? Am I the man with whom people talk in this way?"

Reinhard shook his head, and said, at length, "You used to be a sensible man; why are you now so angry, what harm have I done you?"

These calm words did not fail of producing their effect, and the Landlord said, in a tremulous voice, "Indeed? and to steal away my child, my only daughter?"

"Lorle shall speak. Where is she?" asked Reinhard.

"Lorle is not here as long as you are here," said the Landlord. After a little while, however, when he had noticed the deep distress which was expressed on Reinhard's countenance, he continued—

"But I can tell you where the girl is; she is at the Valley Mill."

"I promise you," said Reinhard quickly, "not to speak one word to her without your knowledge."

"I believe that you have hitherto acted as an honest man: and now I must go to the field," said he more composedly.

In the evening, Reinhard related to the father how he merely had got a situation out of love to Lorle, and how he would make her eternally happy. The old man was silent, and looked attentively at Reinhard over the glass, which he was just about to put to his lips.

The old man went always grumbling about the house; and he even had, which otherwise never happened, little quarrels with his wife. He would have been very glad if she would resolutely have fallen upon him with beggings and prayings, that he might have come to a clear understanding about the matter. But she made, as they say, "no bother about it;" she would not be made responsible for the thing hereafter, and besides this she was now too much cut up with the thought of her child going so far away from her among quite new connections; she was so weary with anxiety and thinking that she sate herself down to rest, now here now there, wherever she could find a seat.

On the third day the Landlord went to Reinhard in his room, seated himself, and for a long time was silent: at length he began:—"I have made up my mind. It is like cutting a piece out of my own heart to let my child go so far off, and yet what is to be done? I make you therefore this proposal; I will send my Lorle to the convent school for twelve months, and there she shall learn what is necessary for city life; and if you are then in the same mind as now, why, then, let it be, in God's name."

Reinhard [illegible], and assured the father that it was not necessary for Lorle to learn anything, and that she would make him happy just as she now was. The old man [illegible], and went away.

These were happy days for the betrothed. With regard to Reinhard, the making known of his engagement to Lorle caused no difference; she, on the contrary, felt herself much freer, [illegible] one person after another out of the village came to congratulate her; almost everybody had something especially to say in Reinhard's praise; and the only cause of regret was that Lorle was going such a long way off; she made everybody promise, however, that they would come and see her, and lodge, and take a meal with her, if ever they went to the capital.

Several little peculiarities in Lorle now showed themselves. She would scarcely ever lean upon Reinhard's arm, as she went through the village; but as soon as she was out of it, she herself took it, and leapt and sang for joy. Nothing would induce her to take a walk with Reinhard in the week-days, but when Sunday evening came, then she was ready; this was according to village manners, and by this she was guided.

One subject there was which occasioned a great deal of discussion between the father and Reinhard. The young man wished to be married early in autumn; he could not any longer remain merely the wooer; he did not wish to cherish his longing for months and years, and, on the other hand, the father would not consent [illegible]. The women of the house, however, knew that he would be [illegible], and, for that reason, the mother gave out webs of yarn to be wove by all the weavers in the neighbourhood, and sewing to be done by all seamstresses, while the sister of the Sub-Librarian, to whom an exact measure was sent, was employed to get town-made dresses in readiness for Lorle.

Lorle, during this time, would not leave undone any of her house-work or a single duty; nay, in fact, she was more industrious than ever, she wished to get everything in order, and thus to leave them; she was like an honourable servant, who before she leaves her place would, of her own free will, clean and put in perfect order the whole house from top to bottom. Reinhard was obliged to let her have her own way, and for this reason, she was always full of life and spirit for the evening walk.

It was over quaking-grass and hare-bells that Lorle shed her first tears in these days of their courtship. The lovers were walking together across a [illegible] these flowers to show [illegible] the wonderful [illegible] the fine proportions of the hare-bell, "[illegible] belongs to the most beautiful things which one can see," were the words with which he closed his long explanation.

"But it is only grass!" returned Lorle; and Reinhard exclaimed, with violence—"How can you say anything so stupid after I have been talking to you for a quarter of an hour about it."

Large tears flowed forth from Lorle's eyes; Reinhard tried to pacify her, and yet at the same time he was very much annoyed, for he forgot that it is only he who has long studied the rarity and the beauty of ornamental plants, that is able to feel great pleasure in the simply beautiful construction of a grass.

This evening left a melancholy impression on Lorle's soul; she did not at all blame Reinhard, but she was angry with herself; she appeared to herself so horribly stupid; and often when Reinhard asked her something, she was terrified, and yet she could not tell a falsehood by pretending sympathy and knowledge where she had none. But love overcame all. Lorle determined to be very attentive when Reinhard said anything, because he was much cleverer than she was. Thus by degrees Lorle lost again her timidity, and was the merry child that she had been before.

(*To be Continued.*)

THE THEATRES.

FRENCH PLAYS.

After a very neatly-written piece, "Le Chef-d'œuvre Inconnu," in which M Fechter appears to even greater advantage than before, the original of the "Roused Lion," now playing at the Haymarket, was produced, under the title of "Le Reveil du Lion." The English version has very closely followed the original; but the view taken of the two principal characters—the old gentleman and the retired ballet-dancer—is entirely different. We will not say that one interpretation is better than the other, for each are excellent in their way, and admirably conceived with regard to the different sentiments of the audience. The lady who plays *Mademoiselle*, the *danseuse*, does not betray her former profession in the amusing manner of Mrs. Keeley, but is, nevertheless, highly diverting, in her curious costume of the Empire and punctilious demeanour. M. Cartigny, who plays the *Lion*, acted admirably. We had some notions, before the piece, that the part would not be altogether suited to him; but he gave every *nuance* of the character with the nicest truth and discrimination. The audience entered fully into the spirit of this well-constructed comedy-vaudeville, laughing heartily throughout, and applauded it very earnestly at the conclusion. We can recommend our readers to see it, if performed again.

LYCEUM.

We are happy to record another success at this well-conducted theatre, in the shape of a drama in one act—for it has higher pretensions than a vaudeville—brought out here on Monday evening. It is not altogether an original piece, but is a very clever translation of "Tiridate," an effective piece, which is always played with favour at the French theatres, and has been represented more than [illegible] Mr. Oxenford, and [illegible] but all the characters and incidents are adapted to English manners: the heroine of the original piece, *Dumesnil* the actress, being here changed to the celebrated and beautiful *Mrs. Bracegirdle*. The [illegible] *Jonathan Steadfast*, Mr. Frank Mathews [illegible] lawyer, [illegible] at [illegible], but brought up to town by the horrifying intelligence that his son, *David Steadfast* (Mr. Parselle), has fallen madly in love with *Mrs. Bracegirdle* (Mrs. Stirling), the actress. He seeks an interview with her, and finds her so charming, so very kind-hearted and good, that the old gentleman is quite won over; at the same time, the kind-hearted actress promises to see his son, and cure him of his foolish passion. An interview is effected, and *Mrs. Bracegirdle*, assuming strange and coarse manners, as well as exposing certain secrets of the *coulisses*, contrives to disgust him; but drives him almost distracted, at being thus disenchanted. Indeed, so great is his despair, that the poor father goes once more to the actress, and begs her interference. The good-natured *artiste* finds, by a chance, that *David* is the author of a tragedy which has been sent to the theatre for acceptance. She astonishes him, by rehearsing an entire scene, in the midst of which she is suddenly summoned to appear in Lee's *Alexander the Great* on the real stage. The old man is cured of his hatred of the theatres and begins to feel proud of his son's talents; some excellent advice is given to him by *Mrs. Bracegirdle*, and the curtain falls, leaving all the *dramatis personæ*, happy and contented enough, without the conventional *denouement* of a marriage. It is long since we have seen so agreeable a piece; and the excellent manner in which it was acted throughout, contributed no less to its success than to the gratification of the audience. The principal character is greatly improved upon that of the original piece. The writing is elegant and sparkling: and Mrs. Stirling did full justice to the author in delivering it. She played with remarkable animation and tact,—giving the different phases of character, under which she has to appear, with the nicest judgment. Her delivery of the stilted tragedy speeches was admirable. Mr. Frank Mathews was highly diverting as the old Banbury lawyer. It is needless to say that, being at the Lyceum, the *mise en scène* was unexceptionable. The applause, hearty throughout the piece, was doubled when the curtain fell; and Mrs. Stirling was complimented by a loud and general call.

WESTMINSTER PLAY.

The usual performance of a comedy from Terence, by the Westminster scholars, took place on Monday, when the "Adelphi" was acted, the representation taking place in the great dormitory, where a capital stage was erected, with some admirably effective scenery and appropriate costumes. There were many ladies present, for which reason we must protest against the taste that chose the comedy, since nothing can be more disgusting than many of the passages. If the ladies did not understand Latin they derived but little pleasure from the performance; if they did, the sooner they had left the theatre the better.

The characters in the play were cast as follows:—*Micio*, N. R. Smart; *Demea*, H. Vaughan Williams; *Sannio*, J. R. Armitstead; *Æschinus*, R. G. H. Somerset; *Syrus*, H. R. Barker; *Ctesipho*, R. Burton; *Sostrata*, H. Clapcott; *Canthara*, W. D. Somerville; *Geta*, H. D. Nicholson; *Hegio*, F. H. Forshall; *Dromo*, T. E. Connell. Mutes:—*Tibicina*, W. H. Horne; *Parmeno*, F. W. Stokes.

Distinctions are almost invidious, for every one did his utmost to contribute to the success of the entertainment, which seemed to give great delight to a very crowded house. At the conclusion of the piece, the band of the Guards struck up "God save the Queen." The curtain again rose, and disclosed the whole force of the company with the most pleasing effect, from the grouping of the figures, the contrast of colours, and the classical, varied, and elegant dresses of the performers.

With the exception of the two theatres just mentioned, none have produced any novelties during the week; but all their departments are in full work, preparing for Christmas.

At Drury Lane the pantomime will be called "Friar Rush, or Harlequin and King Gold!" and Messrs. Grieve and Telbin are at work upon some beautiful scenery.

The Lyceum brings out a burlesque, of which the highest expectations are formed, written by Mr. Planché.

The Haymarket announces an extravaganza, from the pens of Messrs. A'Beckett and Lemon.

The Adelphi has a grand fairy spectacle in active preparation, by Mr. Selby, called "The Pearl of the Ocean, or the Prince and the Mermaid," which is to take the place of burlesque, or pantomime.

The Olympic has a pantomime, called "The Man in the Moon, or the World of Waggeries."

The Princess' pantomime is by Mr. G. H. Rodwell.

The Astley's Christmas entertainment is founded on "The Adventures of Dr. Syntax," a good equestrian subject, if properly treated.

All the theatres, indeed, are putting forth their powers: indeed, it is wonderful to think upon the crowds of remarkable individuals who are to be kicked and knocked down, shot out of guns, tumbled through traps, temporarily killed, and otherwise marvellously ill treated, on the stage, on "Boxing Night." We shall endeavour, next week, to give, in anticipation, an outline of their principal scenes and effects.

MUSIC.

SOCIETY OF BRITISH MUSICIANS.

At the fourth Concert, given at Erat's Harp Saloon, in Berners street, on Monday last, the scheme opened with Beethoven's Sonata in A, dedicated to Kreutzer, which was played by Miss Clara [illegible] (piano), and Mr A. Streather (violin). Miss Sterling, who [illegible], kept the room half an hour in suspense by arriving late, and the concert was commenced with a MS. duet by Brinley Richards, the words, "Oh! sweet and beautiful is night," by L. E. L. The duo, which is in E Flat, is a graceful composition; it was sung by Miss Solomon, who wants refinement, and Mr. W. H. Seguin. Two songs, composed and accompanied by Mr. C. E. Horsley, were sung, with good taste, by Miss Daval, who insured for the second "To Thee" a demand for its repetition. The first part terminated with Mr. James Calkin's clever Quartet No 2, in D Minor, originally written for Mori, executed by Messrs. J. Day, A. Streather, R Hughes, and W. L. Phillips. The larghetto cantabile is a beautiful movement; the allegro might have gone better.

The second part began with Lindsay Sloper's duet in E Minor, for two pianofortes, a brilliant work, and brilliantly played by the clever composer and Mr. J. B Jewson. After a duo of a dramatic nature, by C. E. Stephens, sung by Mr. W. Seguin, came one of Kücken's popular airs, "The Mother's Song," given by Miss Cubitt, with such feeling as to command an encore. After Mozart's Quartet in C, No. 6, the Concert finished with a very dreary [illegible], called "[illegible]," by Lenhart, sung by the Misses [illegible], Cubitt, and Daval. Mr W. C Macfarren was the Director of the evening, and Mr. Brinley Richards the accompanyist. The fifth Concert will take place on the 27th. On Thursday morning, there was a trial of new works at the Hanover-square Rooms, with full orchestra.

The vocal pieces consisted of a flowing duet for bass and soprano, by Mr. B. Richards; sung by Miss Williams and Mr. Ferrari; a nicely-harmonised song, by Mr. Stephens; and others of an ordinary degree of merit. We were pleased with parts of two overtures, by Mr. J. Thomas and Mr. A. Mitchell. A symphony in E Flat, by Mr. Baly, evidently formed after the model of Mozart, and containing phrases of melody similar to this great master, was the most successful production of the programme. The trio was particularly graceful, and smoothly instrumented; and the florid counterpoint of the finale evinced a vigorous handling of good materials.

We commend the British Musicians to renew these trials with a full orchestra, and to encourage attempts at a higher character of vocal composition. Ballads and [illegible] can always [illegible] number, and it is a waste of time and [illegible] orchestra for such trials. [illegible] was under the direction of Mr. A. Nicholson, Mr. F. Eames being the Leader of a band, comprising seventeen first and second violins, six tenors, eight violoncelli and double-basses, with the usual complement of wind instruments.

Mr. Balfe's New Opera of "The Maid of Honour."—Rehearsals have taken place daily of this new work, which is announced to be produced on Monday next. The *libretto* is by Mr. E. Fitzball. Miss Birch will make her first appearance on an English stage in the principal part. Mrs. Weiss will also make her *début* on this occasion as *Queen Elizabeth*. A third *debutante* in the same opera will be Miss Miran, whose contralto voice, it is anticipated, will create a sensation; she is a sister of Miss Laura Addison, of Sadler's Wells Theatre. Mr. Reeves has a prominent part as the tenor, and Messrs. Weiss and Whitworth are included in the cast. Great pains have been taken with the *mise en scène*, Planché's historical knowledge having been consulted for the opera. Mr. Willmott was expressly engaged by M. Jullien to arrange the stage business. "Lucia," with Dorus Gras and Reeves, has been drawing good houses this week.

Sacred Harmonic Society.—Handel's "Messiah" was performed on Friday last, at Exeter Hall, and will be repeated on Tuesday next.

Surrey Theatre.—The prevailing epidemic has affected the receipts, but Mr. Bunn's activity is only more excited by difficulties, and he has had an English adaptation of Donizetti's "Figlia del Reggimento" prepared for the charming actress and singer, Miss Poole.

Royal Italian Opera, Covent-Garden.—Mr. Beale has resigned the post of acting-manager and director, owing to continued illness. Various names have been mentioned as his successor, but, as yet, no official appointment has been made by the lessee. The season will commence the first week in March, with Mdlle. Alboni, in Rossini's "Tancredi." The company will include the popular names of last season, namely—Madame Grisi, Madame Persiani, Mdlle. Corbari, and Mdlle. Steffanoni; Mario, Salvi, and Lavia (tenors); Tamburini and Ronconi (baritones); Marini, Rovere, Tagliafico, and Polonini (basses), as last season, but important additions have been made. Madame Pauline Viardot Garcia, at the termination of her Berlin engagement, will make her *debut* at Covent Garden. Madame Castellan has also been added to the list of *prime donne*, and two more *artistes* of great note have been secured. A new tenor (*tenore robusto*) will open the season. Costa's orchestra will be increased by additional violins and double basses; and the chorus will be increased by twenty-four voices, selected from experienced singers. Little has transpired as to the ballet arrangements, but it is understood that Madame Flora Fabbri will begin the season. We learn that Mr. Costa, in order to give due effect to the great works of Mozart, Beethoven, Gluck, Rossini, Meyerbeer, Donizetti, &c, has secured the services of the most competent *artistes* for the secondary parts, in order to secure a greater ensemble than was even accomplished last season.

Her Majesty's Theatre.—This lyric establishment will be opened in the month of February. Mr. Balfe is the Musical Director. Mdme. Tadolini, a *prima donna* who has acquired great fame in Italy and Germany, will make her *debut* in this country. The Swedish Nightingale will again be the object of great attraction. Lablache, the Titan of basses, and his son Frederick; Coletti, the [illegible] ballet will comprise the famed names of Carlotta Grisi, Cerito, Taglioni, and Lucile Grahn, and will also include the rising stars Marie Taglioni and Rosati, forming an unrivalled choregraphic combination.

Musical Obituary.—Mr [illegible] Whitaker, the composer of so many popular ballads, is no more. Sir John Rogers, the respected President of the Madrigal Society, a well-known amateur and composer, has died, after a long illness.

Musical Engagements.—The following dates will be useful to professors and amateurs. The Philharmonic Concerts are fixed for March 13, 27; April 10; May 1, 15, 29; June 12 and 26. The Ancient Concerts will begin the third week in March. The Concerts of the Amateur Society, at the Hanover-square Rooms, will be given Feb. 24; March 10, 24; April 7, 21; May 12, 29; and June 29. The 86th season of the Noblemen and Gentlemen's Catch Club begins on the 4th of March. The Glee Club, at the Crown and Anchor, begins on the 18th (to-night). The Madrigal Society will hold its 107th anniversary the third week in January. The Western Madrigal Society has its festival in March. The Royal Society of Musicians will celebrate its anniversary, the last week in February. The Melodists' Club begin on the 25th, at the Freemasons' Tavern.

FOREIGN MUSICAL NEWS.

(*From our own Correspondent.*)

Paris, Wednesday.

Alboni's triumph at the Théâtre Italien is complete. She draws enormous houses, and prices of boxes and stalls are at a heavy premium. She has added the contralto music in Rossini's "Stabat Mater" to her *repertoire*. It may be remarked that she created a great sensation in this work last season, at the morning concerts of the Royal Italian Opera, in London. Verdi's "Jerusalem" has been resumed at the Académie, since Duprez's recovery from the *grippe* (influenza), but it is not likely to attract permanently, and the directors are anxiously looking out for another composer. Meyerbeer, it may be now assumed, is lost for the Grand Opera, and has gone back to Berlin, again taking with him the scores of the "Prophète" and the "Africaine." The fact is that the composer has made up his mind not to produce his new opera at any theatre, unless he can be perfectly satisfied as to the principal singers, band, and chorus. Auber's new opera, at the Salle Favart, is postponed until the second week in January. The new Opera National is well supported by the public.

Letters from Dresden state that the epidemic had put *hors de combat* the leading singers. On the 3rd was the farewell representation of Madame Pauline Viardot Garcia, and "Don Giovanni" was to have been given, for her *Donna Anna*, but the *Don* could not sing, and then the "Huguenots" was substituted, but the *Raoul* had not a note, so the fourth act of "Robert le Diable," the third act of "Otello," and the last scene of the "Sonnambula," were finally given, and in these three selections, Madame Viardot's success was immense. On the 9th, she made her *début* at Hamburg, in *Rosina* in the "Barbière," where her reception was as fervent as in Dresden.

The *Journal des Débats* publishes a letter from Stockholm, dated the 3rd, describing the appearance of Jenny Lind the preceding evening, as having created a powerful sensation. A riot took place at the box-office, and the aid of the military was required to allay the tumult, such was the rush for places. Mdlle. Lind is to sing once a week, for the months of December, January, and February. She gave the receipts of the first evening, to found a musical school for the children of poor persons.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL DRURY LANE.
GRAND OPERA.
On MONDAY NEXT, December 20th, will be produced a New Grand Opera in Three Acts, entitled THE MAID OF HONOR. The Libretto by Mr. FITZBALL, the Music by Mr. BALFE. The Principal Characters by Miss Miran, Mrs Weiss, and Miss Birch (who will have the honour of making their debuts on this occasion), Mr. Whitworth, Mr. Weiss, and Mr. Reeves.
Doors open at Seven, the Opera to commence at Half-past Seven.
N B —In consequence of Friday being Christmas Eve, there can only be Two Performances during the Week, viz., on MONDAY and WEDNESDAY.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—MONDAY, Dec. 20th. Last Four Nights before Christmas. Seventh Week of the Grand Spectacle, THE CAMP OF SILESIA. Batty's SCENES IN THE ARENA. Concluding with THE WHITE FARM. No performance on Friday and Saturday. On MONDAY, Dec. 27th, a new Grand Equestrian Comic Christmas Pantomime, called HARLEQUIN DOCTOR SYNTAX, AND HIS DAPPER GREY MARE, which will exceed in splendour and effect all former productions at the Amphitheatre. Stage Manager, Mr. Wm. West.

"WEIPPERT'S SOIREES DANSANTES," Princess's Concert Rooms, MONDAY, DECEMBER 20th, and every Monday. A Subscriber of Two Guineas is entitled to an admission for himself and lady any six nights during the season. Single Tickets, 7s. each. Weippert's Palace Band, as usual, conducted by himself. M.C., Mr. Corrie. The Refreshments by Mr. Payne, of Drury-lane and Covent-garden Theatres. Commence at Half-past Ten. Tickets and Programmes, at 21, Soho-square.

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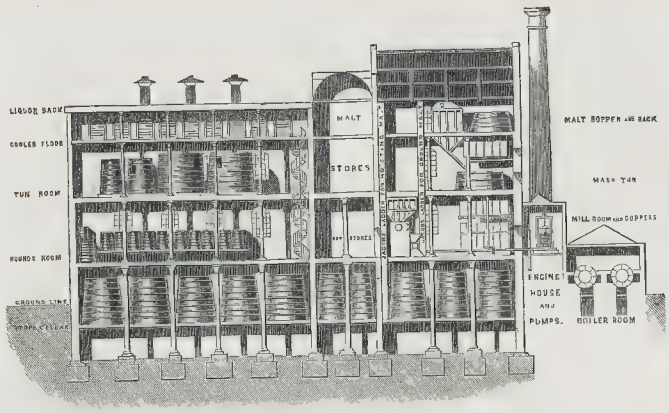

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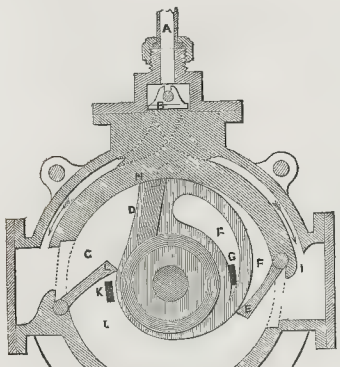


INTERIOR OF ROTARY STEAM ENGINE.

On entering the building, at that part which is assigned to the brewing of the malt, we are struck with the absence of that mass of machinery which is generally employed in breweries, with its usual concomitant noise. Perfect quiet pervades the building, although every part of the process may be in full operation; and, by a judicious arrangement of signals for the Engineer to direct the power under his charge, one man regulates the whole department with ease; although every operation depends upon him, from the measuring and grinding the malt as received from the maltster, to the mashing, hopping, boiling, &c. Here, also, through the employment of proper means, the temperature of the air is not raised five degrees; although two coppers may be in full work, one or which evaporates at the rate of three hundred gallons per hour.

The cooling and fermenting departments are separated from the above by stores for malt and hops. Here the beer, in its several stages, is drawn off by the force of gravity, instead of being removed, as is usually the case, by pumping; so that, in the last stage through which it passes, the beer becomes perfectly fine, and is so drawn off into the store-vats, in the lowest part of the building.

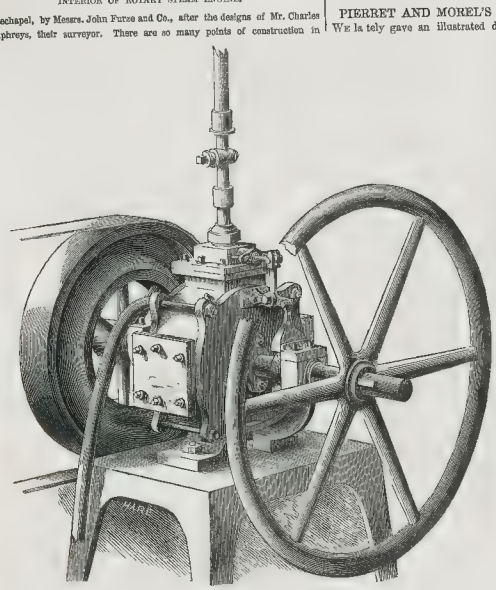
The cellar is a noble store, 120 feet long, 37 feet wide, and no less than 26 feet high, surrounded by walls 3 feet thick, and covered with a series of brick arches, forming a fire-proof floor, laid with Seyssell Asphalte for the upper part of the building. This Cellar has two rows of iron columns, each column weighing upwards of three tons, and carrying brackets for the support of the girders that bear the store-vats. Vertically on these columns are placed three series of other columns, diminishing in size, as well as sets of iron girders locking together, and bracing from wall to wall, for carrying the upper floors of the building, and the ponderous utensils and plant; the whole surmounted by a water-tank in wrought iron, containing upwards of 32,000 gallons, which forms the roof. By the constant conducting power of these columns, and other arrangements, the temperature of the store-cellar has hitherto stood fixed at 59 degrees.

The Vats are all carried upon strongly-flanged iron girders, and cross longitudinal bearers of iron resting upon the girders extend throughout the length of the building. By these means an immense surface of conducting power is brought into play, for the purpose of conveying the heat, formed by various causes, to the upper floors. Iron spiral staircases are constructed in the building, and great facilities are obtained by them at a small cost of room, while durability and ventilation are amply secured. These are the most striking points connected with the building in the abstract; the improvements in the brewing apparatus are, of course, too technical for general information.

Our Engraving shows the sunk Basement Cellar, containing the store-vats, &c.; the department in the upper floors, shown on the right, is devoted to the brewing; while the various utensils required for fermentation are figured on the left. The Malt and Hop Stores are in the centre. On the extreme right are the two Steam Boilers, separated from the main building by the Engine-House and Chimney.

PIERRET AND MOREL'S ROTARY STEAM ENGINE.

We lately gave an illustrated description of a rotary engine by a talented fellow-countryman; and, as the subject is just now exciting a good deal of interest, we have the pleasure of submitting to our readers another of the same rated power, viz: 4 horses—it is the invention of MM. Pierret and Morel of Paris.



ROTARY STEAM ENGINE.

Fig. 1, is an external view of it as seen at work; the *break* in the fly wheel exposes the arrangement for working the slide valve—thus, on the main axle, just inside the plumber block, is an eccentric which gives motion to the crank lever, the upper arm of which is connected with and moves the slide valve in and out at every revolution of the fly wheel.

Fig. 2 is a section of the interior. The steam enters through the pipe A, and is turned by the slide valve B, alternately into the courses right and left in the direction of the arrows; and, supposing the steam to be now admitted into the chamber C., it would act upon the arm of the piston D. and force it round in the direction of the valve E., at the same time the exhaustion is going on in the chamber FF through the aperture G.; but, when the point of the piston H. has reached the end of the valve E., that valve is closed, as shown by the dotted lines, but the instant it has passed the point of the valve E., this valve slides up the face of the piston D., and the steam being then admitted at I., renews the pressure on the surface D, at the same time the exhaustion of the chamber J is going on through the opening K, and the piston is urged on in the direction of the valve I., where the steam is again admitted. This process is repeated at either side at every revolution of the fly wheel. The waste steam passes off by the bent tubes shown in Fig. I.

NEW MUSEUM, AT IPSWICH.

A Museum has just been established in Ipswich, upon a most efficient and liberal principle, and one which we should be glad to see followed in most of the chief towns in the kingdom.

The Institution was first set on foot by Mr. George Ransome, a gentleman resident in the town, who succeeded in collecting around him a number of scientific, influential, and wealthy friends, whose united efforts, it is gratifying to find, are about to be crowned with a degree of success which, in the first instance, could hardly have been anticipated.

The principal intention of this Institution is to provide for the working and humble classes of the community a rational and instructive means of occupation, with the view of inducing them to devote a portion of their limited time to the contemplation of the diversity and beauty of the objects of Nature, and to provide for them a series of popular lectures, which will be illustrated by the specimens contained within the Museum, that they may be induced, not only to see and examine the varied objects which the Institution provides for their observation, but be led to understand their nature, and the wise intention of their diversified forms, and admirable adaptation of means to an end.

It is intended to give the working classes free admission to the Museum on certain days of the week; as well as to lectures on Natural History, and other subjects, which the specimens contained in the Museum will illustrate.

The Institution promises to be one of first-rate character; and, whilst its chief object is the instruction of the working classes of society, the intention is to render it no less attractive to the more educated portion of the community, by its scientific arrangement.

NEW MUSEUM AT IPSWICH.

The Library of the Institution, which is to be used as one of reference, has already received many valuable contributions, to which others are continually being added; and there is every probability of its being, before long, one of great utility and value.

It is also highly gratifying to be able to state that many gentlemen of the highest standing in the scientific and literary world have been pleased to connect themselves with this Institution, as will be seen by the accompanying list of officers:

PATRONS.—His Grace the Duke of Hamilton, F.R.S.; Most Noble the Marquis of Bristol, F.R.S.; Right Hon. Earl Stradbroke, Lord Lieutenant of the county of Suffolk; the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Norwich.

PRESIDENT.—Rev. William Kirby, A.M., F.L.S., &c.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.—G. B. Airy, Esq., M.A., F.R.S., Astronomer Royal; Professor Bell, F.R.S.; Sir J. P. Boileau, Bart., F.R.S.; Most Noble the Marquis of Conyngham; Professor E. Forbes, F.R.S.; Sir W. J. Hooker, K.H., LL.D., F.R.S., Rev. Professor Henslow, M.A., F.L.S., &c.; Sir W. Jardine, Bart., F.R.S., F.L., William Long, Esq.; Sir W. J. F. Middleton, Bart.; Professor Owen, F.R.S.; Right Hon. Lord Rendlesham, M.P.; Rev. Professor Sedgwick, M.A., F.R.S., &c.; R. N. Shawe, Esq.; John Tollemache, Esq., M.P., Right Hon. Lord Thurlow; T. B. Western, Esq.; Very Rev. the Dean of Westminster, F.R.S., Rev. W. Whewell, D.D., F.R.S., Master of Trinity College, Cambridge; William Yarrell, Esq., F.L.S., V.P.Z.S.

CURATOR.—Dr. Clarke.

The Institution was opened on Wednesday, in due form; the attendance of patrons was very considerable, and the company were addressed by the Bishop of Norwich, the Dean of Westminster, Professor Henslowe, Sir J. F. Boileau, the Rev. W. Kirby (the President); Mr. Yarrell, &c.

The *façade* of the New Museum is a handsome design by Mr. Fleury, architect, Ipswich: it has a noble portico, and is enriched with a fluted column at the angles, and is crowned with a neat balustrade; the whole neatly executed in stone.

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

"THE REVOLUTION HOUSE."

This "relic of the Revolution" is situated at Whittington, near Chesterfield and Dronfield, in Derbyshire; and is celebrated as the place where, in 1688, certain noblemen met to concert measures for overthrowing the Popish Government of James II., and securing the Protestant Establishment by the influence of the Prince of Orange. The persons who met here were the Duke of Devonshire, the Earl of Danby, and a Mr. John D'Arcy; and here they planned those measures which broke out into overt acts at Nottingham. At the time, the cottage was a public-house, called the *Cock and Pynot*: it is now known as the *Cock and Magpie*.

"THE REVOLUTION HOUSE," AT WHITTINGTON.

A room to the right of the doorway is pointed out as *the Plotting Parlour*; and the chair in which the Duke of Devonshire sat has been preserved as a memorial.

The property was sold, a short time since: the sum obtained was £73s: the purchaser was a stonemason, named Woodhouse, who has, also, long been the landlord of the *Cock and Magpie*.

In 1788, the centennarial day was kept up with great pomp. The then Duke of Devonshire, his two brothers, the heads of the Osborne or Duke of Leeds family in behalf of their ancestor, the Earl of Danby, and the Earl of Stamford as representative of the D'Arcys, attended by many hundred gentlemen in carriages and on horseback, and by many thousands of the populace, after hearing a sermon by Dr. Pegge, at Whittington Church, and visiting the Revolution Parlour, proceeded in grand procession to Chesterfield, where they passed the remainder of the day in patriotic festivity.

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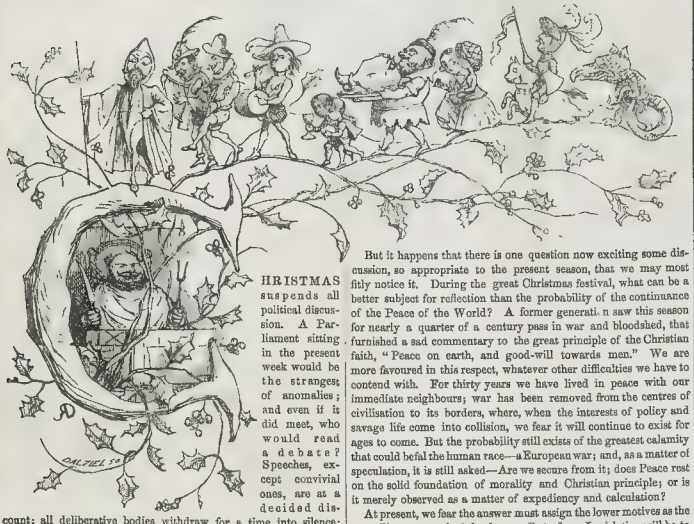
THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 295.—Vol. XI.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1847. [Sixpence.

THE PROSPECTS OF PEACE.



CHRISTMAS suspends all political discussion. A Parliament sitting in the present week would be the strangest of anomalies; and even if it did meet, who would read a debate? Speeches, except convivial ones, are at a decided discount; all deliberative bodies withdraw for a time into silence; even parish vestries are mollified, and forget their small controversies. The usual materials for comment disappear.

But it happens that there is one question now exciting some discussion, so appropriate to the present season, that we may most fitly notice it. During the great Christmas festival, what can be a better subject for reflection than the probability of the continuance of the Peace of the World? A former generation saw this season for nearly a quarter of a century pass in war and bloodshed, that furnished a sad commentary to the great principle of the Christian faith, "Peace on earth, and good-will towards men." We are more favoured in this respect, whatever other difficulties we have to contend with. For thirty years we have lived in peace with our immediate neighbours; war has been removed from the centres of civilisation to its borders, where, when the interests of policy and savage life come into collision, we fear it will continue to exist for ages to come. But the probability still exists of the greatest calamity that could befal the human race—a European war; and, as a matter of speculation, it is still asked—Are we secure from it; does Peace rest on the solid foundation of morality and Christian principle; or is it merely observed as a matter of expediency and calculation?

At present, we fear the answer must assign the lower motives as the prevailing ones. And the future effect of our Legislation will be to encourage the sense of expediency. If Free Trade should ever expand into universal commerce, it is certain the world will see what it has rarely seen yet—a universal peace. Men cannot trade and fight at the same time; though the last war proved that hostilities and a contraband commerce may, under some circumstances, exist together. It is safer, in the worldly sense, to rely on what appeals to men's interests than their reason; and, as the passion for gain is one of the strongest of human motives, it may be the best antagonist to those other bad passions which have plunged the world in war, and caused such frightful miseries. It is possible, therefore, that, in some future ages, when people have made themselves necessary to each other, they will cease to cut each others' throats. Had America sold us no cotton, the Oregon Boundary, dispute would probably have produced a war. But, interest is a great peace-maker: causes of quarrel may arise in abundance; but it becomes a question whether it is prudent to pursue them to the last resort.

> For the jingling of the guinea helps the hurt that honour feels,
> And the nations do but murmur, snarling at each other's heels.

It is very undignified, perhaps, but, if they can exist better in grumbling than in fighting, it is something gained, and the "jingling of the guinea" has its use. It is a pity that so pure a principle as that of the love of peace should be most effectually preached by the more sordid and material instrument; yet Peace is a blessing from whatever motive maintained; it leaves a breathing time, at least, for other and better feelings to grow up, and may, in the end, make them the superior ones. We must accept it from the lower and less worthy influence before we can have it from the higher.

But the Peace so purchased is but an imperfect blessing, since it leaves nations in that state in which war is always a possibility. Mutual suspicions and jealousies, intentions and purposes ill understood, keep the world armed and on the defensive; it is not a perfect Peace so much as an imperfect war. We have everything that a state of war requires, except actual fighting; we keep the tools of destruction always ready, with the hope we shall have no occasion for them. Millions are sunk, with a prayer that the expenditure may be useless. Each country deals with its means of defence like *Mercutio* with his sword, who was used to lay it on the table with a "Heaven send me no need of thee;" and too often the knowledge that the deadly instrument is close at hand,

CHRISTMAS FAMILY PARTY.—(SEE PAGE 412.)

causes it to be drawn "when in truth there is no need." A boundary dispute, or a Royal marriage, are to nations just what "the operation of the third cup" was to the hasty Montague. It is of small moment what intoxicates men or nations, if, in their anger, they come to blows.

On two separate occasions within the last week or two the great champion of Free Trade has strongly pointed out its moral and pacific influence as the greatest of its results, superior in importance to its material effects. Perhaps he sees farther, or is more sanguine than most men; but on this point it seems to us his opinions are a little in extreme. He wishes at once to anticipate the better time, and place England one step at least nearer the Golden Age. He wishes to reduce our Army and Navy Estimates very considerably. By a misrepresentation he has been made to say the country could save the whole expenditure; and the statement has occasioned no slight surprise. He does not go so far; but he does contend that it is absurd for two countries like France and England to be perpetually forcing each other into a lavish expenditure of the national wealth, by useless additions to their fleets and armies, and fortifications. This is the feeling the existence of which is beginning to be denounced as unworthy of reasoning men. The £17,000,000 we spend on our Army and Navy is called a "horrible item." If war is to be henceforth impossible, it is not only horrible, it is foolish. If it can be proved that any portion of it is needless, we do not know any pleasanter anticipation for a Christmas week than the chance of saving some two or three millions; it is something to have even the chance of it held out to us; "the wish hath a preferment in it," though of its being realised we have more hope than expectation.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The *Journal des Débats* gives the following sketch of the proceedings to be adopted by the members of the Chamber of Deputies previous and subsequent to the opening of the Chambers, on the 28th inst.:—

"On the 27th inst., a preparatory sitting will be held by the members of the Chamber of Deputies, with closed doors, to select their officers. M. Sapey will, most probably, be the President, in consequence of being the oldest member. The four youngest members, MM. de Morode, de la Guiche, Oscar de Lafayette, and Cahuzac, junior, will be appointed Secretaries. On the 29th, the day subsequent to the Royal sitting, the Deputies, after having balloted for committeemen, will proceed, in their respective commissions, to examine the qualifications of the new deputies elected or re-elected since the last session. The Conservative party appears more than ever determined to vote for M. Sauzet, who, at the last election, obtained 223 votes out of 339. The Conservatives mean, further, to propose MM. Bignon, Lepelletier d'Aulnay, F. Delessert, and Marshal Bugeaud, as Vice Presidents. The Conservative candidates for the functions of secretary are MM. de Bussières, Oger, Saglio, and Lanjuinais. These preparatory elections will probably occupy the 29th, 30th, and 31st instant, and the Committee on the Address cannot be appointed before Monday, the 3d of January. There are thirteen Parliamentary bills and four resolutions lying over since the last session. It is announced that the Ministers propose to present to the Chamber at the opening of the Session three bills—one reducing the tax on salt, the second for postal reform, and the third, granting a pension of 150,000 francs (£6000) to Jerome Bonaparte, ex-King of Westphalia, who has obtained permission to reside in France."

Lord Normanby, the British Ambassador, returned to Paris on Saturday, and had a long interview with the King, at the palace of St. Cloud, on Sunday.

M. Guizot's plan for the direction of the ensuing parliamentary campaign is said to be in substance as follows:—The Minister means to propose a partial modification of the electoral law of the year 1831, and to extend the franchise. He further proposes to introduce a bill to establish a reduced and uniform rate of postage; and another, to reduce the present tax on salt. With respect to the foreign affairs of the country, M. Guizot is prepared to show that his policy has been triumphant in Germany, Italy, Spain, Greece, throughout the East, and even in Switzerland!!!

The great affair of the day is the Presidency of the Chamber, and the Cabinet has caused it to be officially announced that it will retire if M. Sauzet be not nominated

The result of the demand of interdiction made by Countess Mortier, has been a decision of the Court, ordering proofs to be given, with all speed, of the acts committed by Count Mortier, when in a state of intoxication on divers occasions already publicly stated; and, for that purpose, an investigation has been ordered, to be commenced within the fortnight after the judgment was delivered; the Doctors Pabret, Lauret, and Foville, are to visit Count Mortier; and within a fortnight from the day on which the judgment was given, they shall give in a final report on the question of Mortier's being able, with safety, to be removed to an establishment not devoted to madmen.

According to the returns of the produce and consumption of domestic sugar in France since the commencement of the season, the number of manufacturers on the 1st inst. was 303, or 10 more than at the corresponding period of 1846; the quantity of sugar manufactured, and lying over since last year, amounted to 23,064,747 kilogrammes; that sold for consumption, to 8,363,847; and the duties levied thereon during the year, to 14,696,469f.

At the general meeting of the refugee Poles, on the 25th ult., at the Salle Valentino, M. Bakounine, Nan lan refugee, made a speech against the Emperor of Russia. M. Guizot, in consequence, caused to be given to M. Bakounine, by the Prefect of Police, an order to quit Paris in twenty-four hours, and France without the least delay. M. Bakounine, having inquired the Prefecture of Police the cause of his expulsion, was told that the Ministerial decree merely stated that his presence was calculated to compromise public order and tranquillity, without mentioning any fact to justify the measure. M. Bakounine vainly addressed to the Minister himself a similar demand; he was obliged to quit Paris and France without having obtained a reply.

SPAIN.

No very salient point has recently presented itself to especial observation in the confused mass of intrigue, violence, and bad faith, which make up the sum of Spanish politics, and, in the consequent absence of that attention which was called off to the more stirring events in other parts of Europe, "the affairs of Spain," within the last few weeks, have been treated rather concisely in our "brief chronicle" of Foreign Intelligence—we therefore give a *resume* of what our lively neighbours call "the situation" of political matters at Madrid.

The debate on the Address in the Chamber of Deputies lasted ten days—an unusual, if not an unprecedented, time in Spain. The important incident in it was the repeated declaration of Narvaez as to the constitutional and conciliatory spirit in which he declared himself to be resolved to carry on the Government. He illustrated these principles by a minute account of what had passed with reference to the return of Espartero to his native country, and he protested that not only was there no obstacle to his return, but that he himself and his former rival, would be the first to take the exile by the hand, and reinstate him among the senators of the kingdom. This language produced intense irritation among the French faction in the Moderado party, and in the secret councils of Christina, Mon and Pidal spoke with great bitterness; and Christina herself, thinking to carry matters with a high hand, proceeded at once to the closet of her daughter, and demanded the dismissal of Narvaez from his post at the head of the Cabinet. Queen Isabella, however, happily preserved enough of clear-sightedness and resolution to resist the demands of her insatiable parent, and she refused to part with a Minister whose language, speaking of Espartero, was so correct in the fulfilment of her own gracious intentions towards that individual. Thus, on the one hand, Narvaez has pledged himself to a course which entitles him to the support of the national party, as long as he adheres to it; and, on the other, he has incurred the direct hostility of Christina and the French agents

This schism has since been widened by an important incident which occurred a few days later. No sooner had the debate on the Address commenced in the Senate, (where it takes place after the debate in the Lower Chamber), than Senor Olozaga, a man respected by all parties, the head of the last ephemeral Administration, rose from his seat, and having described the earnest solicitations by which the Queen had prevailed on him to accept the burdens of office with a view to rescue her from the dangers and embarrassments of her position, he adverted, amidst the breathless curiosity of the august assembly, to the unparalleled intrigues by which the last Ministerial revolution was accomplished, and the influence of France once more installed in the heart of the Spanish Court. He recapitulated some of those details which became known to the world at the time through the press, and which he, the then Prime Minister of Spain, could best of all judge were calculated to excite misery and horror on the Queen, the treachery of those in whom she most confided, the unrelenting spirit of her oppressors. Then pulling a sealed packet of papers from his bosom, he added that those scandalous details could not now be made public in all their particulars, but that irrefragable evidence of the facts was *there* in his possession, and would be forthcoming at the proper time. The effect of this harangue is described to have been terrible. It laid bare the foundations of the power which has usurped the Government of Spain. It opened an abyss between that section of the Conservative majority which is sincerely devoted to the service of the Crown and that which is Conservative only in the interests of the foreign Prince, and it established the fact that the Cortes of Spain is still the safest guardian of the national honour.

This state of things renders it highly probable that Christina and the French party, at enmity with Narvaez, denounced in the Cortes, and detested by the nation, must either forfeit the position they have resumed, or consummate their enterprise by some coup d'état. The plan for bringing the Duke and Duchess of Montpensier to Madrid, upon the requisition of the Cortes, has not been persisted in, however, from some motive or other.

The Senate, terminated, on the 14th, the discussion on the Address in reply to the speech from the Throne. The eighth paragraph containing a vote of censure against the Gayoda Cabinet, was adopted by 75 votes to 6.

SWITZERLAND.

The recent political agitation has been succeeded by a calm equally still as the preceding disturbance was violent.

There is no news of the slightest interest. The Diet was expected to close on the 17th or 18th, to receive the Deputy from Neufchatel, by whom the announcement of their submission to the decree of the 11th instant, for the payment of 300,000 Swiss francs, has been brought. It is worthy of notice, that, independently of this sum, 34,000 francs have lately been subscribed in some districts of the canton of Neufchâtel for the wounded and the widows and orphans of those slain in the late war

A grand dinner was given on the 16th, by the Vorort, at Berne, to Sir Stratford Canning and Mr. Peel, at which the representatives of Belgium and Spain were present.

The sum of 5,047,100f., ordered to be paid by the Swiss Cantons of the ex-Sonderbund for the expenses of the war, is divided as follows: Lucerne, 2,132,000 : Uri, 96,760f., Schwytz, 246,830f.; Unterwalden (Obwald), 90,6.0f.; do. (Nidwald), 66,040f.; Zug, 105,50f.; Fribourg, 1,826,200f.; Valais, 787,200f.

ITALY.

There is no news of any particular interest from Italy. The spirit of reform introduced by the leading crowned heads in the Peninsular, progresses gradually but earnestly and with success.

Advices from Massa, of the 9th, state that a collision took place between the Modenese dragoons and the people, who put the former to flight with volleys of stones. The *Pensionnaire Gazette* of the 16th revives the rumour of the probable annexation of Massa and Carrara to Tuscany

The clergy of Siena have contributed 8000 francs towards the armament of the civic guard.

Ibrahim Pacha arrived at Lucca on the 12th inst.

The Pope has summoned to Rome Count Pietro Ferretti, in order to confide to him an important financial mission. Lord Minto had a private audience of the Pope on the 9th inst.; his Lordship was shortly expected to leave for Naples.

GERMAN STATES

The Germanic Diet held an extraordinary meeting on the 10th inst., which was convoked by the Vice-President. There were eleven members present, and six others represented. The subject of deliberation was the affairs of Switzerland, which at present very much engage the attention of both Prussia and Austria. The Diet fully approved the resolutions of the Powers towards Switzerland, and, moreover, decided that if Switzerland changed her Constitution and adopted an "Unitarian" form of Government, the Powers parties to the treaty of Vienna had a right to deprive her of the neutrality they had guaranteed to the Helvetic Confederation.

GREECE

This unhappy land, the hotbed of impulse, is said to be again the theatre of revolution.

Advices to the 13th inst. state that an insurrection had broken out; that the garrison of Patras was attacked by the people; that the governor was taken prisoner by the insurgents; and the garrison, too weak to resist the numbers of the people, had been obliged to seek shelter in the fortresses, where supplies of food could scarcely reach them. The *Spitfire* steamer had been sent to Patras, to render all the assistance in her power to the English residents there. Grivas was reported to be the leader of the insurgents, who had already killed and wounded several.

RUSSIA.

The Emperor, on the 26th of November (the 8th of December), issued a manifesto, announcing that the Grand Duke Constantine has attained his majority; and, by an ukase of the same date, Vice-Admiral Lieutenant-General Lutke has been appointed Curator to his Imperial Highness. The Grand Duke, in order to signalise the day of his coming of age, has assigned, for the relief of the poor, 7500 rubles out of his privy purse.

The exportation of rye and other grain from Poland has been interdicted from the 13th of January next. This decision will, it is thought, cause great injury to the corn trade in Prussia, as that country imports from Poland, for its own use alone, 1,000,000 bushels of rye per annum, besides a large quantity of wheat, which it forwards to Holland by Danzic

PRUSSIA.

Counsellor Wedseki, who has his residence in Hanover, has been arrested there at the instigation of the Prussian Government He is said to have grossly violated the confidence of a high personage.

ALGIERS.

All the letters from Oran state that Abd-el-Kader had made his submission to the Emperor of Morocco, and that the different columns of French troops stationed along the frontier had been ordered to return to their respective quarters. Some of these letters, however, describe this submission as a new act of hypocrisy by the Emir.

EGYPT.

The latest dates from Alexandria are to the 9th inst. Her Majesty's steamer frigate *Sidon*, Captain W. Henderson, C.B., had arrived there on the 4th, having on board the Earl and Countess of Dalhousie, who, with their suite, left for Cairo on the following day to meet the Pasha's steamer, accompanied by Artin Bey, the Prime Minister. The latter was to attend upon the noble Earl by the order of Mehemet Ali. His Excellency was to make a short stay at Cairo, to see Mehemet Ali, and proceed to Syria, where he was expected. He was to embark on the 10th, on board of the steamer *Mooseffer* for India. Apartments had been prepared for Lord Dalhousie in Mehemet Ali's Palace at Ras-el-tene, but he preferred staying on board the *Sidon* during the whole time he was in Alexandria. At Cairo, also, he was to have apartments in one of the Viceroy's palaces.

Mehemet Ali intended proceeding on a tour to the Upper Country.

Trade continued dull in Alexandria.

The preliminary surveys and levellings for the proposed canal through the Isthmus of Suez are progressing rapidly.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The accounts of the present military operations against the Kaffirs are of a cheering nature. Sandilla has fled from the Amatola country, leaving it in undisturbed possession of the troops, who entered it in three columns. Sir George Berkeley will, however, watch him, and probably strike a finishing blow at Fato and Crelli on the Kei. Sandilla is reported to be ready to surrender unconditionally; this will produce the submission of Fato, and then, as there will only remain Crelli to deal with, the war will soon be ended.

INDIA

Despatches in anticipation of the Bombay mails of the 18th of November have been received. The intelligence is not of exciting interest.

India was tranquil. In Lahore, the Dussera festival had passed over in quiet. Sir F. Currie was named to succeed Colonel Lawrence on the departure of the latter from the Punjaub, where he had performed the duties of British Plenipotentiary. The Sikh soldiers were behaving well under the guidance of the British, and had defeated a refractory tribe in the mountainous districts near Peshawur, who refused to pay their regular tribute. The Councillors at the capital had begun to quarrel amongst themselves from jealousy of each other, and Tej Singh had expressed his fears that he would be exiled, like his predecessor, Lall Singh. Sir F. Currie knows the character of the intriguers, and would, it was expected, effectually controul them.

From Affghanistan we hear that Dost Mahomed was eager to have heavy guns, and had enticed some of the gun-founders from Peshawur to gratify his wishes. With heavy guns the passes of the mountains would, it is said, be rendered impregnable

From Scinde there is no news of interest. The Governor of Bombay was expected there in December, and will traverse the whole of that country. The only sickness complained of on the banks of the Indus is the small-pox

The Governor-General Lord Hardinge arrived at Meerut on the 1st of November, and proceeded to Cawnpore on the 2nd of that month. Lord Hardinge was to remain at Cawnpore some days, and to proceed thence to Lucknow, where the King of Oude was making preparations for his reception. A number of robbers had collected within the territories of Rajah, and were plundering the adjacent districts, but they were routed by Captain Magness, with some of the native forces.

The Nizam's country continued in its usual disturbed state. The Prime Minister had tendered his resignation in consequence of his inability to govern, while the Sovereign was labouring to paralyse all the efforts made to arrange the disorders. A strange act of cruelty is related of the Nizam's brother. Having detected his wife in adultery, he had her put to death in a strange manner. She was bound her, and sewn of her slave girls to be locked up in another apartment, having only eyelet holes through which he could witness their dying agonies. The relatives of the unfortunate lady have not been able to obtain redress, or order troops to attack the house, when she was released, nearly dead, from the horrible dungeon.

The Goomsoor districts remained in their former unsettled state. The Rajah of Ungool had not yet made his submission. The line of conduct ordered to be adopted towards those refractory districts had not yet been carried into effect.

Large quantities of rain had fallen in the end of October, which had produced freshes in the rivers. The late crops would derive considerable benefit from the rains.

The intelligence of the numerous failures in Europe, during the months of in August, September, and October, had produced much alarm in India. The alarm in Bombay continued, in consequence of more failures in England being apprehended.

The following casualties by death in the service of India, since the departure of the mail of the 1st of November, are reported in the Indian papers:—

Her Majesty's Troops: Ensign McBeath, 29th Foot, at Canonore, on the 23rd of October.

Bengal: Lieutenant J. Edw rdes, 49th Regiment, Adjutant of the 2nd Regiment Frontier Police, at Kangra, on the 26th of October; Lieutenant J. Mawinton, 53rd Regiment, at Chinsurah, on the 28th of October; Surgeon R. M'Nair, 42nd Regiment, at Delhi, on the 31st of October.

CHINA

Our advices from Hong Kong are to the 30th of October. The Peninsular and Oriental steamer *Lady Mary Wood* had arrived there on the 17th of that month, with the mail of the 24th of August, from London

A Gazette had appeared on the 22nd of October, announcing the appointment of Sir John Davis had left Hong Kong in her Majesty's steamer *Vulture*, on the 6th inst., for Cochin China, on a special mission, that Court, accompanied by her Majesty's ship *Kingdome*, and on y returned just before the departure of the mail. Sir John had not succeeded in obtaining an interview with the King of Cochin China, or admission to the capital, Hue (about eleven miles up the river); but nothing could exceed the civility and attention, amounting almost to servility, shown to him by all the high authorities. They were evidently under great alarm, the cruel treatment of the French Bishop but being fresh in their recollection.

His Excellency spent seventeen days in endeavouring to open negociations, but was, however, the wet season on that coast, the country around was inundated, and during the whole of the time the rain continued excessive. On the 23rd, a typhoon was experienced, and Sir John and Captain Macdougal were driven on shore in their boats, which afforded an opportunity to the mandarins for renewing their attentions and supplying them with every means of accommodation on shore.

Rear-Admiral Inglefield had sailed from Hong Kong in her Majesty's ship *Vernon*, on the 20th of October, for Manilla and the Straits. The old garrison, the 18th Royal Irish, and the 42nd Madras Native Infantry, were to embark early in November for India.

The markets for imports had been dull at Canton during the month of October, and the prices of most of the staple articles had either receded or were quite nominal, from the difficulty of realising sales, except in barter. Money was becoming scarce, and the rate of exchange

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

The House met at four o'clock, when the Royal Assent was given by Commission to the Public Works (Ireland) Bill, the Crime and Outrage (Ireland) Bill, and the Bankers' Bill

BRIBERY AT ELECTIONS.—Lord BROUGHAM gave notice that he would, shortly after the recess, unless the Government or some noble Lord should anticipate him, bring in a bill for the prevention of bribery and corruption at elections. What had occurred at the late general election convinced him that something should be done to put a stop to such disgraceful proceedings.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE HOUSE.—On the motion of the Marquis of LANSDOWNE, that the House should adjourn until the 3rd of February, the Earl of ELLENBOROUGH objected to such a lengthened adjournment in the present circumstances of the country. The bill to suppress crime and outrage in Ireland was of so mild a character that it could hardly be expected to produce very material results, and the House should therefore continue sitting to pass more stringent measures if necessary. The very fact of their so sitting would of itself have a great tendency to quell those outrages. Since the meeting of Parliament the measures of any great moment had been passed; the only energetic steps taken by the Government appeared to be for the purpose of admitting a few millionaires to Parliament, and of casting a firebrand amongst the clergy of the Established Church. The Marquis of LANSDOWNE said, it was only because the Government did not believe that Parliament could with any useful effect legislate at present beyond the step they had taken in their endeavour to provide a remedy for the disorders and outrages in Ireland, that they had consented to the adjournment of the House at that period. He believed, that, within six weeks, the limit of their adjournment, the Government of Ireland would be enabled to try the experiment how far the powers entrusted to them would restore the disturbed parts of that country to tranquillity. But even if, within that period, circumstances should arise which should prove the insufficiency of the measure—though he prayed God no such circumstances might arise—the noble Lord knew that it was within the power of the Queen, with the consent of the two Houses of Parliament, to call Parliament together, even within any period of the adjournment, so as to enable them to adopt more efficacious measures, if such measures were necessary. He should not follow the noble Earl through the other observations which he had made. The noble Earl had stated various reasons why other measures should have been brought forward in this early session of Parliament, and had referred to one particular measure. That measure the Government had brought forward in order to complete the representation in the other House of Parliament, for, until a decision on that subject was come to, the representation of the people in the other House must necessarily remain imperfect. (Hear hear.) Adjourned to Thursday, February 3.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

New writs were ordered to be issued for Calne, in the room of Lord Shelburne, who has accepted the office of one of the Lords of the Treasury; and for Wells, in the room of Mr. Hayter, who has accepted the office of Judge-Advocate-General.

The SPEAKER informed the House that the recognizances in the cases of the following election petitions were approved, viz.:—Godlow, Aylesbury, Bewdley, North Staffordshire, Nottingham, Harwich, Andover, Stafford, Hythe, Cheltenham, Colchester, North Essex, Newcastle-under-Lyne, and Walsall.

FRIVATE BILLS OR PRIVATE BUSINESS.—Mr. HOSKINS moved that the House agree to the resolutions contained in the report from the Select Committee on private business, the substance of which was to give to the Chairman of Ways and Means similar authority in the case of private bills as was exercised by Lord Shaftesbury in the House of Lords. The right hon. gentleman said that, although he doubted if the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means could perform the additional duty, it would be thrown on him, he did not think the impossibility was yet sufficiently apparent to warrant him in proposing an additional officer.—Sir R. INGLIS suggested the propriety of appointing an Assistant-Speaker.—Motion agreed to.

JEWISH DISABILITIES BILL.

On the motion of Lord J. RUSSELL, this bill was read a first time, and the second reading was fixed for the 7th of February next.

Colonel SIBTHORP wished to know from the Prime Minister what would be the consequence, should the House sit on Saturdays, and even on Friday evenings, and should the Jews whom he proposed to admit refrain to attend. He (Colonel Sibthorp) anticipated that the noble Lord and his new associate Mr. Gladstone would ere long propose the admission of Mahomedans, and, indeed, he should not be surprised if the noble Lord at some day propose the devil himself for admission to Parliament. (Laughter.)

Lord J. RUSSELL said that the usual course, in case of a call of the House, was to take a greater number sitting to count convoy, from which he might afterwards be discharged on paying the fees. He thought he could answer for the Jews that they would readily pay the penalty should they not appear when called.

STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

On the motion that the House adjourn from its rising to Thursday, Feb. 3, Mr. SPOONER called attention to the distress existing in the manufacturing districts, and deprecated so long an adjournment. Nothing had been done to relieve the suffering industry of the country, and the Bank of England was still allowed to act on the shackles of the Act of 1844. The hon. member moved, as an amendment, that the House sojourn to the 16th January.

Mr. NEWDEGATE bore testimony to the lamentable prospects in the midland counties, and seconded the amendment.

Mr. MONSELL and Mr. P. SCROPE urged the necessity of preparing measures to give employment to the people of Ireland.

Mr. LABOUCHERE complained that there had been a want of energy and stringency in the two measures for the passing of which it seemed Parliament had been convened at so early a period.

Lord ASHLEY, Colonel SIBTHORP, and Mr. FAGAN made a few remarks.

Mr. GLADSTONE expressed a hope that the Minister would give an assurance that he would bring forward a measure on the subject of the Navigation Laws, in time sufficiently early to obtain the decision of Parliament upon it. The present session was peculiarly fitted for the consideration of the question, and he thought it ought to be settled before the termination of the session.

Mr. HERRIES recommended Mr. Spooner not to press his amendment.

Lord J. RUSSELL said that, as the Government would not be asked for public money to support the unemployed people of England, so no money out of the Imperial Treasury could be given to the unemployed poor of Ireland, unless it should be clearly shown that all the means obtainable under the Irish Poor Law Act were exhausted. He was not able to say when he would introduce a measure relative to the Navigation Laws, but he was fully alive to the necessity of bringing it forward at such a time as to obtain for it full discussion. He likewise would not introduce immediately after the recess some of the Irish remedial measures which had been promised. The Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland was applying himself to the consideration of the state of Ireland with his usual vigour and energy; and would not decide definitively on any measure whether any and what measures might be adopted for their relief.

Lord MORPETH gave notice that on the 18th of February he would move for leave to bring in a bill for promoting the public health.

To a question put by Mr. HORSMAN, Sir GEORGE GREY replied that Lord Ashley had, three years ago, expressed a desire to retire from the Ecclesiastical Commission, and Lord Sandon had been appointed in his stead.

Several unopposed returns were ordered.

The NEW ZEALAND GOVERNMENT BILL was read a second time, and was ordered to be committed on the 4th of February

The Report of the Committee of Supply was received.

The House adjourned at half-past eight o'clock to Thursday, the 3rd of February.

ESCAPE OF SEVEN PRISONERS FROM HUNTINGDON GAOL.—At an early hour on Thursday morning (last week), Mr. Mayor, governor, deemed that several of the nine prisoners who had been confined in a ward for trial, were gone. Nearly all the locks of the cells had been forcibly opened, and the straw beds which had stopped open the doors, the bed-cases had been securely attached to each other by a "sailor's knot," and formed a rope, by which they scaled the boundary wall, having first broken asunder a solid iron bar in the fence of the ward, 1½ inch square, and ten feet long, which passed through an area where a watch-door ranged the interior of the prison by night; he, however, gave no alarm. During Thursday, the prison was inspected by J. B. Hooper, Esq., J. H. Heathcote, Esq., the two of the visiting justices; also, by the Right Hon. the Earl of Sandwich, F. Tillard, Esq., and numerous others of the gentry of the town and county, who observed the great skill and the dexterity by which the plan for the escape had been executed

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

A rumour has been circulated that Louis Philippe intended to abdicate in favour of his grandson the Count de Paris. We have received no confirmation of the rumour.

The bank-notes and cheques, to the value of £7866 0s. 7d., stolen from the clerk of Messrs. Strahan, Paul, and Co., in February last, have been sent back to the banking-house, in a parcel, containing the identical notes and cheques, with the exception of one country bank note of the value of five pounds.

The Convocation protest in favour of Dr. Hampden has received already upwards of 250 signatures, including the names of Monson, Portman, Say-and-Sele, the Master of Pembroke College, &c.

The Countess Dowager Cathcart expired at Cathcart House, the family seat in Renfrewshire, on Tuesday (last week), at a very advanced age, being on the verge of her 90th year.

A policeman at Manchester has been dismissed from the force for buying fire-arms from the pawnbrokers for the purpose of sending them to Ireland.

Mr. Hayter, M.P. for Wells, has been appointed to the office of Judge Advocate General.

The wife of a solicitor in the county of Nottingham lately gave birth to a son, being the eleventh child of the same sex in uninterrupted succession.

A Staffordshire overseer was discovered, at a recent parish meeting, to have made 63 weeks in a year! and he had also made an entry about "county rate!" The constable, whose laugh at the overseer was the loudest, next produced his account, including a charge for a "conquest" on a dead man!

Mr. Curteis, son of the late respected member for Rye, is a candidate for that borough; and, as far as present appearances go, the only one likely to have any chance of success.

The 500th anniversary of Pembroke College, Cambridge, will be celebrated on Friday, the last day of the year. Gray, the author of the "Elegy," and other great names, are associated with this ancient College.

On Saturday information was received by private letter in the metropolis, that the late convict, Barker, who was banished from this country some years since, has received a free and unconditional pardon, and that he left Sydney on the 16th of August last.

It is a remarkable fact, that whilst the influenza has proved so fatal in the metropolis, not excluding the West-end, Brighton has been entirely exempt from the epidemic.

The sum of 5,047,100f., ordered to be paid by the Swiss Cantons of Berne, Soleure, and Fribourg, for the expenses of the war, is divided as follows:—Lucerne, 2,132 000f.; Uri, 96,760f.; Schwytz, 246,820f.; Unterwald (Obwald), 90,810f.; Ditto (Nidwald), 65,010f.; Zug, 102,500f.; Fribourg, 1,358,200f.; Valais, 787,200f.

The Madrid Bank of San Fernando has remitted £80,000 to London, to pay the dividend on the Three per Cents. due on the 1st of January.

The Legislative Council of Neufchatel has unanimously resolved to pay the 800,000f. demanded by the Federal Diet of Switzerland.

The sanatory measures to which vessels arriving from France in the Roman States were subjected since the 26th of November, have been suppressed.

The eight Poles condemned to death at Berlin, for participation in the late insurrectionary movement, have had their sentence commuted to perpetual imprisonment.

The members of the Jewish persuasion in Exeter have an address in preparation to the Pope, for his many acts of kindness to their brethren in Rome.

The trustees of the Vernon Collection have selected Mr. Haghe's large water-colour drawing as one of the pictures composing the Vernon gift to the National Gallery.

Lord Shelburne is to be the new Lord of the Admiralty, to succeed Lord Ebrington, who has accepted the office of one of the Secretaries to the Poor Law Commission.

Monsignor Ferrieri, the Envoy of the Pope to the Sultan, embarked on the 14th inst. for Constantinople, in a ship of war, placed at the disposal of his Holiness by the King of Sardinia.

The packet-ship *Roscius*, Captain Moore, arrived in the Mersey on Sunday evening. She sailed from New York on the 1st inst., and brings £80,000 in specie on freight.

Vice-Admiral Peter Ribouleau died on the 16th inst.

On the 1st of August last, there were 25,000 English residing at Paris and in the environs; at Boulogne, 7000; at Calais, 4000; and 25,000 resident in other parts of France. Their expenses are reckoned altogether at £5,000,000.

Count de Gasser, representative of Bavaria in the Germanic Diet, has just been nominated Ambassador to France, and he is to be succeeded in the Diet by M. d'Abel, who has been recalled from Turin.

A Society has recently been formed at Berlin, similar to that established at Hamburg, for the purpose of removing the social schism which exists between the Jews and Christians of Prussia. The society numbers 200 members, all Christians, amongst whom are several artists, men of letters, and Protestant and Roman Catholic clergymen.

Mr. Charles Buller, on Saturday last, took his seat at the boardroom of the Poor Law Commission-office, Somerset-house, as President of the new Board of Poor Law Commissioners.

Royal letters patent of the King of Sardinia have been published, by which the same franchises and reforms are promised to the island of Sardinia that have been introduced into Piedmont.

A meeting of Prussian holders of Spanish bonds was held at Berlin on the 11th, at which a committee was appointed with instructions to make common cause with the committees of London, Paris, and Amsterdam.

M. Hillet-Constant, colonel in the service of the Swiss Diet, has been appointed Chargé d'Affaires of Switzerland at Paris, in place of M. Tschann, deceased.

The King of Sardinia has ordered the fortifications of Genoa and other points of the coast of his dominions to be placed in a state of defence.

Lord Sandon is to be a member of the Ecclesiastical Commission, in the room of Lord Ashley.

In virtue of a recent decree of the King of Sweden, no sailing ships of the line are to be constructed in future; those now afloat are to be preserved, but modified, and the principal force of the Swedish navy is to consist of steamers. The fleet is composed of 272 vessels of war (32 of which are steamers), manned by 21,608 seamen.

The Chargé d'Affaires of Spain in Paris has published a notice informing the holders of Spanish Three per Cent. Stock that his Government had placed at the disposal of the London and Paris committees the sums necessary to pay the dividend due on the 31st of December.

The Queen of Spain has conferred the Cross of Charles III. on M. Salvator Zabban, correspondent of the *Espanol* in Paris.

M. Pacheco, former President of the Council in Spain, and Ambassador at Rome, has arrived at Marseilles on his way back to Madrid.

On Tuesday, which was St. Thomas's Day, according to annual custom, wardmotes were held in the various wards throughout the city, when Common Councilmen and other officers were elected. In most cases, the old members were returned.

Vice Admiral of the Blue Charles Carter died at his residence, Cold Harbour, Gosport, on Monday morning, at eleven o'clock, after a lengthened illness.

Joseph Napier, Esq., Q.C., has been unanimously selected, by his brethren of the legal profession in Ireland, President of the Bar Association.

Count Augustus de Segur, one of the old French Emigrés, Chamberlain to the Emperor of Austria, and a Major-General of the Austrian army, has recently died at Vienna, in the 76th year of his age.

It is understood that Professor Syme, of Edinburgh, will succeed the late Mr. Liston in the University College Hospital, London.

On Tuesday (last week) the Countess Guiccioli, the friend of Byron, was married to the Marquis de Boissy, Peer of France, at the chapel of the Palace of the Luxembourg.

Several of the Polish refugees, lately acquitted at Berlin, presented, previous to quitting that capital, considerable donations to public charities, in all amounting to 14,000 thalers (£6,000).

A Cabinet Council was held on Monday afternoon at the Foreign Office.

£1000 has been appropriated by the South Australian British Destitution Relief Committee, for the benefit of the poor of the mother country.

The Berks and Hants Extension Railway, which had been inspected by the Government officer on Saturday, was opened for public traffic on Tuesday.

The cause of Bunn *v.* Jenny Lind, the celebrated *cantatrice*, for alleged breach of contract, and which was to have been tried at the present sittings of the Queen's Bench at Guildhall, is postponed to the next term.

The contributions of the licensed victuallers of the metropolis, and their friends, towards the Epsom Spring Races, have enabled the stewards to add a bonus of £500 to the Great Metropolitan Handicap, the horses for which must be named on the 1st of January.

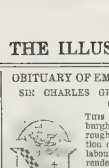
Earl Brownlow is much indisposed at his Lordship's mansion in Belgrave-quare.

A deputation from the Committee of the Anti-interment in Towns Association, had an interview with Viscount Morpeth on Tuesday, at the office of the Woods and Forests.

The Royal Commission for inquiring into the Merchant Seamen's Fund held a meeting at the Board of Trade on Tuesday.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

SIR CHARLES GRANVILLE STUART MENTEATH, BART., OF CLOSEBURN, CO. DUMFRIES.



THIS excellent and public-spirited gentleman died at Edinburgh on the 3rd inst., deeply lamented. Few were so thoroughly identified with the interesting and picturesque section of the country, the Nith Waters; and fewer still ever laboured with the same assiduity, intelligence, and skill, to render a broad domain alike improving, fruitful, and ornamental in short, an honour to the whole South of Scotland. Among the earliest and most ardent reclaimers of land, Sir Charles had no equal in his own county; and, during a long life, he established, by his kindly feelings, and generous sympathies, a claim to the regard of thousands.

Paternally descended from the famous historic family of Menteith, the deceased Baronet was, through his mother, derived from the great English house of Huntingdon, and thus allied to the Royal line of Plantagenet. The name of Menteath is local, a considerable district in North Britain, through which the river Teath runs, being called the Stewartry of Menteath. Of the original family, which thence assumed its designation, the heiress, the Countess of Menteith, married, in 1258, Walter, third son of the High Steward of Scotland, and became foundress of the Menteiths, Earls of Menteith, and the Menteiths of Ruskey, West Carse, and Closeburn. To Sir John Menteith, Governor of Dumbarton Castle, tradition ascribes (whether truly or not is still a point of historic doubt) the surrender of Sir William Wallace.

Sir Charles Menteath, whose death we record, was born 15th May, 1760, and had thus completed his seventy-eighth year. By Lucretia, his wife, daughter of Thomas Langhan, Esq., and granddaughter of Robert Fergusson, Esq., of Craigdarroch, he has left seven sons and two daughters: the eldest of the former is the present Sir James Stuart Menteath, Bart., of Closeburn, and the elder of the latter is Philadelphia, Countess of Mar.

PRINCE PAUL OF WURTEMBERG

PRINCE PAUL CHARLES FREDERICK AUGUSTUS of Wurtemberg was son of Frederick, late King, and brother of William, present King of Wurtemberg. He was born on the 19th June, 1785, and married, the 28th September, 1820, the Princess Catharine Charlotte, daughter of the Frederick, late Reigning Duke of Saxe Altenburg. Prince Paul leaves issue, by his consort, who survives him, two sons, Prince Frederick and Prince Augustus, and two daughters, one the Grand Duchess Helena, wife of the Grand Duke Michael of Russia, the other the Duchess Dowager Pauline of Nassau. The death of Prince Paul occurred recently, after a painful and protracted illness.

MAJOR-GENERAL STELLI.

THIS gal . . . officer, who died on the 1st inst., at his residence near Richmond, Surrey, entered the army in 1804, and became a general officer in 1847. He served with the Coldstream Guards in the Peninsula during the greater period of the war.

MAJOR LEARD.

MAJOR GEORGE LEARD, late of the 16th Lancers, was a distinguished officer in the British service. He was with our armies in the Peninsula, France, and Flanders, from 1809 to the peace. He entered the army as a Cornet, in 1802, and retired on half pay, in 1826. Major Luard died on the 19th instant, at Salisbury, aged fifty-nine.

MR. BRANDON

MR JOSHUA ARTHUR BRANDON, of Beaufort-buildings, was a rising architect, of great promise. He was one of the authors of the "Analysis of Gothic Architecture." His recent early death, at the very outset of his career, is deeply to be regretted.

THOMAS BARKER.

THIS gentleman, who may be styled the patriarch of English artists, was an exhibitor of the British Institution for nearly half a century. Mr. Barker painted the well-known picture of "The Woodman," and also other popular pictures; all of which, during the last sixty years, have been copied thousands of times. The painting of "The Woodman," which was executed at the early age of fifteen, and which was the likeness of a gardener near the Park, was sold to Alderman Boydell for seven hundred guineas. Mr. Barker died recently at Bath. Although his years numbered nearly four score, his mental powers continued to retain all the vigour and freshness of youth.

FATAL RESULT OF A RAILWAY ACCIDENT. On the 27th of October last, Mr. Ross, the superintendent of the Glasgow and Greenock Railway, slipped in coming off a locomotive engine at the Port Glasgow station, his foot got entangled with the wheels of the engine while it was yet in motion, and it was found necessary to amputate one limb, and part of the foot of the other. For a time he seemed to do well, but from the first, Mr. Ross's advanced years, and the great injury he had sustained, prevented any sanguine hope being entertained of his recovery, and notwithstanding all that medical skill could accomplish, he died on Tuesday last.

MARITIME DISASTERS.—Amongst the casualties in the Bristol Channel, during the past week, are, the brig *Dora de Genova*, from Odessa, with wheat, to Messrs. Spillar and Brown, of Bridgwater, driven ashore at Burnham, near Highbridge Pier; and another barque stranded near Swansea.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*Senex.*"—*There is a good deal of Chess-play, we are told, at New Orleans, although the strongest player, Mr. Rousseau, is no longer a resident there. Of its progress in the other places named we know nothing.*

"*N. J. A. M.*"—*Your supposed pratt about "parvenage" is facetious enough. Of what earthly consequence do you suppose it can be to us where you send your Problems? We have, at least, five hundred similar effusions at anybody's service. In the Dungeon and Lunatic Asylum, more especially.*

"*Lutensan.*"—*Of what use is it to send us solutions of Problems published months ago? We have neither time nor opportunity to be constantly referring to back Numbers. The solution of Problem 200 appeared in the following weekly paper. That to which you refer, in the No for December 4th, is the key to No. 201.*

"*W. P. S.*"—*Stalemate, in the last country, is a drawn game.*

"*Lynx*"—*is not very sharp-sighted, or he must have seen that, as corrected, No. 202 cannot possibly be solved in less than four moves.*

"*F. J. A. M.*"—*In your second diagram, the mate is quite impracticable, as you have omitted White's centre Pawn.*

"*J. R. P.*"—*The work you mention was first published by Ogilvie, if we mistake not, in 1825, and subsequently by Baldam. The author's name is well known. Books on Chess of that date have been quite superseded by the modern works.*

"*B. C.*"—*We do not remember the Problems to which you allude.*

"*G. A. H*"—*Enigma No. 242, by Mr. Annett, may, as you say, be solved in two moves.*

"*Orus.*"—"*Ambulator.*"—*No 243 is quite right. Look again.*

"*Lincoln Chess Club.*"—*If the members of the Oxford Chess Club desire a contest with the Lincoln players, their communications may be addressed to the President, the Rev. A. F. Fedley, Asylum Terrace, Lincoln.*

"*A. Z. B. F.*"—*It shall not be forgotten.*

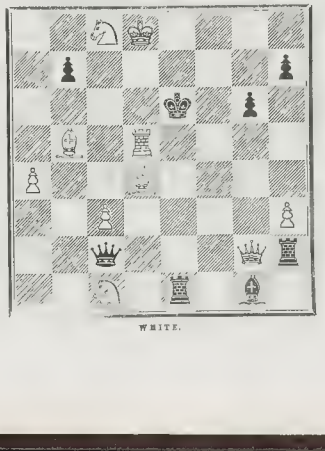
Solutions by "Sopronita," "P. P.," "Woodstockenese," "E. O. S. E." "Muff," "J. A. G," "Sigma," "White Rook," "B. C," "G. A. H," "H. P. L," "Ambulator," "A. Z. B. F," "Miles," are correct.

PROBLEM, No. 205.

By W. H. C.

White playing first mates in four moves.

BLACK



WHITE.

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM NO. 204.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Kt takes Q B P	K B P one	3. R to K B 4th (ch)	P takes R
2. B to Q 3d	P takes B (a)	4. K P one (mate)	

CHESS IN THE METROPOLIS.

GAME PLAYED BETWEEN MESSRS HARRWITZ AND S——S.

WHITE (Mr. H.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)	WHITE (Mr. H.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)
1. K P two	K P two	14. B to Q R 3d	Q B P one
2. K Kt to B 3d	Q Kt to B 3d	15. B to Q B 4th	B to Q B 3d
3. K B to Q B 4th	K B to Q B 4th	16. Q Kt to K 4th	P takes P
4. Q Kt P two	B takes Kt P	17. B takes P	Kt takes B
5. Q B P one	B to R 4th	18. Q takes Kt	Kt to K 2d
6. Castles	B to Q Kt 3d	19. Q to Q Kt 3d	Q P one
7. Q P two	P takes P	20. Q R to Q sq	Q B P one
8. P takes P	Q P one	21. Q takes Q Kt P	B to Q B sq
9. Q P one	Kt to K 2d	22. K Kt to Q 4th	B to Q 2d
10. K P one	Kt to Kt 3d	23. Q takes Q P	K to K sq
11. K P one	K B P one	24. Q to K R 4th (ch)	K Kt to Kt 3d
12. B to Q Kt 5th (ch)	K to B sq	25. R to K sq	B to K 4th
13. Q Kt to B 3d	K Kt to K 2d	26. Q Kt to Q 6th (ch.)	Black resigns

(a) Had he taken the Pawn the White would have had a still finer attack.

(b) The advantage gained in the position at the outset is cleverly maintained by Mr. Harrwitz throughout.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 244.—By H. S., of Preston.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
K at his sq	K at Q 4th	B at Q R 7th	
Q at Q Kt 6th	Ps at K 4th and Q B 6th	P at Q R 2d	
R at Q R sq		White to play, and mate in four moves.	

No. 245.—By MR. ANNETT.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
K at K B 5th	K at K R 4th	B at Q B 5th	Bs at K R 3d and Q B sq
R at Q 4th	R at Q 3d	P at K Kt 2d	

Whoever plays first can mate in three moves.

No. 246. By S. LEOW.

This clever stratagem we owe to the *Berliner Schachzeitung*.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
K at Q B 5th	K at Q R 8th	P at Q Kt 2d	Ps at Q Kt 6th and Q R 3d
R at K R 6th	B at Q Kt 4th	Q at 3d	

White to play, and mate in four moves.

CHRISTMAS PICTURES.

In another page, we have glanced, *by way of picture*, at the olden glories of Christmas—bygone, in all probability, never to be resuscitated.

It is hardly worth while to enquire what has led to the discontinuance of the spectacles of this festive season; or, rather, what has diverted men's joy at the return of the day—from to us unseemly revel, and roistering—into channels of holier observance, and of rejoicing, tempered with moderation and pious reflection.

The religious commemoration of the day remains intact, as an ecclesiastical usage coeval with the great event which it keeps in remembrance. "The close of the year," says a late illustrator of our "Feasts and Fasts," "brought round in the Western, and from the age of Chrysostom also in the Eastern, Church, the celebration of the birth of Christ: to use the words of the father whom we have just named, that 'most venerable, most astonishing, of festivals, the fountain whence the other great festivals flowed, for had Christ not been born he would not have been baptised, which is the Epiphany; he would not have been crucified, which is the Passover; he would not have sent down the Spirit, which is Pentecost. But not only on that account,' he continues, 'is this festival worthy of pre-eminence, but because what happened upon it is more astonishing than what happened upon the others; for that Christ should die was a natural consequence of his having been born a man; for though he did so in fact, yet he had assumed a mortal body; but that being God, he should be willing to become man, and to endure to humble himself to a degree which thought cannot follow, is most awful, most full of amazement.'"

Hence, we find the observance of the festival to have been almost entirely spontaneous. In the work just quoted it is stated that: "Christmas Day, like Sunday, was forbidden to be kept as a fast by the Council of Braga (A.D. 563); which anathematised such as 'did not duly honour the birthday of Christ, according to the flesh, but pretended to honour it by fasting on that day'; a practice attributed by this canon, and by Pope Leo the First, to the same conception which led to the practice of fasting on the Lord's Day, namely, the belief that Christ was not truly born in the nature of man. But, as the practice, probably, became extinct in later times, no repetition of this canon has come within our observation. Nor are we acquainted with any other positive regulations specially affecting the observance of Christmas."

We pass from these sacred usages to the more secular observances which our Artists have this year chosen for their illustration of the season. And, first, of

CHRISTMAS EVE.

The old poets have left us many charming pictures of Christmas Eve (Dec. 24), celebrated because Christmas Day, in the primitive Church, was always observed as the Sabbath-day; and, like it, preceded by an Eve, or Vigil. For our present purpose, we prefer a picture painted by a poet of our own time—with a little garniture from other hands, it is true, but, altogether, homely and life-like, picturesque and poetical. It is from the series of Notices of the Months, by Thomas Miller, in the "Illustrated London Almanack" for the present year:—

Dreary would December be, did it not bring with it merry Christmas, with its holly, and ivy, and mistletoe, through the leaves of which peep the scarlet, and purple, and still white berries, giving a green and summer appearance to our rooms, and throwing a cheerfulness around our hearths. We see the laden cooling past our window, piled high with game, hares, and pheasants; and great white geese, and black turkeys, whose plumage the wind lifts back as they swing suspended from the roof; conjuring up visions of huge comfortable fires, well-spread tables, and happy faces, all congregated to do honour to good old Christmas, whom Sunday has beautifully drawn as seated beside the high-heaped hearth in his great armed-chair, watching the children at their sports, or pausing at times to stir the huge fire, and every now and then sipping the bright brown ale. The night before the happy season arrives, we hear the village bells, awakening the surrounding silence by their silver music, and throwing a cheerful sound over the wild wintry landscape. When the morning of that old and holy day arrives, we hear the rustic waits chanting some simple Christmas Carol, as they stand in the grey moonlight, at the front of the picturesque parsonage-house, telling how Christ was on that day born, and that, while shepherds were attending their flocks by night, the Angel of the Lord descended, and proclaimed tidings of peace and good-will to all mankind. How plaintive and tremulous do those old chants fall upon the ear, shaking noiselessly and peacefully into the heart, and filling the soul with a holy and reverential awe; and, while the cock from the neighbouring farm makes answer to the Carol of the village waits, we recall that exquisite passage of Shakspeare, in which, alluding to some old superstition, he says:

> Some say that, ever 'gainst that season comes
> Wherein our Saviour's birth is celebrated,
> This bird of dawning singeth all night long.

Or we turn to these by-gone times, so beautifully and feelingly described by Irving, who says:—"Christmas seemed to throw open every door, and unlock every heart. It brought the peasant and the poor together, and blended all ranks in one warm generous flow of joy and kindness. The old halls of castles and manor houses resounded with the harp and the Christmas Carol, and their ample boards groaned with the weight of hospitality. Even the poorest cottage welcomed the festive season with green decorations of bay and holly: the cheerful fire glanced its rays through the lattice, inviting the passenger to raise the latch and join the group knelt huddled round the hearth, beguiling the long evening with legendary jokes and oft told Christmas tales."

Wordsworth, too, has given us a delightful "Picture of Christmas Eve" addressed from his mountain retreat to his brother, "on the proud margin of the Thames." The poem opens thus:—

CHRISTMAS PICTURES.

The minstrels played their Christmas tune
To-night beneath my cottage eaves;
While, smitten by a lofty moon,
The encircling laurels, thick with leaves,
Gave back a rich and dazzling sheen,
That overpowered their natural green!

Through hill and valley every breeze
Had sunk to rest with folded wings;
Keen was the air, but could not freeze,
Nor check the music of the strings;
So stout and hardy were the band
That scraped the chords with strenuous hand.

And who but listened? till was paid
Respect to every inmate's claim;
The greeting given, the music played
In honour of each household name,
Duly pronounced with loud long call,
And "merrie Christmas" wished to all.

Oh brother! I revere the choice
That took thee from thy native hills;

* * * *

Yet, would that thou, with me and mine,
Hadst heard this never-failing rite;
And seen on other faces shine
A true revival of the light,
Which Nature, and these rustic powers,
In simple Childhood spread through ours!

For pleasure hath not ceased to wait
On these expected annual rounds,
Whether the rich man's sumptuous gate
Call forth the unelaborate sounds,
Or they are offered at the door
That guards the lowliest of the poor.

SNAP-DRAGON.

SNAP-DRAGON.

This is a Christmas pastime of no great antiquity. Dr. Johnson gravely defines it as "a kind of play, in which brandy is set on fire, and raisins thrown into it, which those who are unused to the sport are afraid to take out, but which may be safely snatched by a quick motion, and put blazing into the mouth, which being closed, the fire is at once extinguished." Strutt's account of the affair is somewhat more candid than the lexicographer's: he tells us—"This sport is seldom exhibited but in winter, and chiefly at Christmas time: it is simply heating of brandy, or some other ardent spirit, in a dish with raisins; when, the brandy being set on fire, the young folks of both sexes, standing round it, pluck out the raisins, and eat them as hastily as they can, but rare y without burning their hands, or scalding their mouths."

However, it may soon be decided which definition is the most perfect. The sport affords much fun in a darkened room; not the least of which is the spectral appearance of the young players from the spirit flame.

THE CHRISTMAS PARTY.

Although much of the custom of profuse hospitality has passed away, Christmas is yet universally recognised as a season when every good Christian shows his gratitude to the Almighty, for the inestimable benefits procured to us by the Nativity of our Blessed Saviour, by an ample display of good will towards our fellow-men. This, however, is the season for the exercise of hospitality—and that threefold: "for one's family; this is of necessity: for strangers; this is of courtesie: for the poore; this is charity." Or, as old Tusser sings:—

> At Christmas be merry, *and thankful withal,*
> And feast thy poor neighbours, the great with the small.

We must, now, leave the chants and carols of other days, the minstrelsy and the boisterous mirth of a more picturesque age than our own, and join the Christmas-Day Family-Party which our Artist has assembled in his Illustration. And, here we may remark that custom immemorial hath stamped the Family Party at Christmas as the most sincere and genuine meeting of the whole year. Many an imagined wrong, and many a heartburning is soothed by the season of hallowed mirth. The sweet sanctity of its associations seems to shut out all meaner joys.

Well, the party have left the substantial luxuries of the dinner table, and are now enjoying the more refined delights that spring from the interchange of affection reared around the same hearth—the same fond home. The room is cosy, nay luxurious, in its appointments, and there is the very atmosphere of hospitality and enjoyment throughout the place. The family pictures are decorated by the *holly* tree, as if "to commemorate the victory gained over the powers of darkness by the coming of Christ." What a radius of joy and hope does this reflected light shed over the happy party!

View the deepening circle: the grandfather, in his easy Ashburnham chair, his heart brimming o'er with gladness. Opposite are seated the matrons of the party, whose delight in "talking over old times," is one of those touches of nature that the painter loves—his conversation-scenes. To be brief, in this beaming circle we see almost every phase of existence—from the cradle to the grave; old age watching the gambols of early childhood: in short, mid-age, manhood, and youth—every stage of a generation is portrayed in our artist's Christmas Circle. And such scenes will not be rare to-morrow, throughout the length and breadth of the land:

> In town or hamlet, shalt'ring middle life,
> Down to the cottag'd vale, and straw-roof'd shed
> This western isle hath long been fam'd for scenes
> Where bliss domestic finds a dwelling-place.
> Domestic bliss, that, like a harmless dove,
> (Honour and sweet endearment keeping guard),
> Can centre in a little quiet nest
> All that desire could fly for through the earth;
> That can, the world eluding, be itself
> A world enjoyed; that wants no witnesses
> But its own sharers, and approving Heaven.
> That, like a flow'r deep hid in rocky cleft,
> Smiles, though 'tis looking only at the sky.—KENNEDY.

THE CHILDREN'S CHRISTMAS PARTY.

> Ah! that I were once more a careless child. COLERIDGE.

Of all the festivities of the season, this is, in many respects, the most interesting. It has more of the simplicity of the festival than any other scene of its commemoration: there is such innocent gaiety, and brimming mirth in a party of frolicsome children, that we are not surprised at the fondness of painters for children as impersonations of purity and as the attributes of virtue.

Who is there that has not, in after-life, looked back upon childhood, and there seen what innocence he hath outlived. How fondly, too, does he remember this season of presents, anxiously counted on for months before-hand. So, in the Kinderlied, or Child's Song:—

> Now Christmas is come, and now Papa's come home,
> With a pegtop for Tommie, a husif for Sue;
> A new bag o' marbles for Dick, and for Joan
> A workbox, for Phœbe a bow for her shoe,
> For Cecily, singing, a humming-top comes;
> For dull drowsie Marie a sleeping-top mee t;
> For Ben, Ned, and Harry, a fife and two drums;
> For Jamie a box of nice sugar-plums sweet.

Our Artist has shown the little ones in high glee: the room is brilliantly lighted; and, before it has become heated, the freshness and tender beauty of the children may be seen to perfection. As the evening advances, the dance grows fast, and the animal spirits gush out in many a long and loud laugh. A game of forfeits, or some slight sport in which there is a chance for the exercise of small skill, is often the occasion of boisterous mirth; there is a prolonged titter amidst the bevy of children; one less versed in practical joking than his companions, is tricked and laughed at; but, in the pure simplicity of childhood, "he kisses and loves all, and when the smart of the rod is past, smiles on his beater." Alack! "we laugh at his foolish sports, but his game is our earnest; and his drums, rattles, and hobby-horses, but the emblems and mocking of man's business."

Sometimes, a wayward child will not join in the sport; for, childhood has its sours as well as its sweets, even though it be described as a purely happy state. Then, the waggish uncle shirks into a corner, and must be coaxed, and petted, and dandled, and teased on, with a bait of sugar—to rejoin the merry throng. Really, these lovely appearance almost makes us impugn Coleridge's apostrophe—"How inimitably graceful children are in general before they learn to dance."

We remember, some seventeen years since, a charming paper "On Childhood," in the *New Monthly Magazine*, wherein the delights of a party of children are thus glanced at:—

> I love a children's ball—that is, a ball for very young children; for when they

CHILDREN'S CHRISTMAS PARTY.

CHRISTMAS PICTURES.

approach their teens they begin gradually to throw off their angelic disguise preparatory to becoming men and women: the germs of vanity, dissimulation, and pride are visible; the young eye roves for admiration, the head is held high on contact with vulgarity; the lips speak a different language from the less deceitful brow. If the object of entertainment was really to entertain, we ought only to invite children; because, if not quite sure of succeeding in our aim, we at least can discover whether or not we have attained it. In a party of children, ninety-nine out of a hundred consider themselves at the summit of human felicity, and take no care to conceal their sentiments; and if the unlucky hundredth happens to fall down, or to be affronted, a few tears and a little outery show you where your assistance is required, and allow you to set matters right again by coaxing and sugar-plums. These occasional eccentric movements in the quadrille, proceeding from the exuberance of spirits and of joy, these bursts of merriment which sometimes take the bosom of politeness, the frowns of a smiling mamma; those peals of young laughter so thrilling and so infectious; those animated voices and bright faces assure the donors of the feast that they have conferred a few hours of exquisite happiness on the dear little beings around them, afforded them food for chattering and mirth for many days, and perhaps planted in their grateful memories one of those sunny spots to which the man looks back with pleasure and wonder, when sated, wearied, and disappointed, he sees with surprise how easily and how keenly he was once delighted.

Juvenile Balls, as these parties are somewhat affectedly called, are now becoming more frequent than hitherto in the higher circles. The example of the young Royal Family have, doubtless, contributed to this fashion. For such entertainments, the arrangements are as complete as for those of larger growth. The little host or hostess receives the company in due form, and is recognised as the entertainer throughout the evening. The supper is lighter, yet more ornamental, than on other occasions; and of course the whole affair terminates at a much earlier hour.

THE CHRISTMAS CAROL.

THE CAROL.

The Carol, as most of our readers probably remember, is derived from the Italian *carola*, a song of joy. It is almost universally sung at Christmas, on the Continent. It is likewise sung in Ireland and in Wales, but in Scotland it is unknown. In various parts of England, within the present century, the singing of Carols began on Christmas Eve, and was continued late into the night. On Christmas Day these Carols took the place of Psalms in the churches, the whole congregation joining; and at the end, the clerk declared, in a loud voice, his wishes for a merry Christmas and a happy New Year to all the parishioners. Still, these Carols differed materially from those of earlier times, which were festal *chansons* for enlivening Christmas, and not songs of Scripture history; the change having been made by the Puritans.

Of the latter class is the well-known ditty, "God rest ye merry gentlemen," which our Artist has put into the hands and mouth of his "poor but pious minstrel." The charity school-boy, who is gazing at the singers, bears in his hand what may have proved a rival to the caroling—his "school-piece." We have a distinct recollection of carols being commonly sung in the streets of London, at Christmas; and of the Bellman's Sheet of Verses on the Nativity, embellished with prints of the Saints and the Holy Family: such things are now, comparatively, rare. In the *Literary Gazette* for 1840, we remember mention of a gipsy girl wandering up and down Berkshire, chanting a rude and imperfect recitative to the air of "My Peggy is a wee thing," and commencing

Oh! Joseph was an old man,
And an old man was he,
And he married Mary
From the land of Galilee, &c.

Leaving the minstrelsy of the highway, we may note that, of late, there has been a sort of revival of taste for the Scriptural Carol. Last year, two or three reprinted collections appeared; one of them illuminated in gold and colour, after the manner of an ancient missal.

The custom has been thus glanced at by an old divine:—"Welcome! thrice blessed day! the desire of all nations, whose distant glories made the father of the faithful to rejoice, and whose approaches filled the world with wonder and expectation: thou wert ushered in with angelic hymns, and celebrated ever since with anthems of praise, because thou didst bring forth joy and a Redeemer to mankind."

The Christmas party is broken up; the last good wish of the season—the last kiss—has been exchanged; and the visitors are on the threshold, attended by the entertainers. The house has a manorial character about it; it is not in the heavy, magnificent style of Bracebridge Hall, wherein "were kept up the old games of hoodman blind, shoe the wild mare, hot cockles, bob apple, and snap-dragon; the yule log, and Christmas candles were regularly burnt, and the misletoe, with its white berries, hung up, to the imminent peril of all the pretty housemaids."

Our Artist's mansion is, however, a "proper house and home;" it has many chimney-shafts—"wind-pipes of hospitality:" and it has, moreover, that indication of old English comfort—a porch. Here is the leave-taking: the servant has brought the lantern, which seems strangely to have tempted the waggery of a snow-baller. The visitors are well wrapped up—and we wish them a safe ride home.

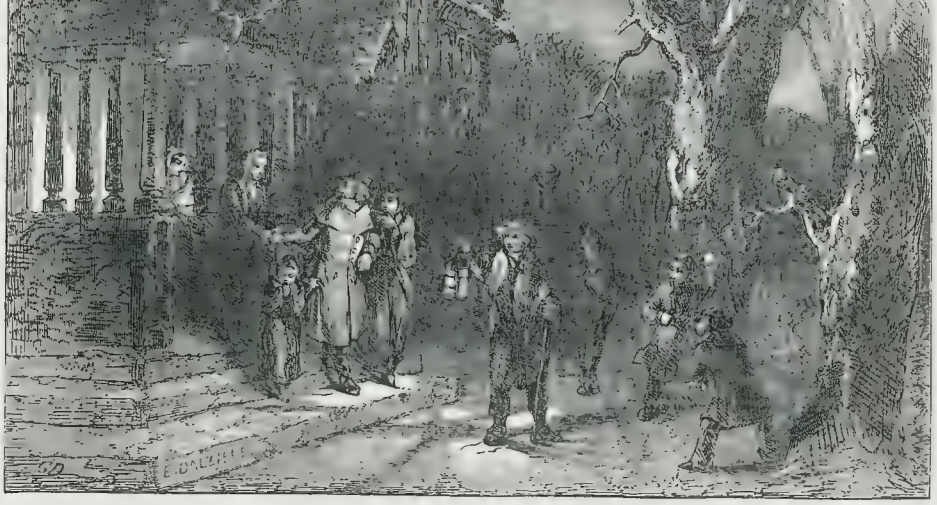
GOING HOME.—"GOOD NIGHT!"

Well! the party is over; and here is depicted the start for the return home. It appears a bitter night, but yet, such as our Poet rejoiceth in. "In our eye," says the "Almanack," "Christmas never looks so beautiful as when it has been ushered in by snow, and frost, and rime; when the thatched roofs of the cottages are whitened over, and the branches of the trees are laden with feathery flakes; when the ivy that covers the grey and weather-beaten church porch is half buried beneath the weight of accumulated snow, as if

Nature, in awe to Him,
Had doffed her gaudy trim,
With her great Master so to sympathise,
Hiding her guilty front with innocent snow."

And now, good readers, our descriptive task is over. If there should be any of you disposed to question the fitness or extent of the illustrations of the Season, we would reply in the words of Washington Irving, penned, perhaps, a quarter of a century since, but still more applicable in the present day than when written:—

But, enough of Christmas and its gambols; it is time for me to pause in this garrulity. Methinks, I hear the questions asked by my graver readers, "To what purpose is all this—how is the world to be made wiser by this trash?" Alas! is there not wisdom enough extant for the instruction of the world? Alas, indeed, are there not thousands of abler pens labouring for its improvement? It is much pleasanter to please than to instruct—to play the companion rather than the preceptor. What, after all, is the mass of wisdom that I could throw into the mass of knowledge; or how am I sure that my sagest deductions may be safe guides for the opinions of others? But, in writing to amuse, if I fail, the only evil is my own disappointment. If, however, I can, by any lucky chance, in these days of evil, rub out one wrinkle from the brow of care, or beguile the heavy heart of one moment of sorrow; if I can, now and then, penetrate through the gathering film of misanthropy, prompt a benevolent view of human nature, and make my reader more in good humour with his fellow-beings and himself, surely, surely, I shall not then have written entirely in vain.



THE RETURN HOME—"GOOD NIGHT."

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

NEW YEAR 1848.

THE confirmed success of this Journal, and the increasing means placed at the disposal of its Proprietors, from the large circulation established over the whole civilised world, have determined them to spare no expense in still further increasing the attractions of this popular Newspaper.

With this determination, during the year 1848 the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS will present, besides the usual number of Engravings,

TWO LARGE AND SEPARATE ENGRAVINGS OF

PARIS AND EDINBURGH,

To be presented GRATIS to all Subscribers during the year.

THE VIEW OF PARIS

has for a long time been in preparation by the celebrated engravers of Paris, Messrs. Best and Co. The view is taken from the towers of Notre Dame, and contains nearly every public and picturesque building in this highly interesting city. This Engraving, it is expected, will be ready for delivery to the Subscribers to the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS early in the first or second week in January, 1848

THE VIEW OF EDINBURGH

is already finished, and presents a Panoramic View of this romantic city.

New Subscribers to this Newspaper will thus have a favourable opportunity in commencing the year 1848 with the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS; as the Number published January 1st, 1848, will commence a new Volume, which will have the extra Pictures of Paris and Edinburgh Gratis.

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TERMS:—2½s. per year or 6s. 6d. per quarter—single copies, 6d. each. Orders received by all Newsagents and Booksellers in all parts of the world.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, December 26.—First Sunday after Christmas.—St. Stephen.
MONDAY, 27. St. John the Evangelist.
TUESDAY, 28. Innocents Day.—The Sun rises at 8h. 8m., and sets at 3h. 55m.
WEDNESDAY, 29. The Moon enters her last quarter at 7h. 48m. p.m.
THURSDAY, 30. The length of the day is 7h. 46m., and the day has increased 3 minutes in length since the Shortest Day.
FRIDAY, 31.—St. Silvester.—Mars sets at 2h. 56m. a.m.; Jupiter rises at 4h. 23m p.m.
SATURDAY, January 1, 1848.—Circumcision.—Venus rises at 4h. 10m. a.m., and Mercury rises at 7h. 0h. a.m.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,

FOR THE WEEK BEGINNING JANUARY 1

Sunday		Monday		Tuesday		Wednesday		Thursday		Friday		Saturday	
M.	A. M.	M.	A. M.	M.	A. M.	M.	A. M.	M.	A. M.	M.	A. M.	M.	A. M.
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
4 50	5 10	5 39	6 0	6 26	6 46	7 13	7 33	7 59	8 18	8 45	9 5	9 31	9 51
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
5 16	5 36	6 5	6 26	6 52	7 12	7 39	7 59	8 25	8 44	9 11	9 31	9 57	10 17

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*A. D.*" *will be liable, if the promise was made in the presence of a witness, or witnesses*

"*A. R. W.*" *We cannot forward your letter to "C. J.," as we are not in possession of his address*

"*B. B.*" *Chester-field.—The edition of Burns in question may be ascertained of the Bookseller of your town: it is, we think, published in Scotland.*

"*Burns,*" *Walworth. The Museum of Economic Geology, Craig's-court, Charing Cross, (not Somerset House), is open to the public gratuitously. Mr. Sopwith has published an excellent Account of the Collection. Geological Specimens may be purchased at Mr. Tennant's, 149, Strand.*

"*A Constant Subscriber,*" *Putney.—The price of a Set of Tools for Wood Engraving may be ascertained of Messrs. Finn, Newgate-street.*

"*Steelenchus.*" *—We cannot.*

"*M. M.*" *-The Prince of Wales was born at Windsor Castle, in 1841.*

"*Game*" *is as wrong*

"*R. N. L.*" *Only, is not one of several Subscribers who have borne testimony to the accuracy of "Mr. Duncan's excellent Series of the British Parliament." The hint shall not be lost.*

"*J. E.*" *Wrexham, should address his inquiry to Mr. Ackermann, Strand.*

"*R. H. W.*" *The binder is in fault; he must have overbeaten the Numbers.*

"*C. D.*" *Cheam. The Engraving in question has been corrected in the reprint of the Monarch.*

"*Newly*" *Declined*

"*C. K. H.*" *is recommended to subscribe. The distribution will be duly announced.*

"*R. S. V. P.*" *is recommended to address his inquiry to Mr. Cleaver, publisher, Baker-street, Portman-square*

"*C. W.*" *should order of his newsvendor our latest edition.*

"*A Correspondent*" *will find in "Real Life in India," just published, the requisite information for obtaining appointments in the Indian Public Service.*

"*Scalal.*"—*We have not room.*

"*Irish Pegasus.*"—*The person letting the horse must be duly licensed.*

"*A.*" *must be the loser.*

"*Amicus,*" *Berwick.—Your communication has been mislaid.*

"*W. H. B.*"—*We are too much pressed, at present.*

"*Thespis.*"—*We are not aware that any collection of the Dramas of our time is superior to Inchbald's: others are later, as those by Dibdin, Cumberland, and Webster.*

"*Philocos.*" *The Lines have merit, but are too lengthy.*

"*A Subscriber,*" *Glasgow.—Probably, Lord Campbell, in his "Lives of the Chancellors," has explained the matter*

"*F.*" *Old Aberdeen, is thanked for his obliging offer; but the subjects he proffers are not of immediate interest*

"*Ignoramus,*" *Dublin.—The provincial colours are red, yellow, and blue.*

"*C. J. W. R.*" *Ipswich.—We have not the means at hand of ascertaining the data in question*

"*Medieval.*"—*Yes*

"*G. L. B.*" *is thanked for the lines, but we have not room to print them.*

"*Jet.*"—*We have not heard of the work in question*

"*Hortensia*" *must excuse us. Arithmetical calculations are not, generally, suitable for a newspaper.*

"*P. R. S.*" *Maidleton, will find information of the kind he desires in "The Boy's Book of Sports."*

"*A Subscriber,*" *Barnstaple, is thanked. The Illustrations are in the Engraver's hands.*

"*J. P.*" *"The Doctor" is by the late Dr. Southey.*

"*J. H. C. L.*"—*The Books on the Hamiltonian System are published by Law, bookseller, Fleet-street.*

"*—C*" *will find a list of the Directors of the South Eastern Railway in the Railway Directory for 1848. The list is too long for quotation here.*

"*Lemon*" *should apply to a copyist.*

"*C. C.*" *Manchester.—"Taylor's Shorthand, improved by Harding."*

"*B. D.*" *Arundel.—Mr. J. Tidd Pratt's work on Savings Banks.*

"*C S.*" *should apply at the Treasury Savings Bank.*

"*J. L. T.*"—*Apply to Messrs. Smith, printsellers, Lisle-street, Soho.*

"*A Lover of Science.*" *Sidmouth.—Apply at the Office for the Sale of Parliamentary Papers, Great Turnstile, Holborn*

"*B. B.*" *Eton.—Other articles in type have not room for such matters.*

"*A. C.*" *—at Chester will find the best definitions in the "Political Dictionary," published by Knight. They are too lengthy for quotation here.*

"*Xpqqrrs,*" *Chard.—The term "El Dorado," "the gilded," or "golden," is commonly applied to the country bearing such precious metals, sought for in 1594 by Spanish adventurers, under Sir Walter Raleigh. It was stated to lie between the Orinoco and the Amazon, or Guiana; or the whole of Guiana was sometimes designated El Dorado. (See further details in "Popular Errors Explained and Illustrated," pp. 290 291.)*

"*R. W.*"—*The error is unnatural*

"*Arrochar.*"—*The decision of the Legislature would hardly be changed by the document alluded to*

"*A Subscriber ab initio.*"—*The age of Lady Lucy, whose tomb we engraved in No. 281, is L.X. and three. IX. is a magical*

"*A Subscriber,*" *Cheltenham.—The field of Culloden lies about three miles north-east of Inverness*

"*A Constant Subscriber.*"—*Apply to Ackermann, Strand.*

"*C. E. S.*"—*The duty on old foreign books imported into this country is one penny each.*

"*Cautious.*" *By the Police Magistrates; and mostly, by the Clergy in their visitations.*

"*A Constant Reader*" *may see the Indian Lock, (engraved last week), at Messrs. Chubb's, St. Paul's Churchyard*

"*C. F. C.*" *Dr. Hampden is "at church."*

"*J. W.*" *Grantham. There are two distinct species of bee, each containing several varieties: both white and red are the queens of the field-bee.*

"*L. H.*"—*Mr. Thomas Pringle, the versifier, died some years since Sir Thomas Neve's address is 9, Albemarle-street; and Dagenham Park, Essex*

"*L. L. L.*" *If wax engravings are well-executed, but not scarce: you possess his principal work.*

** In our notice of the Steaming Apparatus, in page 392, we omitted to state that the Compound tub is the invention of Mr. W. P. Stanley, of Peterborough.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Etchings, by J. E. Gordon.—Jullien's Album, for 1848.—British Diplomacy, in the River Plate.—Village Tales from Abatha.—Family Joe Miller.—Byron's Tales and Poems.—Webster's Royal Red Book.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

** In consequence of CHRISTMAS DAY falling on Saturday, we, this week, publish our Journal on Friday, the 24th.

LONDON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1847.

THE week has, of course, been barren of political interest, with the exception of the brief declaration by Lord John Russell of what the future course of the Government will be with respect to the distress in Ireland. The Executive has a reserve of provisions in hand, left from the last distribution; the public works, left unfinished, are to be completed under the Act of the present session, and, above all, the power of the New Poor-Law is to be tested to the utmost. The Government declares sternly it will not excuse the landed and resident proprietors from an iota of their liabilities. It reckons on their co-operation, which must be given by the employment of labour and other means. They are now legally responsible for the consequences of neglect, and now, for the first time, it may be said that Ireland is brought within the pale of the old law of England, which gives every man a lien on the property of the nation. However much the law may be abused in the early period of its working, whether by the prejudice of the people or the dislike of the proprietors, there it is, an existing thing, of quite a different cast to the Land Laws which have, from time to time, been passed within the last century. It will, in the course of time, make it the interest of the possessors of property that it should sustain or maintain else than a horde of pauper tenants. The whole system of parochial duty, which has such a vast effect on English society, has yet to be learned in Ireland, where nothing like it has existed. As yet, there is a reluctance, perhaps a disagreeable difficulty, in discharging such duties. From the account given of the proceedings of the Government officers during the darkest period of the last famine by a writer in the *Edinburgh Review*, it appears that the burden of all the functions of relief, employment, and superintendence of a mass of population doubling the number of the largest army that was ever banded, fell on the few paid officials of the Government. It is a new era in social Government that is now opening in Ireland, and we must be prepared for some ignorance, many errors, and great complaints. But the element of a better state of things is there, and will work its way through infinite confusions. Till the Poor Law is proved an economic impossibility—till it utterly fails, not from defective administration but from inherent defects—no more money will be voted by Parliament from the Consolidated Fund.

THE WEATHER.

THE weather at the first part of the week was remarkable for the high and uniform temperature of the air, and, at the latter part of it, for its low temperature. The sky has been nearly always clouded. During Friday and Saturday, the wind, at times, almost amounted to a gale; its direction was S. On Monday, a change of wind took place; a considerable change of temperature has taken place; and, at the end of the week, the weather was more seasonable than it has been for some time

The following are some particulars for each day:—Thursday, the sky was overcast till noon, and partially free from cloud till 9h. P.M., and again overcast before midnight. The direction of the wind was S. in the morning, and S.S.W after noon. The average temperature of the day was 48°, being about 4° above the average for the season. Friday, the sky was nearly overcast throughout the day, with a thin rain falling at different times; the direction of the wind was principally S, and blowing strongly; the average temperature for the day was 5.°, being more than 11° above the average for the season. Saturday the sky was overcast all day, and a slight rain was falling during the greater part of it; the barometer reading was again low on this day, being 29 In. 2 at 7h. P.M., after which time it began to increase. Sunday, the sky was mostly covered by cloud throughout the day, the place of the moon being visible during the evening; the direction of the wind was S.W.; the average temperature for the day was 39½°. Monday, the sky was overcast all day: the direction of the wind was N., and the average temperature for the day was 37½°. Tuesday the sky was covered by cloud all the day; the direction of the wind was N.N.E.; and the average temperature was 24½°, being 18½° less than it was on the preceding Friday. Wednesday, the sky was overcast all day, the wind was E.; and the average temperature of the day was 33°; and that for the week ending this day, was 41°.

The extreme thermometrical readings for each day were:—

Thursday,	Dec. 16	the highest during the day was 54	deg., and the lowest was 43 deg.
Friday,	Dec. 17	" " 54	" " 43
Saturday,	Dec. 18	" " 51	" " 40
Sunday,	Dec. 19	" " 49	" " 39
Monday,	Dec. 20	" " 43½	" " 35
Tuesday,	Dec. 21	" " 34½	" " 30
Wednesday,	Dec. 22	" " 35	" " 31

On Thursday, at 1h. P.M., the reading of the thermometer was 51½ nearly, and from this time till Saturday morning at 7h., the readings were always between 46° and 54°, being remarkable both for their high values and their uniformity; after 7h. A.M. on Saturday, the readings declined, and continued doing so all day; at midnight, the reading was 40°, and early on the morning of Sunday, it was as low as 30°, being 24° nearly less than it was at the same time on the preceding day. During Sunday, the reading increased to 49° at 1h. P.M., and declined afterwards to 40° at midnight, and continued at this reading throughout the night, and till 8h. A.M. on the morning of Monday, after which time it decreased throughout the day, till, at midnight, it was 35°, and it decreased afterwards to 32° by 8h. A.M. on the morning of Tuesday; and, on Tuesday, it only increased to 34½° during the day, and decreased to 30° at night. From these remarks, it will be seen that the usual diurnal rise and fall in the readings of the thermometer have not taken place.

Blackheath, Wednesday, December 22, 1847. J. G.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE COURT AT OSBORNE.

The Queen and Prince Albert took a drive in an open carriage, on Friday afternoon.

On Saturday the unfavourable state of the weather prevented her Majesty and Prince Albert, and the Royal children, from taking their usual walks and rides. The Hon. and Rev. C. Leslie Courtenay and Sir James Clark arrived on a visit to her Majesty, and had the honour of joining the Royal dinner circle in the evening.

On Sunday, Her Majesty and Prince Albert, and the ladies and gentlemen of the Royal suite, attended divine service. The Hon. and Rev. C. Leslie Courtenay officiated.

Most of the Cabinet Ministers left town on Tuesday to spend the Christmas recess—Lord and Lady John Russell and family and the Chancellor of the Exchequer to visit the Duke of Bedford, at Woburn, where Royal Graces will receive a succession of distinguished visitors for some weeks. Lord Lansdowne to Bowood. Earl Grey and family to Howick Hall, on Wednesday, for a few days. Lord and Lady Palmerston to visit Broadlands, on Tuesday, where they will entertain a succession of visitors. The Hon. Col. Keppel, M.P., has left town for the seat of his father, the Earl of Albemarle, in Suffolk.

Lord Brougham left Cradoc-street on Wednesday for Paris, *en route* to his Lordship's chateau near Cannes, where the noble and learned Lord is expected to remain until the re-assembling of Parliament after the recess

RETURN OF THE COURT TO WINDSOR.

On Tuesday, the Queen and Prince Albert, with the Royal Family, arrived from Osborne at the Castle at twenty-five minutes before three o'clock in the afternoon. Her Majesty and the Princes were attended by the Viscountess Canning (Lady in Waiting), the Hon. Miss Kerr (Maid of Honour in Waiting), Colonel the Hon. Charles Grey (Equerry in Waiting), Colonel Bouverie (Equerry in Waiting to his Royal Highness), and Major General Sir Thomas Bowles (Master of the Household). The august party was escorted by a party of the Royal Regiment of Horse Guards. The Queen and Prince Albert were received at the grand entrance to the Castle by Lord Waterpark (Lord in Waiting) and Capt. the Hon. A. N. Hood.

POPULATION AND POOR RATES.—A return, printed by order of the House of Commons, on the motion of Sir R. Ferguson, shows, that the annual value of the property rated to the poor in England is £262,140,030; in Scotland, to £9,320,784; in Ireland, to £13,304,234. The expenditure for the relief and maintenance of the poor (1846—46) amounted, in England, to £6,984,204; in Scotland, to £338,932; and in Ireland, to £425,184. The rate in the pound, and expenditure for the relief of the poor on the annual value of the property rated to the same, amounted, in England, to 1s. 7d.; in Scotland, to 7¼d.; and in Ireland, to 1s. 7d. The total number of paupers relieved, including casual poor, amounted, in England, to 1,330,587; in Scotland, to 96,356; and in Ireland, to 27,235. The proportion per cent. of the number of paupers relieved to the population was in England, 8.4; in Scotland, 3.7; and in Ireland, 3.1. The rate per head of the expenditure on the total number of paupers relieved amounted, in England, to £5 14s. 5¼d.; in Scotland, to £3 0s. 9¾d.; and in Ireland, to £2 13s. 0¼d.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

THE unseemly jars which have of late drawn such general and painful attention on the part of the public to the internal organisation of the Government of the Church, continue.

THE APPOINTMENT OF DR. HAMPDEN TO THE SEE OF HEREFORD still presents itself as the *quæstio vexata* that it was last week. The Dean of Hereford has presented to the Queen, through her Majesty's Prime Minister, on the subject of the nomination of this Divine to the See of Hereford, a memorial, in which he refers to the vote of censure passed on Dr. Hampden by the University of Oxford, and pleads for that right and liberty of conscience which will be "*trampled to the very dust*" by a compulsion to elect a person still under that censure. On this ground he prays either that her Majesty will recommend some other person, or that she will graciously relieve the Chapter from the necessity of proceeding to the election, till she has been pleased to submit Dr. Hampden's publications "to the judgment, either of the two Houses of Convocation of Clergy of the province of Canterbury, which is now sitting, or of the Provincial Council of Bishops of the same province, assisted by such Divines as her Majesty, or the said Provincial Council, shall be pleased to call, or of some other competent tribunal which her Majesty shall be graciously pleased to appoint."

Dr. Hampden himself has also published a letter, addressed to Lord John Russell, which contains a long and lengthened defence of his religious opinions, and in which he denies that he is *de facto* or *de jure* under "the censure of the University."

His Grace the Duke of Sutherland has addressed to the Rev. Dr. Bowles, Vicar of Stanton Lacy, a letter, dated Trentham, Dec. 18th, relative to the appointment of Dr. Hampden to the see of Hereford. His Grace, after expressing his great satisfaction with the appointment, says: "I happen to have means of knowing that when Lord Granville proposed Dr. Hampden to St. Mary Hall, he was not acquainted personally with him, but collected to the best of his power the opinion of the University at that time, when Dr. Hampden's Lectures had already been for some months before the public. The preponderance of opinion was great in his favour. Some of those who have since been most bitterly violent then recommended him. I believe that no disapprobation was expressed until the publication of his pamphlet in favour of the admission of Dissenters to the University. I have written this from feeling sure that it will be interesting to you to know the opinion of such an authority as Lord Granville, and you may make any use of the information I am thus able to give that may seem desirable.—Very truly yours, SUTHERLAND. The Rev. J. Bowles, D.D., Stanton Lacy, Ludlow."

A body of the clergy, resident within the Archdeaconry of Coventry, have protested against the petition about to be presented to her Majesty from certain of their brother clergymen of that Archdeaconry against the appointment of Dr. Hampden.

WHAT IS THE OFFENCE OF PREMUNIRE?—It is contempt of the Queen and her Government, and it is so called, says Blackstone, from the words of the writ prosecutory to the prosecution thereof. It is enacted by the 25th Henry VIII., c. 20, that if the Dean and Chapter refuse to elect the person named by the Sovereign, or any Archbishop or Bishop to confirm or consecrate him, they shall fall into the penalties of the statute of provisors of late by the commission of this offence is thus stated by Coke:—"That, from the conviction, the defendant shall be out of the King's protection, and his lands and tenements, goods and chattels forfeited to the King, and that his body shall remain in prison at the King's pleasure; or (as other authorities have it) during life." So odious, says Coke, was this offence, that a man that was attainted of it might have been slain by any other man without danger of law: because, it was provided by law that any man might do to him as to the King's enemy, and any man may lawfully kill an enemy. If any Archbishop or Bishop be contemplating the commission of this offence, it will be as well that he should understand that it is no longer lawful for individuals or the mob to inflict summary punishment. The statute, 5th Elizabeth, c. 1, provides that it shall not be lawful to kill any person attainted in a *præmunire*, any law, statute, opinion, or argument of law to the contrary notwithstanding. But still, such delinquent, says Blackstone, though protected as a part of the public from public wrongs, can bring no action for any private injury, how atrocious soever, being so far out of the protection of the law that it will not guard his civil rights, nor remedy any grievance which he as an individual may suffer. And no man knowing him to be guilty can with safety give him comfort.

METROPOLITAN NEWS

MORTALITY IN THE METROPOLIS.

The Report issued by the Registrar-General this week, presents the health of the metropolis under a more favourable aspect than it has exhibited for some weeks past. Last week the total number of deaths that had occurred amounted to 2416, out of a population numbering 1,946,426; the number of deaths this week, in proportion to the same official authority, is 1406 out of the same population, showing a decrease in the mortality, this week, of 470.

The relative mortality of different districts will be seen by the following portion of the Registrar's Report:—

	Population Enumerated		Average weekly Deaths, 1838-9. Five Autumns.		Deaths in the Week
West Districts	391,326	"	146	"	273
North Districts	376,939	"	184	"	415
Central Districts	374,759	"	136	"	314
East Districts	393,247	"	232	"	371
South Districts	509,483	"	288	"	573
Totals	1,946,211	"	1046	"	1946
Males	980	[	Females		966

THE NUMBER in the METROPOLIS.—The number of births in the metropolis amount to—Males, 690; females, 629; total, 1319.

EAST INDIA HOUSE.—A General Quarterly Court of the Proprietors of East India Stock was held on Wednesday, at the Company's house in Leadenhall-street The Chairman gave notice that the half-yearly dividends on East India Stock would (unable to Act of Parliament) be paid on the 6th of January next and following days.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The examination of candidates for the two King's scholarships, vacant by the departure of Messrs. Lucas, Mac. W. S. Bennett, Mr. J. ELLIOTT, Mr. J. Bennett. The successful candidates were Miss Dorothy Walkins and Master W. G. Cusins. The following candidates highly distinguished themselves at the examination:—Misses M. E. Smith, B. M. Street, C. Fraser; Messrs. Layland, Nicholson, Von Holst.

KING'S COLLEGE GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NORWICH.—The annual recitation by the pupils of this grammar school took place in the school-room at Mile-end, on Wednesday, when the Right Hon. Lord Sondes presided at the distribution of prizes.

ROYAL NAVAL SCHOOL, NEW CROSS.—The half-yearly distribution of prizes took place in the chapel of the establishment on Tuesday, at half-past twelve o'clock, Rear Admiral Bowles, C.B., M.P., president, in the chair.

MERCHANT SEAMEN'S SOCIETY.—On Tuesday afternoon, a Quarterly Court of the Governors and Directors of the Corporation for the Relief of Seamen in the Merchant Service, was held at the office, 25, Birchin-lane, Cornhill: G. Dawson Kerr, Esq., in the chair. The minutes of the last Court, and the cash accounts for the quarter ending 30th September, 1847, were read and approved; and the meeting proceeded in committee to consider the cases of upwards of 70 applicants. The Secretary, W. Watson, Esq., stated that, during the past year, there had been 1440 cases relieved before the committee, to whom temporary relief or permanent pensions had been granted.

ELECTION OF MR. SALOMONS AS ALDERMAN.—On Tuesday evening Mr. Salomons invited a large number of his friends to dine at the London Tavern, in commemoration of his accession to the position of Alderman of the Cordwainers' Ward. The worthy host was supported by many influential citizens, and in the course of the evening Rothschilds joined the party.

A DEPUTATION of Irish M.P.'s waited on Sir G. Grey on Friday (last week), at the Home-Office, with the view of impressing upon the Government the absolute necessity of a grant of money for the relief of the famine in those localities where the Poor-Law relief would not suffice. Sir G. Grey, in reply, assured the deputation that, acquiescing in the principle set forth by them, he was enabled to state that the Government had, as the first step, applied for the money, which, at their disposal, means sufficient for the present to meet any case of destitution likely to occur, at an early period, and which would not be provided for by local resources, provided those means were used only in cases in which the local resources of the union had been exercised to the fullest extent available, and had been found insufficient. The deputation considered the right hon. gentleman's explanation most satisfactory; and the determination of the Government calculated to prevent anything even approaching last year's distress.

THE ROYAL BOUNTY.—On Monday morning the Bishop of Oxford, Lord High Almoner, attended by the Sub-Almoner, Lord Lyttelton, and his train, attended at the Almonry Office, Whitehall, and distributed the Royal bounty to a very great number of aged and infirm persons, each recipient being presented with two half-crowns and a shilling, on producing a form of application for the bounty issued on Maunday Thursday. The recipients this year were so numerous that Tuesday also was occupied to complete the distribution.

METROPOLITAN POLICE COURTS.—The following return was circulated throughout the various divisions of the metropolitan police, relative to another very mysterious robbery, which took place the previous evening at the Paddington Railway station. Mr. Fryer, a part of whose duty it is to pay the men belonging to the locomotive department, left his office, adjacent to the entrance gates, at six o'clock, to go to tea, and, on quitting, locked, as usual, the outer door. On his return, after an absence of not more than twenty minutes, he discerned that the office had been entered, no doubt by means of a skeleton key, and that upwards of £80 in gold and silver had been stolen from a drawer, the lock of which had been forced. Information of the robbery was promptly communicated to Mr. Colard, the superintendent of the Company's police, who is using his utmost endeavours to trace out the guilty party.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY AT LIVERPOOL.—On Monday evening, a daring highway robbery was committed in the suburbs of Liverpool. Mr. John Houghton, of Mid-lana, West Derby, was proceeding, in a private cab, accompanied by his three sisters and another lady, for the purpose of attending at a celebrate institution, when they were stopped by six men, armed with a pistol, sword, &c. They had, however, only succeeded in obtaining a small sum of money from Mr. Houghton when the approach of an omnibus disturbed them, and they escaped. The robbers were supposed to be some of the dismissed "navvies."

POSTSCRIPT.

SHIPWRECKS ON THE IRISH COAST, AND LOSS OF LIFE.

During the storm on Friday night (last week) the schooner *Ida*, of Newry, John Bannon master, bound from Runcorn to Newry, with a cargo of rock salt, was driven into Dundrum Bay. The violence of the gale drove the hapless vessel on a sandbank opposite to Tyrella, where she capsized, and the master and a crew of five persons were drowned. The schooner has since gone to pieces, and two of the bodies have been washed ashore.

The barque *Irene*, of Liverpool, 360 tons burden, on her way from Benin, west coast of Africa, to Liverpool, was driven into Ballinskelligs Bay, county Kerry, at three o'clock A.M., on the 17th inst. She was laden with palm oil and ivory, and consigned to her owners, Harrison and Co., Liverpool. Sixteen of the crew, including the captain and one passenger, have been saved. The exertions of the countrypeople in saving the crew were most praiseworthy: they carried them on their backs for more than half a mile to Waterville. It is expected that a great portion of the valuable cargo will be saved.

About four o'clock on the same morning, a ship laden with deals and staves was driven ashore at Gun Point, about two miles west of Skull Harbour, and three from where the *Stephen Whitney* was lost, and in a few moments became a total wreck. None of the crew have been seen. Some suppose they abandoned her; others that they were drowned. Another vessel in distress also cast anchor on that morning outside Skull Harbour; but, in consequence of the violent storm then raging, no assistance could be rendered her; her fate is unknown.

On the same morning the ship *Henrietta Mary*, of New Ross, for Quebec, drifted ashore near Cove, 13 of her crew had been picked up by the brig *Caroline*, arrived there from Bristol, on the 13th inst.; the master, officer, 17 of the crew, and a lady passenger lost.

The ship *Maple Leaf*, of and from Quebec, bound to Bristol, fortunately got into Cove on the preceding night, with loss of sails, bulwarks, &c.

The packet-ship *Oxford*, which sailed from Liverpool for New York, has been compelled to put back to Cork for repairs, after being at sea twenty-three days. On the 6th, she encountered a fearful storm, and shipped a tremendous sea, which swept her deck fore and aft, and forcing itself down the hatchways, flooded the vessel between decks and drowned eight of her steerage passengers in their berths.

The *Phœnix* steam-ship has just arrived at Bristol, bringing a portion of the crew of the *Lord Gantorbury*, a timber ship from Quebec, which has also had become water-logged and unmanageable on the 8th instant, and on the 16th a vessel was hailed, and succeeded in rescuing the mate and twelve of the crew, but was unable, from the increasing violence of the gale, to get on the captain, and the rest of the crew, who originally numbered twenty men and boys.

FIRES IN THE METROPOLIS.—On Wednesday night, about ten o'clock, a fire, attended with a serious destruction of property, broke out upon the extensive premises belonging to Messrs. Alfred Bennett and Henry Morton Burton, engineers and millwrights, in Holland-street Blackfriars-road. The flames were fully obtained by half past 11 o'clock, but not before the entire roof and the turnery were completely gutted. The origin of the disaster is unknown.—On Wednesday morning, at four o'clock, a fire burst forth from the Coachmakers' Arms Tavern, Rose-street, Long-acre, the property of Mr. John Lewis, owing to the great quantity of spirits in the place, the whole was soon one sheet of fire, which, mounting the stairs, fired every room in the building almost simultaneously. Fortunately there was a good supply of water, which was scattered into the midst of the fire, and, after the lapse of two hours, the flames were extinguished. The total damage is very considerable, but Mr. Dunston was insured.

IRELAND.

THE illness of the Lord Chancellor continues to present a very dangerous aspect. But little hope is entertained of the right honourable gentleman's recovery.

KILKENNY ELECTION.—On Saturday Michael Sullivan, Esq., was unanimously elected as representative for the City of Kilkenny, in the room of John O'Connell, Esq.

THE Lord Lieutenant has approved of Lord Courtown being appointed a Deputy Lieutenant of the county of Wexford

LAW APPOINTMENTS.—The Chairmanship of Louth, vacated by the well-merited appointment of Mr. Henry Baldwin to the responsible post of law adviser to the Castle, has been conferred on Mr. P. Plake, of the Connaught Circuit. The learned gentleman is a Whig and a Roman Catholic, and his professional attainments are but little inferior to those of his learned brother, the late James Henry Blake, the eminent Queen's Counsel.

REPEAL ASSOCIATION.—This body met on Monday, as usual. There was rather a crowded attendance. Amongst those present were Mr. Maurice O'Connell, M.P., Mr. John O'Neil, M.P., Alderman O'Brien, &c. &c. The rent was announced to be £1!

THE CLARENCE SYSTEM.—From the reported proceedings had at the last meeting of the Galway Board of Poor Law Guardians, it appears that a system of depopulating large tracts of land, and throwing the pauperised inhabitants for support upon the electoral divisions, prevails to an extent unknown in that county. To remedy this act of injustice, by which certain proprietors are made to shift the charge of those whose paupers from their own shoulders to those of the overtaxed ratepayers, a resolution was carried, stating the opinion of the Guardians, that the only way of preventing the evil is to resort to a townland rating, for the support of paupers chargeable to them, and by making protest the resident proprietors and occupiers who do their duty to their tenants, by making it the interest of every proprietor to employ the labouring population on their property; and they call on the Commissioners for the Relief of the Poor in Ireland to impress on the Government the equity and necessity of having the present law, as regards the rating, changed from electoral divisions to a townland rating, and thereby protect the interests of ratepayers, by compelling proprietors to keep the poor, or otherwise all will be reduced to the same level of poverty and pauperism

THE MURDER OF THE REV. MR. LLOYD.—A correspondent of the *Evening Mail*, writing under date Roscommon, December 18, says:—"Yesterday evening (last week) about five o'clock, a party of the constabulary, with Sub-Inspector Young, and an officer and party of the 68th Regiment, all under the command of Mr. Edmond Drake, resident magistrate, arrived at Boyounagh, from Elphin, with twelve persons in custody, who have been fully committed, and lodged in the county gaol, two of whom are charged as being the perpetrators of the murder of the late Rev. John Lloyd, of Smith-hall, near Elphin, and ten as being parties to the conspiracy to murder that lamented gentleman."

The Colonelcy of the 4th Light Dragoons, vacant by the demise of Sir Charles Dalbac, has been filled up by the appointment of Major-General Sir George Scovell, from the 7th Dragoon Guards. The latter regiment has been given to Major-General Murray.

CHLOROFORM.—Dr. Reymonet, chief surgeon of the Hôtel Dieu, at Marseilles succeeded, last week, in amputating the arm from the socket of a woman, aged fifty, when under the influence of chloroform. The woman, being agitated, was not at first affected by the inhalation, but, on a second application, became insensible in about two minutes, and remained so until the painful operation was completed. She was throughout in a calm sleep, and, on awakening, declared that she had felt no pain.

REFUSAL TO BE A MAGISTRATE.—On the recommendation of C. H. Leigh, Esq., Lord-Lieutenant of Monmouth, the Lord-Chancellor was pleased to add the name of C. Conway, Esq., of Pontewydd, to the commission of the peace for that county. The honour, however, has been declined by that gentleman, on religious grounds, because, as a dissenter, he believes that a legalised establishment for the support of religion is a great *moral* and social wrong, but that, if he accepted the magisterial office, he should be compelled to put in force laws for the support of that of which he entertained this opinion.

THE REV. JOHN E. NEWMAN was to leave Rome on the 9th instant, for England. Mr. Newman is the bearer of documents of great importance relative to the re-arrangement of the Roman Catholic diocese, and the establishment of new bishoprics. He is expected in England in a few days.

CHRISTMAS BOXES.—The grocers of Ledbury and Hayo have, like those of Hereford and Leominster, resolved to discontinue the custom of giving Christmas-boxes, and to present the amount to the public charities.

A ROYAL ordonnance, dated the 19th, opens a supplementary credit of 800,000f. to the French Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, to enable him to continue to pay premiums as encouragement to the whale and cod fisheries, the sum of 4,000,000f. allowed in the last budget having been found insufficient.

MORE RAILWAY ROBBERIES.—Another robbery of cash at the Great Western Station makes the third mysterious loss of cash which that Company has sustained, besides two other robberies of cash at the Folkstone Station of the South-Eastern Railway, and the Bristol Station of the Bristol and Gloucester Company. On this day (Monday) yet been obtained.

A FIRE-DAMP explosion occurred on Saturday last at one of the pits of the Bowling Company, at East Bierley, Yorkshire, whereby eleven men and three boys were all more or less severely scorched. One of the sufferers, a youth named Barrett, has since died. An inquest was held on Tuesday at the Hand and Shuttle Inn, Bowling, before Mr. C. Jewison, and a verdict of "Accidental Death" returned. The accident arose from one of the men suffering a hole to remain in the ganze of his "Davy's lamp."

HORRIBLE MURDER.—Mr. Copeman, jun., son of Mr. Copeman, farmer, of Blyborough, was found on Sunday morning last, about nine o'clock, on the road leading from Kirton to Blyborough, quite dead. His throat was cut, and the body was otherwise dreadfully mangled; a piece of flesh was knocked or cut off his face, and was lying on the ground near the body. One of the sufferers, a youth named Barrett, has since died. An inquest was held on Tuesday at the Hand and Shuttle Inn, Bowling, before Mr. C. Jewison, and a verdict of "Accidental Death" returned. The accident arose from one of the men suffering a hole to remain in the ganze of his "Davy's lamp."

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DREADFUL WRECKS AND LOSS OF LIFE. Intelligence has been communicated at Lloyd's of the deplorable loss of a fine ship, called the *Henrietta Maria* (of 400 tons burden) between Liverpool and Quebec), within 100 miles of the English coast, and the perishing of fourteen lives, including the captain, chief officers, and a lady passenger. The unfortunate vessel was reported to be in distress.—Accounts were also on Monday received of a fearful collision near the entrance of the English Channel, on the night of the 14th inst., between the *Warrior*, Bayton, master, from London to Gibraltar, and the *Emma*, Berths, commander, reported to be from the Black Sea. Of the two, the *Emma* suffered the most, and she quickly went down, with five of her crew, who of course perished. The remainder succeed d in reaching the *Warrior*, which, in a crippled state, run into Falmouth to make good her injury. The authorities are now investigating the matter.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH, GUILDHALL.

SALE OF CADETSHIPS.—THE QUEEN *v.* CAPTAIN CHARRITIE, SIR W. YOUNG, ANNA STEWART, AND RALLETT.—This was an indictment against the defendants, in which they were charged, under the Act 49th Geo. III., c. 126, sec. 3, with the offence of having committed and misapplied and disposed of a cadetship in the East India Company's Service for a pecuniary reward or consideration. The case excited a great deal of interest from the respectable position of the parties implicated. Sir W. Young and Captain Charritie, late officers of the East India Company, and Captain Charritie being a person moving in the most respectable society. The trial engaged the Court the whole of Saturday and Monday last. The first count charged John Charritie, James Rallett, and Anna, widow of Alex Stewart, on the 1st day of November, in the 8th year of the present reign, with having unlawfully and corruptly received from one William Wotherspoon the sum of £2000, for the appointment and nomination of one William White Wotherspoon to the office of a cadet in the service of the East India Company, against the form of the statue, &c.; and Sir William Young, Bart., with having from the same motives contained to the same, and also gave to her, as she was about to leave Edinburgh for London, a draft on Jones Loyd and Co., for £1080. As, however, he expressed a desire to be in some way satisfied that the negotiation would proceed, he very shortly afterwards sent a letter containing another letter, in these words:—"My dear Charritie,—I shall have much pleasure in giving an appointment to your young friend, William White Wotherspoon, in November next. Yours, W. Young." The letter was duly cashed, in the following notes:—One of £500, one of £300, two of £100, five of £10, five of £5, and £3 1s. 1d. in cash, the discount being equal to the difference. The possession of these notes was traced to some of the defendants. Rallett paid a sum of £70 to Trotter for the introduction to Charritie, and the larger portion was received by Charritie himself. The nomination was made in January, 1844, and it then became necessary to complete the appointment by executing certain papers which, in a prescribed form, and along with other matters, contained a solemn declaration by the persons applying for, receiving, and giving an appointment, that they did not give or receive any actual or future pecuniary consideration for it. At that time, Mr. Wotherspoon knew nothing of Sir William Young, but, nevertheless, his son's petition for the appointment stated that he had been nominated by Sir William Young, at the recommendation of the petitioner's father. The next paper was the actual nomination, which stated that Sir William Young presented the young man in consideration of his nomination for the season, and added, "I declare from the character I have received of him from his father, who certifies that he is well acquainted with his character, family, and connexions," that he is fit to be recommended for an appointment. Then came a paper, with questions by the young man himself, which stated that his father recommended him, and a declaration by Sir William Young that he believed all the statements in the several papers to be correct. The next paper was a certificate of the young man's birth, which was sent to Edinburgh to be filled up. It was returned, and with it the required declaration, signed by Wotherspoon, that the nomination was for private virtual or reward. The son was appointed to the Madras army, and left for India in December, 1844. In the course of the year 1846 some investigations affecting Rallett took place, and ultimately a secret committee of Directors of the East India Company, of which Sir J. Hogg was chairman, was appointed to investigate the affair, the result of which was the present prosecution. The above state of facts having been proved in evidence, the Judge summed up, and after a short deliberation, returned against Captain Charritie a genera. verdict of "Guilty;" and against Sir W. Young a verdict of "Guilty" on the second count only, that charging a conspiracy to obtain the appointment.

TRIMEN *v.* LORD CURZON RAILWAY LIABILITIES.—On Tuesday, the plaintiff in this case sought to recover the sum of £1000, being the balance, after giving credit for £800 already paid, of a sum of £2000 claimed by him for work and labour as a surveyor, in preparing the maps plans, and sections of the Oxford, Thame, High Wycombe, and Uxbridge Junction Railway Company. The evidence showed that the plaintiff had been appointed to the office at a meeting of the Provisional Committee, held on the 8th of October, 1845, and the minutes of which were afterwards confirmed at a meeting of the 20th of October, at which the defendant was present.—It was the only meeting of the Committee at which the defendant was ever present—and that other steps in the management of the scheme, which were of a very important nature such as extending the prospectus, increasing the original capital by a sum of £100,000, &c., &c. were taken without the defendant's sanction. Lord Denman left it to the Jury to say whether there had been any contract by the defendant to repay the plaintiff, and if so, whether the plaintiff had received as much as he was entitled to.—The Jury, after brief deliberation, returned a verdict for the defendant.

SECONDARIES' COURT.

PETO AND ANOTHER *v.* THE BIRMINGHAM AND OXFORD JUNCTION RAILWAY COMPANY.—On Wednesday, an action, brought by Messrs. Peto and Co., the railway contractors, to recover the sum of £21,000, for work and labour done for the Birmingham and Oxford Junction Railway Company, was tried. The action was brought on a guarantee given by the Company to the chief engineer, to indemnify him against liability incurred by plaintiffs in the course of the works should he paid to them fortnightly, but there was an arrear for one month to the above amount. A Judge's order had been obtained, on which defendants admitted their liability, and that the engineer, Mr. Brunell, had duly certified that the works had been done.—The Jury gave a verdict for the full amount claimed.

POLICE.

WESTMINSTER.

THREATENING TO SHOOT LORD G. BENTINCK.—*Henry Watson*, a middle-aged man, having the appearance of a decayed tradesman, was, on Saturday last, charged before Mr. Burrell with threatening to shoot Lord George Bentinck. It appeared that, about half-past seven o'clock on the previous evening, policeman Lockyer, A 96, seeing the prisoner standing near the Members' entrance to the House of Commons, entered into conversation with him, when the prisoner offered him half-a-crown to allow him Lord George Bentinck when he arrived, and on pressing him why he wished to know, he admitted that he wanted to shoot him. He was then taken into custody, when he said he could not help it, for Lord George was opposing Lord John Russell's measures, and that he had for two or three days past waited about the Park to tell the Queen about it, but she was out of town. Other evidence was also gone into to prove that the prisoner had on the previous evening (Thursday) evening, while lying about in Harrow-road, Paddington, said he was going to shoot Lord George Bentinck, and pulled out a bullet from his waistcoat pocket.—Mr. Burrell said he thought the matter one of a very serious character, and committed the prisoner to find himself in £200, and two sureties in £100 each. The worthy magistrate subsequently directed the clerk to make the commitment with his impression that the prisoner was insane.

MARYLEBONE.

On Monday, *Mr. Charles Coghlin*, a sporting gentleman, attended before Mr. Broughton, by virtue of a warrant, obtained against him on Thursday last, charging him with having sent a hostile message, through Mr. Dillon Browne, to M. F. de Mayo, to Mr. Alfred G. Prescott, brother-in-law to Lord Rendlesham, and late a Lieutenant in the Queen's Bays. The dispute arose about a turf transaction. Mr. Prescott's solicitor read a letter, in which Mr. Coghlin declared, that, if Mr. Prescott did not arrange matters with him by a certain day, he must treat him as a body. Coghlin admitted that, on his hearing of this outrage, he requested his friend, Mr. Dillon Browne, to wait upon Mr. Prescott to demand an explanation of such conduct. Mr. Browne accordingly saw him, when it was agreed that Mr. Prescott should send a letter to Mr. Browne that day, at five o'clock, to the Reform Club. Other particulars were gone into, and much warmth of feeling was displayed on either side.—The defendant said that he had no hostile intentions towards Mr. Prescott, and that he should take no notice whatever of him in future.—Upon this assurance the warrant was dismissed, and the parties then left the Court.

MIDDLESEX SESSIONS.—The adjourned December Sessions commenced on Tuesday morning at the Sessions House, Clerkenwell, with a list of 88 prisoners for trial; of that number 82 were indicted for felony. 51 were described as being imperfect y instructed in reading and writing, 35 were ignorant of both, and two only were stated to be able to read and write well.

ON Saturday last, as one of the forenoon trains of the Edinburgh and Northern Railway was on the point of starting from the village of Kettle, a guard named Munro, while either in the act of ascending or descending from the carriage, missed his footing, and fell under the train, which passed over his body. The unfortunate man was instantly killed, his limbs being dreadfully lacerated and bruised by the accident.

RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE.

COMPARATIVE RATE OF SPEED ON RAILWAYS. The principal railway companies have fixed the accelerated speed at which the trains will run during the winter quarter, at the following comparative rates: Express trains on the Great Western travel at the rate of 48 miles an hour; North Western, 38; South Eastern, 35; Brighton Coast, 35; Eastern Counties, 29; and South Western, 29. First and second class trains: Great Western, 32; North and South Western, 26; South Eastern and Brighton Coast, 23; and Eastern Counties, 24. Third class, or parliamentary trains: Great and North Western, 16; Brighton Coast and South Eastern, 18; South Western, 24; and Eastern Counties, 14. Mail trains travel at the same rate as first and second-class trains

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Farewell! a word that has been, and must be,
Yet not the less a pain. . . . . BYRON

There is a natural regret that attends doing anything for the last time; the conviction carries a moral with it which none can canvass without, at least, grave earnestness.

Partings form a lesson hard to learn:
Ever unions feel this when they go to war.
There is a sort of unwilling concern,
A kind of shock, that sets one's heart ajar;
At leaving even the most unpleasant people
And places, one keeps looking at the steeple

We shall speak no more of the boon recreations of Old England in 1847. They will soon have passed, with many things that we can better spare, into the mighty maelstrom of time. Perhaps that recollection alone disposes us to look back in a spirit that arrays them with far brighter tints than they wore when present—the sunset glories which memory is wont to shed over departed days. Still, the year on whose knots we stand was rife with many a passage of good pastime, well fitted to the character of the land we live in, and whose olden customs are worthy of their modern instances. It bore testimony to the progress of a better taste in our National Sports—keeping pace with the general social improvement. The defilements of coarseness and cruelty continue fast to disappear from our popular amusements.

It is unnecessary here to catalogue those sports once so common among all classes in this country, which were calculated to minister to a depraved excitement and to generate ungentle feelings. Many—indeed most of them—have ceased to be practised altogether: and, though we are no advocates of the milk and water system of manly occupations and diversions, we shrink from the contemplation of human nature rioting in the gory drunkenness of contests between brutes and hired gladiators still more brutal. We would have this a nation of men, but that is no reason it should not be a nation of gentlemen.

For-hunting, that was to be blown clean from our fields by steam, still goes on and prospers. Railway conveyance has done at least as much for as against it. Those who have "cash and sense," wherever the climates or occasions of life may have distributed them, can now take their pastime in pleasant places. The dwellers amidst the hills of Cumberland or the vales of Stafford, may meet the Quorn or the Pytchley, and finish the day by their own firesides. And they do so—and those who formerly saw a good country for one week in the season, now have only themselves to blame, if they follow the chase like the wild huntsmen in Der Freyschütz—or to the bottom of a coal-pit. We spoke of the prospects of the turf last week—they are "great, glorious, and golden." The position of all our recreative rural resources is equally satisfactory. The Game-Laws have lost much of their offensive operation—and the spirit of conciliation is divided equally between the game preserver and the game protector. Peace that reigns over our political policy is the bond of union for the landed proprietor and the land cultivator. Boon feelings are abroad—boon prospects and boon promises. Thus the season of '47 closes—may the course of its successor be cause for similar congratulation.

TATTERSALL'S

MONDAY.—A better attendance than we have had for some time past, but no improvement in business. The only bets were 100 even on the field against Chandler and the Glaucus gelding for the Wakefield Steeple Chase, 20 to 1 each against Sir Arthur and Lord Exeter for the Liverpool event, 1000 to 30 against Kelesho for the Chester Cup, 5 to 1 against Surplice for the 2000 Guineas Stakes, and 1100 to 300 against Scott's lot, and 40 to 1 each against Rosslyn and The Fowler for the Derby.

On Thursday the room was almost deserted, and the business was altogether unworthy of notice.

FINE ARTS.

LAUNCE'S LECTURE. Painted by T. F. DICKSEE. Lithographed by J. R. DICKSEE. Ackermann.

This is a very cleverly-executed litho-print of Mr. Dicksee's picture, exhibited last season at the Gallery of the Society of British Artists. It was, certainly, one of the most characteristic paintings in the Exhibition, and attracted much attention. We are sure, therefore, anxious to find it selected for publication in this reasonable form. It is a very faithful transcript of the picture; the expression of Launce being admirably portrayed; and that of the dog is equally skilful. Altogether, this is an excellent illustration of Shakspearean humour, and deserves to become popular.

OLD CHRISTMAS.

DRAWN BY WILLIAM HARVEY.

I like them well—the curious prelseness
And all-pretended gravity of those
That seek to banish hence these harmless sports,
Have thrust away much ancient honesty *Old Poet.*

RIGHTLY to appreciate the spirited composition of the *tableau* upon the preceding page, the reader must carry his mind's eye back to the picturesque celebration of Christmas, such as we find it sung in an Anglo-Norman carol of the thirteenth century:—

Now, Lordlings, listen to our ditty,
Strangers coming from afar;
Let poor Misfortune move your pity,
Give us welcome, soothe our care.
In this mansion, as they tell us,
Christmas wassail keeps to-day;
And, as the King of all good fellows,
Reigns with uncontrolled sway.

Lordlings, in these realms of pleasure
Father Christmas yearly dwells,
Deals out joy with liberal measure,
Gloomy sorrow soon dispels:
Numerous guests, and viands dainty,
Fill the hall and grace the board
Mirth and beauty, peace and plenty,
Solid pleasures here afford.

The scene is the carved screen of a baronial hall. Upon the central compartment hang the helmet, surcoat, and shield, of the period—the insignia of a physical triumph, encircled with holly and evergreens, the emblems of the victory gained over the powers of darkness by the coming of Christ." This group is flanked with the weapons of war and the chase—the trusty sword and spear, the twanging bow and echoing horn—in trophied boast of the heroism of the lord.

High above the screen rises a triple window,

richly dight,
Casting a dim religious light.

In the triptic are pictured three of the great events of our Saviour's life: in the centre, lies

the heaven-born child
All meanly wrapt;

and in the side compartments, are shadowed forth the baptism and the transfiguration. These pictures from "the divine checkerwork" of the story of our religion are the characteristic glorification of the Holy Season by the hand of art.

The eye descends now to the commemoration in a more secular sense. From the altar of plenty, the lord and his family are ministering to the wants of the lame, the halt, and the poor in this world's goods:—

Lordlings, 'tis said the liberal mind,
That on the needy much bestows,
From Heaven's sure reward shall find;
From Heaven, whence every blessing flows.
Who largely gives with willing hand,
Or quickly gives with willing heart;
His fame shall spread throughout the land,
His memory thence shall ne'er depart!

Upon the opposite side is the coming into the hall of the Hobby-horse, with minstrelsy of pipe and tabor; in full-blown grotesque pride,

We are come o'er the Mire and Moss;
We dance an Hobby-horse."

Upon the face of the altar is the welcoming of the Yule Clog, with sound of trumpet:

Come, bring with a noise,
My merrie, merrie boyes
The Christmas Log to the firing;
While yule doth last, and blaze fast,
Bids ye all be free,
And drink to your heart's desiring.

Upon the altar are grouped the kindly fruit and costly flagon, to gladden the hearts of all comers: here, too, is the Wassail Bowl, spiced to the brink:

Next crowns the bowle full
With gentle Lamb's Wooll,
And sugar, nutmeg, and ginger;
With store of ale too;
And thus ye must doe
To make the Wassaile a swinger.

At the foot of the altar lie the animals killed in the chase; and forming an effective foreground to this impressive picture of OLDEN CHRISTMAS.

OLD CHRISTMAS.—DRAWN BY WILLIAM HARVEY

"MERRY CHRISTMAS"—DRAWN BY KENNY MEADOWS.

CHRISTMAS COMES BUT ONCE A YEAR.

BY THOMAS MILLER

Old Christmas is come for to keep open house,
And scorns to be guilty of starving a mouse:
Then come, boys, and welcome, for dat the chief,
There's plum-pudding, roast goose, minced pies, and roast beef.
Then let us be merry, and taste the good cheer,
And remember Old Christmas but comes once a year.

Old Christmas Carol.

THOSE Christmas bells as sweetly chime,
As on the day when first they rung
So merrily in the olden time,
And far and wide their music flung:
Shaking the tall grey ivied tower,
With all their deep melodious power.
They still proclaim to every ear,
Old Christmas comes but once a year.

Then he came singing through the woods,
And plucked the holly bright and green;
Pulled here and there the ivy buds;
Was sometimes hidden, sometimes seen—
Half buried 'neath the mistletoe,
His long beard hung with flakes of snow;
And still he ever carolled clear,
Old Christmas comes but once a year.

He merrily came in days of old
When roads were few, and ways were foul,
Now staggered,—now some ditty trolled,
Now drank deep from his wassail bowl;
His holly silvered o'er with frost,
Nor never once his way he lost,
For reeling here, and reeling there,
Old Christmas came but once a year.

The hall was then with holly crowned,
'Twas on the wild-deer's antlers placed;
It hemmed the battered armour round,
And every ancient trophy graced.
It decked the boar's head, tusked and grim,
The wassail-bowl wreathed to the brim.
A summer-green hung every where,
For Christmas came but once a year.

His jaded steed the armed Knight
Reined up before the Abbey gate;
By all assisted to alight,
From humble monk to abbot great.
They placed his lance behind the door,
His armour on the rush-strewn floor;
And then brought out the best of cheer,
For Christmas came but once a year.

The maiden then, in quaint attire,
Loosed from her head the silken hood,
And danced before the yule-clog fire—
The crackling monarch of the wood.
Helmet and shield flashed back the blaze,
In lines of light, like summer rays,
While music sounded loud and clear;
For Christmas came but once a year.

What, though upon his hoary head,
Have fallen many a winter's snow,
His wreath is still as green and red
As 'twas a thousand years ago.
For what has he to do with care?
His wassail-bowl and old arm-chair
Are ever standing ready there,
For Christmas comes but once a year.

No marvel Christmas lives so long,
He never knew but merry hours,
His nights were spent with mirth and song,
In happy homes, and princely bowers;
Was greeted both by serf and lord,
And seated at the festal board;
While every voice cried "welcome here,"
Old Christmas comes but once a year.

But what care we for days of old,
The Knights whose arms have turned to rust,
Their grim boar's heads and pasties cold,
Their castles crumbled into dust?
Never did sweeter faces go,
Blushing beneath the mistletoe,
Than are to-night assembled here,
For Christmas still comes once a year.

For those old times are dead and gone,
And those who hailed them past away,
Yet still there lingers many a one,
To welcome in old Christmas Day.
The poor will many a care forget,
The debtor think not of his debt;
But, as they each enjoy their cheer,
Wish it was Christmas all the year.

And still around these good old times
We hang like friends full loth to part,
We listen to the simple rhymes
Which somehow sink into the heart.
"Half musical, half melancholy,"
Like childish smiles that still are holy,
A masquer's face dimmed with a tear,
For Christmas comes but once a year.

The bells which usher in that morn,
Have ever drawn my mind away
To Bethlehem, where Christ was born,
And the low stable where He lay,
In which the large-eyed oxen fed;
To Mary bowing low her head,
And looking down with love sincere,
Such thoughts brings Christmas once a year.

At early day the youthful voice
Heard singing on from door to door,
Makes the responding heart rejoice,
To know the children of the poor
For once are happy all day long;
We smile and listen to the song,
The burthen still remote or near,
"Old Christmas comes but once a year,"

Upon a gayer, happier scene,
Never did holly-berries peer,
Or ivy throw its trailing green,
On brighter forms than there are here,
Nor Christmas in his old age
Smile upon lips and brows more fair,
Then let us sing amid our cheer,
Old Christmas still comes once a year.

THE THREE DENOMINATIONS.—A meeting of the deputed of the "Three Denominations" (Independents, Presbyterians, and Baptists) was held on Monday afternoon, at the King's Head, in the Poultry, at which a new election of representatives took place. The Secretary read the report of the Committee for the past year, in which a description was given of their exertions in opposition to the Government scheme of education, and the endowment of the Irish priesthood. The results of the Committee's proceedings was, that there were at present not less than sixty-two members in Parliament who were opposed to all grants of public money for religious endowments. The report was adopted, and petitions to both Houses of Parliament were agreed to, praying for the removal of the civil disabilities of the Jews. It was also resolved that the case of John Simonds, now confined for non-payment of fivepence church rates, be referred to the Committee, to take such steps as they might be advised.

LITERATURE.

NOW AND THEN. By SAMUEL WARREN, F.R.S. Blackwood.

We have received a copy of this work, but only in time to do little more than glance at its pages, and detach a few specimen extracts, in time for our present Number. It will be seen that two of these passages are very appropriate to the season, indeed, the work may be received as a "Christmas Book" of the first class. The main interest of the story turns upon the sen of a decayed old villager (Aylife) being tried for murder, and saved by the intercession of the vicar of the parish (Mr. Hylton). Our extracts will convey some idea of the high, religious, and moral tone of the work, as well as of the power and perspicuity evinced by the author in detailing his incidents. The last quoted extract is a remarkable instance of this great command in conducting a narrative.

HOLY CHRISTMAS.

"All hail, thou season of rightful, but solemn and elevating joy! Oh, wi ot EVENT, gracious, stupendous, and awful, cost thou not commemorate! What but the mysterious—yet foretold—advent of the Almighty Redeemer of mankind, the joy and glory of heaven and earth! In the wrapt, contemplative, humbled mood dry dust of earth become initiate with heavenly intelligence: even as the stars sang together for joy! Lo! a universal HOSANNAH fill the hearts and voices of mankind. For He came! and was God WITH US; God clothed in the flesh! WITH US! HERE! on this dim speck, amidst the bewildering and inconceivable vastness of the universe, singled out for such purpose in the unsearchable wisdom of the Most High! Angels unseen! how with us your present dust-clad brethren your heads in awe profound! Together let us celebrate this Mystery, saying, 'Glory to God in the highest; and on earth PEACE, GOOD-WILL TOWARDS MEN!' Thus, heaven-kindled, is the joyousness of Christmas: soul-elevating: heart-opening. Therefore do all Christian people welcome this solemnly cheerful season: their hearts being first prostrate before God, and then expanding towards man, in deeds of charity and virtue.

"But the coming of this hallowed season cannot, alas! banish gloom, poverty, and wretchedness, —no, not even for one day— from among mankind. The great and the humble, the distinguished and the obscure, the rich and the poor, the gifted and the simple, may alike have their happy or their miserable Christmas Be the season, therefore, approached with mingled fear and hope; and, when past, regarded with pious reflection, with reverential gratitude, and cheerful anticipation."

CHRISTMAS IN THE CASTLE AND THE COTTAGE.

"There were, indeed, as old Aylife had supposed, grand rejoicings at the Castle that Christmas, to celebrate the first anniversary of the birth-day of the future heir to the Castle; and many distinguished visitors had been invited, whose equipages had thundered at intervals past old Aylife's cottage for a day or two before that on which Lord Aikmond had passed, as has been described, he having been detained in town by military business, rendered necessary by his having obtained a somewhat extended leave of absence.

"It was decreed by the Castle authorities that no one should be admitted to the Castle [illegible] order had gone forth for corresponding festivities and holiday-making among the villagers and the surrounding tenantry; for all of which Lord Milver stoke had most bountifully provided, after the usual fashion of old English hospitality, on a great scale. His frigid courtesy was, on that occasion, melted into cheerful cordiality. Except during a brief interval of high office, and of great political power, his ambitious and craving soul had never appeared so nearly satisfied. The dignitaries of the Castle reaped a rich harvest; the pecuniary remembrances of the season being doubled, from the highest to the lowest, by the Earl's express direction. Alas, even half of the sum paid to the humblest helper in the stables would have provided a substantial repast on Christmas-day for the melancholy occupants of the cottage; but no one in that magnificent structure ever thought of *them*. Had it not been for the kindness of Mr. Hylton, who had forwarded to them some little contribution towards a Christmas dinner, scarcely more than a nominal one would have been their's! Cheerless and disconsolate though Christmas threatened to be with old Aylife, as far as this world's hopes and happiness were concerned; he rose very early in the morning, while even yet the stars were glittering brightly in the cold clear sky, and all was solemn silence. What pure and elevating thoughts were his, whose spirit dropped for a while the fetters of earth, while mounting into heavenly contemplation! The old man was the only one from the cottage who made his appearance at church that day, and the vigilant eye of Mr. Hylton could scarce detect his distant figure, but as it was in the novel crowd of gentle and simple, from the Castle, that occupied the church. When he returned home, he found his son and daughter far more despondent even than he had left them. The former seemed scarcely capable of speaking in answer to either his or his father; who attributed the main cause of his depression and taciturnity, to grief at losing the situation which Mr. Hylton had been striving to obtain for him. All three of them now gave it up in despair, but none of them knew of another effort on the behalf of young Aylife which had been made by the indefatigable Mr. Hylton on his visit to his friend, and which was likely to be successful, viz., to obtain for him the situation, then vacant, of pulpit to a wealthy congregation in the clergyman who had determined to appoint young Aylife to the mastership of the school. Here Mr. Hylton was sanguine of success; and he had good grounds for expecting, within a few days' time, to be able to announce to that unhappy little family as well as to the whole cottage that all like life from the dead. Only one visitor had the Aylifes on that dreary Christmas-day, and it was Mr. Hylton, who went to them after the morning service. The snow lay nearly a foot deep, and continued to flutter down thickly, threatening to do so for hours. He carried with him a bottle of port wine, which he gave to them with a solemn and hearty benediction; at the same time placing a fire-stilling piece in the trembling hand of old Aylife, as a Christmas-box for the little Adam. There was not much fire on the hearth, and they were just concluding the meal for which they had been indebted to Mr. Hylton as he entered. They all looked so sad—even old Aylife—that Mr. Hylton longed to announce the strong hopes which he entertained that better days were, through his efforts, in store for them, but, after balancing the matter for some little time in his mind, humane prudence prevailed and he left them to spend the rest of his own sung Christmas fire-side, partaking of those homely comforts awaiting him, with a sense of quiet enjoyment, which was somewhat dashed, however, by a recollection of the cheerless scene which he had shortly before quitted. The first glass of wine which he took after dinner accompanied the following expression of his benevolent feelings:—'May God Almighty bless all mankind, and especially the virtuous poor, wherever they may be scattered.' Let the health of all my parishioners, peer and peasant, in castle and cottage -all this day duly remembering who it was that lay in the manger, and why. And may God bless thee, my Mary,' said he, embracing his wife; 'and Adam, our little one —thou last lamb of our flock,' he added, folding his little child in his arms, and kissing her, as did the mother, in silence. Their hearts were full and their eyes unconsciously glanced at several chairs ranged at the farther end of the room, which had no longer any stated occupants. Presently, however, they [illegible] a more cheerful vein, which was interrupted for a moment only when, in talking over their neighbours and parishioners, and the events of the past year, they spoke of the unfortunate Aylifes."

THE SUSPECTED MURDERER

"'Put the prisoner to the bar,' said the officer of the Court to the gaoler; and there was instantly a solemn silence, broken presently by the clanking sound of irons; and, amidst beating hearts, hurried breathing, and eyes intently fixed on the dock, there slowly approached it, accompanied by two gaolers, and walking not without difficulty in his heavy irons, a tall, marvellously well-proportioned man, apparently about thirty years old, with a countenance that, especially irradiated just then by a transient gleam of sunshine, did not at all present that it could never be that of a MURDERER. All were struck by it. 'Twas a frank manly face, of a dauntless English cast, yet looked somewhat emaciated from illness and confinement. But for that, there was not among the great or simple who beheld him, a finer specimen of the Saxon countenance, including even the colour and disposition of his hair, somewhat disordered though it seemed. He stood straight up at the bar, with an air of manly and conscious confidence; having bowed respectfully to the Judge, who was watching him with searching scrutiny. Aylife's pale face had reddened a little as he first encountered so exciting a scene, as an occasion to him so unspeakably vital and momentous. His light blue eyes spoke eloquently in his favour, being full of intelligence and spirit, and indicative of goodness; but there was much of suffering in them. As the Judge gazed at him, this favourable impression was deepening, but was effaced in a moment by habitual caution, and a recollection of what he had read concerning the case, in the depositions.'

THE KING AND HIS MINISTER

"Impelled by an irresistible impulse, and fortified by an unwavering conviction of the prisoner's innocence, Mr. Hylton, on the Friday evening, as a last resource, had, relying on the King's well-known utility in dependent character, written a letter to his Majesty, under cover to a nobleman then in London attending Parliament, and with whom Mr. Hylton had been acquainted at College. He earnestly entreated his Lordship to lose not a moment in securing a personal interview with the King, or, at all events, on delivery into his Majesty's hands of the letter in question, touching as it did life and death; its object being to save from execution, on the Monday morning, a man who was, in the writer's opinion, as innocent of the death of which he had, nevertheless, been found guilty, as the Secretary of State himself, to whom application on behalf of the convict had been unhappily made in vain. Mr. Hylton's letter to the King was expressed in terms of great eloquence. It set forth the calling in Majesty's attention to the execution, six months before, of a man, for a crime of which, three days afterwards, he was demonstrated to have been innocent. Then the letter gave a moving picture of the exemplary life and character of the prisoner, and of his father; pointed to testimonials given in his favour at the trial, and added the writer's own, together with the most emphatic and strong conviction which could be expressed in language, that, whoever might have been the perpetrator of this most atrocious murder, it was not the prisoner doomed to die on Monday. If then conjured his Majesty, by every consideration which could properly have weight with a Sovereign intrusted with authority by Almighty God to govern according to justice and mercy, to give his personal attention to the case then laid before him, and act therein according to his Majesty's own Royal and clement judgment. This letter Mr. Hylton's noble acquaintance travelled many miles, at great inconvenience, to lay before the King; who did not receive it till past midnight, at St. James's, but after he had been for upwards of an hour. On hearing, however, from the nobleman who brought the letter, that it was one of a very urgent nature, concerning life and death, those who were entrusted with guarding the Royal repose, caused it to be broken by the delivery of the packet. His Majesty instantly got out of bed, and, after hastily glancing over the letter, directed Lord Farnborough to be sent for forthwith, and to bring along with him all the papers he had or could lay his hand on, relating to Adam Aylife, then lying under sentence of death for the murder of Lord Aikmond. His Majesty had passed his chamber many times, very impatiently, before his astonished Minister arrived: for the latter had had to go from his private residence, where he also was in bed, to his office, in order to get the documents required by the King, and had experienced great difficulty in finding them; all clerks and others being, as might well be supposed, out of the way. Immediately on his entering the King's ante-chamber, Lord Farnborough encountered his Majesty, who, in a blunt way, begged him to be seated at a table duly furnished with lights and writing materials; and then the King requested to hear the whole facts of the case, to which he paid great attention. When Lord Farnborough had, in his usual terse and emphatic fashion, put his Majesty in possession of his, Lord Farnborough's, view of the case, assuring his Majesty, with expressions of profound respect, that a clearer case for hanging there never had been, if sanctioned by the highest authority in the country; his Lordship appeared confounded when the King said, very thoughtfully, that he was by no means so clear on the subject as seemed his Lordship, and, in fact, felt so uneasy on the subject, being one of life and death, that he could not return to bed without deciding one way or the other. Lord Farnborough assured the King that he need feel no anxiety whatever on a matter which was exclusively within the province of his Ministers

"'Why, look you, my Lord Farnborough,' quoth the King, somewhat hastily and sternly, 'suppose you and I differ on this matter?'

"'Please your Majesty, we are your Majesty's sworn responsible servants'—

"'So, so, because you are my servants, my Lord Farnborough, I am to be your puppet, eh? to register your decrees *nolens volens*? By those that begot me and these hands, no such thing, I will answer for it herewith. Look you, my Lord, and all of you that serve me; I am set over my people to protect them, and am answerable for them, to Him who set me over them: and if it cost me my crown, and you, as I shall very likely, my head to boot, I won't see the humblest creature calling me King, deprived of his life, even though according to law (which can't give back life taken wrongly), if I in my conscience do verily doubt whether he ought to die.'

"Lord Farnborough said something rather faintly about a constitutional monarchy:—

"'Ay,' said the King, catching the word, 'but I am also a conscientious King, my Lord! My advisers may be impeached in Parliament if they give me evil advice; but I have to answer to the King of Kings; and none but a King can tell a King's feelings in these matters. God Almighty only knows what I suffered some half a year ago, in a matter of this sort—eh, my Lord? What say you to that? Have you forgotten it?'

"'Not at all, please your Majesty; but I take leave humbly to represent, Sire, in the matter now before your Majesty, that your Majesty has no discretion herein, but must allow the law to his course'

"'I won't, I won't, my Lord. There are circumstances about this case that I don't like; and, in short, I shall not have this man die. Transport him for life, if you please; then, if we be wrong, he may return: but—there are paper, pens, and ink; pray, my Lord, sit to the table and write a pardon in the terms I prescribe; I will put my hand to it now—and then methinks I shall sleep sound.y till morning.'

"'Pardon me, Sire,' began his Lordship, with an air of vast deference

"'No, no! not you! I have nought to pardon you; 'tis another I mean to pardon.'

"'Sire, this really is one of the plainest cases of guilt'—

"'Did you not say the very same thing to me, my Lord, on the occasion I have just spoken of?' inquired the King very solemnly: 'did I not *then* say I had doubts? but I yielded to your *certainty*, my Lord! And what followed?'

"'Please your Majesty, we are all frail; all human institutions are liable to error.'

"'Therefore,' said the King quickly, 'ought we the longer to doubt, in matters of life and death, my Lord?'

"'I do assure your Majesty that this interference of your Majesty will give great disatisfaction'—

"'To whom? Where? Why?' inquired the King sternly. 'What is that to me, when my conscience is concerned, who have sworn an oath, when God Almighty placed my crown on my head, to cause law and justice, in MERCY, to be executed in all my judgments? Sir, I have sworn this oath, my people, or I? I did, and with God's assistance will keep my oath. And as for my people, they are a brave and virtuous people, and won't obey me the less, because I will not again let any one die on a gibbet, hastily.'

"Lord Farnborough remained with his eyes very seriously fixed on the King, and his pen in his hand, which hung down by his side.

"'Let it be done, my Lord,' said the King peremptorily: and his Minister obeyed."

BOOKS FOR CHRISTMAS.

Of late years a very intellectual fashion has sprung up—that of presenting Books "children of a larger growth." Formerly, such gifts were almost confined to the nursery and the play-room; but the custom has so advanced in importance, that it has given rise to a class of books, enlisting the genius of some of our best writers. The change, or rather the extension, of this Christmas custom, is, at least, a healthy invocation of the public taste: and, among the first fruits of the season, we are happy to chronicle the following:—

MIDSUMMER EVE: A FAIRY TALE OF LOVE. By MRS. S. C. HALL. Longman and Co.

This is a very elegant reprint from the *Art Union* Journal. The machinery is the belief that a child, whose birth-day is that before its birth, is placed by Nature under the guardianship of the Fairies; and that, if born on Midsummer Eve, it becomes their rightful property. Within this framework, Mrs. Hall has traced the progress of a young girl from her cradle to womanhood; the good and evil influences to which it is subjected; and the trials inseparable from a contact with the world.

All this is gracefully and picturesquely narrated; and accompanied by a profusion of engravings, which are the ideal of illustration. Among the artists are Maclise, Stanfield, Creswick, E. M. Ward, Elmore, Frost, J. Noel Paton, F. Goodall, Topham, Kenny Meadows, &c.; the majority of whose designs are a rich feast of fancy. The volume is sumptuously bound in green and gold, and is altogether produced in exquisite taste.

THE GOOD SHUNAMMITE. Longman and Co.

An illuminated missal-like volume, illustrating the sojourn of Elisha with the Shunnamite woman (2nd Kings, chap. iv.) First, we have a title-page, of florid design, in gold and colours; the incidents, pictured in six scenes, beautifully coloured, each page with an illuminated border, and each verse with an illuminated letter; the whole produced under the superintendence of Lewis Gruner. The binding is a clever imitation of antique carved work, of richly ornamented Gothic design.

THE PLAYMATE: A PEASANT Companion for Spare Hours. Cundall.

This is a miscellany for the play-room, illustrated in a style hitherto rarely attempted in books of this class. Their artistic spirit is really beautiful: they are upon steel and wood. The literary contents are tales and poems, vignettes from natural history, &c.; but the main charm of the book lies in the intellectual yet picturesque character of its engravings.

THE FAMILY JOE MILLER; a Drawing-Room Jest Book. Orr and Co.

An elegant reprint of "Joe Miller's Jests; or, The Wit's Vade-Mecum," interspersed with a number of repartees, of younger growth. The appearance of the book is wondrously seasonable, and, with its wit, old and new, will be acceptable to many a circle. The jests and witticisms are preceded by Joe Miller, a biography, a very entertaining account of Jack Mottley (for such was Joe Miller), his career as an actor and wit; the editions of his Jests, his portraits, &c. It contains very curious antiquarian and bibliographic gossip. The book is very neatly printed, and illustrated with a veritable portrait of the jester; a clever title-page by Kenny Meadows; Mottley's benefit ticket, designed by Hogarth; the Black Jack, Parliament-street, Clare Market, one of his favourite resorts; his tombstone in Portugal-street, &c.

TALES AND POEMS. By LORD BYRON. Orr and Co.

A reprint of "The Giaour," "The Bride of Abydos," "The Corsair," "The Siege of Corinth," and "The Prisoner of Chillon," sumptuously illustrated with engravings on steel, by E. Warren. The classic localities, as well as the leading incidents, of the Tales and Poems, are beautifully depicted, and engraved in chastely-effective style.

LORD RECTOR AND THE GLASGOW UNIVERSITY.—It has now been officially announced to the students attending the University that Colonel Mure, M.P. for the county of Renfrew, will be installed on Tuesday, the 4th proximo, when he will deliver his inaugural address, having been unavoidably prevented from doing so immediately before the Christmas holidays.

INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT.—In conformity with the treaty lately concluded between Prussia and England, relative to copyright, two editions of the German translation of Bulwer's "Lucretia" have been seized at Berlin, and the publishers prosecuted.

In consequence of the new postal arrangements to come into operation on and after the 1st January next, which will reduce the foreign mails, which will be made up at the same hour as the inland mails, it is said to be the intention of the leading merchants to alter the Change hours for transacting business in the Foreign Exchanges, making them from two to three o'clock, instead of from three to four o'clock, the present hours. The alteration, it is expected, will be very acceptable to the clerks in foreign houses, who have hitherto been generally detained till late at business on the evenings preceding the foreign post nights.

BACHELORS. The delightful watering-place of Weston-super-Mare, among other attractions, presents the most favourable opportunities to bachelors, as there are now advertising there not less than eighty single ladies of all ages, whilst there are only two bachelors to raise their hopes and expectations.

THE *Taj*, mail steamer, from Southampton to the West Indies, put into Corunna on the 11th inst., with head and cutwater carried from the stem, and some slight damage to upper works. She started again in 48 hours on her voyage, all well. In consequence of the delay, the captain intended to proceed direct to St. Thomas, without calling at Grenada, by which arrangement he would make up for lost time

ATTEMPTED MURDER.—A person named John Griffiths was committed by the bench of magistrates at Wolverhampton, on Saturday last, for having attempted to murder Mr Cooper, the surgeon to the union workhouse, by stabbing him in the abdomen. Mr. Cooper had on that day gone into one of the wards of the union, when the prisoner flew at him, and plunged a knife at his abdomen saying, "You are the person I want to see." The point of the knife came in contact with the buckle of a belt, or he must have been instantaneously killed. In answer to the charge, he stated that Mr. Cooper had refused to let him go into the able-bodied side of the house, and he was determined to finish him yet. One of the paupers said that he had frequently heard the prisoner say he would murder Mr. Cooper some day or other.

OUR DOMESTIC COLUMN.

THE ORPHAN'S CHRISTMAS TREE.

(From a Correspondent.)

Thro'out the streets of a fair city
'Twas the eve of Christmas Day,
A little friendless stranger
Pursued his weary way.

His heart was full of sorrow,
And he bitterly did cry:
"Though all around are happy,
I wish that I could die:

"The lights are shining in each hall,
And the streets are bright as day,
And the Christmas Tree is glittering
With gold and flowers gay.

"And through the frozen window panes,
Fair children's forms I see,
All joyful, gay, and happy,
But none remember me.

"Oh! Once I had a mother
And a bright and joyful home:
Why did she go away from me
Beyond the skies to roam?

"And leave her little orphan
To wander through the cold,
Without a roof to shelter him,
In garments torn and old.

"In all this night's rejoicing,
Is there no one that hears?
No corner in one ha-py heart
For Charity to be?

"Is there no nook in some wide hall,
Where I unseen may lie?
Or where I may, unheeded,
Pour forth my bitter cry?
I'd rest me there and die.

"Oh, dear and holy Christ!" he cried,
"I have no friend but thee:
Though all the world forsake me
I pray thou turn not from me."

"I've no father, I've no mother,
And my life is well nigh gone;
Have pity on me Holy One
For I am all alone."

Then, with his frozen little hands
He lapsed at many a pace,
But 'mid the din of revelry
His feeble cry was vain.

At length o'ercome with want and woe,
He heaved a last faint sigh;
And on the cold and icy earth,
He laid him down to die.

But soon as on this cruel world
His heavy eyes were closed,
And peaceful in the sleep of death
His weary limbs reposed,

There broke a vision on his sight
That filled his heart with joy!
And sounds of music and of joy
Came floating through the air.

Then, by his side a spirit stood,
With crow of dazzling light,
Of children form and stature,
And robed in garments white.

It said "I am that holy Christ
You call'd upon but now,
And I once was in this mortal world
As sorrowful as thou

"Poor little lonely stranger,
I will thy father be;
For never did one call in vain
Who truly called on me.

"Then look up child of misery,
Behold thy Christmas Tree;"
And tell me, in you glittering halls
Can there a farer be?"

He raised his radiant hand towards Heaven,
And forth stood gloriously,
With branches glittering o'er with stars,
The Orphan's Christmas Tree.

And Angels bending from the skies,
Stretched forth their hands to him:
And drew him to that father-land
Peopled with Christendom.

There all his bitter tears are dried,
And all his sorrows o'er:
And in the arms of Holy Christ
He rests for evermore.

Then, little children list my tale,
And pray to God on high,
Who holds the Orphan's cause in care,
And hears the humblest cry.

HOW TO MAKE A CHRISTMAS TREE

The Christmas-tree is the top of a young pine, fixed in a large flower-pot, or tub, filled with mould, which, with the pot or tub, is hidden by moss, so as to represent a small enclosed garden. It is placed in a room: the branches of the fir are trimmed a little up to the very top, and small rounded holes are bored, pot into little tin sockets made for the purpose, and fixed on each branch at the smallest possible distance from each other; so that, when these are all lighted, the fine apples in one perfect blaze. The branches are decorated with flowers, gilded apples, walnuts, and other bonbons; interspersed, here and there, with painted wax, and hung with gifts, which are destined not only for the members of the family, but frequently for the servants. In all cases, a few days before the appointed time, when all is prepared, the doors of the room, in which the tree has been thus decorated and illuminated, are thrown open, and the company assembled, evidently dazzled by its brilliance, expressions of admiration are made on all sides, and, when these are over, and the sight sufficiently gratified, then there commences a most animated merry scene, in the tree being pulsered of its fruit and bonbons till all have received their portion, either labelled, with the names of the parties for whom they are intended, or they are numbered; and, in the latter case, the parties are furnished with corresponding numbers on slips of paper, and they claim their respective gifts accordingly.—*From a very useful and entertaining volume, entitled "The German Christmas Tree."*

SPREAD OF EPIDEMIC DISEASES

It is a matter of universal experience that certain physical conditions promote both the intensity and extension of epidemic diseases. These conditions are comprised in impure and humid air and unsuitable food, or—what more rarely occurs amidst a population, in which upwards of £24,000,000 per annum, or more than five pounds to the amount of the poor rates, is spent in order to avert spiritual decay, or nearly an equal amount in tobacco and fermented liquors—want of means to obtain sufficient food; to these are added the causes of insufficient clothing, sometimes ill-constructed dwellings, and defective appliances for the regulation of warmth or protection against cold.—*First Report of the Metropolitan Sanatory Commissioners*

CHRISTMAS CUSTOM.

The church of Santa Maggiore, in Rome, possesses a trough said to be the manger in which the infant Saviour was laid. It is made of wood, and is now discoloured and nearly rotten boards, and is carefully preserved in a magnificent crystal case. On Christmas morning, before break of day, it is carried in solemn procession round the church, and devotees kneel down and kiss it, and it is open to pay it adoration.—*The Boat and the Caravan*, an excellent "Family Tour."

LADIES IN INDIA.

In the olden time, it was considered a reproach to a woman that she was going to India. Her enterprise was regarded as an ineffable attempt to force herself upon the hapless bachelors of the East, whose pretensions she was supposed to measure by the length of their respective purses, and the chances of their early dissolution.—*From Real Life in India*, a capital Guide to the Indian Public Service; just published.

LONDON SEWERS CONDEMNED

Not the slightest precaution appears to be used to guard against the choking up of our metropolitan sewers. No immediate inconvenience results, and there is plenty of room, and to spare, we may be sure, when we hear from the City Surveyor's delivery, in his evidence before the Select Committee of Commission, that even coffins and tombstones, a bedstead, and *the handle of the pursuit*, lie in them, to be detected only in case of a general survey. Under a properly regulated system, how easily would these abuses be prevented.—*First Report of the Metropolitan Sanatory Commissioners.*

THE GOOD VICAR.

Mr Hylton had no income except that derived from his vicarage; and being very easy in the matter of his tithes, was sometimes not inconsiderably inconvenienced. Yet the vicar was substantial and unostentatious, fond of port; good Mr. Hylton and her housekeeper made their cowslip, ginger, and elderberry wine, ever in the season; and many a bottle of it had been carried by Mr. Hylton, himself, on his visits, to which the parishioners in the kept sick were always entitled. He was of Every-one's-cow; for when it had yielded sufficient, every morning and evening, for the wants of the parsonage, any one else who pleased might similarly supply themselves from what was left. Every one knew when hours were always to be seen one or two of the poorer villagers, pitcher in hand, waiting for their turn. *From "Now and Then,"* by S. Warren, F.R.S.; just published.

THE PRINCESS ROYAL

The following interesting address to the Princess Royal was lately current at Windsor. Mr. Brown, the apothecary to the Castle, was in the habit of visiting the Royal children every morning, and the Princess pursuaded to address Brown, Her governess insisted that "Mr." should be prefixed, and threatened that, if her little royal Highness did not remember this on the next occasion, she should be sent to bed as a punishment. The morning after, when Mr. Brown appeared, the Princess, addressing him, said: "Good morning, *Brown* —and good night, too, for I am just going to bed."—*Family Jo: Mille*

ELEGANT STARVATION

A thoughtless young gentleman, of good family, although he had spent every shilling, and worn out every trace of credit, lived, with a devoted partner of his poverty, in a splendid villa near the Regent's park. Jewels, books, wearing Apparel, and every description of movable, had long disappeared from this exquisite residence, to supply the common necessaries of life. "Yesterday," our hero boasted to a confidential friend, towards the end of this ruin, "we supped off a pair of car-rings. That case of champagne in the coal-cellar is the production of some thirty very dry volumes of the "Encyclopedia Britannica. We have dined during the past week off my dress coat; and this very day I had the honor for my polished boots, we should have been obliged to break fast without Boogmas." Of course, these fearful privations increased, till, some time after, they reached a climax. One day, the hopeful economist returned home, about dinner-time, in a state of famishing hunger, and entreated his lovely housekeeper to order dinner. "Dinner?" she repeated, "there is not a scrap in the house, nor an article left to procure one with!" "Surely," exclaimed the other, slapping his forehead in despair, "something can be snatches from the wreck I have it. We can yet avert from our countenances the horrid stare of starvation. Tis a desperate act, but it must be done!" "What?" inquired the lady anxiously. "What? Why, *fry the gold fish, and roast the canary!*"—*Family Jo: Mille.*

PICKLED EGGS

In the counties of Hants and Dorset, Pickled Eggs constitute a very prominent feature in the farmhouse store-rooms. The mode in which the good dames pickle them is simply thus: at the season of the year when their stock of eggs is plentiful, they boil some four or six dozen in a capacious saucepan until they become quite hard. They then, after removing the shells, lay, them carefully in large-mouthed jars, and pour over them scalding vinegar, well seasoned with whole pepper, allspice, a few pieces of ginger, and a few cloves of garlic. When cold, they are bunged down close, and in a month are fit for use. Where eggs are plentiful the above pickle is by no means expensive, and as a relishing accompaniment to cold meat.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

Money has been rather more in demand during the week, both on the Discount Market and Stock Exchange. In the Discount Market prices have varied according to circumstances, from 5¼ to 7 per cent.; on the Stock Exchange 4 per cent. is about the average.

The Directors of the Bank of England, at their usual weekly meeting, on Thursday, reduced the rate of discount on ordinary commercial paper to 8 per cent. It is understood that an animated discussion preceded this decision.

The suspension of Messrs. Thomas and Joseph Sands and Co., of Liverpool, American merchants, and owners of the screw steamer, *Sarah Sands*, transpired on Monday. The liabilities are stated to be £60,000; and anticipations of a favourable liquidation can scarcely be indulged in

In order to harmonise business with the new foreign postal arrangements, a resolution has been agreed to by the leading merchants, "That from and after the commencement of the new year, 'Change hours on Tuesdays and Fridays shall be from two to three o'clock, instead of from three to four o'clock.

The private advices by the Overland Mail indicate that when intelligence shall be received to the effect produced at Calcutta by the whole of the failures on this side, it will prove disastrous. Up to the date of these advices the only failures announced in connexion with the East were those of Messrs. Dowbiggin, Gow and Co., and Reid, Irving, and Co. So great was the alarm produced even from these, that private bills on England appear to have become unsaleable, while it is remarked by some writers, "we see nothing but present ruin for the Calcutta ..... With regard, however, to the balance of trade, some improvement (except as regards the China market) may be considered to have taken place. The demand for manufactured goods has been well maintained, while exports both from Bombay and Calcutta have been less active. The accounts of the posture of affairs in Upper India, of late, appear to represent it as not being likely to suffer in connexion with the English failures announced up to the last dates, and it is also said that their immediate liabilities, in the shape of deposits, do not exceed £2,000, while, for their present and future engagements coming due, they are provided with produce, against which they can draw on this country." It is, however, admitted that the mass of the capital of the concern is irretrievably locked up in indigo factories, and it seems, therefore, vain to expect that they can sustain themselves when the full news of our failures, which are certain to hit some of the heavy debtors of the bank, shall have arrived out, together with the drafts which, since the 24th of October, have been returned dishonoured by our London agents. This is the last mail which will bring remittances to the suspended houses on this side. The amount received by Messrs. Cockerell and Co., on bills of exchange, is, we understand, between £30,000 and £40,000.

The long anticipated meeting of the creditors of Messrs. Trueman and Cook took place on Wednesday, when the report of Mr. Coleman, the accountant, addressed to the Bank Solicitors, was read to the meeting. The total liabilities amounted to £319,780 1os. 2d., and the assets to £336,324 7s. 8d. In calculating the assets, allowance, of course, must be made for the probabilities of loss arising from the winding up of so different a business as that firm with whom Messrs Trueman and Cook were connected. The following offer was made to the meeting, and accepted:—"That the house are prepared to pay 20s in the pound The first instalment on the 18th of January, 1848; a second on the 18th of May; the third on the 18th September, 1848. Afterwards two instalments of 2s. 6d. in the pound, payable on the 18th of January, and 18th of April 1849." The inspectors appointed were Joshua Bates, Esq., Henry D. Blyth, Esq., and Eve Erickson, Esq. Mr. Trueman, sen., Mr. Trueman, jun., and Mr. William Cook, are relieved from attending the administration, which will be conducted by Mr. Cook and Mr. Walker. It was also agreed that any of the partners might act as broker.

The events of the week in the various markets have been quite unimportant. On Monday the English Funds opened with a slight improvement upon Saturday's closing quotations, marking 85 for the opening ex. div. An improvement to 85¾ to ⅞ was the result of the day's operations, although some sales, at one period, had receded for a moment, to the quotation of 84¾ 85. On Tuesday there was a general absence of business; and, the Market showing signs of flatness, an endeavour to still further depress it was made by an absurd rumour of the abdication of Louis Philippe, but was added, that some *fear* for news of an insurrection in Greece. Prices, consequently, yielded, receding to 84¾ ex. div., but afterwards attained the previous day's closing quotation. Wednesday's market was inactive, many of the usual dealers having, in the pressed dull state of affairs prepared for quitting town during the Christmas holidays. Consols were closed at 85 ⅛ ¼ ex. div. for the opening. On Thursday there was rather more buoyancy, in consequence of the reduction in the rate of discount at the Bank Directors. The closing prices of the week are:—Reduced, 84¾; New ½, per Cent Anns., 85¾; Long Anns., 8 11-16; India Bonds, 2os; £1000, 11 dis.; South Sea Stock, Old Annuities, 85¾; Consols for Account, 85¾; Exchequer Bills, £1000, 9 pr.; Ditto, £500, 11 pr.; Ditto, Small, 9 pr.

The variations in the Foreign Market have been confined to the difference, between the buying and selling prices. The latest business that have been made are at the following rates:—Chilian Bonds 6 per cent., 88; Ditto, Three per Cent, 4; Ecuador Bonds, 2¼; Granada accordingly, (for per Cents, 17¾; Twin Deferred, 3¾; Mexican, Five per Cent, 1846, 17¾; Portuguese, Four per Cent, 22¾; Russian Bonds, 107; Spanish Five per Cent, 1840, 18¾; Ditto, Passive, 4; Ditto, Three per Cent, 29¾; Dutch Two-and-a-half per Cent, 57¾ ⅝.

The Share Market has been very heavy, with a considerable depreciation in prices This may, however, be regarded as a natural result of the late failures, and the pressure for money. During the period of a pressure for money, railways became a favourite sources of investment; and the surplus capital of various pursuits was extensively embarked, particularly in the established lines. Necessity arising from a general indisposition to give credit has rendered sales; hence the present decline. This will, however, after a short period, right itself, and extraving confidence will nowhere be more quickly demonstrated than in the Share Market. The market does not close quite so heavily as on the previous Saturday. The following prices of the Stocks last dealt in will best show its present state:—Brand.—The prices of wheaten stead in the Metropolis are from 7½d to 8d; of household ditto, 6½d to 7½d per 4-lb loaf

Imperial Weekly Average. Wheat, 38s 2d; barly, 20s 7d; oats, 2 s 7d, (7s, 3s 4 ; and rye, 31s 6d; peas, 34s 9d.

The Six Weeks' Average.—Wheat, 38s 10; barley, 31s 3d; oats, 22s 7d; rye, 32s 3d; peas, 31s 6d; peas, 35s 6d.

Tea.—Rather more business is doing in this market; but, in prices, we have no improvement to notice. The deliveries are very moderate.

Rice. Very few sales have taken place this week; yet prices are pretty generally supported.

Provisions.—Per Dutch butter the demand is steady, at full last week's prices. Fine ox.ne is selling at 104s to 105s other fine qualities 96s to 103s; and inferior and ordinary, 84s per cwt. The stocks are barely small. Irish meat ranges quite as low as last rates. Carlow, landed, 93s to 95s, Clonmel and Kilkenny, 90s to 92s; Belfast, 87s to 90s; and Sligo, 84s to 86s per cwt. On board, next to nothing is doing. English butter is steady, at 106s to 112s for fine Dorset, 94s to 98s for middling, 90s to 104s for fine Devon, and 10s to 14s per dozen lbs for stock of bacon being on the premises, that article is heavy, at barely late rates. Fine Waxford, landed, 63s to 66s; ditto, 62s to 65s; prime Limerick, 63s to 65s; and heavy, 62s to 64s per cwt. In other articles we have no change to notice.

Tallow.—P.Y.C., on the spot, is quiet, at 46s to 46s 6d, for small parcels For delivery, during the first three months of next year, the price is 44s per cwt.

Spirits.—Jamaica rum—the supply of which is now limited—moves off steadily at full prices, or from 1s to 2s per gallon more. East India is dull, at 1s to 1s 4d; proof. Brandy is quite as dear

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £3 10s to £ ; clover ditto, £3 10s to £4 14s, and straw, £1 to £1 10s per load

Coals.—Ashby, 23s; Davison's West Hartley, 18s 6d, New Tanfield, 18s; West Wylam, 17s 3d; Haswell, 21s 9d; Lambton, 21s 6d, and Stewart's, 22s per ton.

Potatoes. The best parcels are still selling at from 130s to 140s per ton. The secondary sorts are quite as dear

Smithfield. Prime beef has commanded a free sale, at advanced currencies In other kinds of meat a steady business has been transact ; at full prices

Beef, from 2s 6d to 3s 6d; mutton, 3s 8d to 4s 8d; veal, 3s 8d to 4s 8d; and pork, 3s 4d to 4s 8d per 8lbs, by the carcase.

MARKETS.

CORN-EXCHANGE.—Coastwise, as well as by land carriage and steamb, the arrivals of English wheat have been on a fair average scale, but greatly out of condition Fine dry qualities have commanded a steady demand, at an advance of 1s per quarter; while all inferior parcels, and the value of the to shifting and inferior kinds has been well supported. There has been more business doing in foreign wheat, but we can notice no improvement in prices. Barley moves off slowly, at in some instances, a decline of 1s per quarter. For malt the inquiry has been fair, at late rates The best oats have sold freely—other parcels slowly—at unaltered figures. Both beans and peas must be considered the turn lower. Indian corn and flour are quite as dear. Oats supported at late rates.

English. Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 45s to 48s; ditto white 52s to 60s; Norfolk and Lincoln, red, 44s to 45s, ditto white 50s to 54s; rye, 3 s to 34s; grinding barley, 26s to 30s; distilling ditto, 31s to 34s; malting ditto, 31s to 34s; grinding Scotch and Irish oats, 19s to 20s; potato ditto, 20s to 21s; Kingston and Ware, 23s to 25s, Chevalier, 31s to 32s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 21s to 23s; potato ditto, 23s to 27s; English and Irish flour, 40s to 42s; ditto white, 44s to 52s; thick beans, new, 36s to 38s; ditto old, 40s to 44s; grey peas, 36s to 42s; maple, 36s to 40s white, 40s to 43s, harlots, 45s to 50s per qr.

Foreign.—Dantzic and Konigsberg wheat, 52s to 56s; Marianopoli, 48s to 50s; Polish ditto, 44s to 46s; Pomeranian and Rostock, 44s to 46s; Danish and Holstein, 44s to 46s; Petersburgh, 42s to 44s; Archangel, 40s to 42s; Taganrog, 40s to 42s; Marianopoli, 40s to 42s; Egyptian, 36s to 38s; Salonica, 34s to 36s; Trieste, 36s to 38s; Leghorn, 40s to 42s; Genoa, 40s to 42s; Tuscan, 40s to 42s; Barbary, 40s to 42s; Spanish, 40s to 42s; white, 44s to 46s; Odessa, 36s to 38s; Taganrog, 36s to 38s; Marianopoli, 36s to 38s; Egyptian, 32s to 34s; Salonica, 32s to 34s; Trieste, 32s to 34s; Leghorn, 36s to 38s; Genoa, 36s to 38s; Tuscan, 36s to 38s; Barbary, 36s to 38s; Spanish, 36s to 38s; white, 40s to 42s; Odessa, 32s to 34s; Taganrog, 32s to 34s; Marianopoli, 32s to 34s; Egyptian, 28s to 30s; Salonica, 28s to 30s; Trieste, 28s to 30s; Leghorn, 32s to 34s; Genoa, 32s to 34s; Tuscan, 32s to 34s; Barbary, 32s to 34s; Spanish, 32s to 34s; white, 36s to 38s; Odessa, 28s to 30s; Taganrog, 28s to 30s; Marianopoli, 28s to 30s; Egyptian, 24s to 26s; Salonica, 24s to 26s; Trieste, 24s to 26s; Leghorn, 28s to 30s; Genoa, 28s to 30s; Tuscan, 28s to 30s; Barbary, 28s to 30s; Spanish, 28s to 30s; white, 32s to 34s; Odessa, 24s to 26s; Taganrog, 24s to 26s; Marianopoli, 24s to 26s; Egyptian, 20s to 22s; Salonica, 20s to 22s; Trieste, 20s to 22s; Leghorn, 24s to 26s; Genoa, 24s to 26s; Tuscan, 24s to 26s; Barbary, 24s to 26s; Spanish, 24s to 26s; white, 28s to 30s; Odessa, 20s to 22s; Taganrog, 20s to 22s; Marianopoli, 20s to 22s; Egyptian, 16s to 18s; Salonica, 16s to 18s; Trieste, 16s to 18s; Leghorn, 20s to 22s; Genoa, 20s to 22s; Tuscan, 20s to 22s; Barbary, 20s to 22s; Spanish, 20s to 22s; white, 24s to 26s; Odessa, 16s to 18s; Taganrog, 16s to 18s; Marianopoli, 16s to 18s; Egyptian, 12s to 14s; Salonica, 12s to 14s; Trieste, 12s to 14s; Leghorn, 16s to 18s; Genoa, 16s to 18s; Tuscan, 16s to 18s; Barbary, 16s to 18s; Spanish, 16s to 18s; white, 20s to 22s; Odessa, 12s to 14s; Taganrog, 12s to 14s; Marianopoli, 12s to 14s; Egyptian, 8s to 10s; Salonica, 8s to 10s; Trieste, 8s to 10s; Leghorn, 12s to 14s; Genoa, 12s to 14s; Tuscan, 12s to 14s; Barbary, 12s to 14s; Spanish, 12s to 14s; white, 16s to 18s; Odessa, 8s to 10s; Taganrog, 8s to 10s; Marianopoli, 8s to 10s; Egyptian, 4s to 6s; Salonica, 4s to 6s; Trieste, 4s to 6s; Leghorn, 8s to 10s; Genoa, 8s to 10s; Tuscan, 8s to 10s; Barbary, 8s to 10s; Spanish, 8s to 10s; white, 12s to 14s; Odessa, 4s to 6s; Taganrog, 4s to 6s; Marianopoli, 4s to 6s; Egyptian, 0s to 2s; Salonica, 0s to 2s; Trieste, 0s to 2s; Leghorn, 4s to 6s; Genoa, 4s to 6s; Tuscan, 4s to 6s; Barbary, 4s to 6s; Spanish, 4s to 6s; white, 8s to 10s; Odessa, 0s to 2s; Taganrog, 0s to 2s; Marianopoli, 0s to 2s; Egyptian, 0s to 0s; Salonica, 0s to 0s; Trieste, 0s to 0s; Leghorn, 0s to 2s; Genoa, 0s to 2s; Tuscan, 0s to 2s; Barbary, 0s to 2s; Spanish, 0s to 2s; white, 4s to 6s; Odessa, 0s to 0s; Taganrog, 0s to 0s; Marianopoli, 0s to 0s; Egyptian, 0s to 0s; Salonica, 0s to 0s; Trieste, 0s to 0s; Leghorn, 0s to 0s; Genoa, 0s to 0s; Tuscan, 0s to 0s; Barbary, 0s to 0s; Spanish, 0s to 0s; white, 0s to 0

F I N E A R T S.

"THE ADORATION OF THE SHEPHERDS."—FROM THE PICTURE BY REMBRANDT, IN THE NATIONAL GALLERY.

THE ADORATION OF THE SHEPHERDS.

PAINTED BY REMBRANDT.

We have engraved, as illustrative of the Season, one of the masterpieces of Rembrandt, in our National Gallery. The composition of the Picture is thus described in the enlarged, authorised edition of the Catalogue of the Collection, just published:—

The scene is a dark stable, or cattle-shed; the illumination of the picture proceeding, almost entirely, as in the "Notte" of Correggio, from the Infant Saviour. The effect of this supernatural light is much enhanced by the comparative faintness of the rays from the lantern in the hands of one of the shepherds, and the principal group is forcibly relieved by the deep shadow of the kneeling figure in the foreground; a second group is just entering the shed on the right; the remotest figure bearing another lantern.

The picture is painted on canvass, 2ft. 1in. *h.* by 1ft. 10in. *w.* It is marked "Rembrandt, *f.* 1646;" it was formerly in the Angerstein collection, with which it was purchased by Parliament for the nation; and thus became a portion of the nucleus of "the National Gallery."

Fuseli thus eloquently describes the characteristics of Rembrandt's style. "He was a genius of the first class, in whatever relates not to form. In spite of most portentous deformity, and without considering the spell of his chiaroscuro, such were his powers of nature, such the grandeur, pathos, or simplicity of his composition, from the most ...vated or extensive arrangement to the meanest or most homely, that the best cultivated eye, the purest sensibility, and the most refined taste, dwell on them equally enthralled."

We could add many a poetic inspiration, relating the sublime event of this picture; the following is by an eloquent living poet:—

Then knowest, Merciful!
That knowest all things, and dost ever turn
Thine eye of pity on our guilty nature;
For thou wert born of woman: thou didst come,
Oh Holiest! to this world of sin and gloom,
Not in thy dread omnipotent array
And not by thunders strewed
Was thy tempestuous road;
Nor indignation burnt before thee on thy way.
But thee, a soft and naked child,
Thy mother undefiled
In the rude manger laid to rest
From off her virgin breast.

The heavens were not commanded to prepare
A gorgeous canopy of golden air;
Nor stooped their lamps th' enthroned fires on high
A single silent star
Came wandering from afar,
Gliding unchecked and calm along the liquid sky;
The Eastern sages leading on,
As at a kingly throne,
To lay their gold and odours sweet,
Before thy infant feet.

The earth and ocean were not hushed to hear
Bright harmony from every starry sphere;
Nor at Thy presence brake the voice of song
From all the cherub choirs,
And seraphs' burning lyres
Poured through the host of heaven the charmed clouds along.
One angel troop the strain began,
Of all the race of man
By simple shepherds heard alone,
That soft Hosanna's tone.—MILMAN.

...sches of the Emperor Napoleon, the nave and choir of the Church of the Invalides were filled with old officers and functionaries of the Empire, wearing the Imperial uniform. The ex-King Jerome, his son, and the Princess Mathilde de Demidoff, his daughter, were seated in a pew on the right. A great number of the Invalids and the staff of the establishment were also present. After the mass the ex-King Jerome and his children remained some time behind in prayer.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—The Brazilian Post-office having consented to withdraw the charge which it had imposed on newspapers from the United Kingdom delivered in Brazil, on and after the 1st of January next, no charge will be made in the United Kingdom on British newspapers posted in accordance with the usual restrictions, addressed to Brazil, when conveyed by packet; and, in like manner, Brazilian newspapers addressed to the United Kingdom, and brought to this country by packet, will be delivered free from postage.

MONTHLY MAILS.—Notices were issued on Monday, at the General Post Office, announcing that an arrangement has been made for despatching one of her Majesty's ships, on the first of every month, to the western coast of Africa, calling at Madeira and Sierra Leone; and that mails to be conveyed by such vessels will in future be made up on the evening of the last day of the month; or, when that day falls on a Sunday, on the previous evening. All letters and newspapers for Sierra Leone, not directed to be forwarded by any other vessel, will be despatched by these mails. Letters and newspapers for Madeira or for any part of the western coast of Africa, except Sierra Leone, intended to be sent by these vessels, must be specially addressed by "Her Majesty's ship ——." The name of the vessel will be announced in the packet list about the 26th of every month. Mails will be made up for Madeira, the Cape of Good Hope, Sydney, and New Zealand, to be conveyed by her Majesty's steamer *Acheron*. The postage on letters to Madeira will be 1s. 10d. per half-ounce, and so on; newspapers, 2d. each, which must be prepaid. Letters to the Cape of Good Hope, &c., 1s. per half ounce. No charge [illegible]

...OMENON.—During the recent gale, a phenomenon, which has been before noticed with respect to the river Parrott, at Bridgewater, occurred there in the return of the tide. About four o'clock on Sunday morning, the wind blowing a strong gale from the W.S.W., and after the tide had ebbed for about three feet, leaving the vessels in the river aground, a tremendous roaring of the sea was heard. All doubt was soon removed by the approach of the bore-head, a large wave nearly eight feet high bearing up, carrying everything before it, and nearly swamping all the laden vessels in the river, many of which were seriously damaged. The storm lasted a quarter of an hour.

THE LATE FIRE AT SE[illegible]. Howland, the master of the ship *Robert G. Shaw*, which drifted, on fire, lately upon the south coast of England, writes from Havre that the vessel, which was from Charleston, with a cargo of cotton and rice, was struck by lightning, passing down the forecastle, and setting the cotton on fire in the ship's hold, on the 6th instant, about 45 miles north of Ushant, the ship lying to under a close reefed maintopsail at the time. The crew used every exertion to keep the fire down, and made all sail the ship could carry, in order to get her into some port on the English coast before the fire broke out, but they found that impossible, and were obliged to leave the ship in the long boat.

MUSIC.

DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

'THE MAID OF HONOUR," Opera in Three Acts. Music by BALFE; Libretto by FITZBALL.

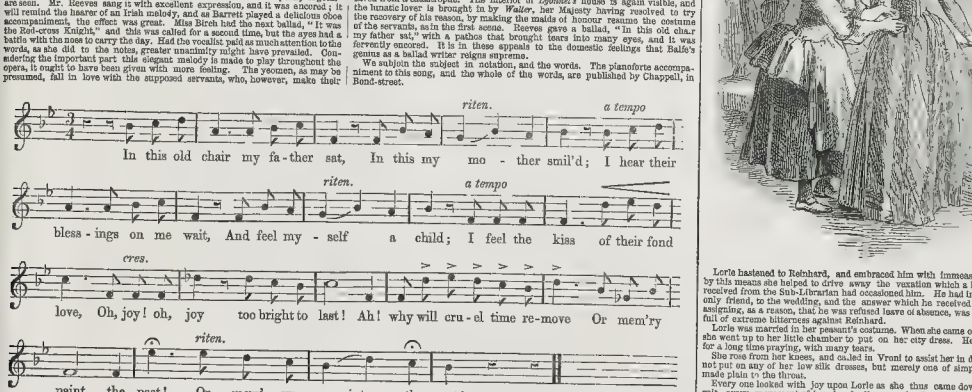
On Monday night, this work was produced with signal success. The house was crowded in every part; amongst the auditory were the most distinguished amateurs and professors. There was much to provoke curiosity—a new opera by Balfe must always be a matter of interest, and there was not only Mr. Reeves' appearance in an original character, but there were three *débutantes* in the cast, namely, Miss Birch, Miss Miran, and Mrs. Weiss. Mr. Balfe was much cheered on taking his place in the orchestra. At the end of the first act, Mr. Reeves, Miss Birch, and Miss Miran were called for; at the termination of the opera' there were ovations for the composer, principal singers, and even for M. Jullien. The voice of journalism has generally been strongly in favour of "The Maid of Honour," and yet with all these demonstrations, we must take leave to doubt whether the opera can be permanently attractive, and whether it will add to Mr. Balfe's fame. Our reasons for this conclusion must be gathered from a rapid analysis of the musical and dramatic situations. The libretto has been taken from the ballet of "Lady Henriette," originally produced at the Parisian Académie de Musique, and transferred to Drury-Lane boards, during Mr. Bunn's management.

We do not think the subject well adapted for "a grand opera!" The incidents mi.ht make a two-act comic opera; but, in order to spin them out to the required proportions, the dramatic writer has introduced scenes which only impede the progress of the action, interrupt the story, disturb the interest, and render the whole tiresome and dull. The composer's inspiration seems to have been infected by the monotonous plot; for in his overture he has taken the themes of a mere episode in the drama—the Masque. It is the worst instrumental piece we have heard from Balfe—without plan, design, or coherency—and only remarkable for a very common-place Castro polka *motif*. The epoch of the libretto is fixed in the reign of Queen Elizabeth (in the ballet it is under Queen Anne's rule). The first scene is in the state apartments, and a three-part madrigal is sung of the Elizabethan era, by the ladies of the choir. This madrigal is accompanied by the full orchestra; but we do not perceive any reason why the orthodox mode of executing these quaint compositions should not have been employed, namely, the singers with the parts in their hands, sitting around tables, and executing them without the aid of the band. The remainder of this scene is taken up with a concerted piece, in which *Sir Trustram* (the Queen's Chamberlain), Mr. Weiss, tries to dissuade *Lady Henriette* (Miss Birch) and *Athon* (Miss Miran) from their purpose to visit a Statute Fair, disguised as servant girls. Scena the second is Greenwich Fair, but there was nothing particular in the descriptive music except its noise and the vulgarity of the dance. A little bit of a two-part song, "We come when you ring the bell," sung by Misses Birch and Miran, was an oasis in the desert. In the third scene is the interior of the house of *Lyonnel* (Mr. Reeves), a wealthy Kentish yeoman, who, with *Walter*, (Mr. Whitworth), his friend, has hired the two maids of honour, as servants. We now arrive at the publisher's ragion—the ballad order of music. Mr. Reeves had the first start in "Revolt the happy home," with the somewhat exploded sentiment, that truth can only prevail in the cottage, and not at all in the courtly domicile, where the "carpet of silk" and "the tapestry of gold" are seen. Mr. Reeves sang it with excellent expression, and it was encored; it will remind the hearer of an Irish melody, and as Barret played a delicious oboe accompaniment, the effect was great. Miss Birch had the next ballad, "It was the Red-cross Knight," and this was called for a second time, but the ayes had a battle with the noes to carry the day. Had the vocalist paid as much attention to the words, as she did to the notes, greater unanimity might have prevailed. Considering the important part this elegant melody is made to play throughout the opera, it ought to have been given with more feeling. The yeomen, as may be presumed, fall in love with the supposed servants, who, however, make their escape with the aid of *Trustram*, when the masters have retired to rest. And here is the most poetical and picturesque situation in the entire production:—*Lyonnel*, deeply enamoured of *Henriette*, is seen sleeping uneasy and feverish in his chair—the air that she has sung floating in the memory, and coming out in detached intervals; the voices of *Henriette*, *Athon*, and *Trustram*, subdued and fearful, are heard like gliding spirits in the background, as they make their escape; whilst the orchestration, with a lovely effect of the stringed instruments muted, keep up an undercurrent highly descriptive of the action. This finale is one of Balfe's happiest notions.

Are we never to be relieved from the eternal Chorus of Hunters, introduced in operas? It will not be in the first scene of the second act of "The Maid of Honour;" and, as usual, a drinking-song is appended. The cavatina, "Prime the cup," is written distressingly high for Mr. Whitworth, whose intonation was sadly at fault. There is a gentlemanlike style about the singer's department, which causes regret that his vocal powers are so deficient. The entrance of *Queen Elizabeth*, on a real white horse, afforded Mrs. Weiss, in a cavatina, "Far from gilded state away," to display a voice of great compass. Her high notes were well sustained, but we do not think the passages were telling, in proportion to their difficulties. A charming air, "Sweet rose, I would that near this heart," sung by Miss Birch, was disfigured by a bravura flight, totally out of place. The duo, in which *Lyonnel* recognises *Lady Henriette*, as his quondam servant.—"'Tis she—bright spirits hover round"—is charmingly conceived. The solo, "O cruel beauty," is an impassioned cantabile, exquisitely rendered by Reeves. This duo is one of the vocal gems of the opera. The saving of the Queen's life by *Lyonnel*—the knighting of the yeoman by the genteel Monarch—and the unmasking of the maids of honour, at his request, in order to identify his lady-love—are embodied in a concerted piece, in a sestet, and in the finale. Herein Balfe develops divers Amherish themes, and Verdi crescendoes, but the *ensemble* is not well constructed, and the effect is flat. This was sensibly felt at the fall of the curtain.

The third act opens in the Throne-room. There is a comic scena for Weiss. "Now prepare all," descriptive of managerial troubles in getting up the grand Masque. This is written in imitation of the pure Italian buffo school, and it was executed with much spirit, but little humour, by Weiss. In Labiache's hands such a scena would be a mine of comicality. The Masque is a copy from Gluck. The trombone passages served to show of Cioffi's colossal power. The air of *Orpheus*, "Dulcet Music," sung by Miss Miran, was encored; but, owing to the mechanist's prompt display of the lost *Eurydice*, it was not repeated. The *débutante* displayed a mellow-toned contralto of delightful quality: her style is unfinished, as was perceived in the shake, which she began well, but did not terminate so fortunately. The duo, "I hear thy voice, oh! Orpheus," between Miss Birch and Miss Miran, is full of tenderness. At this stage of the story, nothing could be worse managed, dramatically and musically. *Lyonnel*, who is her Majesty's favourite, and has been raised to honour and distinction, stands by her side during the Masque, and in *Eurydice* recognises his lost lady-love. Distracted, he rushes forward, and throws himself at her feet, and is about to destroy himself in presence of the entire Court. Here was an opportunity, of course, for a *morceau d'ensemble*, to describe the conflicting emotions of all present. How has it been rendered? Miss Birch comes down to the stage lamps with the Masque—the courtiers, soldiers, attendants, &c. "retire to a respectful distance" (*sic in libretto*); her Majesty, a Lady Aylesbury *coiffure*, and not in the golden locks sung by the Elizabethan poets, condescendingly stands in the centre of the circle of Honour, and during this torpid state of hundreds of spectators, Miss Birch warbles a dismal ditty, calling upon *Lyonnel* not to tail takes; but as he is the crack tenor, he must not be deprived of his usual scena, so he does try again to kill himself, and is dragged off, to the dismay of Miss Birch, and to the wonder of Mrs. Weiss, who, after looking at each other for a moment, walked off also, to the evident amusement of the whole house at this droll climax. At this period of the opera, it was in a certainly critical state; but, thanks to the beauty of Reeves, in the last scene, the *denouement* was saved from a catastrophe. The interior of *Lyonnel's* house is again visible, and the lunatic lover is brought in by *Walter*, her Majesty having resolved to try the recovery of his reason, by making the maids of honour resume the costume of the servants, as in the first scene. Reeves gave a ballad, "In the old cellar my father sat," with a pathos that brought tears into many eyes, and it was fervently encored. It is in these appeals to the domestic feelings that Balfe's genius as a ballad writer reigns supreme.

We subjoin the subject in notation, and the words. The pianoforte accompaniment to this song, and the whole of the words, are published by Chappell, in Bond-street.


riten.
a tempo
In this old chair my fa-ther sat, In this my mo-ther smil'd; I hear their
riten.
a tempo
bless-ings on me wait, And feel my-self a child; I feel the kiss of their fond
cres.
love, Oh, joy! oh, joy too bright to last! Ah! why will cru-el time re-move Or mem'ry
riten.
paint the past! Or mem'-ry paint the past!

And here, alas! when they were gone
In beauty's own array,
A pitying angel on the stone,
To cheer each grief away;
But oh! it was delusive love,
Too sweet—too pure to last;
Oh! if such dream time must remove,
Mem'ry, why paint the past?

The restoration of *Lyonnel's* senses is accomplished by *Lady Henriette*, who sings the melody whicl. first captivated the yeoman. An adagio that he sings at the conclusion, "Better were it," was delivered with a dramatic intensity that took the house by storm. The finale rondo, "Tell, oh, my heart," is a florid display of vocalisation for Miss Birch, with whose cadenzas and disjointed diversions we were not altogether gratified, although, on the whole, she rattled through the bravura bravely.

We never listened to any new production by Mr. Balfe which, in the *ensemble*, pleased us less than "The Maid of Honour." It is far inferior to his "Bondman." There is a great straining for effect, and an over-elaboration—faults not perceptible in Balfe's former style. His gift is spontaneity and melodious impulse: the moment he tries to be learned, he is lost in a labyrinth of confused effects. He would have done well, as he was the Conductor, to have restored the original arrangement of the orchestra, the brass of which is quite stunning for the audience, whilst the stringed instruments can only be heard to perfection on the stage. No expense seems to have been spared in the *mise en scene*; but, in the stage business, there were ind cations of great hurry, and the want of proper rehearsals. With such masses, more effective grouping ought to have been witnessed.

The success of the opera may be ascribed to the admirable singing of the tenor; and this without any disparagement of the talent of the three *débutantes*, for the most music and the best dramatic situations are allotted to *Lyonnel*. *Lady Henriette* might be made more interesting than it was by Miss Birch, whose rigidity is very provoking, with her superb organ and fine execution—but what is a singer without dramatic sensibility? Miss Miran, in whom we recognised Miss Wilmshurst, of the Royal Academy of Music, and who is, we understand, a sister of Miss Laura Addison, is a very promising actress, as well as singer. Mrs. Weiss, who was known as Miss Burrett, of the Royal Academy, has a magnificent voice. Here were three singers, all possessing voices of delicious quality, and yet, not one of them, in the true sense of the word, can be styled a real *artiste*. Whence this deficiency arises we may, at some future time, endeavour to explain; but, the fact is too remarkable not to be signalised here.

SURREY THEATRE.

Miss Poole appeared on Tuesday night in an English adaptation, by Mr. Fitzball, of Donizetti's "Figlia del Reggimento," with eminent success. A more charming piece of acting than Miss Poole's *Marva* was never witnessed on any stage; and if she did not rival Mdlle. Lind, in the vocal portion, we question whether any other English singer could have approached Miss Poole, in the charm of her voice, and in the purity and correctness of her intonation. She was received from first to last with the greatest tokens of gratification; nothing was wanting for her triumph—and the English ovations and encores were as rapturous as those of an excitable Italian auditory. She sang the *rataplan* in the first scene with indescribable *naveté*, playing the drum to perfection; and her march off the stage, at the head of the regiment, was most spiritedly done. There was not the slightest tinge of coarseness in her assumption of the *Vivandière*. In the singing lesson, and in the trio, in which the *Sergeant* and *Marva rataplan* the enraged Marchioness if the stage, the sensation created by Miss Poole was prodigious. She gave the coup-de-grace to the pretty Tyrolean melody which runs through the opera—with power and brilliancy. She was encored three times, and called before the curtain. The *Sergeant Sulpizio* was enacted and sung by Mr. Phillips with considerable humour; and Mrs. Daly's clever assumption of the proud *Marchioness* contributed to the effect of the *ensemble*. Mr. Tully conducted the orchestra with praiseworthy skill. "The Daughter of the Regiment," with the vivacity and singing of Miss Poole, will no doubt be a fortunate hit for Mr. Bunn, who has evidently taken pains in the mounting of this lively opera.

JENNY LIND AT HOME.—This delightful songstress creates quite as great a *furore* in her own native city of Stockholm (if not greater) as she has in foreign lands. On the 2d instant, she performed at the Royal Opera, Stockholm, and although tickets were to have been sold at the theatre office, from ten o'clock on the preceding afternoon, at about four, the Adolphus place, where the Opera stands, was already nearly crowded. At eleven the multitude was such that the police interfered, and made the people form *en queue*, but a little after midnight a compact mass of persons made an irruption from the neighbouring streets, rushed on the *queue*, broke it, and actually besieged the theatre. Nevertheless, the first crowd returned, attacked their aggressors, and in a few minutes a desperate fist and foot combat followed. Several persons were severely bruised on the occasion. Detachments of infantry at length, with great trouble, succeeded in clearing the Adolphus-place, and only 2000 persons, or twice the number the theatre could hold, were suffered to approach its office. In the course of the day tickets were paid for as high as fifty times what they had cost at the office. Some of those for the amphitheatre first places were sold at 100 bank rix dollars, or £22. The reception given to Jenny within the theatre was most enthusiastic; every known "ovation" was conferred on her, including that of which Italy has reserved to herself the privilege—the flying of pigeons in the house. Much of this enthusiasm was no doubt created by the admiration felt at her having on the previous evening published in the journals a note stating that, in order to give her native country a *souvenir* that might last beyond her existence as an artiste, she had determined on devoting to the establishment of a school for poor young persons of both sexes, born with happy dispositions, in which they should gratuitously be taught music and the dramatic art, the whole of the profits of an engagement which she has just concluded with the Royal Opera, and which stipulates that she should sing once a week in December, January, and February, on condition of half of the whole receipts, on every night of her appearance, being given to her, and of a half being added to the prices of places.

LIBERTY OF THE PRESS IN FRANCE.—During the last seventeen years no less than 1129 prosecutions have been directed against the journals in the name of King Louis Philippe, who inaugurated his accession to the throne by a formal promise that a prosecution should be in future instituted against the press only on the complaint of twenty individuals. The writers were sentenced to 3141 years and eight months' imprisonment, and the journals to 7,110,5000. fine.

FREE CONVICTS FOR NEW SOUTH WALES.—The *Edinburgh*, hired barque, dropped down the river on Monday to moorings opposite the Royal Arsenal, to receive on board convicts from the *Warrior* and *Justitia* convict hulks at Woolwich, who have preferred proceeding to New South Wales, where they will, on landing, obtain free tickets, with the opportunity of following any plan they may choose to adopt in that country for an honest subsistence, on condition that they do not return to this country again. Numbers of the convicts have volunteered. Two other vessels have been hired to convey convicts to the same destination, and are at present taking in stores at Deptford. A new series of regulations is to be adopted relative to the convicts who will remain in this country, and the alteration will take place at the commencement of the new year.

THE PROFESSOR'S LADY.

BY BERTHOLD AUERBACH.

AUTHOR OF "VILLAGE TALES OF THE BLACK FOREST."

TRANSLATED BY MARY HOWITT.

(*Continued from page 406.*)

CHAPTER VI.

THEY GO INTO THE WIDE WORLD.

THE picture of the Madonna was finished, and was sent to the city for exhibition. Reinhard was annoyed at receiving the news that the Sub-Librarian had unwittingly betrayed who had been the model for the Madonna. An Englishman, who was at that time a resident in the capital, offered a certain sum for the picture, and Reinhard consented that he should have it on his own terms, because he did not wish to take his wife to the city, where the picture was, and also from another reason. The matter of fact side exists in all circumstances. Reinhard was in want of money to begin housekeeping with.

The Sub-Librarian took a house for Reinhard, and his sister put it in order for them. The Landlord of the Linden Tree was assailed with this news, in order that he might allow the marriage soon to take place. He let things take their course.

On the evening before the wedding, Lorle stood behind Bärbel and wept bitterly, because she was about to leave this faithful old servant. She complained that she should not know what to do when she got to the city; with that Bärbe said—

"I can't do it; I have promised him that I would not tell, but it is no manner of use. Do be quiet; Reinhard has been so long begging and plaguing me that I am now going with you to the city. Be cheerful, therefore; I shall stop as long with you as you will keep me."

Lorle hastened to Reinhard, and embraced him with inexpressible affection; by this means she helped to drive away the vexation which a letter he had just received from the Sub-Librarian had occasioned him. He had invited him, as his only friend, to the wedding, and the answer which he received declining it, and assigning, as a reason, that he was refused leave of absence, was at the same time full of extreme bitterness against Reinhard.

Lorle was married in her peasant's costume. When she came out of the church, she went up to her little chamber to put on her city dress. Here she remained for a long time praying, with many tears.

She rose from her knees, and called in Vroni to assist her in dressing; she did not put on any of her low silk dresses, but merely one of simple white muslin, made plain to the throat.

Every one looked with joy upon Lorle as she thus came down to them; her gait, every movement of her hand, all was as in the spirit of a sacred festivity.

The dinner was an exceedingly merry one. The musicians played many a lively tune, but the festivity had hardly reached its height, when, in a pause, the cracking of a whip was heard before the door; Reinhard and Lorle arose, and all the others did the same. Before the house stood the little carriage; all the luggage was carefully fastened on; the black horse was in the shafts, and Martin stood there with the reins in his hands.

Lorle never raised her eyes from the ground, as they crossed the court, as if there were everywhere something to detain her.

The wedding guests had gathered all about the little carriage, when up came Wendelin stumbling, and gave to Lorle a blackbird which he had caught, in a cage of his own making; Lorle, he said, must take it with her. They promised him that it should go with Bärbel, when she set off to the city.

The mother scarcely said a word to Lorle; she only kept stroking the handsome cloak which she had on, and asked, "Are you warm? Take care, for it gets cool towards evening, especially in driving."

Reinhard sprang into the carriage, and just when Reinhard was about to get in also, the Landlord gave him a heavy blow on the shoulders, and said, "Get along with you, you villain, you bad fellow, you dog, for taking my girl away with you!"

Those were only caresses, and Lorle could not help smiling amid her tears.

"Now, away with you! in Heaven's name, drive off," cried the Landlord; the muttering, who had stood looking on in silence, played a lively march, and away rolled the carriage.

"Come in, old woman," said the Landlord, putting his wife's arm within his, which was what he scarcely ever did: "come, we must now try to live contentedly alone. When first we were married we were long without children, and now our house is again without any. Come, we will have a dance, however. Musicians, strike up."

Lorle, in the meantime, was rapidly driving away. Just beyond the village sate Wendelin by the roadside, with his cage. As they drove up, he took out the bird and held it aloft towards them. Was it by his own free will, or was it accidental? The bird escaped out of his hand, and flew away. Wendelin, with the empty cage, returned home.

They raised swhile as the next town, and then drove on through the moonlight night in quiet rapture. Lorle, however, thought much about home; she would so like to have known whether they were now gone to bed, or whether they were dancing.

"Do you know the beautiful dance they played as we drove away from home?" asked Lorle from Reinhard. "To me it seems as if I still heard music."

Martin drove the young couple three days' journey. On the third evening, at the Three Kings, in Basle, he prepared to return home. Lorle felt deeply in her heart this separation from their own little carriage, from the black horse, and especially from Martin.

"Many thousand greetings to them all at home."

They now entered on the glorious scenery of the Alps. Reinhard had a willing auditor when he explained the changes and the beauties of nature, and their picturesque points of view. Lorle listened to him always with pleasure, even when she did not fully understand him. Sometimes, it is true, she would make a digression from the subject he spoke on, by remarking in what condition the potatoes were, or how entirely differently the oxen were yoked in this country to what they were at home; but, even when such observations cut in two, as it were, some enthusiastic explanation or other, he patiently went on with it afterwards.

CHAPTER VII.

BETWEEN HIGH WALLS.

How delighted was Lorle to find Bärbel already arrived at their house. They reached home in the evening, and Lorle took a survey of everything—yes, that was now her new world.

It was with an indescribable happiness that she that night arranged nearly all her marriage wealth in the closets and presses; and how much had not her mother unexpectedly added to it? The kind mother! The father, according to custom, had not omitted to send a cradle, and Lorle was as red as fire when she was aware of this; she was soon, however, again full of joy at the well-

supplied flour chest, at the numerous jars of lard, and all other necessaries for a complete housekeeping, which Barbel had brought with her; she surveyed every pot and pan in the kitchen as now their own property. At first, Reinhard wished to put a stop to this, but afterwards he himself went with her through kitchen and chamber, and rejoiced in the happiness of his "dear little housewife."

Late in the night the two were still sitting together on the sofa, and Reinhard was telling her how he was the only child of his parents, whom he lost while he was yet very young; how he was brought up at a school; and afterwards, having had a quarrel with his guardian, had given up study, and devoted himself to art: how he had covered every bond, and Lad wandered freely about in the world.

"Never," said he, in conclusion, "have I known what a domestic hearth was; my deep yearnings are now fulfilled, with a heavy sacrifice, it is true; I have placed myself in service, but I would gladly give up a part of my artistic-life to have a home, a nest."

Lorle embraced him, and said, "You may well always be good and glad to be at home, you poor fellow, when the world has been so hard to you."

Lorle had on the first morning a contest with Barbel, because the good old woman only laid the table for two persons; no exhortations, and no beseechings that she would sit down and take her meals with them were of any avail, because she declared that it was not proper; nay, she even forbade Lorle to say anything to her husband on the subject, or else he would think her quite foolish.

At length the soup was on the table. Lorle said in silence her thanksgiving; Reinhard returned no thanks, and she again repeated her form of words instead of her husband.

A- they were thus sitting together, Reinhard asked, "Are these our own plates, Lorle?"

"Yes, to be sure. Why do you ask?"

"Hurrah!" shouted he; "then now when I break a plate, I shall not have to pay the host. That is mine—all are mine!" and with that he took a plate and threw it exultantly on the floor."

"It is one of a complete dozen," said Lorle.

"There are only ten in my dozen," exclaimed Reinhard, and threw down another; then he danced round the table singing with Lorle.

"You are a wild fellow," said Lorle, laying together the broken prices; "I will go and fetch some more."

"No, we shall eat with one another out of the dish," said he.

"Quite agreeable to me," returned Lorle.

Barbel came in, for she had heard the breakage, but Lorle told her that she need not that day bring any soup-plates, for they were going to eat out of the dish, and then they should do just as they did at home.

Reinhard introduced his wife to no one; she, indeed, needed nobody but himself; he was everything to her. He made his calls upon his superiors, his patrons, and his acquaintance; when any of these sought to flatter him upon his marriage, he simply thanked them, and turned the subject.

The business of the picture gallery was by no means settled, although an officer was already appointed for it. There was to take place this winter an extraordinary meeting of the Diet, and, which was best liked of all, it was to be merely summoned for financial purposes; to take into consideration, in case of the projected marriage, the money which would be required for the building a palace for the hereditary Prince; and, at the same time, the cost requisite for the building of a picture gallery was to be brought before them. The introduction of a law for the irrigation of meadows was to give the appearance of its being done for the public good.

Whilst Reinhard by these his visits obtained a comprehensive knowledge of the Court Guide, Lorle could not accustom herself to this city life. When everything in her house was made as clean and was arranged in as perfect order as possible, so that she had nothing at all left to do, Lorle prevailed upon Birbel to come and sit with her in the parlour. It required a great deal of persuasion to induce her to do this; because Barbel, who had lived in service more than thirty years, had her firm views—one may call them the laws—of a life of servitude, from which she very unwillingly departed. She always said to Lorle, "Of nobefolks are gentlefolks, and servants are servants." It was not till everything was locked up that she consented, and went and sate with her "Madame" in the parlour, but a long way from the window, that she might not be seen by the people of the houses opposite; and then, if Reinhard, who had a pass-key to the door, came in unexpectedly, she would hastily retreat to her own regions, and could only be induced to stay by the most urgent entreaty. She might be permitted to do something a hundred times which was inconsistent with her station, but she never would look upon it as her right, and it was necessary to persuade her afresh every time. She had a certain pride in not yielding to the confidential tone. Her principle was this: if I treat you with respect, you also must treat me with respect, not one day set me down to table with you, and the next thrust me behind the door.

Reinhard saw, however, in this stubfast line of conduct only the ceremonious manners of the peasant; and, after this, he wasted but few words on Barbel. In his absence, therefore, she sate with Lorle, busily e; steering. Their habitation, although in a new portion of the city, was yet in the third story.

"Oh!" lamented Lorle to Birbel one day, "it is so high up here, if there were a fire! and I am so sorry to think of my having to fetch water up from such a height, it is so uncomfortable. Now just look down; it makes one dizzy, and one can only see the people's hat crowns. These townspeople, however, are very cunning; they build up here in the air because it costs nothing, and thus they save ground. But I shall not let Reinhard have any rest till he buys his own house, where we may live by ourselves, and not as if in a barracks. Now, just look, we can only get a peep from between the houses to the left, and that is because they already began to lay foundations; in a year's time we shall see nothing but stone walls before us."

When Reinhard came home, he was generally affectionate and gentle; the more deeply he looked into the movements of the Governmental machine and the life of a placeman, the more he became aware of the fetters under which he was placed, and his brain was in a ferment; for which reason he felt the more keenly the quiet peace which pervaded the atmosphere of his own home; he inhaled deep draughts of it and wished to retain it continually to himself; for this, indeed, he had sacrificed the freedom of his own free life. Sometimes when he returned home thoughtful and with a troubled countenance, and Lorle would ask him the cause, he would reply, "Dear child, you never can or shall appreciate how wrangled and crooked things are in the world. And you must not always be asking me what is the matter when you see me thus thoughtful, for I have many things to think of. Now be cheerful, and rejoice that you do not know much."

"I will never again inquire about what you think I should not know," replied Lorle.

Reinhard now, for the first time, experienced truly the delights of domestic life, and he again began to work industriously. Work gives a home-feeling, even to lonely, strange rooms; how much more, then, to your own dwelling with "those whom we love?" In the little chamber towards the north, which he had now fitted up for a temporary painting-room, he set about the composition of his picture, "The New Song," which he had begun in the village. Lorle was often with him, because he had said, "I pray you to come often to me when I am at work: I do everything better when you are with me. Even, if I do not talk to you; if I don't seem to mind you, yet you are to me like pleasant music in the room; I do everything better because of it."

Lorle by no means regarded the world around her as an established thing, precisely because she was in ignorance of the usages on which so much depends.

Reinhard very soon gave up every attempt to introduce his wife into the sphere of art and education; neither had she any yearning after it: that which was not palpable had no interest for her. He, too, found himself in the midst of the whirlpool of what was to him ungenially new in the world. He entered into "society," as it is called, *par excellence*, in which all those who do not belong to it are regarded as a rabble, very much to be commiserated. In the barrenness peculiar to society, Reinhard, the adopted child, became a refreshing element. In the commencement, he regarded this frequenting the drawing-rooms as a part of the duties of his office; it never entered his mind how melancholy it was that Lorle should have to sit at home so much alone. The extraordinary meeting of the Diet was called. The Prince had often talked over with Reinhard how that the *bel-étage* of the centre of the new Palace should be adorned with the paintings of the country, which Reinhard was to paint in fresco; whilst upon the friese he was to represent the peculiar manners of the people, in which the figures were to be painted in the various costumes of the country. Reinhard was delighted to have such a work to execute, and which was sufficient for the person of a life. He put aside his picture of "The New Song," and made all kinds of designs, the examination of which furnished rich material for conversation, and Reinhard by this means was in many ways the centre of society. It, however, turned out in the end that the Chamber of Deputies, by a large majority, not only refused to grant the money for the new Palace, but also for the Picture Gallery, because the necessities of the country were so great that they could not make any grants for these purposes. By a majority of only two, was the requisite sum obtained for Reinhard's stipend, and for the preparation of the Picture Gallery, and that in a room above the Royal stables. In revenge for this, the Government refused to allow of any reform in the establishment for the Teachers of the People's Schools, which had been agreed to on the former meeting of the Diet. The consequence of these obstacles was to implant a deep dissatisfaction in the mind of Reinhard, to which he added the belief that the Chamber of Deputies was adverse to art, which had only 5 thaler in the Assessment for the Arts, and Reinhard lived without any political opinions; he now adopted them.

(To be continued.)

THE REMAINS OF MIRABEAU.—When, on the proposition of Marat, the commune of Paris decided that the remains of Mirabeau should be removed from the Pantheon, his ashes were not thrown to the wind, as has been wrongly stated; but a municipal officer caused the body to be buried without pomp and without honour, in a corner of the cemetery of Chamart, where it has since remained forgotten. It appears that the fact is proved by an authentic proces verbal. It is announced that the municipality of Paris has just ordered researches to be made in the cemetery of Chamart to discover the remains of the celebrated orator, and that a tomb will be afterwards erected to him in Père la Chaise.

THE LATE CHARGE AGAINST A NOBLEMAN.—A singular circumstance connected with the late charge against Lord W. Poulett has been published, viz. that on Sunday night, two days after the affair had taken place, the shopman (Allen), who had made a most rigid search for the slippers, dreamed that they had been taken away by his Lordship. Upon mentioning this circumstance the following morning, it was recollected that Lord W. Poulett had been seen to take up a slipper while in the shop. In consequence of this dream, the inquiry was set on foot, the result of which is already known.

A LAMENT FOR THE HEROES OF OLD CHRISTMAS TALES—GHOSTS.

BY ANGUS B. REACH.

WHAT choppings and changings we're making,
'Tis old fashioned now to drink Toasts;
There's no one I know who wears Hessian Boots,
And none who're believers in Ghosts.
True, you may dream of such rococo things
After supping on undersize pork;
But a genuine Ghost is as hard to be met
As a waggon 'twixt London and York!

Yet this was the time—the Christmas Time—
When, around the Christmas fire,
Such terrible stories we whispered all
Of phantoms shadowy grim and tall,
Who, instead of a paletot, wore a pall,
And death watches dirling on tick on the wall;
And goblins with eyes which would gleam and flash,
And skeletons sitting on chests of cash,
And departed ladies wan and pale
With hoop and brocade and farthingale,
Which rustled and waved, as, without ever banging
A door, they went out by the tapestry hanging.
And dozens of others, some of them lodging
In haunted houses grim and lone;
And some upon midnight commons trudging,
Where murderous deeds were long since done!

Where are they now? Pooh, pooh, sir,
Where is your last year's tin?
Where are they now? Fooh, pooh, ma'am,
Where is your year's pin?
Gone—all—gone—though, perhaps,
After all, 'tis a great relief
That pauper ghosts can manage
Neither in door nor out-door belief!

And yet it is not—I grieve to state
That our minds are so much improved of late:
Some folks believe in a pig-faced lady,
Some folks send letters to Joseph Ady—
Some folks suppose the "legitimate's" part,
And a handful will still pm their faith to High Art;
But, whatever the whimsey which rules the roast,
There's no one will own a belief in a ghost!

Then, are we not, in sooth,
An irreverend set of dogs,
To have never a spectre tale
For our burning Christmas logs?
To say to our patient friends,
"Come, pass on, Gentlemen, pass—
You really can't co-exist
With Chloroform, Steam, and Gas!"
Just think of a "haunted house"
In a newly run-up square—
Imagine a spirit of old
In a Cemetery taking the air.
Or think with what awkward noises
A cautious man they would dub,
Who had solemnly whispered it round,
"He had just seen a Ghost at the Club."

So let it be—pass from our startled sight,
Ye gaastly shadows, into utter night;
Cease to afflict the sick man's darkened room,
Gibber no longer o'er the moonlit tomb;
You cannot give us, and we would not crave,
Knowledge of aught beyond the severing grave:
Ours be the earth. ours, until crack of doom,
The morning sunlight as the midnight gloom;
Yours—a domain, by human eye unseen,
Till Death has bridged the gulph which lies between.

THE THESPIANS.

ADELPHI.

Possibly, one of the worst pieces we ever saw was produced at this house on Monday night, with the title of "The Pearl of the Ocean." We are sorry to pronounce such a decided opinion upon its demerits, for Mr. Webster's management of the Adelphi is liberal and spirited, and Mr. Webster has supported most of the pieces produced here with much spirit; but judgment must have been at fault somewhere, when it was first determined to lay out so large a sum of money on the *mise en scene* of so ineffective a production; for the manner in which it has been put upon the stage is most magnificent. Gorgeous dresses, suits of real glancing armour, elaborate machinery, and beautiful scenery, all combine to render the *ensemble* of the piece the nearest approach to the superb fairy spectacles of the Porte St. Martin that has been aimed at on our stage for some time; and had all these accessories been wedded to a cleverly written burlesque, a long and brilliant run might have been ensured. But moreover the attention of the audience was not fixed by some great effect, they evinced remarkable indifference to the action of the plot—which it strikes us must be founded upon a story called "The Little Mermaid" that appeared some months back in *Bentley's Miscellany*. We were sorry to see Miss Woolgar, Mr. Wright, Mr. Munyard, and Mr. Paul Bedford, struggling against so much heavy business. There was not a good part in the speeches: and Madame Celeste's appearance in a number of gorgeous costumes went for nothing. At the same time the character of the *Mermaid*, evident y meant to be the chief rôle, was not suited to her; indeed, we have seldom seen her in a more disadvantageous. Her aim is the pleasing, pantomime, and melo-dramatic. In parts requiring the exhibition of pathos or fascination, she entirely fails; hence, her appearance in a species of Albanian costume was as startling as it was unamusing.

But, while finding fault with the piece in itself, we must pay a well-deserved compliment to the beautiful manner in which it was mounted—of which we have before spoken. The scenery was by Messrs. Grieve, the armour by Masson, the dresses were dressed in the last act, appearing worth more than any sum lately spent upon the production of a play, not even excepting "Paulo Van Artevelde." And, certainly, the effect of the twelve young ladies, who successively appeared abreast down the stage, was very good; but, there was not, as in "Valsha," a sufficient motive for their appearance. An admirable scene, also, was the harbour, with the arrival of the galley bearing the Prince. In this a large ship came nearly up to the footlights, in the same manner as was once done in "Caerry and Fair Star." The piece commenced with some dissolving views, and ended with a galvanizing *tableau* of mermaids, warriors, and gaily-clad nobles, and presents, in a water palace.

"The Pearl of the Ocean" will attract the holiday folks, without a question; but something more than their attraction has been aimed at. Had it been brought out at any other time, we expect the return of the money lavished upon it would have been a matter of some doubt.

THE Pantomime at DRURY-LANE will be called, as we hinted, "Friar Rush; or, Harlequin and King Gold;" the opening being partly taken from a story that appeared in a book, entitled "Tales of other Days," which George Cruikshank illustrated some years back. The style is of the old school. An old Baron, with a name that appears utterly unpronounceable, not very well off, falls in love with a woodman's daughter. She has, however, a young lover, and this originates a contest between the fairies and their ally, *Friar Rush*, on one side, and *King Gold* and his power on the other, to win the girl for their respective favourites—the young lovers turning to *Harlequin* and *Columbine* and the comic business begins. The scenes contain the Port of Boulogne, the Brighton Horse, Vauxhall Gardens, a country inn, a magic bedroom, the open sea, and several shops, streets, and well-known buildings; and the Lion mania, the Stratford upon-Avon subscription, and other topics of the year are hit at.

The ADELPHI produces a somewhat novel entertainment—an Italian pantomime, in fourteen scenes, without a harlequin or clown, but supported principally by the comical *Pierrot* and *Pierrette*. Harlequin, in the sense of French pantomime, is regarded as a fairy, to whom the principal character. He is the successor of Dubureau in this line; and his action is singularly expressive. He will be very well seconded by Mr. Paul Bedford.

The LYCEUM burlesque, by Mr. Planché, is to be called "The Magic Branch," and will embrace the entire strength of the company.

At the HAYMARKET, "The World Underground," by Messrs. Lemon and Affcott, will bring forward Mrs. Keeley again in burlesque, in addition to the established favourites of the company.

Mr. Nelson Lee appears to split pantomimes from his brain by about the same process as Dumas writes romances. Donizetti operas, Mr. James novels, or Mr. Sockett jokes. At ASTLEY'S, the SURREY, and his own theatre, the STANDARD, Mr. Nelson supplied the pantomimes, as well as to the Birmingham Theatre Royal, Sheffield, the Liverpool, the Dublin, and the comic scenes at the OLYMPIC. In fact, were we to notice all, we might set up a "Nelson column" of our journal to commemorate his actions. The SURREY pantomime is called "Harlequin Battledore and Shuttlecock, or Trap, Bat, and Ball," and at ASTLEY'S, as we stated, the renowned *Grande et Ecu Syntax* will be shown in a new light, under the tormenting influence of the evil spirits, *Stang* and *Firefly*.

At the PRINCESS', "Old Father Time, or Harlequin and the Four Seasons," by Mr. Rodwell, is well spoken of in the *coulisses*; and will have the advantage of all his musical taste.

The OLYMPIC has put out a strong array of names in the bill prospectus, including that of Mr. Gustavus Brooke, the provincial tragedian, about whom great expectations are formed. Mr. Stuart, of the Haymarket, is also engaged, together with his daughter. Miss Laidlaw leaves the Lyceum, to be the *Columbine* the best, perhaps, in London. Mr. Spencer is at the head of the management; and provided this gentleman collects authors of acknowledged talent round him, and does not act his own plays, he may succeed.

COUNTRY NEWS.

SUNDERLAND ELECTION.—The nomination took place on Monday for a member to represent this borough in the room of Mr. David Barclay, resigned. The polling took place on Tuesday, and terminated in favour of the local candidate, Sir Hedworth Williamson, Bart., after a very keen contest. Both candidates were Radicals. The polling commenced at eight o'clock; at nine o'clock Sir H. Williamson headed his opponent by 76 votes, and continued to increase his lead until the close of the poll, when the numbers were, for—

Sir H. Williamson	..	..	..	..	725
Mr. W. A. Wilkinson	..	..	..	..	595
Majority for Sir H. Williamson					130

At the genera election in August last, Mr. Williamson polled 569 votes only.

WELSH ELECTION.—Two candidates are in the field, viz., Mr. R. C. Tudway, of Wells, on the Conservative interest; and Mr. W. G. Hayter, the new Judge Advocate General.

SOUTH LANCASHIRE ELECTION.—An election to supply the vacancy caused by the determination of the doubly-elected Hon. C. P. Villiers to act for Wolverhampton, was held on Monday, at ten o'clock, in the large room of the Horse and Jockey inn, Newton-in-the-Willows. Alexander Henry, Esq., a Liberal, was the only candidate. Mr. Cobden, who was received with loud applause, proposed Mr. Henry. Mr. Hathborne seconded the nomination. The address, customary on those occasions, having been delivered, the High Sheriff asked if there was any other candidate to propose, and no answer being returned, he declared, amidst loud cheers, that Alexander Henry had been duly elected. Mr. Henry returned thanks. W. Brown, Esq., M.P., addressed a few words to the audience, and, after a vote of thanks to the high sheriff, the proceedings terminated.

INCENDIARY FIRES.—Repeated outrages of this nature have been committed of late throughout the country. On Sunday afternoon, the 12th inst., about two o'clock, a fire was discovered breaking out in a large wheat straw stack in the yard of Mr. Edward Staples, Exning (Cambridgeshire), which soon communicated to three wheat and two barley stacks, one large wheat straw, and one large straw stack, which were entirely consumed. The buildings escaped, although the doors and frames were burnt, and damage done to the slating. The quantity of wheat consumed was from 300 to 400 coombs, about 500 coombs of barley, and the straw from about 400 coombs more of wheat and barley. The *Aylesbury News* says that seldom a morning comes without the report of a fire having taken place during the preceding night, and that the greatest alarm reigns amongst the farmers in consequence.

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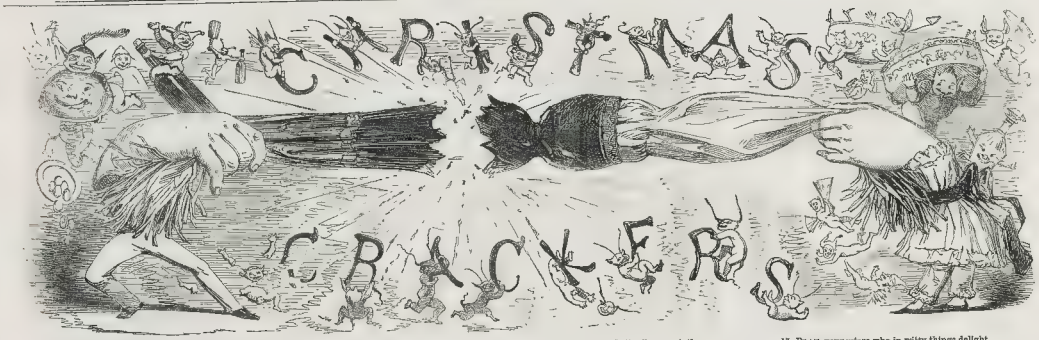
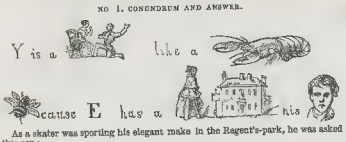


NO 1. CONUNDRUM AND ANSWER.



As a skater was sporting his elegant make in the Regent's-park, he was asked this con:—

"Why is this sheet of ice like a Canada lake?" D'ye give it up?"—

Because it's the lake you're on (Lake Huron).

2. Once person tells another that he can put something into his right hand, which it is impossible the other can put in his left. How is this to be done?

3. Which are the only two words in the English language wherein the five vowels follow each other in their proper order?

ANSWER: ABSTEMIOUS AND FACETIOUS.

4. How must a circle be drawn round a person placed in the centre of a room, so that he will not be able to jump out of it, though his legs should be free?

5. CONUNDRUM AND ANSWER.

Easily Tired.—Produce a small stick, and tell some person present that he will be completely tired before he has carried it out of the room. If he deny your assertion take a penknife, and having cut with it a small piece the size of a grain of corn, desire him to take that out first; upon his return, give him a similar piece, and so on, until he confesses himself tired. This will soon be the case, as it is evident at he rate you can cut up the stick it will take him some months to carry it out of the room.

PICTURE PROVERBS.

"GREAT CRY AND LITTLE WOOL."

"A FRIEND IN NEED IS A FRIEND INDEED."

"AS A MAN MAKES HIS BED, SO MUST HE LIE ON IT." "PAY AS YOU GO."

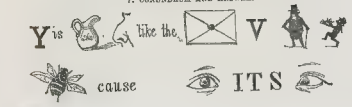
"PRAISE THE SEA, BUT KEEP ON LAND."

"IT'S NOT THE GAY COAT MAKES THE GENTLEMAN."

"ALL IS FISH THAT COMES TO THE NET."

6. What is that which never was seen, felt, nor heard; never was, and never will be, and yet has a name?

7. CONUNDRUM AND ANSWER.



The Dancing Pea.—Take a piece of tobacco-pipe, break it off even at the end, and with a knife or file work the hole rather larger, so that there may be a little hollow for the pea (which should be perfectly round) to rest in. Place the other end of the pipe in your mouth, hold your head back, and, keeping the pipe quite perpendicular, commence blowing gently, and the pea will dance about, leaping up sometimes to the height of two or three inches.

CONS UPON CATS.

8. WHAT IS MOST LIKE

A CAT LOOKING OUT OF WINDOW?

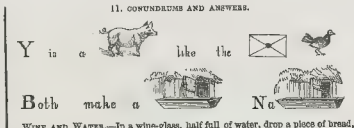
9. WHY IS

A CAT STANDING ON ITS HIND LEGS, LIKE THE FALLS OF NIAGARA?

10. My First's a little busy thing
My Second ladies do,
Impelled by love their flight to wing
My Whole—say, what are you?
An animal of swiftest pace,
Endowed with beauty, strength, and grace.

10. What is that which is above all human imperfections, and yet shelters the weakest and wickedest, as well as the wisest of mankind?

11. CONUNDRUMS AND ANSWERS.



Wine and Water.—In a wine-glass, half full of water, drop a piece of bread, about as big as the top of your finger. Gently pour some wine upon it, and the two liquids will continue separate, the water remaining at the bottom of the glass and the wine floating on its surface.

12. Why is a child with a cold in its head like a stormy day in winter

13. When is a man thinner than a lath?

14. CONUNDRUM AND ANSWER.

PICTURE PROVERBS.

"ALL ARE NOT HUNTERS THAT BLOW THE HORN."

"A CONTENTED MIND IS A CONTINUAL FEAST."

"BETTER LATE THAN NEVER."

"ANYTHING FOR A QUIET LIFE."

"HE IS WISE WHO SPEAKS LITTLE."

15. Four things there are, all of a height
One of them crossed, the rest upright:
Take three away, and you will find
Exactly ten remain behind;
But, if you cut the four in twain,
You'll find one half doth eight contain.

16. I went to a wood and got it—I sat down to look for it, and brought it home because I could not find it. What was this wonderful thing?

17. Pray, youngsters who in witty things delight,
Say what's invisible, yet never out of sight?

18. How should a candle be placed so that every person shall see it except one, although he shall not be blindfolded or prevented from examining every part of the room, neither shall the candle be hidden?

SNAP DRAGON.

19. CONUNDRUM AND ANSWER.

20. Who swallowed a street, and where?

21. When does a pieman shed scalding tears?

22. Why is learning like

"A BOWL OF PUNCH."

23. What word is that which is made shorter by adding another syllable to it?

24. I'll throw an egg against a wall,
And it shall neither break nor fall!
How is this?

25. What snuff-taker is that whose box gets fuller the more snuff he takes?

26. CONUNDRUM AND ANSWER.

entitled to be ranked as great navigators

Answer.—Because they are always

CROSSING THE LINE.

26. Why is a melancholy young lady the pleasantest of all companions?

27. Why are fish in a thriving state like fish made to imitate them?

28. Who was the first whistler, and what tune did he whistle?

29. CONUNDRUM AND ANSWER.

30. When was the King of Prussia the longest man living?

31. Why is the fire like the Aphis Vastator?

32. What is the difference between fish alive and live fish?

A FAREWELL.

(Answers in our next.)

London: Printed and published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by William Little, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—Saturday, December 25, 1847.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 296.—Vol. XI.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JANUARY 1, 1848. [Sixpence.

THE OLD YEAR.

THE opening of a new year, and the close of an old one, has always been a period of twofold interest. The "two-headed" Janus of the ancients was but a symbol of the feeling that makes men, when crossing one of the great boundaries of time, look forward to the future, and back on the past—one the possession of memory, the other the domain of hope. Before we pass the brief space during which experience and expectation are so mingled, it may be seasonable to throw a rapid glance over the course we have traversed; not with any idea that much more use will be made of our experience—some of it purchased by suffering—than is the practice of nations to do. It is a happy provision of nature that nothing is so soon forgotten as calamity.

The historian of the departed year, 1847, will assuredly not class it among the most fortunate of the children of Time. It was much the reverse. Its character makes it impossible to speak well of it; and the common-places of poetry, which are so often strewed like flowers over the grave of the past, are most of them falsified. It was not glorious, nor festive, nor joyous—it was not lucky, nor rich. There is no one class to which it brought anything but increased difficulty and dilemma. To statesmen it gave unusual anxiety; it did not convert the famine of its predecessor into plenty; it only so far diminished the peril, that our deprivation was scarcity, not absolute want. Merchants will mark it with a black stone in their calendar; for was it not an awful period in the City? Money "tight," discount impossible, and commercial crashes coming thick and fast on each other, how can the mercantile mind look back on 1847 save with a shudder? Unpleasant is its reminiscence in Downing-street, disagreeable in the Bank Parlour, unwelcome on 'Change, auspicious nowhere. There will be a common consent among mankind to forget it as soon as possible.

Yet, as a time of "adversity," it may have its "uses." The difficulties it brought with it did not arise without cause. Within the past months we have had concentrated the expiation of a long period of excess. The reaction that follows a time of feverish speculation cannot be escaped; and in England especially, is no new occurrence. It only proves how little men profit by experience collectively, and how soon they forget former misfortunes. To the South Sea bubble, the era of Mexican and Peruvian mines, the period of foreign loans, when Englishmen were insanely credulous, "pouring their treasure into foreign laps," with a recklessness almost inconceivable, may now be added the Railway mania, and the punishment with which it was visited in 1847.

There is yet another lesson to be derived from our troubles

EDWARD THE THIRD CONFERRING THE ORDER OF THE GARTER ON EDWARD THE BLACK PRINCE.—BY C. W. COPE, A.R.A.

THE SPIRIT OF RELIGION.—BY J. C. HORSLEY.

FRESCOES IN THE NEW HOUSE OF LORDS.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

another sparkle from the "jewel" contained in what is else so repulsive. For our gold we have got something besides corn—the knowledge that there is a power in nations to aid each other. The time has been when a calamity in one country would have been seized as the best opportunity for stacking it; now we have drawn support both from Russia and America. It is something in misfortune to know that help is possible of attainment even on the selfish condition of paying for it.

Politically, the past year leaves no reputation behind it, good or bad. It has been mostly occupied by merely defensive measures against social perils. The short session of a month, the first sitting of the new Parliament, was the most remarkable part of the whole year. The event most pregnant in results was the death of O'Connell; with him fell a whole system, for he left none able to continue his work. He will be long imitated, but the resemblance is in form only; the power is gone.

A darker shadow has been thrown over the close of the year by the increase of disease, and the appearance in the distance of that scourge, the Cholera. But there is activity among us in the direction of sanatory precautions, and we must not despair. As if the misfortunes of the year had infected our minds with gloom, we have been alarming ourselves with ideas of the possibility of invasion—a notion that only requires examination to be proved unfounded. Let us hope that lengthening days and brighter skies may inspire more cheerfulness. The past year has not done much to inspire it; we take, therefore, a willing leave of him, hoping better things of 1848—to whom be welcome!

FRESCOES IN THE NEW HOUSE OF LORDS.

EDWARD THE THIRD CONFERRING THE ORDER OF THE GARTER ON EDWARD THE BLACK PRINCE.

PAINTED BY C. W. COPE, A.R.A.

In this elaborate and striking Fresco, the Institution, in 1344, of the Order of the Garter, the noblest of the English Orders of Knighthood, is portrayed.

The chivalrous Edward the Third is represented in full robes, standing on the steps of his throne, grasping the hand of his son, "the sable warrior," around whose leg an attendant Noble is buckling the symbol of knightly brotherhood. By the side of the King stands his Consort Philippa, watching the ceremonial of the investiture of her eldest son, with an expression of deep interest. The Black Prince is in panoply of steel, and wears his surcoat, whilst round his brows a wreath is twined; a similar wreath decorating the brows of a bearded warrior, who stands behind the Prince. At the foot of the steps of the throne is a mingled crowd of warriors and nobles, beholding the novel ceremony with great admiration; whilst, in a gallery behind the King and Queen, are many demoiselles, adding, by their bright looks, to the interest of the scene; whilst trumpeters are proclaiming, by loud blasts on their instruments, that the young Prince is receiving the meed of his valour. The accessories in this beautiful and highly interesting Fresco are most skilfully managed, and evince great antiquarian knowledge, as well as high artistic skill in treatment.

THE SPIRIT OF RELIGION.

PAINTED BY J. C. HORSLEY.

This beautiful Fresco excites great admiration, from the exquisite sentiment pervading the design, and its great sweetness of execution. In the foreground are represented, bowing in adoration to the Cross, king, b shop, priest, learned men, and warrior; whilst a mother is teaching her young child prayer. The king has put off his crown, the bishop his mitre, and laid aside his crosier; and the warrior is sheathing his sword, in adoration of the King of Kings; and, in a group in the distant part of the composition, maidens are distributing food and raiment, in exemplification of the divine precepts of Charity; and thus the Fresco illustrates the three great Christian virtues—Faith, Hope, and Charity.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

On Tuesday last his Majesty Louis Philippe opened the Legislative Chambers in person, and delivered a speech from the throne, of the ordinary incommunicative and uninteresting character of such productions. Among the few measures promised in it are two, for reducing the price of salt and the postage on letters—in both these respects France being a century behind the standard expected in a constitutional country. The weakness and unfavourable omen for the display with which the ceremony of opening the Chambers is accompanied. It snowed heavily, and all wore a most bleak and wintry aspect.

The King's Speech produced an unfavourable impression on the Bourse.

The Bank of France had declared a dividend of 93f. for the second half year of 1847.

M. Guizot has despatched a copy of a note to the Cabinets of London, Vienna, Berlin, and St. Petersburgh, in reply to the refusal of the Helvetic Diet to accept the mediation of those Powers, in which he states that the Diet having destroyed the Federal pact, the Powers regarded themselves as released from the obligations they incurred on themselves by the treaties of the year 1815.

Count Kisseleff, Charge d'Affaires *ad interim* of Russia in Paris, has received official notice of his appointment as Envoy Extraordinary, the Emperor not wishing to accredit an Ambassador in that country to Mexico.

A Grand Reform dinner took place at Rouen, on the 26th instant, at which 1800 persons were present. Among them were 90 Deputies, 1,400 electors, and nearly 400 citizens unable to seate in the Chamber.

M. Grand (de l'Ain), Vice-President of the Council of State, and at one time Minister of Public Instruction and Keeper of the Seals, died at Paris on Monday morning. He was a Peer of France.

Count Dubois, a distinguished man under the Empire, and for some time Prefect of Police, died on Saturday at his residence in Paris, having attained the age of 96 years.

SPAIN.

There are rumours of serious dissensions in the Cabinet, and that General Narvaez has threatened to make his resignation. There is also much squabbling at the Palace. The Governor, the Marquis of Miraflores, has been so severe in his regulations, that several of the household, with the approbation of the Queen, have protested against them.

Ministers are said not to agree with regard to the expediency of impeaching the Salamanca Cabinet, and the knowledge of that fact gave rise to reports of a Ministerial crisis. The estimates for 1848 were to be presented to the Cortes or Deputies on the 22d. General Ramon Solano had assumed the post of Governor of Madrid *ad interim*.

The *Gazette* publishes a Royal decree, establishing a Captaincy-General in the Spanish possessions along the Mediterranean coast of Africa, and appointing to that post General Ros de Olano. General Antonio Ordonez, the present Governor of Ceuta, was named Deputy Captain General, and General Ignacio Chacon, Governor of Melilla.

The Senate was still discussing the authorization demanded by Ministers to collect the taxes until the close of the year, and the Chamber of Deputies had not yet voted the project of law relative to the levy of 25,000 men.

ITALY.

The Roman Consulta has terminated its internal regulations, and the Pope appears inclined to sanction them. His Holiness held a Consistory on the 17th, at which twenty Spanish Archbishops and Bishops were appointed. In his address to the Assembly, Pius IX. expressed satisfaction at the favourable turn assumed by the ecclesiastical affairs of Spain and Russia, but deeply lamented the fate of the Catholics of Switzerland.

The *Diario di Roma* announces officially that the question of Ferrara has been settled, as far as regards the *fatal* occupation of the town by the Austrian troops, who are to return to the fortress: but the question of right is still left in suspense, the Austrian Cabinet refusing to admit that it has not a full right to occupy Ferrara according to the treaties of 1815 and of Vienna. It does not appear, however, that up to the 20th ult. any order had been received by the Austrian Commandant at Ferrara to evacuate the town.

Letters from Naples bring out to the morning of the 18th, and salled towards the Gulf of Spezzia. Sir W. Parker, who had returned from Rome, was about, it was said, to proceed to Genoa in a steamer, and from thence to go with his squadron to Malta.

The kingdom of Naples is described to be in the greatest ferment. The Neapolitan Government having ordered some refugees from other states to quit Naples, public feeling became so excited that the troops were called.

The insurgents of Calabria, commanded by Baron Longobucco, have penetrated into the provinces of Cosenza, Reggio and the Abruzzi.

The Duke of Lucca left Genoa on the 19th ult., on receiving despatches announcing the death of the Archduchess Maria Louisa.

The Chevalier Angelo Scipior, Count Pasqualino, died at Florence on the 18th.

The Marquis Marquerito of Turin, of the 21st present, has addressed a letter to Count Cesar Balbo and other eminent Piedmontese, intended to be presented to the King of the Two Sicilies, praying him to accede to the policy of the other Italian Princes, and to introduce into his Kingdom those reforms which the present age imperiously demands.

PRUSSIA.

THE POLISH TRIALS. The King has commuted the sentence of death pronounced upon Kosinski, one of the most prominent leaders in the late insurrection, to imprisonment, for what term is not mentioned. It is probable that a similar commutation will take place respecting all the other prisoners now under sentence of death.

AUSTRIA.

The Cabinet has resolved on reforming the army in Italy to such an extent, that there shall be a disposable force there of at least 40,000 men who can be marched to any point without weakening the garrisons. A notification has been sent to all the great Powers, with an assurance that it is only a measure of precaution for the security of the Austrian possessions in Italy; but the general belief is that the increase of the force in Italy is intended chiefly as a menace to Switzerland.

SWITZERLAND.

The Helvetic Diet held a meeting on the 24th ult., at which it was agreed to grant a delay of five years to the Canton of Unterwalden to pay its share of the expenses of the war. The hospitable streets of the Grand St. Bernard, rumoured with spoliation by the Radical party, had abandoned their convent, and retired to the Sardinian territory.

The Neufchâtel Government have, since the rejection of their former unsatisfactory tender of payment, given bills upon Paris for the 300,000f. which have been received by the Vorort.

The ex-President of the Council of War of the Sonderbund arrived on the 18th at Bezen (Austria), from Verona, accompanied by his wife and two children.

THE WEST INDIES

By the Royal Mail Steam-packet Company's ship *Trent*, Sturdie commander, lately arrived, we learn that the West India Islands generally were healthy, and the weather genial.

The steamer encountered stormy weather on her passage home.

Amongst other goods she brings on freight bars of silver, value sterling, £18703; dollars, on mercantile account, 17,000; casks of coffee, 33; bales of sarsaparilla, 177; and 52 packages of sundries.

THE UNITED STATES.

Advices by the *Astherton* packet-ship, which arrived in Liverpool on Thursday morning, bring President Polk's Message to the United States Congress, delivered on Wednesday, the 7th ult. The document is, as usual, exceedingly lengthy. The President states that with all the world except Mexico their intercourse continues to be of an amicable character. About two-thirds of the message is then devoted to the subject of their war with Mexico; the origin, causes, and history of which, as understood by the President, are recapitulated.

The doctrine of no territory the Republic covets—the doctrine of no indemnity, and a treaty on such terms will never be sanctioned by him. He is persuaded that the best means of vindicating the national honour and interest, and of bringing the war to a close, will be to prosecute it with increased energy and power in the vitals of the enemy's country; and he recommends that authority be given by Congr ss to raise an additional regular force, and to accept the services of an additional number of volunteers for the service in Mexico.

A glance is then given at the state of relations with Brazil, Peru, and China. Congress are recommended to establish tribunals to try and punish crimes, and to exercise civil jurisdiction in China. Treaties with the Sublime Porte, Persia, Tunis, and Morocco, require the legislation of Congress. The opening of diplomatic relations with the Pope of Rome is recommended, and Chargés d'Affaires are to be appointed to the Republics of Bolivia, Guatemala, and Ecuador. With respect to the national revenue the amount was as follows:—

	Dollars
From customs	23,747,865
From public lands	2,498,338
Miscellaneous..	100,570
Total	26,346,769

The expenditures during the same period, exclusive of payment of 1, 27,082 dollars public debt and interest were .. 24,724,695
On the 1st ult., the amount of the public debt, which includes Treasury notes, was 45,635,559

The net revenues from customs during the year ending on the 1st of December, 1847, being one year since the operation of the new tariff, is estimated at 31,000,000 dollars—an increase of more than 8,500,000 over the amount received the year previous. The operation of the new tariff is considered by the President highly beneficial to the country, and not injurious to the manufacturer. The amount of specie imported during the last fiscal year was 24,121,289 dollars, of which there was retained in the country 22,276,170 dollars. The amount of gold and silver coin now in circulation in the country is larger than at any former period. The coinage at the mint and branches last year has exceeded twenty millions of dollars.

If the war with Mexico continue until June 30, 1849, a loan for the next year will be wanted for twenty and a half millions, in addition to eighteen millions, required for the remainder of the present and for the next fiscal year. A war duty on tea and coffee is urgently recommended.

The establishment of a territorial Government in Oregon is recommended; also grants of public lands to emigrants to that territory.

The President closes his Message by calling attention to the admonitions of Washington, respecting the dangers of sectional parties and geographical discriminations.

MEXICO.

Letters from Queretaro announce that Congress was organised on the 2nd November. Senor D. Jose Maria Gedoy was elected President of Congress, and Senor D. Jose Maria Hernandez, Vice-President. Both of these are spoken of as being favourable to peace.

In the four days previous to the 17th November, between 2000 and 3000 men landed at Vera Cruz to reinforce the American army. General Butler was expected to start for the capital with at least 6000 men under his command.

Nothing positive of the whereabouts of Santa Anna is known; it is surmised he is in the neighbourhood of Vera Cruz, watching an opportunity to slip off in the British steamer, or some other foreign vessel. A revolution had broken out at Guadalaxara in favour of the election of Farias to the Presidency. An engagement ensued between the troops and a mob, the latter of whom, it is said, Arrudia, and many others of Farias' party, were killed. Parades is at Tulancingo, and has openly pronounced in favour of monarchy, seconded by the garrison of Mazatlan.

SOUTH AMERICAN STATES

THE EQUATOR.—Don Vicente Roca, President of the Republic of the Equator, opened the session of the Legislative Chambers, on the 15th September, with a message which dwells at some length on the projects of General Flores to invade the Republic at the head of an armed force, and of the measures which the Government had taken to oppose him. The President said, that, as the principles of Flores had been enumerated in a Spanish port, the Government had demanded explanations from the Spanish agent in the Republic. That individual denied the participation of his G vernment; but, some time after, more than one striking character occurred, he thought right to demand his passports. At present, all dangers of a civil war had ceased, and commerce was on the increase.

THE BRAZILS

Advices to the 18th ult. have arrived from Rio de Janeiro by the *Crane* packet. The blockade of the River Plate on the part of the French squadron continued to be purely nominal, vessels passing up and down without any interference or obstruction. General Fructuoso Rivera, who had been banished to St. Catharine's for intriguing with Flores, had arrived at Monte Video, and was to leave Rio de Janeiro, about eight days before the *Crane* sailed, in the French brig-of-war *Atalcante*.

The news of commercial depression in England, which had been taken out by the *Crane*, put quite a stop to business, for the moment, at Rio de Janeiro; confidence had, however, returned, and the course of exchange maintained its former position.

A WHOLE MEDICAL STAFF ANÆSTHETICISED.—At Taunton Hospital, as a patient was lately undergoing amputation of a limb, while influenced by chloroform, the nurse let fall the bottle containing the chloroform, which caused a rapid its sanniferous effects over the operators, and some time elapsed before they recovered from their partial insensibility

PROVIDENTIAL ESCAPE OF A MAIL TRAIN. A DRUNKEN ENGINE DRIVER AND FIREMAN.—On Monday, at the New Bailey, Manchester, two men, named Wm. Hatfield and Mark Cregg, the former as engine driver and the latter a fireman in the employ of the London and North Western Railway Company, were brought up before Mr. Trafford, the stipendiary magistrate, and Captain Whitaker, charged with drunkenness and gross negligence in the discharge of their duty. It appeared that the prisoners had charge of the night mail train from Liverpool to London on Saturday. The number of carriages and passengers was not stated, but the pointsman at the Warrington Junction being at his post waiting for the train was surprised to observe that it had not arrived. He had been preparing to turn the points in order to shunt the train on to the Warrington junction; but as the train did not diminish its speed, but rather increased as it approached, he considered that there was imminent danger, if he should turn the points, fortunately determined upon letting the train take its course, and not turning them—a wise exercise of judgment—for, in consequence of the acuteness of the curve at the junction, the slightest deviation from the rate at which the train was proceeding—not less than forty miles an hour—nothing could have otherwise prevented the train from being overturned, and a frightful sacrifice of human life ensuing. Mentioning his apprehensions to the engine-driver and fireman, he was answered by them with a laugh, and they kept on their course. Finding this to be the case, he, at very considerable risk, passed over from carriage to carriage, till he reached the engine, where he found both the prisoners lying drunk, and apparently insensible from the effects of liquor. They resisted for some time all his efforts to stop the train, until they were near to Patricroft, where he at length succeeded in stopping it, just before it reached the station. Evidence of similar drunkenness on the part of the prisoners was adduced, and, in each case, there was an almost miraculous escape; for at the station on the same line as that on which the mail train was running was another train, containing a number of passengers, who, owing to the timely arrest of the first, escaped from the consequences of a dreadful collision. The prisoners were, of course, immediately given into custody and committed to the New Bailey prison, while other summonses being obtained against the engine-driver and fireman of the Warrington Junction. After some consultation, the Bench appeared to be of opinion that some negligence had been exhibited by the pointsman at the Junction, or he must would not have been allowed to have left there while under the influence of intoxication, sentenced both prisoners to two months' hard labour.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE COURT AT WINDSOR.

On Christmas morning, the Queen and Prince Albert walked early in the pleasure grounds of the Castle. The Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, the Princess Royal, the Princess Alice, and the Princess Helena took airings in the course of the day. Her Majesty and Prince Albert, the Ladies and Gentlemen in Waiting, and the domestic household attended divine service in the private chapel of the Castle. The Hon. and Rev. C. L. Courtenay officiated. The Royal dinner party included the Duchess of Kent, Viscount Canning, the Lady in Waiting of the Duchess of Kent, the Dowager Lady and the Hon. Miss Lyttelton, Baroness de Speth, Lady Augusta Bruce, Mr. and Mrs. Anson, Colonel and Mrs. Phipps, Sir George and Lady Couper, General Wemyss, Dr. Meyer, and Mr. Glover. Captain A. Gordon had the honour of joining the Royal circle after dinner.

On Sunday morning, the Queen and Prince Albert enjoyed their accustomed walk. The Royal Family took walking and pony exercise on the Eastern Terrace and Slopes. Her Majesty and Prince Albert, the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Court, and the domestic household, attended divine service in the private chapel. The Hon. and Rev. C. L. Courtenay officiated.

On Monday morning, Prince Albert enjoyed the sport of shooting. His Royal Highness was accompanied by Viscount Canning, and was attended by Lord Waterpark, Lieutenant-Colonel Hon. A. N. Hood, Colonel Hon. C. B. Phipps, General Bowles, and Colonel Bouverie. The Royal dinner party at the Castle this evening included her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, his Excellency the Duke de Broglie, the Lady in Waiting of the Duchess of Kent, Baroness de Speth, the Marquis and Marchioness of Abercorn, Lady Mary Howard, Mrs. Everard Bouverie, Viscount Canning, and Viscount Palmerston.

On Tuesday evening, the Royal dinner party at the Castle included her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, the Duke and Duchess of Victoria, the Marquis and Marchioness of Abercorn, the Lady in Waiting of the Duchess of Kent, the Baroness de Speth, Viscount Palmerston, Viscount Canning, Lady Mary Howard, Colonel Wylde, and Dr. Meyer.

On Wednesday, the Duke and Duchess of Victoria, Viscount Palmerston, Viscount Canning, and Colonel Wylde, took their departure from the Castle. The Royal dinner-party at the Castle, in the evening, included the Marquis and Marchioness of Abercorn, and the Rev. Lord Wrottesley Russell.

CHRISTMAS FESTIVITIES AT WINDSOR.—The Christmas holidays have been observed at Court with princely festivities. The Royal table on Christmas night was laden with a magnificent display of viands both recherche and substantial, set up with infinite taste and splendour. The noble baron of beef—that standing dish at all English high festivals—was there in all its glory; as well as the "boar's head, crested with bays and rosemary." And the sideboards were surmounted with stately "Christmas trees," glittering with pendant *bonbons*, &c. At the conclusion of the banquet, the Queen, accompanied by her Royal and distinguished guests, returned to the Throne Room, where tea and coffee were served. In this apartment were five trees, between seven and eight feet high, placed in ornamented stands; the trees being in imitation of fir, and the leaves formed to resemble snow. On suspended from the branches were hundreds of elaborately ornamented baskets, boxes, &c., for presentation as Christmas gifts. Each of these minor trees was brilliantly illuminated with upwards of 80 wax lights. Mr. M'Kay, her Majesty's confectioner, was in attendance, and performed at the commencement of the banquet, marching round the room as soon as the company had taken their seats at table, playing favourite Scotch airs. The Queen's private band, under the leadership of Mr. Anderson, performed a concert in the evening in the Red Drawing Room, including the following compositions:—Overture, Swiss Family; Selections, "Joseph;" Waltzes, Lanner's; Selections, Meyerbeer.

NEW YEAR'S GIFTS.—Her Majesty has commanded that, on the morning of New Year's Day, a liberal quantity of provisions be given away to nearly 500 poor families residing in the parishes of Windsor and Clewer.

HER MAJESTY'S ACCOUCHEMENT. The services of MRS. LILLEY, as her Majesty's monthly nurse, have been again retained. The interesting event, it is expected, will not take place before the latter end of March or beginning of April. Her Majesty will be confined at Buckingham Palace. Shortly after the Christmas holidays the Court will visit Claremont for a few days. Her Majesty will afterwards return to Windsor, and remain at the Castle until the end of February or beginning of March, when the Court will remove to Buckingham Palace.

THE QUEEN DOWAGER. The latest accounts from her Majesty the Queen Dowager, at Madeira, are of the most favourable description in every respect. Her Majesty is not forgetful of home duties though so far away. On Christmas-Day nearly a thousand families, in the parish of Hampton and its vicinity, were regaled with a plentiful supply of beef and beer on their Christmas dinner, by her Majesty's munificence. The Royal bounty, in this and various articles of warm winter clothing, was distributed by the vicar of the parish.

IRELAND.

THE LORD CHANCELLOR.—His Lordship still continues very ill.

ASSISTANT BARRISTER OF LOUTH. Mr. Robert Andrews has received the appointment of Assistant Barrister for the county of Louth; but as this county is on his own circuit, he will exchange with some other barrister before the next Quarter Sessions.

PROCLAMATIONS UNDER THE ACT FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRIME. The Lord Lieutenant in Council has issued proclamations, declaring that the Act for the Prevention of Crime and Outrage in Ireland shall be in force from and after the 29th December, in the counties of Limerick and Tipperary, and in certain baronies of the counties of Waterford, King's County, Roscommon, Leitrim, Cavan, and Longford. A proclamation has also been issued, extending the Act to the barony of Orrery and Kilmore, county of Cork.

Notifications have also been issued from the Lord Lieutenant, signed by the Chief Secretary, Sir William Somerville, appointing, by warrant of his Excellency under the Act, officers to grant licenses for the possession or carrying of arms in the proclaimed districts.

Dr. Slattery, Archbishop of Cashel, has addressed a short letter to the Earl of Clarendon on the rapidity with which the Coercion Act has been brought into execution. The Archbishop places it as a matter beyond the hardiness of the law which should save the Poor Amendment Act—and the rapidity of that which tends to destroy. In conclusion, he observes:—"Your Excellency has admitted, in your answer to the memorial of the Catholic Bishops, that the preservation of human life was the sacred and paramount duty of Government; and shall it be always true that in Ireland there is to be one law for the rich and another for the poor?"

THE REV. MR. D'ARCY, P.P., of Loughmore (Ireland), gave an energetic exhortation at the altar on Sunday last, denouncing the armed gang who attacked the house of Mr Dea. Ryan.

THREATENING NOTICES. The *Tipperary Vindicator*, a Conservative journal, contains the subjoined extraordinary announcement:—"We have the following notice, a copy of which has been received by the parish priest of Mitchelstown, and their Roman Catholic curate, in the 'Weekly Register' of the Queen's county, exhibits a truly alarming state of society. The notice was posted in Dublin, on the 14th instant:—'December 15, 1847. Rev Sir I am directed to enclose you a copy of this resolution of a body of Protestants:—'Resolved: That, since we perceive the Government so backward in defending the lives of its present Protestant landlords, tenants, and clergymen, we do form ourselves into a body, and swear by a crucified Christ, that for the life of every Protestant landlord, tenant, or clergyman, we will take the life of the parish priest of that parish where the deed was committed, and this we swear to perform by the truth of the Gospel, throughout all the counties in Ireland; we being determined to see what effect making a few parishes second will have.—Yours, &c. Patrick Fitzpatrick, parish clerk.' We would request you to make this known also to your curate, Rev. John M'Mahon.'" The same journal has an article highly lauding the Rev. Michael O'Connor, parish priest of Cork, for his spirited conduct in denouncing the threatening notice against Sir Charles Coote, and his exertions during many years to preserve tranquillity. It is stated that Sir Charles Coote and his family are about to leave the country.

THE late severe affair in the somewhat unexpected decision of limiting the holding of the Special Commission to the counties of Limerick, Clare, and Tipperary, thereby excluding the populous county of Roscommon, the worst county some of the worst barbarities that have disgraced the kingdom during the last few months. Although there are several persons in custody charged with the murders of Major Mahon and Mr. Lloyd, the evidence is not yet sufficiently extensive to warrant the extension of the Commission to that county. It is as yet doubtful whether the South Riding of Tipperary will be included in the Commission.

THE LATE ARREST OF HONOUR AT CORK.—We have received a letter from Mr. Robert Hardy, of Cork, contradicting in some respects, and explaining in others, the contents of a letter which appeared in General Sunjury, which we have also from Cork in Saturday's and Monday's papers. We know nothing of the case beyond the threatening notice against Sir Charles Coote, and his exertions during many years to preserve tranquillity. It is stated that Sir Charles Coote and his family are about to leave the country.

REPEAL ASSOCIATION This body met as usual in Conciliation Hall, on Monday. Rent for the week, £20.

THE late famous Castle Bellingham Brewery (Ireland) took fire last week. Before the flames were extinguished the mill and a large quantity of malt were destroyed.

THE LATE MR. ROE.—The person named Lotergan, for evicting whom it is generally credited that Mr. Roe was assassinated, was arrested on suspicion of the murder of Mr. Roe, on the 16th inst. and who had escaped from Elphin Bridewell, has again been made amenable.

MR. PETER BORTHWICK, late Conservative M.P. for Evesham, has studied the sense of his speech-making tediousness from the floor of St. Stephen's to that of the Jamaica Chamber of Commerce; and, in a recent address to that body, he is reported as doing the locusts, in the following style:—"Before proceeding to Jamaica, in October last, Mr. Borthwick says he called on Lord Grey, at the Colonial Office, to intimate his intended journey, &c., and he proceeds thus:—'On saying England, that functionary (Lord Grey) advised him, if he was so fortunate as to find Jamaica planters agreeing, to *shoot them by all means*, and have them stuffed and carried home as curiosities.'"

EPITOME OF NEWS.—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The Duke and Duchess of Bedford are dispensing their princely hospitality at Woburn Abbey to a distinguished circle of guests, including his Serene Highness Prince Lowenstein, Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston, Lord and Lady John Russell, &c.

The Lord Chancellor (Lord Cottenham) is at present residing at Torquay, by the advice of his physicians.

Lord Brougham left Paris on Saturday last for his seat at Cannes.

Ibrahim Pacha returned to Lucca, from a short tour, on the 12th ult.

The King of the Netherlands, by a decree dated the 16th ult., has promoted to the rank of Rear-Admiral Prince Henry of the Netherlands, who has hitherto held only that of Captain.

The Earl of Louis Philippe, who has been lately affected with severe cold and hoarseness, is now quite restored.

A fancy ball is contemplated, under high and favourable auspices, to aid the Shakespere Fund, which is still minus.

The King of Bavaria has issued an order that, during the next month, collections shall be made in all the Roman Catholic churches in his dominions, for the Swiss fugitives who have fled from the Canton of Uri, or who have been expelled, as well as for the widows and orphans of those who have fallen in battle.

The Emperor of Russia has just presented to Lieutenant-General Lutke, as a token of his Majesty's perfect satisfaction with his distinguished services, and especially his zeal in the education of his Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Constantine Nikolaejwitsch, a splendid snuff-box, With his Majesty's portrait set in brilliants.

No trace of the cholera has appeared in Galicia, notwithstanding its poverty, and the general state of health in the kingdom of Poland (except in the Russian Government of Kiew, where, however, it is on the decline) has not given any reason to be apprehensive.

The Duke of Wellington has a large party congregated at Strathfieldsaye, Hants; the Marquis and Marchioness of Douro, Lord and Lady Charles Wellesley, Viscount Strangford, the Right Hon. C. Arbuthnot, and the Hon. G. S. Smythe, are among the guests of his Grace.

The Marquis of Anglesey is receiving a numerous and distinguished circle at Beaudesert, the family seat, near Lichfield. His Royal Highness Prince George of Cambridge arrived there on Thursday last, and Prince Louis Napoleon joined the circle the same day.

The Duke de Broglie has left the French Embassy in Manchester-square, for Paris, in order to be present at the opening of the French Chambers and the debate on the Address.

Five individuals have come forward with £1000 each, in order to build a chapel for Mr. Oakley, in New Oxford-street.

According to a Frankfort journal, another conspiracy has been discovered at Cracow, and certain Austrials have been established for the prompt trial of persons who may be arrested.

The Countess of Arundel was safely delivered of a son and heir on Monday, at his Lordship's mansion on Carlton Terrace. Both her Ladyship and the infant are going on favourably.

The Countess Dowager of Romney, whose arrival at St. Leonard's on Sea was announced only a few days since, expired on Christmas Day.

General Salis-Soglio, Colonel Elgger, and his sons, have received employment in the Austrian army.

The Archduke Stephen of Austria is lying ill at Pressburg with the measles.

The number of emigrants who sailed from the port of Antwerp for America, in 1843, was 3179; in 1844, 2961; in 1845, 5223; and, in 1846, 13,178.

The Grand Council of Lucerne has nominated first Deputy at the Diet, Dr. Siegwart, who previously represented that canton in the Federal Assembly of 1834, 1837, and 1838.

The Literary Fund Society has granted £40 to William Thom, the Scottish weaver-poet, who was residing in London for some time past in great distress. With this sum, the poet has returned to Scotland to resume his daily labour at the loom.

The Ipswich Museum was opened on Wednesday last, under the most brilliant auspices. The Bishop of Norwich delivered the inaugural address on the occasion.

The Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, M.P., has agreed to advance to his tenantry money on interest, for them to improve their farms with it by way of draining, &c.; also allowing them to destroy a great portion of the game found thereon.

Lord Ellesmere has addressed a letter to the Editor of the *Times*, on the prudence of adopting some extensive scheme of national defence against foreign invasion.

The loss of life on the northern coasts during the last month has been a considerable, the total number being thirty-six, namely, in the county of Caithness, 18; Orkney, 10; Aberdeen, 7; Scotland, eight. Of these, twenty-eight were drowned in consequence of the wrecks of the boats in which they were either hands or passengers.

The Emperor of Russia is said to have sent a considerable sum in gold to Hamburg, to be placed in the Belgian New Loan, which is to be negociated by the house of Rothschild.

In one of the educational institutions in Edinburgh, nearly all the male scholars have been initiated lately with influenza, while not one of the female teachers or pupils was taken ill.

A list of subscriptions, contributed to aid in bringing to justice the party who served Sir Charles Coote and his agent, Captain Sandes, with threatening notices, is headed by the Rev. Mr. O'Connor, P.P., for £10.

In the sitting of the States of Darmstadt, of the 21st ultimo, a motion was made for the abolition of all laws preventing the Jews from taking a full share in the civil rights of the country. The motion was referred to a Committee.

The Archduke Maximilian and the Prince de Metternich have addressed a letter to the Courts of Dessau and Bernburg, in favour of the establishment of schools at Ballen, which the new Government intends to suppress. The Archduke Maximilian and the Prince de Metternich have addressed a letter to the Courts of Dessau and Bernburg, in favour of the establishment of schools at Ballen, which the new Government intends to suppress.

On Monday, three young women, educated in the schools founded by Mr. Ranger, the brewer, in St. George's in the East, were elected to the marriage portions of £100 each, annually given for good and virtuous conduct since leaving the establishment.

The Great Southern and Western Railway Board (Ireland) have resolved to suspend all their works in any district where outrage or injury is offered to any of their contractors, gangers, or labourers.

There is so great a scarcity of food in Galicia that the Austrian Government has ordered a million of florins to be distributed, for the relief of the most necessitous of the inhabitants.

The Hereditary Prince of Sardinia has been appointed President of the Council of Ministers, Generalissimo of the Army, and Governor of Turin, in the room of Count de la Tour

M. Lalanne, Secretary of the Free-Trade Association of Bordeaux, states that he has received a communication from Sir R. Peel, in which that statesman "manifests his intention of attentively considering the subject of the duties on French wine, with a view, it is presumed, to their abolition."

Official intelligence from St. Petersburgh states that the cholera continues to decline at Moscow. The disease has appeared, though with less violence, in the Governments of Mosk and Podolia.

The grocers of Thetford, in lieu of giving Christmas boxes to their customers, have raised a fund amongst themselves, and presented £20 each to the Infirmary and Dispensary; £10 each to the Benevolent Fund, Soup Fund, and Lying-in Charity; and £5 to the Philanthropic Fund.

The *Anne*, Government transport ship, with volunteers from the pensioners of the United Kingdom, sailed on Wednesday, last week, from Carrickfergus, for New Zealand.

The tender of Messrs. Harrison and Hoyle, of Chester, for the building of the new barracks in Sheffield, has been accepted by the Board of Ordnance. The amount was about £19,000.

The Right Hon. William Yates Peel has placed the sum of £100 in the hands of several gentlemen at Tamworth, to be distributed amongst the poor of that borough in such a manner as they shall deem best.

The footpath of the Birdcage Walk has been paved with flagstone from the entrance from Storey's-gate, at the west-end of George-street, Westminster, to Buckingham-gate.

Mr. H. M. Curteis, son of the late M.P. for Rye, has been elected the representative for that borough, in the room of his deceased father.

Count Leredo and General Radowitz, Envoys Extraordinary of Austria and Prussia to the Conference on Swiss affairs, which was originally to be held at Neufchatel, arrived at Paris on Friday, last week, and held a long conference with M. Guizot.

On Christmas Eve the Duke of Marlborough distributed among the poor of the parishes surrounding his princely domain, Blenheim Palace, his annual gift of venison; 125 pricnds had does were killed and given away among about 600 families, who each received, on an average, from 10 to 12 pounds.

Prince Albert has, with a view to advance the mining interests of the county of Cornwall, determined on working the South Tywan United Hills, and Wheal Charles Mines, being parallel leads.

On Monday last the British Museum was inspected by 24,191 persons—the National Gallery by 5,270 persons—and the Tower of London by about 3000 persons.

The influenza is prevalent at Berlin, and the Minister Eichhorn is suffering from it to a degree to be obliged to abstain from his public duties.

The Hon. Mary Anne Ursula Addington, eldest daughter of the late Lord Sidmouth, died on the 24th inst., at Brighton, aged sixty-five.

LITERATURE.

NOW AND THEN. By SAMUEL WARREN, F.R.S. Blackwood.

(Second Notice.)

The reappearance of the author of "Ten Thousand a-Year," as a novelist, has naturally excited very considerable interest, and that extending to persons who are not generally readers of novels. Mr. Warren's contributions to this class of works are, indeed, peculiar; he does not present himself to the world as the advocate of certain startling notions of moral proprieties; nor does he affect to remodel society and its relations upon any Utopian scheme of his own brain. On the other hand, he seeks to work out the illustration of a principle by taking up some social error; and, in detailing its consequences, he shows how much pain and suffering may be spared mankind by the correction of the evil. The means by which this is sought to be effected, especially in the work before us, are of the simplest, yet most impressive, character. The story of "Now and Then" had, indeed, been already told in a few pages of *Blackwood's Magazine*; but this did not enable the author to carry out his high Christian purpose—to show how fallible is man in judging of the acts of his fellow men, as well as to estimate the good and wise end of Divine Providence in leading him through trials and afflictions which he too often regards but "through a glass, darkly."

The plot of "Now and Then" is extremely simple, and the leading characters few—not more than half a dozen. The period of the story is "somewhere about a hundred years ago," the scene in one of our sea-coast counties, in a parish called Milverstoke. The sketch of this village is, perhaps, the finest piece of descriptive writing in the work. Here, in a cottage quite of the old English kind, "dwells Adam Ayliffe, once a substantial, but now a reduced, yeoman." He is described as possessing open Saxon features: his countenance and figure were very striking; and an observant onlooker would have said of him, "that man is of a firm and upright character, and has seen trouble." When he spoke, it was with a certain quaintness in keeping with his simple and stern character; he was of a very independent spirit somewhat taciturn, and of a retiring, contemplative manner. His life was utterly blameless, regulated throughout by the purifying and elevating influences of Christianity. Ten years previously, he had lost his wife: "It had pleased God, who had given her to him, to take her away—suddenly, indeed, but very gently. He woke one morning, when she woke not, but lay sweetly sleeping the sleep of death." A year or two afterwards, he was suddenly reduced almost to penury, through the roguery of a collector of public rates, for whom he had become security. At this time, Ayliffe possessed some land adjoining his cottage, which he was compelled to sell, to make good the loss for which he had become liable. This stroke seemed to prostrate poor Ayliffe, for the property had been in his family for many generations. Another trouble was, that he could not, through his poor circumstances, for the marriage of his only child, Adam, who is, accordingly, jilted by the girl who was pledged to him. Yet young Adam was one of the finest young fellows in the county, of surpassing activity and strength, and with a reckless daring courage. Every one liked Adam Ayliffe: he had a laugh and a good word for all whom he met. He is a great favourite with the Vicar, the Rev. H. Hylton, who employs him in copying sermons at the Vicarage, and thereby young Adam falls in love with a certain maid of Mr. Hylton's Sarah—whom he marries.

Ayliffe's humble cottage lies almost under the shade of the magnificent castle of the Earl of Milverstoke, a nobleman of the old English baronial character. His Lordship's local agent is anxious to purchase the yeoman's remaining property to aid in forming a new approach to the Castle; the poor old yeoman, however, refuses, and this leads to a quarrel between the agent and the younger Ayliffe.

About a year after her marriage, poor Mrs. Ayliffe brings her husband a son. Trouble now thicken; young Ayliffe repines at his severe lot, and, during an evening walk, is prevailed on to accept a hare from a poacher in the village, as a delicacy for his sick wife: this treacherous kindness leads to young Ayliffe's conviction of being found with the hare in his possession; but the good Vicar pays the consequent fine, and the young man escapes imprisonment.

It is now Christmas; and there are grand doings at the Castle, to celebrate the return of the Earl of Milverstoke's heir, Viscount Aikmond, from the continent. This scene of gaiety, the contrast in our journal of last week, describes. During one of the *fêtes* at the Castle, Viscount Aikmond leaves the table, as proved subsequently, owing to some indirect reference to a duel, in which he had killed his antagonist, while abroad. The young nobleman, while walking in the Castle grounds, is murdered; a hot pursuit is raised, and the son, Ayliffe, under very suspicious circumstances, is arrested for the crime. He is tried, and sentenced to death; he protests fervently his innocence; but the evidence of circumstances being taken near the body of the murdered nobleman, with his clothes and a club stained with blood, are overpowering evidence of his guilt.

His aged father and the good Vicar are not, however, convinced. The poor old man can do but little to save his son; but, the clergyman, Hylton, employs the short time between the conviction and the day named for execution in unhunting to prove the innocence of the condemned. In vain, however, he supplicates the Earl of Milverstoke to recommend the prisoner to mercy, he is scorned for his sympathy, and desired to quit the Castle. But two or three days are left, in which to achieve the good work: the discovery of the murderers grounds for entreating the authorities to stay the execution: he journeys to London, places the evidence before the Secretary of State, and the Lord Chief Justice, who had tried the prisoner, is consulted. The statesman's interviews with these personages are among the best scenes in the book, they are the perfection of that circumstantial writing which lets not the interest of the reader's hope prey for a moment; and, as we have seen, the author makes that every stage of the solemn affair is narrated with all the exactness that might be expected from Mr. Warren's professional experience; indeed, it could only have been thus accurately detailed under such circumstances. Then follows the interview of the Secretary of State with the Sovereign; which we quoted last week. The result is that a messenger arrives but a few minutes before the hour fixed for the execution of the prisoner; and the sentence of death is commuted for that of transportation. Throughout these sufferings, the venerable Ayliffe is supported by his trust in Heaven: he prays with his misguided son, "the condemned cell," and supports him in the hope of mercy; in all this he is joined and sustained by the Vicar, until the good man's heart is riven with deep sympathy for the prisoner, whom he still believes to be innocent.

A length, the younger Ayliffe having taken leave of his son, and of the poor old man, and the Vicar, leaves the country, according to the commuted sentence. Meanwhile, the widow of Viscount Aikmond, Lady Anne Aikmond, the daughter of the Earl of Milverstoke, through the intercession of Mr. Hylton, become persuaded of the innocence of the banished man, and the Vicar undertakes the charge of the education of the young Viscount. His pupil proves to be the only child of the murdered Viscount Aikmond. Young Ayliffe, however, succeeds in the contest, and becomes Senior Wrangler. All this takes place during a lapse of twenty years from the date of the supposed murderer's sentence.

A few months before the contest at Cambridge, a poacher, who once lived on the Milverstoke estate, is executed for robbery; but, before he dies confesses that he killed Lord Aikmond, mistaking him in the dark wood for one of the Earl's keepers; and the finding of the murderous weapon, a plough coulter, in the place he described, confirms the confession.

The Vicar has, in the interim, wrought a great moral victory over the stubborn-hearted Earl, whom long-suffering and the unwearied efforts of the pious minister, have brought to penitence and humility; and the once proud Peer leaves his princely Castle to ask forgiveness of the patriarchal Ayliffe, in his lowly cottage, their reconciliation ensues. The banished Ayliffe is recalled, and returns to the home of his youth in time to witness his son's triumph at the University; the fortunes of the Ayliffes are improved by the richly-endowed living of the Earl; they recover their patrimonial property; and thus the story ends—in peace.

We have not left ourselves space to speak of the minor characters in the drama, which are so many portraits of village character in the days in which the ancient man passed in establishing the innocence of the younger Ayliffe, and restoring him to society; as well as in supporting the aged father through his tribulation. It is scarcely possible to point to a more beautiful picture of the true Christian minister, in the active exercise of those duties which endear him to us as the minister of God: his rule of life is not one of mere pulpit doctrine, but one that carries consolation to the bed of the sick, the cottage of the poor and oppressed peasant, and the cell of the condemned innocent: he alike heals the wounded spirit of the one, and comforts the broken heart of the other, passing through life unwearied in his true Samaritan spirit. The character of Ayliffe, too, shows how the poor and feeble old man, by aid of his never-failing companion—the Bible—bore up against a long life of affliction and sorrow yet comforted with the haven of a brighter and a better home.

The book, we need hardly add, is written with eloquence and pathos, in a pure and manly style; and it would be difficult to point to any work of its class which had so high an aim, or is so certain of producing beneficial results in every class of its readers.

STORIES FROM THE CHRONICLES. FROISSART. By the Rev. H. P. DUNSTER, M.A. Masters

THIS volume is the commencement of an attempt to introduce young readers to the sparkling pages of the Chroniclers, to which historians, poets, and novelists are indebted for almost all that has been written by them respecting the Middle Ages. The stories are to be told as nearly as may be in the language and style of the Chronicler, and arranged in the order of time in which the circumstances they relate took place. Thus, the history, manners, and customs of a parson in age or country will be illustrated in the narratives, rendered doubly attractive by the glittering picturesqueness of the Chronicler. The stories in the present volume are wholly from Froissart; they relate to the times of King Edward the Third, the best age of English chivalry; and, although many of the episodal narratives tell of the strange events of battle-fields, of siege and skirmish, and border warfare, they are not decidedly martial: the grandeur and splendours of chivalric life—its moral as well as the military qualities—its amusements mingled with the humanities of war. We commend this little book to the special attention of our readers; both for its excellent design and tasteful execution.

THE PICTORIAL BOOK OF BALLADS, TRADITIONAL AND ROMANTIC. Edited by J. S. MOORE, Esq. Second series. Washbourne.

This volume completes the work, the general character of which we noticed in its first Series. Among the pieces are the Irish Graveline Knight, the Dead Drummer, Fair Rosamond, the Eve of St. John, by Scott; St. Jerry, by Maginn; the Beauties Lady's Garland, the Wild Huntsman, by Bürger; May of the Morn Glen, by Hogg; the Outlaw Murray, from Scott's "Minstrelsy;" the Rime of the Ancient Mariner, by Coleridge; a Lyrell Geste, and others of the Robin Hode cycle; the Luck of Muncaster, from Roby's "Traditions of Lancaster;" Lady Bessy, (temp. Chas. II.); Patient Grisell; &c. In the Appendix are Cheny Chase, the Blind Beggar, Childe Maurice, the Battle of Otterbourne, the Ancient Wagoners (from *Blackwood*), &c. The volume closes with a Glossary, containing every word and expression at all uncommon occurring in either of the two Series. The introductory Notes are chiefly biographical, as heretofore: and the entire work must be regarded a very attractive contribution to our literature for the people. It is, certainly, calculated to keep alive national feeling and love of country, as well to feed and foster domestic affection, and reverence for hearth and home.

MONUMENTAL BRASSES AND SLABS. By the Rev. CHARLES BOUTELL, M.A. Bell

THE class of monumental memorials denom nated "Brasses" has, of late years, attracted the attention of archæologists in an inconsiderable degree: indeed, the preservation of these very interesting relics of Middle Age art has proved one of the most popular pursuits of archæology. What with "the ruthless spoliation of fanaticism in one age, and of combined ignorance and dishonesty in another" comparatively few of these monumental antiquities exist; and the Reverend author of the volume before us hints that the "Brass-rubbers" are almost as numerous as the Brasses themselves: let us hope that the paucity of the latter will lead to their being still more carefully protected; for, over and above their simple devotional character, which must ever endear them to Christian antiquaries, (as evidence of costume), and as a treasury of heraldic knowledge, as well as its casts and customs generally of former times, Monumental Brasses must ever possess a paramount degree of value and utility.

The work before us (produced by the tasteful hand of Mr. Parker, of Oxford,) furnishes abundant evidence of the interest attached to these Brass-rubbing expeditions; for it owes its origin to two papers read before the St. Alban's Architectural Society, at whose suggestion these articles have been so amended, extended, and illustrated, as to form a handsome literary volume of some 250 pages. The lectures themselves, too, originated in a choice collection of Brass rubbings being lent by some friends to the author. We agree with the author that common curiosity may have first induced the cramping away of dust, and spreading out of paper, and manipulation of heel-ball; but the research and the knowledge which it unveils—the glimpses which it gives us of the piety, affection, and loyalty of many a brave English feeling and sentiments far worthier than those of the most refined curiosity.

"It is because of their vivid representation of the long dead denizens of ages past,—because from generation to generation they bring before us, in all points as they were in life, the prince, the nobleman, the lady, the knight, the citizen, and the ecclesiastic,—the mail-clad warriors who first made Acre a name and a terror in the annals of British prowess, 'the victors of Cressy, and Poictiers, the Knights of Agincourt,' the chieftains of the rival roses, the Royal Edwards and Henrys, the chivalrous Robsarts, and Nevils, and Mortimers, the Howards and Stanleys, De Veres, De Greys, and Stanleys; and with these, a long array of worthies of every rank and calling, the honoured Delamere, who ruled so worthily over the one splendid, nay, the still splendid, establishment of the ancient Abby, (St. Alban's,) Greenfield and Waldeby of York, Esteney of Westminster, Goodrich of Ely, Bowforrest of Dorchester: the merchant, too, of by-gone centuries, in long flowing robe fenced with miniver, with his wife and grandchildren; and the civilian in his appropriate gown; and though last named, far from least in interest, esteem, and worthiness, the fair and virtuous of other days, the handmaids of many a forgotten paragon of Arcs, many a romantic tale, the Margarets, and Eleanors, and Philippas, whose regal eminence was enhanced by their lofty deeds,—it is because in the engraven memorials which mark the last resting-places of these and such as these, we possess the means of reproducing themselves in no unreal or fancied costumes, but according to their very images, as they lived and acted, because we are thus enabled to [illegible] personages, whose names make history famous, with form and fashion true to the very life, it is that the study of Monumental Brasses is almost invariably pursued at least with some enthusiasm."

We have quoted these eloquent passages from the introductory portion of the volume to show with how pure and holy an enthusiasm, the author treats the inquiry, and illustrates its claims upon popular encouragement. The details of the respective Brasses are assorted under Flemish, English, and Military; Brasses of Ladies, Ecclesiastics, Civilians, and Demi-Figures; Miscellaneous; Canopies, and Inscriptions; Palimpsest; Slabs despoiled of Brasses; Incised or Engraved Slabs; Rubbings of Brasses; Abbreviations, Contractions, &c. The whole is profusely illustrated with four-and-twenty lithographs, and nearly two hundred engravings on wood. The instructions for taking Rubbings of Brasses will be found very copious and minute in the latter portion. Indeed, the entire work bears the impress of rare research and exact appreciation of the artistical character of the memorials, as well of their sacred as their secular interest, and their value as genealogical and historical records and authorities.

THE JUVENILE VERSE AND PICTURE BOOK. With Numerous Illustrations on Wood. Burr.

A BEAUTIFUL reprint of minor poems of celebrity, with head and tail pieces, marginal woodcuts, and vignettes, after the manner of the "Poems and Pictures," issued by the publisher of the present volume. The scenic illustrations, too, are cleverly designed: for example, the death of King Henry the Third has four figures in as many pages. Corsica, and the Exile and the Outlaw, are treats in like artistic spirit. The poems are well chosen for the cherishing of kindly feelings among "juvenile" readers; and these early lessons of humanity have much to do with the after-character of the current of their life. Some of the pieces, too, are in a vein of humour which delights and teaches at the same instant.

LORD G. BENTINCK ON THE FINALITY OF THE REFORM BILL. Lord George Bentinck has made the following reply to a requisition made that he would allow his name to be placed on the list of Vice Presidents of one of the Committees established for the purpose of procuring the transfer of the right of representation from the boroughs to the western districts of the metropolis:—"Sir, I am very sorry I cannot concur in your views. I voted for 'the bill, the whole bill, and nothing but the bill.' As a final settlement, I agree with Lord John Russell, that the country cannot afford to undergo a revolution once in three years. I would say, once even in twenty years. I am, therefore, for leaving the Reform Act alone, looking upon it as a measure calculated to fulfil all the rational wants of the country for at least half a century from the date of its enactment. With these views, I cannot agree to have my name placed on the list of your Vice Presidents.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your humble servant, G. BENTINCK."

SCISSORS-METE.—To be sold, a Thrashing Machine, in good working order. Has a birch, cane, and strap barrels. Warranted to lick a school of fifty boys in twenty minutes, distinguishing their offences into literary, moral, and impertinent. Only parted with because the owner has flogged all his scholars away, and his sons are too big to beat. Apply at the College of Preceptors.—*The Man in the Moon.*

Mild.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR THE NEW YEAR.

THE opening year in Paris promises to be very brilliant: splendid *fêtes* at the Tuileries and the English Embassy are anticipated; the Prince de Ligne and the Countess de L—— will shine in the gay galaxy of fashion; and the journals tell us significantly that the Duke de V—— has most sumptuously re-decorated his *hôtel*.

We hear, too, of many *toilettes ravissantes*. Among the new materials is mentioned the *satin-Marguerite*, worked with small flowers; and gauze embroidered with flowers in silks of the natural colours.

The corsages are very low, in the form of a V upon the breast; and the *berthes* are trimmed lightly in front, and long behind.

In town, grey cashmere is much worn, embroidered with grey velvet flowers, and trimmed with large buttons of *passementerie*, velvet, and *soutache*.

A robe of velvet cert *d'Italy*, with the corsage draped, and the sleeves trimmed with white lace, relieved by a large knot of rose-coloured ribbon, with long ends, and a *papillon* knot at the bottom of the corsage, is much admired.

Fur robes des chambres, flannel with cashemire patterns is a striking novelty for home wear. They are looped to the sides of the skirt with a cord and tassels; there is also a rich *cordelière* at the waist, but no other garniture.

The evening robes are trimmed with volants of black and white lace, placed alternately; these are generally upon rich shades of *grenadie*, *gros vert*, *lotbelli*, and *gros bleu*.

We abridge the following additional details from the "New Belle Assemblée:"

The forms and materials of out-door dress were last month in a great degree decided; the number of *pardessus* is, however, increased, by the introduction of the *manteau*, of a form between the *mantelet* and the mantle: they are made rather more than a half-length behind, long, and sloping almost to a point in front, and closed from the throat to the bottom by a row of buttons of a new form: they are wadded, lined with satin, and trimmed in general with fur. Indeed, notwithstanding the number of other trimmings, both of *passementerie*, black lace, velvet, and ribbon, furs predominate; and though the weather is still mild for the time of year, several fur *mantelets* have appeared.

Promenade Robes are of the same materials as last month, but black velvet and cloth retain a majority; deep blue, and *vin de Bordeaux*, are the colours respected for the latter. They are embroidered in *soutache*, interlighted with embroidery in [illegible] they are rarely worn with mantelets of the same, embroidered to [illegible] old. Velvet robes are decorated with *passementerie* of the same colour, with *mantelets* similarly trimmed, or, what is a better style, a fur *mantelet*, and the border of the robe trimmed with a band of fur to correspond.

Plain silks and plain poplins are also employed for *robes de chambre*, some are made with *canges en rentre*, the revers descending in robings down the front of the skirt; it is frequently bordered with several rows of narrow velvet ribbon put on flat, and quilted all round in very pretty patterns. Cashmere and Turkish silk ones are quilted all round in very pretty patterns. Cashmere and Turkish silk ones are the most decidedly elegant material for *robes de chambre*, but now it is always plain, either grey or *fèvière*, and trimmed with very rich ornaments in *passementerie*.

Coloured velvets, satins, *velours épinglé*, cashmere, and several of the new silks, are all in favour for half-dress robes. Several of those of cashmere are corated with *applications guipurantes*, of the same tone of colour which they are, and of above. These dresses are very much admired. Other style of trimming for the same robes, that is very much in request, is composed of [illegible] Never, indeed, were the garnitures of dress so numerous or so beautiful; velvet, plain, stamped, and of the last [illegible] very much in request: so is ribbon disposed in various ways and [illegible] Flounces are the prevalent garniture for dresses made in the robe form; they

are either of black lace, fringe, or the material of the dress; when of the latter, they are lightly festooned round the edge, and either made with a braiding of the same, or one of ribbon *à la vielle*.

Caps are very much in favour in home demi-toilette, and particularly for social dinner parties, for which the robes are generally of the half-dress kind. Some of white blonde, of a round open form, are trimmed on each side with a bouquet of velvet flowers and foliage in full colours; others are composed of *point d'Angleterre*, trimmed with orange-satin ribbons, intermingled with black velvet. Those of pink blonde, decorated with cherry-coloured velvet, are a good deal seen. The last novelty is the *petit bonnet à la Clarisse*, made both in Brussels lace and *point d'Angleterre*; there are two or three falls gathered full, put carelessly on the head; they droop over the hair, and mingle with the flowers with which it is decorated.

Half-dress *chapeaux* are also in favour for these parties, and for the theatres. Some of the most elegant are of emerald-green *velours épinglé*; the interior is lined with white satin, drawn full in the *capote* style, each drawing formed by very narrow velvet: tufts composed of the same velvet, and blonde, adorn each side; the exterior is trimmed with a willow marabout, shaded in all the lighter tints of green.

The materials for Ball Robes are satin, taffeta, crape, *crêpe lisse*, lace; and for grand balls, *gaze lamée*, with gold or silver. Robes of light materials are made with two or three skirts, satin with one only, and taffeta with one or two. The *corsages* are deeply pointed, and cut very low, the skirts and sleeves shorter than those of evening dress. There is considerable variety in ball trimmings: several of the new ones are of *passementerie*, of excessive lightness; the *effilés ondés*, and the *effilé crêpé* are the most novel. Ribbon is also employed in a great variety of ways; one of the prettiest is a trimming *à la vielle*, or else in puffs, composed of gauze ribbon, either pink, blue, or very light green, lightly shot with gold or silver. Lace is very much employed for satin and taffeta robes; it is disposed in deep flounces; they are looped in the drapery style with flowers, or with ornaments of *passementerie*. Flowers are still in favour this year for ball robes.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR JANUARY.

WESTMINSTER PLAY.

IN our Journal of Dec. 18th, we furnished our readers with a slight notice of the first representation, or rather the rehearsal of Terence's comedy of the "Adelphi," by the young gentlemen of Westminster School. On the 20th ult., we had the pleasure of witnessing the third representation, as well as on Thursday, when the performance was honoured by the presence of His Royal Highness Prince Albert.

These annual performances take place in the ancient and spacious dormitory of the School, a portion of which is partitioned off, and very tastefully decorated and arranged. In accordance with the Roman theatre, the musical department is conducted behind the scenes. On the spectator's right is a range of seats, appropriated to the old "Westminsters," or past "Captains" of the School. The next division is reserved for the ladies, of whom there is generally a small but brilliant assemblage (chiefly the friends of the head scholar, or Captain as he is termed). On the opposite side are ranged the masters and their friends. The small portion in the centre is occupied chiefly by visitors of distinction; and the gallery by the general company. The more juvenile scholars stand upon the topmost seat of the gallery; and their vociferous plaudits, when any trite aphorism of Terence occurs, furnish no small amusement to the audience, and at the same time demonstrate that they are better acquainted with the author, than their appearance would indicate.

The theatre on each occasion was crowded. Previous to the play, the Captain came forward in his collegiate dress, and delivered the Latin prologue, in which he more particularly alluded to the disappointment occasioned by the non-performance of the Terence play last year, owing, we believe, to some discussion as to the propriety of continuing these performances, which, we understand, is as old as the foundation of the school, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. The play throughout was admirably performed. The extraordinary fluency of the youthful actors, and their truthful delineations of the various characters, male and female, evinced not merely a true conception of the poet's creations, but a perfect mastery over the colloquial peculiarities which mark his style. Although, perhaps, the "Adelphi" falls somewhat short of the humour which characterises the "Eunuchus," it is on some accounts preferable to it as an acting play.

Our space will not allow of any elaborate analysis of the plot; suffice it, that two brothers, *Demea* and *Micio*, are represented by the poet as specimens of two very opposite dispositions. *Demea* lives a secluded country life, is very close and irritable. He is married, and has two sons, *Æschinus* and *Ctesipho*: the latter lives with him, and is kept very strictly; while the other son is adopted by his uncle *Micio*, and resides with him in the gay and bustling city. *Micio's* character presents a curious contrast; he is a bachelor, extremely mild and generous in his disposition, and is, moreover, lenient to a fault towards the follies and extravagances of his nephew. The opposite views of the bland *Micio* and the irascible *Demea* as to the care and education of youth, form some very amusing portions of the comedy, while the love affairs of the two youths furnish the main incidents of the plot. The slaves, or "Servi," of Terence, are generally characters of much study in these performances, and deservedly so, for on them depends much of the *vis comica* of the play. In the present instance, we thought the part of *Syrus* a very clever delineation of a rather difficult character. Perhaps the interview with *Demea*, in the first act, may be cited as the best illustration.

Of the acting of Mr. Clapcott, as *Sostrata*, the widowed mother, we cannot speak too highly. Her grief at the supposed desertion of her daughter by *Æschinus*, was very touchingly given. It drew forth, as it deserved, loud and prolonged applause. We were also much pleased with the acting of *Geta*—especially in the scene in the third act, where he vows vengeance against the whole house of *Micio* in general, and his servant *Syrus*, in particular—announcing his monstrous determination to annihilate the slave's father for producing such a wicked son—

'Seni animam primùm extinguerem ipsi qui
Illud produxit scelus:
Tum autem Syrum"—&c., &c.

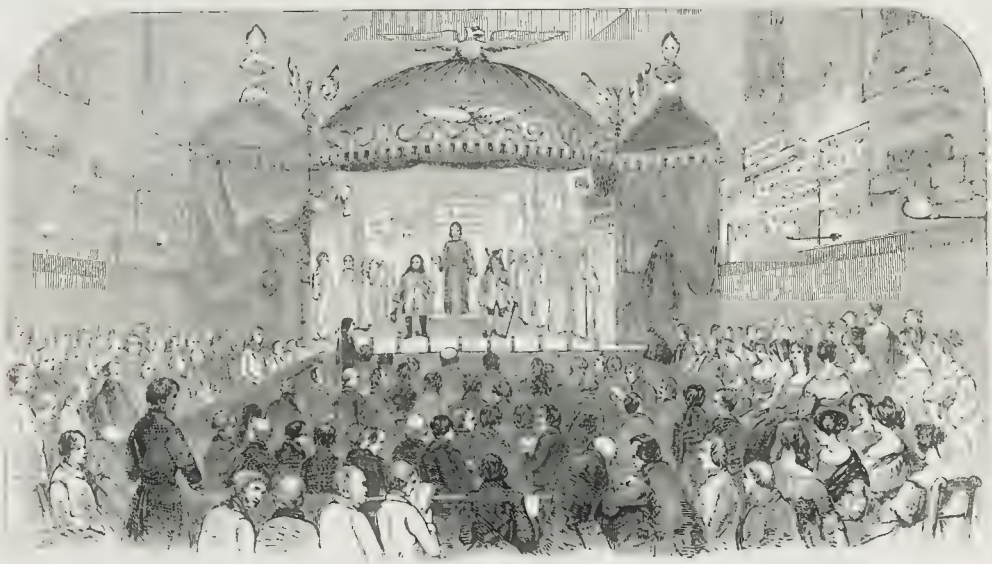
The parts of *Demea*, *Æschinus*, and *Micio* were all skilfully sustained. The dialogue between *Demea* and *Micio*, in the first act, in which the characters of the two old men are so well contrasted, was much applauded. Mr. Smart displayed a very perfect conception of the mild and good-natured *Micio*; and so truthfully did he delineate the character, that it was impossible to refrain from sympathising with the old man at his being suddenly thrust into a marriage with the old widow, *Sostrata*, in the fifth act, as if for no other purpose than to ridicule him—a proceeding in which we have often been puzzled to discover either the wit or the justice. We must not omit to add that the care and attention bestowed upon the costume of the actors in these plays, reflect great credit upon the classic taste and knowledge of those by whom such matters are arranged.

The play was, as usual, succeeded by an amusing epilogue. This portion of the entertainment, which may be viewed almost as a species of pantomime, is admirably adapted for drawing forth the comic powers of the performers. Some of the leading topics of the day are introduced; as, for instance, on the last occasion we remember, Mesmerism formed a prominent feature. In the present case, we had the imposing business of an election for M.P. *Demea* and *Micio* put up as candidates. Our country friend *Demea* starts on the agricultural interest, announcing his firm and unshaken principles as a "Protectionist:" while *Micio* proposes himself as a "Liberal," stating his determination to support "Free Trade." Our Artist has depicted this scene at the juncture when *Hegio*, habited as a counsellor, is upon the hustings, nominating the candidates, whose respective followers are represented, with their various banners.

We subjoin copies of some of the inscriptions and placards:—"Pax et Rurís Honos Demea Factor Agri." "Demea in Asternum." "Micio Pudore et Liberalitate." "Micio et Libera Commercia." Behind *Hegio* is a large placard "Senatorum Electorum: Dies Candidatorum Nominandorum XIII. Kal Jan. Hegio Notarius Publicus." *Canthara* and *Sostrata* are seen at the window holding the colours of their respective friends. It is scarcely necessary to say that the whole affair excited roars of laughter; the speeches of the rival candidates were of course received with that same tumultuous mixture of uproar and applause which always characterises such scenes; and it struck us at the moment that if the mob oratory at the hustings of Covent-garden were in Latin instead of English it would be quite as well heard and understood.

We annex a list of the performers on the occasion: *Micio*, N. R. Smart; *Demea*, H. Vaughan Williams; *Sannio*, J. R. Armistead; *Æschinus*, R. G. H Somerset; *Syrus*, H. R. Barker; *Ctesipho*, R. Burton; *Sostrata*, H. Clapcott; *Canthara*, W. D. Somerville; *Geta*, H. D. Nicholson; *Hegio*, F. H. Forshall; *Dromo*, T. B. Connell. Mutes—*Tibicina*, W. H. Horne; *Parmeno*, F. W. Stokes.

On Thursday evening, the 30th, his Royal Highness Prince Albert honoured the performance with his presence, when the theatre was very crowded.



WESTMINSTER PLAY.—THE ELECTION.

"A HAPPY NEW YEAR!" DRAWN BY KENNY MEADOWS

"A HAPPY NEW YEAR."

ILLUSTRATED BY KENNY MEADOWS.

SONG, BY MISS SHERIDAN CAREY.

(*Author of "The Field of Waterloo."* Vide *The* ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, *June* 21, 1845.)

A HAPPY NEW YEAR! to our Friends, far and near:
Old cares and old crosses forget them!
For the Bells pealing out, with a right merry shout,
Teach the welcome that Wisdom has set them.

A HAPPY NEW YEAR! and should peril draw near,
May it never reach those whom we treasure;
But guarded from ill, may they gracefully still
Reap the blessings of Earth without measure!

There are sighs, tho. are tears, for the sorrows of years,
There are troubles and sore tribulation;
MAY THE RULER above, in his mercy and love,
Lend an ear to the pray'rs of the Nation!

TO THE QUEEN OF OUR ISLES, to the HOME where She smiles,
Glad Wife and glad Mother, tho' Royal,
A HAPPY NEW YEAR! and rarices bless Her career,
To a People haught, loving, and loyal.

To the Rich, to the Great, e'er surrounded by state
(That all Men are Brothers, repeating),
To the Needy and Poor, who in patience endure,
Straight, a HAPPY NEW YEAR! we send greeting.

Yes, a HAPPY NEW YEAR! to all those who are dear:
May hope, love, and joy e'er possess them;
And the "Battle of Life" be to them void of strife:
Here's A HEALTH TO OUR FRIENDS AND GOD BLESS THEM!

COMPLIMENTS OF THE SEASON.

My neighbours, how happy may the new year be?
Are not all happy? What years take away
But fills the gap this side eternity.
Then mirth is wisdom, or the wise are they
Who shed on others joy a kindly ray.
Who are not Wassailers do them no wrong,
But unregaining, witnessing the gay,
Giving a whole heart's echo to their song,
They thank the Giver as who join the throng.

Laugh! young in hopes and years, laugh from the heart,
Clear in the beauty of its hope and aim,
And love (so pure that unswerving love will start).
Voltran or sage! live 'yond the world's acclaim,
Or censure, wearing shadows of a name.
Ye world-wise crowds! push on a happier year
Than that gone out with broken staff and lame;
Av'rice in front and Ruin in the rear,
They would have drag'd joy from her order'd sphere.

Yield us a happy year, ye rich and great!
Whose hopes too oft bring household peace despair:
Science! the new year gathers in your state,
Whirling new wonders in your thoroughfare;
May we find echoes of the old ways there!
Our wealth and wants spare, fiery Minister!
And oh! misrule be chased, disgraced, and bare
From law-vouch'd plea and frustrate massacre:
Erin's new year have many a follow.r.

It is the jubilee of days to-day,
The Sabbath of the year, the starting cheer
To our renew'd existence under way,
As We were fraught in charge to thee, new year!
Neighbours are brothers and their hearts are here,
In happy greetings on the hearth or street
Strange morrow! where Ill morrows disappear.
The old year—who the new hath chanced to meet,
Then off, with whate'er welcome, to the rear.—G. B.

EXPLANATION OF CHRISTMAS CRACKERS IN OUR LAST NUMBER.

1 Q. Why is a lover like a lobster?
A. Because he has a lady in his len.
2 The first person grasps the other's elbow.
4. The cracks must be drawn with a piece of cloak round the person's body.
5. Q. When is a lover like a fish?
A. When its hard rode.
6. Nothing.
7 Q. Why is a lover like the letter v in cuckoo?
A. Because they are always courting (a-s).
8 A spider's web.
9 Because it is a perfect cataract.
10 Asteroid.
10 A hat.
11. Q. Why is a pig like the letter N?
A. Both make a sty nasty. (N a sty.)
12. It blows, it snows (it's none).
13 When he's a shaving.
14. Q. When is a man over head and ears in debt?
A. When he has a hat on which (hat on witch) is not paid for
15. XIII XIII VIII
15. A thorn
17. The letter I.
18 Place the candle on the person's head.
19. Q. Why is a busy-body like a cat on the roof of a fish-monger's shop?
A. Both are over-officious. (a fish-bones)
20 Hemet and Demet Street, near Carendish-square.
21 Why is an eries all hot
22 Because it makes the ignorant eloquent.
23 Nothing.
24. The wall shall neither break nor fall.
25 A pair of shakers
26 Q. Why are weathercocks entitled to be ranked as great navigators?
A. Because they are always crossing the line and running from pole to pole
28. Because she's always a-musing.
27. Because they are hearty-fish-all (artificial).
28. The wind "Over the hills and far away."
29. Q. Why is a pastry cook like a dragoon?
A. Because he sells pies and things (polonaises).
30 Why is he fetched (reached) all the way from Dover to Oxford
31. Both make a potato rot (*potator* &c).
32 The letter A (Ah, Cain).
A FAREWELL.—A Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

THE WEATHER.

The sky during the past week has been nearly always covered by circrostratus and scud, the air has been at times in nearly a calm state; at no time has the wind been strongly, and it has passed over from the E. to the E. During the whole of the week there has been but little change of temperature either during the night or day, and it has been principally below the average for the season.

The following are some particulars of each day:

Friday, the sky was overcast throughout the day; a thin rain was falling occasionally; the direction of the wind was N. and E., but very light; and the average temperature for the day was 36°. Saturday, Christmas Day, was similar in almost all respects with the day preceding, and the day was very dull: its average temperature was 38°. Sunday, the sky was overcast throughout the day; the direction of the wind was N N E; and the average temperature for the day was 36°. Monday, the sky was overcast all day; the wind was N. and E., and the average temperature for the day was 35½°. Tuesday, the sky was covered by cloud all day, and the atmosphere was very damp; and on Sh. A. M. a little snow fell, being the first th t has fallen this winter; a lh. P. M., some hail fell; and at other times a thin misty rain was falling; the direction of the wind being at noon was N., and it was E. after noon. The average temperature of the day was 34½°. Wednesday, the sky was partially clear in the morning, and the first meteor on green road 19°, and that in air read 25½°; after Sh. A.M., the sky became again covered by cloud; there were light airs passing from the S.S.E.; and the average temperature for the day was 31½°.

The extreme thermometrical readings for each day were:—

Friday,	Dec. 24 the highest during the day was	40	deg., and the lowest was	36 deg
Saturday,	Dec. 25	40	"	36
Sunday,	Dec. 26	37	"	34
Monday,	Dec. 27	38	"	33½
Tuesday,	Dec. 28	39½	"	33
Wednesday	Dec 29	35	"	30½

Blackheath, Thursday, Dec. 30 J. G

RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE.

RAILWAY BILLS.—The first report of the Commissioners on Railway Bills which has been presented, consists of the following resolution:—"That the 145th standing order be suspended with regard to railway bills, and that all railway bills be referred to the Select Committee on Railway Bills before they are presented to the House." By a return of the Ways for which acts were passed last session, it appears that the number of miles authorised to be constructed was 1358; the amount of capital stock, £25,685,957; the amount of capital subscribed, £11,702,851; and the sum that was required to borrow, £13,764,871.

THE luggage unclaimed at the railway stations throughout the country, comprises every description of article, from a carriage down to a portmanteau, and from bank-notes to the value of many thousands a year. Complaints are made of the manner in which these are sold, being generally amongst the officials, without sufficient publicity given to the fact of the articles being unclaimed. A carriage was sold lately to an official for £14, though it had cost the owner £50 just before.

On the 11th, the locomotive of a train on the Cracow Railway got off the rails between that town and Myslowitz, and several waggons, laden with goods, down to the bottom of the embankment after it. The carriages containing the passengers were luckily not dragged off the line. The locomotive and the waggons were smashed, and, in their fall, killed the driver, the fireman, and three workmen.

INTERESTING DISCOVERY AT OXFORD.—Among the literary curiosities lately prepared for publication by the Camden Society, is the Day-book of John Dorne, a foreign bookseller, resident at Oxford, giving the prices, and often the printer, place, character, size, binding, and purchaser of the books which he sold, day by day, during the year 1520. This unique contribution to bibliographical history is preparing for the press by two distinguished scholars—Dr. Cotton, the Archdeacon of Cashel; and the Rev. John Wilson, Fellow of Trinity College, Oxford. The Society will produce it as soon as is consistent with the care and attention necessary to identify many of the "rare tomes" recorded by Master Dorne.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, January 2.—Second Sunday after Christmas. The Moon and Venus are near together.

MONDAY, 3.—Mars souths at 7h. 23m. p.m.

TUESDAY, 4.—Mercury rises at 7h. 11m. a.m., being 57 minutes before the Sun rises.

WEDNESDAY, 5.—Venus rises at 4h. 19m. a.m., and Saturn sets at 9h. 1m. p.m.

THURSDAY, 6.—Epiphany.—Twelfth Day.—Old Christmas Day.—New Moon at 0h. 8m. p.m.

FRIDAY, 7.—Jupiter souths at midnight.

SATURDAY, 8.—Lucian.—The Sun rises at 8h. 6m., and sets at 4h. 7m.—The length of the day is 8h. 1m., and the day has increased 16 minutes since the shortest Day.

During the month, the planet Venus shines with great brightness before sunrise; the planet Saturn shines dully after sunset; Mars shines somewhat brightly during the evenings; and Jupiter is a magnificent object throughout the night or the relative appearance of the planets this month, see the *Illustrated London Almanack*, for 1848.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING JANUARY 8

Sunday		Monday		Tuesday		Wednesday		Thursday		Friday		Saturday	
m	A. M.	m	A. M.	m	A. M.	m	A. M.	m	A. M.	m	A. M.	m	A. M.
0	52	11	25	55	* *	0	23	0	45	1	8	1	30
0	52	11	25	55	* *	0	23	0	45	1	8	1	30
1	32	1	58	2	20	2	48	3	10	3	32	3	53
2	15	2	41	3	3	3	31	3	53	4	15	4	36
3	0	3	26	3	48	4	16	4	38	4	59	5	20
3	48	4	14	4	36	5	4	5	26	5	47	6	8
4	36	5	2	5	24	5	52	6	14	6	35	6	56
5	24	5	50	6	12	6	40	7	2	7	23	7	44
6	12	6	38	7	0	7	28	7	50	8	11	8	32
7	0	7	26	7	48	8	16	8	38	8	59	9	20
7	48	8	14	8	36	9	4	9	26	9	47	10	8
8	36	9	2	9	24	9	52	10	14	10	35	10	56
9	24	9	50	10	12	10	40	11	2	11	23	11	44
10	12	10	38	11	0	11	28	11	50	12	11	12	32
11	0	11	26	11	48	12	16	12	38	12	59	1	20
11	48	12	14	12	36	1	4	1	26	1	47	2	8

During the afternoon of Monday there will be no high tide.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*S. P.*," *Cambervell.*—*In* 1841, *the population of Great Britain was* 18,844,434; *of Ireland*, 8,175,000.

"*A Locomotive Engine.*"—*We cannot say.*

"*A Young Lady.*" *Hammersmith.*—*Percha* (*Gutta*) *is pronounced as spelt*—*not* perka. (*See No.* 287 *of our present Volume.*)

"*A New Subscriber.*"—*We have not.*

"*A Subscriber.*" *Ireland.*—*The account in question is* 1*s.* 6*d*

"*Jonathan,*" *Old Jewry.*—"*Nave*" *is a corruption of navigator.*

"*C. H.*" *and* "*W. O'H.*"—*We have not room.*

"*G.*" *Aberga enway, and* "*Beta,*" *should apply at the Government Annuity Office, Old Jewry.*

"*T. D. S.*," *Falmouth.*—*Address Ittration-street, Piccadilly.*

"*Dexterity.*" *Apply to Ackermann and Co., Strand.*

"*A Shorian.*"—*Administration is indispensable.*

"*A. W.*," *Durham. There has been, in two or more seasons, a "drop curtain" of looking-glass at the Coburg, now the Victoria, Theatre, London.*

"*C. H. T.*" *is thanked for the Lithographic Sketch.*

"*Molly.*"—*Mistletoe has been successfully propagated by causing the bruised berries, which are very viscid, to adhere to the bark of such fruit-trees as have been found most congenial to their growth. Upon the bark of these the seeds readily germinate, and take root*

"*Reversrix.*" *Antrim.*—*The most useful works to consult in a critical study of the Hebrew Scriptures, are now generally allowed at the Universities to be*—*the works of Gesenius, translated from the German; together with the "Bible Student's Concordance," (an excellent work, but recently published.) For the Greek Scriptures, the student should consult Hartwell Horne's Introduction to the Study of the New Testament; Dr. Campbell's "Four Dissertations" prefixed to his "Translation of the Gospels;" together with the "Englishman's Greek Concordance to the New Testament," (also a new work); as well as Bullmann's Larger Greek Grammar.*

"*An Old Artist*," *Hereford, is thanked for his suggestive note.*

"*W. L. B. J. M.*"—*See the title work, "Etiquette for Gentlemen."*

"*A. B.*" *Plaistow.*—*A generation is a single succession*—*one gradation in the scale of genealogical descent. In "overeate," the accent is on the second syllable.*

"*J. W.*," *Houndsditch. We think not.*

"*L. S. D.*," *Aghadowey. We should prefer the office last named.*

"*Terpsichore.*"—*Declined.*

"*Amicus*" *is thanked*

"*J. S.*," *Soho. We have not room for the illustration of such matters as our Correspondent suggests.*

"*Candra.*"—*See the shilling "Manual of Cage Birds"*

"*J. P. H.*"—*Nearly opposite the Adelphi Theatre.*

"*W. B.*," *Liverpool. We do not voluntarily interfere with wagers.*

"*A Subscriber*," *Ipswich, will, perhaps, favour us with a Sketch.*

"*J. C. R.*" *Mr. Munns, M.P.*

"*R.*" *Penzance. Thanks*

"*W. S.*," *Berkhampstead.*—*The receiving surface of the gauge ought to be rather large; when snow is falling it should be pressed down; and, when the surface is wetted by the previous snow, the gauge should be removed to a warm apartment. Snow to the depth of a foot usually increases rather to the depth of an inch nearly.*

"*E. C. B.*"—*The distances of the earth from the stars are not known.*

"*J. P.*"—*Physocratic means, literally, a system of government for physical ends, irrespective of moral purposes. It may be more fully defined as a government which deals with the prosperity of a nation, by encouraging to the utmost agriculture, and the breeding of cattle; all things else secondary to the produce of the earth. The chief French Physocrats were Quesnay, Turgot, and the elder Mirabeau; their theory died out after the Revolution. In England, our Agricultural Societies, and the Smithfield Club, come within the Physiocrats system.*

"*E. S. M.*" *Miss Burdett Coutts was born* 25*th April*, 1814.

"*G. W.*"—*The subject of Cockades has been so much discussed in our columns that we fear to venture on it again. Deputy-Lieutenants, having a kind of military character, are, we think, entitled to decorate their servants' hats with the badge in question.*

"*M. Leicester.*"—*The descendant of the younger son of the Chief of a family would be entitled (under the circumstances stated) to bear the family coat of arms, with out the supporters. No differencing mark, save that of cadency, is allowable. A new motto may be legally assumed, without reference or payment of fee to the Lyon Office.*

"*M. M.*" *Prince George of Cambridge was born at Hanover*, 26*th March*, 1819. *The Prince Royal of Hanover* (*Prince George of Cumberland*) *was born at Berlin*, 27*th May*, 1819.

"*R. Y. H.*"—*Several pamphlets were published when the question was agitated. Consult a bookseller, and refer to the debates of the time. There is no one digest of the whole subject*

"*H.*" *Consult a map, and the steam-boat advertisements*

"*A Cambridge Scholar*" *Baldur is a hero of the Norse Mythology; his adventures belong to poetry rather than history. See Gray's Poems. There is no job in the case; it is a very fair subject for treatment.*

"*Pucapkau.*"—*Bulls and indulgences are still issued from the Papal See, but neither are they purchased by the recipients, nor do they allow them "to commit sin at pleasure." Of course, none but Roman Catholics can avail themselves of the provisions of those Penitential Decrees, for the use of them involves obedience to the Roman Catholic Church, and belief in her tenets.*

"*Cymro.*"—*We cannot tell with any accuracy.*

"*P. R.*" *When the arms depicted are those of a married lady, the husband's shield is that which should be given. In the cases of unmarried ladies and widows, the lozenge is the correct shape, and that usually appears.*

"*An Old Subscriber.*"—*Any one who can show a Royal descent through his mother, the daughter of a Peer, is entitled to an honorary degree at the Universities.*

"*G. P. Q.*"—*The Princess Louisa Caroline Alberta, surviving brother, the Hon Ferdinand St. John, born* 16*th Oct.*, 1804.

"*Bourbon.*"—*Maria Christina, Queen Mother of Spain, as daughter of the late Francis I, King of the Two Sicilies, and half-sister of the Duchess de Berri, that Princess being King Francis's daughter by his first marriage. The Marquis of Waterford married, 9th June*, 1842, *the Hon. Louisa Stuart, second daughter of Charles, the Lord Stuart de Rothesay.*

"*Gul ius*" —*The Duchess of Sutherland has four sons and four daughters. The Duchess of Argyll has two sons; and Lady Blantyre, two daughters.*

"*S. and M.*" *shall be answered next week.*

"*Orpheus.*"—*Mr. Sims Reeves, the tenor, can shake; but he has the good taste not to introduce that ornament in vocal execution unnecessarily.*

"*J. W.*" *Rugby. Exeter Hall will contain more persons than the Burmingham Musical Hall*

"*Constant.*" *The vocalist is in her* 28*th year.*

"*X. J.*"—*Albani is not yet* 24 *years of age. She was born in the Papal dominions, and was a pupil of Rossini, at Bologna.*

"*An Old Subscriber,*" *Guernsey.*—*The parties suffering by the South Sea Bubble were persons who purchased at a ridiculously high price, and were compelled to sell at a heavy loss when the mania had ceased, as recently the case in Railway Stock. The difference was the penalty paid for folly and cupidity. We are not aware that any list of unclaimed dividends is published, or accessible.*

"*J. D.*," *Tooting. The Scottish Widows' Fund Offices are at* 7, *Pall Mall, and* 4, *Royal Exchange Buildings*

"*A. E. S.*," *Ipswich.*—*We regret that we cannot assist you.*

"*A Correspondent,*" *Percy-street.*—*Our next Number will be printed in a new type*

"*An Old Subscriber,*" *Hetherington, should apply to Mr. Williams, publisher, Eton.*

"*R. D.*" *Sturminster.*—*Address, Brooke's Club* 50, *St. James's-street.*

"*Jonas,*" *Gloucester.*—*The address of Mr. Thomas Roscoe is* 128, *Camden Road Villas, Camden Town. We do not know the whereabouts of Burns's ode.*

"*J. O. S.*" *can procure the scientific and theological writings of Swedenborg, from Hodson, Clifford's-inn-passage, Fleet-street; and Newberry,* 6, *King-street, Holborn.*

"*J. H. M.*" *Warren-street, is recommended not*

"*An Admiralty Subscriber,*" *we think, would find the year's numbers of our Journal inconveniently thick for one volume.*

"*C. N. S.*" *We cannot advise under such circumstances as you state.*

"*H. H. N.*"—*William Caxton, according to Oldys, was born in* 1412. *He died in* 1491 *or* 1492, *and was buried at St. Margaret's, Westminster.*

"*Vera,*" *can proceed against the father.*

"*Junius, Jun.*" *Sheffield.*—*Apply to Mr. Lumley, bookseller, Chancery-lane.*

"*J. R. N.*" *Dorset.*

"*A Lover of the Muses*" *is thanked.*

"*Redrose.*"—*Apply to Mr. Cundall,* 12, *Old Bond-street.*

*** In our Number for next week will appear an ENGRAVED TITLE-PAGE to bind with the Volume of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, just completed. This Title-page will be of New and Original Design, differing entirely from either of the previous Title-pages of this Journal. It will be accompanied by a List of the Engravings in Vol. V.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Romance of a Mince Pie.——Davidson's Grammar.——Davidson's Shorthand.——Woman's Worth.——Hactenus.——Leonora, 3 vols.——Emigrants of Ahadarra, by W. Carleton.——Lays for the Thoughtful and the Solitary.——Popular Natural History, vol. 1.——Watts' Songs, illustrated.——Shakespere's Seven Ages of Man, illustrated.——The Souvenir of the Season.——Savindroog, 3 vols. Music.—The Musical Bijou, 1848. D'Almaine and Co., London.

THE NEW YEAR, 1848.

THE confirmed success of THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, and the increasing means placed at the disposal of its Proprietors, from the large circulation established over the whole civilised world, have determined them to spare no expense in still further increasing the attractions of this popular Newspaper.

With this determination, during the year 1848 the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS will present, besides the usual number of Engravings,

TWO LARGE AND SEPARATE ENGRAVINGS OF
PARIS AND EDINBURGH,

To be presented GRATIS to all Subscribers during the year.

THE VIEW OF PARIS

has for a long time been in preparation by the celebrated engravers of Paris, Messrs. Best and Co. The view is taken from the towers of Notre Dame, and contains nearly every public and picturesque building in this highly interesting city. This Engraving will be ready for delivery to the Subscribers to the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS on January 22, 1848.

THE VIEW OF EDINBURGH

is already finished, and presents a Panoramic View of this romantic city.

New Subscribers to this Newspaper will thus have a favourable opportunity in commencing the year 1848 with the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS; as the Number published January 8th, 1848, will commence a new Volume, which will have the extra Pictures of Paris and Edinburgh Gratis.

The ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS is Published every Saturday at the Office, 198, Strand, London. Every copy is printed on stamped paper to go free to any part of the United Kingdom and the Colonies.

TERMS:—26s. per year or 6s. 6d. per quarter—single copies, 6d. each. Orders received by all Newsagents and Booksellers in all parts of the world.

The ELEVENTH VOLUME is now ready. Volume I., price 21s. Vols. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, price 18s. each.

The THIRD EDITION of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK is NOW READY, Price ONE SHILLING, containing upwards of Sixty Engravings.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 1, 1848.

THAT every profession has a code of morality peculiar to itself, has been long recognised; it is more than recognised, it is allowed. A trader may "push" his goods by arts for which one not a trader would be severely censured; a soldier has a license for what in a civilian would be a crime. A class of opinions is created in every branch of life, recognised as valid rules of conduct by that section, which escape reproof oftener perhaps than they ought to do, for the sake of some practical utility arising out of them; for, as no one man is perfect, professions, which are but the skill of men put in action, must partake of the taint attaching to all human things. Nearly all the pursuits of the life of this world are, more or less, compromises with the code of abstract morality. They would become unendurable conruptions of it, did it make the world an abode fitter for demons than men, if an innate sense of right and wrong did not fix a boundary, beyond which no custom, however sanctioned, can pass—no "professional privilege" whatever can break through, without the sternest rebuke that can be administered. A trader may, by all lawful means, endeavour to get the largest profits on his wares; if he goes beyond the truth in the attempt, the judgment of the world is not too strict on the point. But dangerous deceit he must not practice; he must not vend poison in the name of food. The soldier may legally slay an enemy, but the military code prohibits murder and assassination. To all professions there are appointed limits of their powers to diverge from the natural laws of truth and peace, with one exception, and that, strangely enough, is the profession whose object is the preservation of order and morality, and whose duty is, in theory, to attain and secure justice. The profession of the law stands out with an unenviable distinction from all others, as possessing the most vitiated code of "class morality." The "privileges" of those who pursue it are so anomalous, so opposed to the ordinary rules that guide all other men, that it is difficult to understand how society permits the existence of such exceptions, save on the ground, that the bulk of mankind pass through life without needing the services of lawyers or courts; and that the minority who do come in contact with them cannot enlist the sympathies of the majority on their side. To give one instance; a barrister can keep the money of a client whose cause he has not only neglected, but positively damaged by that neglect. If we were compelled to resort to barristers as often as to physicians we, in this case last, the weak? The highest of the medical profession must give some attention, however slight, to a patient, or no fee is forthcoming. But there are other privileges still worse than this; the barrister's license to do anything in defence of his client, is often exercised with an unscrupulousness likely to make the law not only despised, but feared and hated. It is allowed to an advocate, perfectly cognizant of the guilt of his client, to fix the crime, if he can, on an innocent person. Countroisier's counsel, with the confession of that atrocious murderer in his pocket, proferred a defence of him that was perfectly "professional," yet it inspired among ordinary men one common feeling of disgust. A case has just occurred, where the defence was equally "professional," but only one degree less immoral. A criminal has been tried at York for a threefold murder; a man suspected of complicity was tried with him. Before the trial, the murderer had confessed his crime; all the facts were in the possession of those who managed the defence; yet every effort was made to throw the guilt on the suspected accomplice, whom the confession acquitted! All this is quite legal and proper, it appears, according to the "class morality" of the profession of the law, but it is a vile juggling with truth, that is criminal in itself, and might have fatal consequences. It is an attempt to attach guilt to (perhaps) an innocent man. The penalty of false guilt is death; what are those who knowingly seek to establish such criminality on such a person but murderers in intention? Out of a Court of Justice, a conspiracy to bring a false charge against an individual, is severely punished. What makes the distinction? Is there any limit to this privilege? and, if so, where is it? There must be one somewhere. Would privilege warrant an attorney or barrister in forging documents to procure a verdict? We presume not; is it a statutable offence. Could a counsel make use of papers which he knew or suspected to be forged, though he had no share in the transaction? We believe not. Would the privilege of the Bar warrant a counsel in picking a "learned brother's" pocket of a letter or a certificate, whose non-appearance might be essential? We believe not. What, then, is the degree of moral offence he may commit? We wish the "Bench and the Bar" would settle the question.

POSTSCRIPT.

METROPOLITAN COMMISSIONERS OF SEWERS A general meeting of the newly-appointed Commissioners of Sewers for the metropolitan districts, was held on Thursday, in one of the Committee rooms of the House of Commons. The chair was taken by Sir Edward Powell Buxton, M.P., and the other Commissioners present were the Dean of Westminster, Mr. Edwin Chadwick, Dr. Southwood Smith, the Hon. F. Byng, the Rev. William Stone, Mr. R. L. Jones, Mr. Leslie, Mr. Bullar, Mr. Hutton, Mr. Brodeiip, and Mr. Peacock. The principal business before the Commissioners was the reception of the accounts of the defunct Commissioners for the several districts, the payment of certain bills, and the transfer of the balances on hand from the bankers of the districts into a fund to be kept at the Union Bank of London.

DISTRESSED NEEDLEWOMEN'S SOCIETY.—The Barristers' Annual Ball in behalf of the funds of this charity was held on Thursday night, at the Hanover-square Rooms. About 200 persons were present.

THE VERNON GALLERY. The trustees of the National Gallery have made their selection from the gallery of Mr. Robert Vernon, and have accepted for the nation 160 pictures. The deed conferring this magnificent gift upon the British people has been executed; and it now only remains for the nation to erect a structure fitted to receive the collection. Until this is done, we believe, the pictures will not be removed from the house of the donor, in Pall-mall. Among the 160 pictures, are four of the finest works of Turner; of examples of Etty there are six; of Eastlake, two; of Maclise, two; of Mulready, three; of Uwins, two; of Landseer, six; of Briggs, two; of Stanfield, four; of Collins, three; of Chalon, one; of Leslie, three; of Webster, two; of Callcott, seven; of Wilkie, three; of Jones, two; of Lance, three; of E. M. Ward, three; of Sydney Cooper, two; of F. Goodall, two; of Sir Joshua, one; of Gainsborough, two.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

ITALY.

The most recent advices from Rome state that the Liberal and Retrograde parties were respectively making desperate efforts to secure the support of the Pope, and that Lord Minto had taken a decided part in favour of the former, and nearly succeeded in persuading his Holiness that the war in Switzerland had been directed, not against the Catholic religion, but against the Jesuits. The celebrated preacher, Father Ventura himself, had an interview with the Pope on the 15th ult., when he did not hesitate to condemn the marked predilection of his Holiness had lately evinced towards that religious order; and observed that, if he wished to serve the Jesuits, he should do so ostensibly, because his alliance with them would destroy his cause, with that of Catholicism, by giving to it the unpopularity attached to that order. The Pope, who is under the influence of his new confessor, cut the conversation short by requesting Father Ventura to drop the subject. Lord Minto was still at Rome, warmly embracing the party prevailed on the holy Pontiff to revoke the bull against the Irish Colleges not from any objection on the part of his Holiness, but from the unconquerable opposition of the sacred conclave. The attempt of his Lordship to establish diplomatic relations between England and Rome appears to have been equally unsuccessful. The Pontifical Government was well disposed to agree to the proposition, but, on condition that a nuncio should be accredited in London. To this Lord Minto objected, in the name of his Government, which would only consent to receive a lay representative.

Monsignor Corboli Bussi was to be elevated to the dignity of Cardinal, and would, in all probability, succeed Cardinal Ferretti in the post of Secretary of State.

Our private letters from Naples, of the 18th ult., announce the arrest of Don Camillo Caracciolo and the Duke d'Albanetto, for having joined in the popular demonstration of the 15th.

Letters from Genoa, of the 23rd ult., announce an insurrectionary movement in Sicily. It is stated that 7,000 armed peasants had descended from the mountains, and entered Palermo, and that the garrison had, in consequence, retreated from the city into the citadel.

A bold attempt has been made to obtain some reform of the abuses of Austrian misrule in Lombardy, by a deputy who seems not to have the fear of M. Metternich before his eyes. According to letters from Milan of the 10th inst., M. Nazari, the deputy of the City of Bergamo, in the central congregation of the kingdom, had moved a resolution, founded on the universal discontent of the country, that a committee be appointed to lay before the Emperor of Austria a project of reform for the Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom. Although this motion was opposed by the Governor of Milan, who is President of the Congregation, and who dec ared that the Viceroy himself was engaged in preparing a project of reform, it was passed unanimously by the assembly, twenty-four members of which were present. The President found himself compelled to proceed to the nomination of the committee, declaring, nevertheless, in the name of the Viceroy, that no discontent prevailed in the country. The committee consisted of the following deputies. Count Porro, for Como; Dr. Villa, for Milan; Count Schlirzi, for Cremona; Count Barni, for Lodi; M. San Gervasso, for Brescia; M. Nazari, for Bergamo; and M. Zanetti, for Mantua.

When this proceeding became known, the greatest excitement prevailed in Milan, and the inhabitants crowded to the residence of M. Nazari, to inscribe their names, as an expression of respect and approbation.

FRANCE.

The Deputies met on Wednesday to organise their Standing Committees and verify the powers of the Members elected during the recess. They subsequently assembled in their hall to appoint the President, Vice-Presidents, and Secretaries during the session. The ballot for the Presidency presented the following result :—M. Sauzet, 227; M. Odilon Barrot, 105; Dupin, 13; Dufaure, 9

M. Sauzet, having obtained the majority, was proclaimed President of the Chamber.

SPAIN.

The Senate have voted the requisite sanction to the Government to levy the taxes for the year; and the Deputies, the law relative to the contingent of 25,000 men. Martial law was still in full vigour in Catalonia.

The Ministry have resigned, and the following Cabinet has been nominated by the Queen :—

President of the Council, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and *ad interem* of War—The Duke of Saldanha.

Interior—Bernardo Gorgao Henriques	Marine—Agostino Albano de Silveira
Finance—Joaquim José Falcao	Pinto
Justice—Joaquim Jose de Queiros	

This Ministry had been accepted, though pure Chartists, peaceably by the people, and the public tranquility had not been disturbed.

Several severe shocks of earthquake had been felt at Lisbon, but no serious injury occurred

Sir Charles Napier's squadron sailed from the Tagus on the 22nd, for a ten days' cruise, leaving only her Majesty's ship *Howe* and the *Comet* steamer in port.

The steamer from Southampton of the 17th had not reached Lisbon on the departure of the packet.

The French and Spanish Governments had refused to join Sir Hamilton Seymour in a protest against the elections.

Exchange 38 at 31 days, and the discount on paper money 40 per cent.

HOLLAND.

The following new Ministerial appointments have been published: M. Le Comte L. N. Randwych, now Minister of the Interior, to be Minister of Foreign Affairs; Chevalier Van der Heurian Dedevelyke, now Chancellor of State, and Governor of the Province of South Holland, to the office of Minister of Interior; and Chevalier Van Rappard, now President of the Provincial Court of Justice, to the office of Minister of Finance.

AMERICA.

The British and North American Royal mail steam-ship, *Britannia*, Captain HARRISON, arrived at Liverpool on Thursday night. She sailed from Boston on the 16th, and Halifax on the 19th; has forty-three passengers, and the usual semi-monthly mails from Canada and the United States, besides specie to the amount of £93 000. The *Britannia* brings seven days later intelligence from the United States, as well as late accounts from British America; but they are not of an important character.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

COMMANDERS OF LINE-OF-BATTLE SHIPS. The Admiralty have removed the restrictions which prevented commanders from being eligible to serve as second captains of line-of-battle ships, unless they had served some time in the rank of lieutenant of a sloop or frigate. Their Lordships have now ordered that commanders who have served as first lieutenants of any vessel for one year, and commanders who have served as second lieutenants for that space of time in any ship, shall be deemed eligible for the appointments to commanders of ships of the line.

The Woolwich division of Royal Marines has at length obtained barrack accommodation on shore. On Saturday last the officers and men quitted the old *Benbow*, where they have been so uncomfortably hulked for so many months, and marched into their new and very expensive barracks, which ought to have been prepared for the division at least half-a-dozen years since.

THE SEWERS COMMISSIONERS.—Two of the Chairmen of the old Sewers Commissioners for the metropolis (one of whom is now a Metropolitan Commissioner) refused to hand over their accounts and their cash in hand to the new Metropolitan Commissioners of Sewers, whose appointment has superseded all the others.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, ETC.—From a Parliamentary document just issued, it appears that the amount of duty received in the year 1846 for stamps on bills of exchange or promissory notes and bank-notes was £871,842 10s. 1½d.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO CAPTAIN HAMSLY, R.N.—On the 19th ult., while at Ellerdiver, Roborough Down, Captain Peter Sampson Hamsly, formerly of Longbrook House, Plympton, and his lady, were returning home in a phaeton drawn by one horse, from Buckland Church, the horse, as soon as it had passed the gate, set off at full speed down the hill leading to the house, and the deceased lost all command of it. An empty cart happened to be standing in the avenue, against which the phaeton struck, and immediately capsized, throwing Mr and Mrs. Hamsly out on the path. The former was killed on the spot, while Mrs. Hamsly escaped with only a few bruises. The deceased was a stout, heavy man, of about 63 years of age.

EXTENSIVE ROBBERY BY A POT-BOY. On Tuesday afternoon information was forwarded to the police that the pot-boy, in the employ of Mrs. Wieland, widow of the late celebrated Wieland, the actor, of the White Hart Tavern, Oxford-market, had absconded, taking with him a tin cash-box, containing upwards of £70 in gold and silver. The police have got a clue which no doubt will tend to the villain's apprehension.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

DR. HAMPDEN'S APPOINTMENT TO THE SEE OF HEREFORD.

Dr Merewether, the Dean of Hereford, has again addressed Lord John Russell on the subject of the Bishopric of Hereford, on the see of Hereford, in a letter in which, having stated the various obligations which he undertook on becoming a member of the University of Oxford, on being admitted to sacred orders, and on his installation to his present office, he declares he has a second time examined Dr. Hampden's writings with the view of testing the orthodoxy of that divine's religious opinions, and he then says:—"It is painful in the extreme to feel obliged to declare that I discover in these writings many assertions—not merely references to theories or impressions of others—but assertions, which to my calm and deliberate appreciation appear to be hazardous, I believe I may say heretical, and very much which is most dangerous, most objectionable, calculated to weaken the hold which the religion we possess as yet obtains, and ought to obtain always, upon the minds of its professors."

He then points out the still-standing decrees of censure pronounced by the University against Dr. Hampden, and concludes thus :

"The time draws near—on Tuesday next the conference of an election is to be exhibited. I ventured to assure your Lordship that I could not undertake to say that it would be an unanimous election; I was bold enough to affirm that it would not be unanimous, and I, in my turn, received the intimation to use the caution. I will not say *the threat*—that the law must be vindicated. Already have I assured your Lordship that the principle on which this painful affair is regarded, is that of the most solemn religious responsibility; I consider in regard it in this light. I have already told you, my Lord, that the watchword of such is this "Whether it be right in the sight of God to hearken unto you more than unto God, judge ye." I have anxiously implored your Lordship to pause—to avert the blow, I have long since told you the truth. I have endeavoured to prevent, by every means in my power, the commotion which has arisen, and the necessity of the performance of a painful duty. I hoped the *congé d'elire* would not be issued until a fair inquiry and investigation had been instituted. A suit has been commenced in the ecclesiastical courts—why not have awaited its issue? When the *congé d'elire* did appear, I, as one presumed, humbly, but faithfully, though I stood alone, to petition the Crown; and now, when I am officially informed that her Majesty has not been pleased to name any considerations thereunto,' I feel it to be my bounden duty, after a full and calm deliberation on the whole subject, having counted the cost, but remembering the words of Him whose most unworthy servant I am—'He that loveth house or lands more than me is not worthy of me' loving my children dearly, and ardently desiring to complete the noble work which I have for seven years laboured to promote, yet not forgetting that there is an hour of death and a day of judgment, I must, I will, I do, protest, on the merits of my Redeemer, to be allowed to look up with hope, that I may be considered by the intercessions of mercy and pity to have been faithful in the hour of trial, to have fought a good fight, to have kept the faith, to have finished my course'—believing that I risk much, and shall incur your Lordship's heavy displeasure, who may, if you will, direct the sword of power against me and make me feel even that I preclude myself from all hope, from all charities have been my lot, and expecting that I shall bring down upon myself the abuse and blame of some—I say, my Lord, having fully counted the cost, having weighed the sense of bounden duty in the one scale against the consequences in the other, I have come to the deliberate resolve, that on Tuesday next no earthly consideration shall induce me to give my vote in the Chapter of Hereford Cathedral for Dr. Hampden's elevation to the see of Hereford.

"I have the honour to be, my Lord, your Lordship's faithful humble servant,
"Hereford, Dec. 29. JOHN MEREWETHER, Dean of Hereford."

The following is Lord John Russell's reply :—

"Woburn Abbey, Dec. 25, 1847

"Sir,—I have had the honour to receive your letter of the 22d instant, in which you intimate to me your intention of violating the law.

"I have the honour to be your obedient servant,
"J. RUSSELL.

"The Very Rev. the Dean of Hereford."

ELECTION OF DR. HAMPDEN.

On Tuesday last this agitated question was finally settled—officially at least—at the Cathedral in Hereford.

The Very Rev. John Merewether, D.D., Dean of Hereford, entered the Cathedral shortly after eleven, and proceeded to the Lady Chapel, accompanied by the canons residentiary, the prebendaries, and some officials of the Cathedral.

There were present—the Rev. H. H. Morgan, the Rev. Dr. Huntingford, Lord Saye and Sele, the Rev. W. F. Musgrave, canons residentiary; the Rev Thos. Huntingford, precentor; the Rev. E. Howell, succentor; the Rev. J. Garbett, treasurer; the Venerable Archdeacon Wetherall; the Venerable Archdeacon Vicars, and the several prebendaries.

Church service having been read, and the customary formalities complied with,

The Dean said it now became their duty to proceed to the election of a bishop and chief pastor of that diocese, on the appointment of their late bishop, the Right Rev. Dr. Musgrave, to the Archbishopric of York. Her Majesty had been pleased to grant to the Dean and Chapter of Hereford, *congé d'elire*, empowering them to elect another bishop, and in a letter missive, which generally accompanied the Sovereign's permission to elect, her Majesty had been pleased to recommend to the Dean and Chapter that they should elect as their future bishop the Rev. Renn Dickson Hampden, D.D., Regius Professor of Divinity in the University of Oxford. That document had been read, and it now became the duty of the Chapter to determine upon the matter. It was usual on these occasions that the vote of the junior prebendary should be first taken, and that the last vote tendered should be that of the Dean.

The names of the canons were then called, and their assent or dissent from the appointment of Dr. Hampden was taken. Two or three of the junior canons voted successively for Dr. Hampden. On the name of Canon Huntingford being called, that gentleman immediately rose and stated his reasons for the course he felt obliged to adopt on the occasion, viz, to wait for an impartial and solemn decision on the subject from a tribunal competent to pronounce it.

One or two other persons having tendered their assents, it became the duty of the Dean (Dr. Merewether) to record his vote.

The Dean of Hereford rose and reiterated the reasons he has already published for not concurring in the election of Dr. Hampden, and thus concluded: "And here, in the sight of God, in the midst of this assembly, I declare that, solemn as the priestly office, I solemnly protest that it is no deficiency, in the smallest degree, of loyalty and humble devotion to our Sovereign—it is the distate of my conscience, the convictcon of my mind, which constrains me so to act in averting the progress of infidelity, mockery of religion, and profaneness. Upon these grounds I cannot vote for the election of Dr. Hampden as Bishop of the vacant see of Hereford, and pastor of the Cathedral Church of which I am Dean; and I do merely protest against this proceeding to-day, inasmuch as many persons have voted who are only honorary prebendaries, and have not complied with the statutes of this Church, which I have declared I will observe, and I protest against the majority which will be claimed, inasmuch as its necessary for giving valid ity to a vote that the majority should include the Dean and three canons residentiary. This protest I shall forward to the Crown, the Bishop elect (Dr. Hampden), and the Archbishop of Canterbury

Some discussion having followed on the subject of the votes protested against by Dr. Merewether,

The Dean said I will now proceed to state to you the number of votes polled three canons residentiary have voted for Dr. Hampden, five prebendaries of the old order have voted for Dr. Hampden, a succession of that body being absent; six junior prebendaries have voted for Dr. Hampden, three of that body being absent. The Dean and one canon residentiary had voted against Dr. Hampden. The case then stood thus :

For Dr. Hampden	{	3 Canons Residentiary 5 Prebendaries of the old order. 6 Junior Prebendaries.
Against Dr. Hampden ..	{	1 Dean 1 Canon Residentiary.

The Canons Residentiary who voted in favour of Dr. Hampden were—Lord Saye and Sele, the Rev. H. H. Morgan, and Archdeacon Musgrave; the Canon Residentiary who voted against Dr. Hampden was Dr. Francis Hurt Dyke.

Canon Morgan moved that the election of Dr. Hampden should be declared according to the usual formalities.

Lord Saye and Sele seconded the motion.

The Dean remarked that, having stated that there were for Dr. Hampden fourteen votes, against him two, it remained for the Chapter to say whether that was an election of Dr. Hampden or not. The statute required that there should be an unanimous assent and consent.

After some discussion on this point, the motion proposed by Canon Morgan, and seconded by Lord Saye and Sele, was agreed to.

The Dean: We have now to decree three certificates; one to the Crown, one to the Archbishop of Canterbury, and one to the Bishop-elect.

Mr. R. Underwood, Mr. J. Murder, and Mr. Francis Hurt Dyke, were then appointed Notaries; after which, the secular business of the day was brought to a close, and the Dean and Chapter returned to the choir, and proceeded with the usual services of the Church.

On the result being made known, the bells of All Saints Church rang merrily

ADDRESS TO DR. HAMPDEN.—In an address, signed by between 600 and 700 of the clergy and laity, which was on Monday presented to the Rev. Dr. Hampden, at Christchurch, Oxford, by a deputation of clergymen from London, accompanied by the Rev. Dr. Jeune, Master of Pembroke College, Oxford, the following passage occurs:—"The public announcement of your religious views, which you made when entering upon your office, and the sermons which you have preached before the University as Regius Professor, and subsequently published, as well as your other official acts, have, in our judgment, fully evidenced the soundness of your theological opinions, and your high claims to the professorial chair." Dr. Hampden's reply expresses his great gratification at receiving such an address at the present critical juncture.

The *Morning Chronicle*, on the subject of the Dean of Hereford's protest against the election of Dr. Hampden, says:—"We are enabled to state distinctly that the Dean of Hereford memorialized the Queen to give Ans the vacant bishopric—that the Queen referred his suit to the Prime Minister—and that the Prime Minister's rejection of the decanal solicitation was what first provoked the late obstreperous expression of self-sacrificing heroism. It is no mere conjecture, but, an actual fact, that Dean Merewether was a disappointed suitor for promotion before he came out in the character of saint and martyr."

The Archbishop of York is to be enthroned on the 18th inst., at the Cathedral Church at York. His Grace has appointed the following Sunday for an ordination at the Minster, and not at the Archiepiscopal Palace at Bishopsthorpe, where they were usually held by the late Archbishop.

INSTALLATION OF THE DEAN OF RIPON.—The Hon. and Rev. H. D. Erskine, who was some time since promoted to the Deanery of Ripon, rendered vacant by the death of the Very Rev. Dr. Webber, was formally installed on last Friday afternoon, in the presence of the Archdeacon of Ripon, Canon Anley, Canon Sutton, Canon Grey, and a large number of the prebendaries and the parochial clergy. Full choral service was performed, and in the afternoon a sermon was preached by the new Dean, who selected for his text the 3rd chapter of the Book of the Prophet Malachi, verse 6.

THE BISHOP OF LONDON'S PASTORAL LETTER.—The Bishop of London has addressed a letter to his clergy, inculcating the line of conduct to be pursued by them in consequence of the probable visitation of the cholera. The Bishop dwells upon the certainty that the intemperate and the filthy, and especially the many who were both drunken and dirty, were the chief victims of the cholera, on its former visitation of this country. He says to the metropolitan clergy :—"Call the attention of the proper officers to such cases as may appear to require their interference; and rem nd those members of your flock, whom Providence has intrusted with the means of alleviating the misery of their fellow-creatures, that a portion of their charitable expenditure can hardly be more safely or more usefully directed than towards defraying the expense of cleansing and ventilating the miserable abodes of those by whose labour they are directly or incidentally benefited; and you may add, that a very moderate outlay, judiciously made, will accomplish a great deal in the way of such improvements.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

A FRENCH club has just been established in London, for the use of the French nobility, gentry, and professional men. Its rules are similar to those of the English clubs, including the ballot for the admission of members. The inauguration banquet took place on Thursday (last week), at Dubourg's Hotel, the late quis Bouffet de Montauban presiding. It is to be called the "Cercle Français."

COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS' SCHOOLS.—On Monday, the establishment of these Schools, (engraved in our No for Dec. 18), was commemorated by a Public Dinner at the London Tavern; the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor in the chair, supported by the Sheriffs, Mr. Masterman, M.P.; Mr Waddington, M.P.; Mr Moffatt, M.P.; and a numerous attendance of mercantile gentlemen. The company numbered upwards of 400 guests, of whom sixty were accommodated in an apartment adjoining the large dining-room of the Tavern. After dinner and the customary loyal toasts, the Lord Mayor, having himself a very efficient chairman), proposed "Prosperity to the Commercial Travellers' Schools." his Lordship explaining the origin of their establishment, and the extensive aim and object, as successfully as to cause subscriptions to pour in liberally, the amount collected, during the evening, exceeding £2000. The healths of the President, Mr. Masterman, M.P.; the Treasurer, Mr. George Moore; and the other officers of the Charity, were drunk with great enthusiasm, as was also the health of the able Chairman, the Lord Mayor The musical arrangements were under the superintendence of Mr. N. J. Sporle, assisted by Mr. Edney, Mr. Kenny, Mr. Genge, Mr. Kench, &c. During the evening, Mr. Sporle sang an appropriate piece composed by him for the occasion, which was much applauded. The children of the Schools also sang a hymn from the gallery with good effect.

NEW SURGICAL OPERATION.—An operation in surgery, of a very formidable and intricate nature, was performed on Monday last, by Mr. Thomas Wakley, at the Royal Free Hospital The chloroform was used on the occasion with complete success. There were between thirty and forty practitioners present, who appeared to view the operation with great interest, as it was the first time that it had ever been performed. The operation consisted in dissecting out the two chief bones of the foot, and in cutting off the ends of the bones of the leg which form the inner and outer ankles. The bones were dissected out in less than six minutes, and the remaining portion of the foot having been adjusted in its new position by a bandage, the patient was removed to his bed, where he expressed his gratitude to the operator, and declared that he had not felt the slightest pain.

MORTALITY IN THE METROPOLIS.—The Registrar-General's return for the week ending Saturday last contains the satisfactory information that the reign of epidemic catarrh is abated, and the metropolis restored to nearly an average amount of health. The deaths registered in last week were only 1,147 a number 300 beyond the average when compared with the mortality of almost double the amount, which has recently attracted universal observation. The following tables exhibit the whole course of the epidemic, both in the several districts of the metropolis, and according to the various forms of disease which principally contributed to the loss of life :—

Return of deaths in the weeks ending

Population, 1841.		Nov. 27th.	Dec. 4th.	Dec. 11th.	Dec. 18th.	Dec. 25th.
1,948,425	London	1677	2454	2416	1946	1247
300,711	West districts ..	179	300	332	273	180
376,971	North districts ..	267	422	482	415	260
378,653	Central districts ..	319	500	478	344	175
392 141	East districts ..	504	682	695	571	410
501,199	South districts ..	408	640	681	573	364
Influenza		36	106	374	270	114
Hooping Cough ..		44	65	73	85	48
Bronchitis		195	312	259	234	107
Pneumonia		170	306	291	198	131
Phthisis		153	198	192	148	111
Fever		91	146	140	132	86
Epidemic diseases		416	638	644	549	349
Diseases of respiratory organs ..		634	894	913	697	391

The weekly averages of the above diseases, or classes of disease, are respectively—29, 39, 270, 90, 38, 211, and 335.

ACCOUCHEMENT OF MARY ANN HUNT. This wretched female, who was tried and convicted for the wilful murder of an aged woman, of the name of Stowell, and whose case, from the peculiarity of the circumstances connected with it, created at the time a good deal of attention, gave birth to a male infant at four o'clock on Tuesday morning last, in Newgate Prison. The wretched woman will, as soon as she has properly recovered from her confinement, be removed to Millbank prison, preparatory to her sentence of transportation being carried into effect.

THE OLD YEAR AND THE NEW.

ILLUSTRATED BY WILLIAM HARVEY.

Upon the next page our Artist has pictured two of the commemorative scenes by which the passing from one year to another is customarily distinguished. Of these, by the way, Coleridge does not approve, and he has a line of poetic rebuke—

"Why dance ye mortals o'er the grave of time?"

We append a seasonable tribute by a Correspondent :—

HARK! those bells so merry pealing!
'Tis the OLD YEAR'S parting knell;
Time is onward quickly stealing,
Let us haste to say farewell!
Farewell! OLD YEAR! a kind farewell!
Though I shan't parting from me fast;
Yet many a tale of thee we'll tell,
When recounting o'er the past!
Good-by! good-by! OLD YEAR a good-by!
Here thou canst no longer stay:
Thy number'd moments swiftly fly,
Then away! away! away!

CHORUS

Hark! those bells so merry pealing, &c.

Hark! those bells so merry pealing!
'Tis the NEW YEAR'S promis'd time;
Let us then, with thankful feeling,
Join to sing its natal chime!
A welcome to thee, young NEW YEAR!
Joy and peace attend thy reign;
So may thy course be bright and clear,
Free from want and free from pain:
We hail thy coming, Child of "Time!"
And again our welcome sing!
The merry bells another chime,
Shall for thee a greeting ring!

CHORUS.

Hark! those bells so merry pealing, &c.

But! those bells so merry pealing!
Speak a message to each heart:
Time on us is silent stealing,
And we soon from all must part.
Yes! we, and all created things
Soon must fall and fade away!
For OLD TIME in changes brings,
Certain death and sure decay
Then let us keep this truth in view,
And so regulate our life,
That we may run our course quite through,
Free from wrong and free from strife.

CHORUS.

Hark! those bells so merry pealing;
'Tis the NEW YEAR'S natal time!
Let us then with joyous feeling,
Celebrate the happy time.

L. WRAY.

THE NEW YEAR.

The old man he is dead, young heir,
And gone to his long account;
Come, stand on his hearth, and sit in his chair,
And ride his saddle mount!

The old man's face was a face to be fear'd,
But thine both loving and gay;
Oh, who would not choose for that stern white beard
A bright young cheek alway?

The old man he had outlived them all,
His friends were dead and gone;
But hundreds are wassailing now in the hall,
And true friends every one!

The old man moaned both sore and long
Of pleasures past, he said;
But pleasures to come are the young heir's song,
The living, not the dead!

The old man trembled at sight of death,
His life was drear and lone;
But the young heir has not a feather of debts,
His heart's all his own!

The old man used to shudder, and seem
Remembering secret sin;
But the happy young heir is as if in a dream,
Paradise all within!

Alas! for the old man—heaven have mercy!
And fear for thyself, young heir;
For he was innocent once as thou,
As ruddy and blythe and fair

Reap wisdom from his furrowed face,
Cull counsel from his fear;
Oh, speed thee, young heir, in gifts and in grace,
And blessings on thee NEW YEAR!

—From "Hastenus," a collection of poems, by Martin Farquhar Tupper, Esq., just published.

THE OLD YEAR AND THE NEW.

"RINGING THE OLD YEAR OUT AND THE NEW YEAR IN."

THE COUNTRY DANCE.

CHRISTMAS AT THE THEATRES.

MADAME VESTRIS. MR. HARLEY. MISS HOWARD. MISS KATHLEEN FITZWILLIAM.

LYCEUM.—SCENE FROM "THE GOLDEN BRANCH"

DRURY-LANE.—"FRIAR BUSH, OR HARLEQUIN AND KING GOLD."—THE OPENING SCENE.

MISS P. HORTON. MRS. KEELEY. MISS REYNOLDS.

HAYMARKET.—SCENE FROM "THE WORLD UNDERGROUND."

THE THEATRES.

CHRISTMAS has always been a time of great activity in the theatrical world; but perhaps there has not for a very long time been so much bustle at the various places of entertainment as at the present season. Collect all the opinions of the holiday-keepers, we believe we may say that the piece which will live the longest, and please the most, is the LYCEUM burlesque—that the PRINCESS' pantomime is, generally, the best; and that the SURREY stands forward pre-eminent in the fun of its opening. We will now proceed to report upon them individually.

DRURY LANE.

After Balfe's new opera, the pantomime called "Friar Rush, or Harlequin and the Gold," was produced, to a house crammed to the ceiling. The story is thus:—The *Baron Catcovellenbogenvassenheim* (Mr. Heslop) falls in love with the beautiful *Hilda* (Miss Waite), the daughter of an old woodcutter (Mr. Chapius). She is beloved by *Frizt* (Mr. Harvey), and the good fairies of course take up the cause of the young people. The *Baron*, being in distressed circumstances, applies to *King Gold* (Mr. Morrison) for his assistance. He gives it, and wealth is about to triumph, when *Friar Rush* (Mr. J. W. Collyer), instigated by the fairies, summons an army of *ignes fatui* about him, and, by deluding appritions, leads the *Baron* and the *Headsman* (Mr. Naylor) through swamps alive with frogs and snipes, and other horrors of gigantic size, until they sink exhausted into the morass. Meantime *King Gold* has caught the lovers, and is about to hand them over to the mercies of the *Baron*, who falls right through the earth to the good fairies of coarse caverns; when the good *Fairy* (Miss Rance) appears, and changes *Fritz* and *Hilda* to *Harlequin* and *Columbine*; and the *Baron* and his *Headsman* become *Pantaloon* (Mr Garden), and *Clown* (Mr. T. Ridgeway). The comic business then commences, with a country public-house, in which the indestructibility of *Harlequin* is famously shown. He is crammed down a pump, pumped out into a pail, rolled flat, fired out of a cannon, decapitated, has his head thrown into the pit, and otherwise marvellously ill-treated, but always comes up entire again. It is a physical scene, of the old school, depending entirely upon the exertion of the pantomimists. Next, we have a living view of Boulogne, on the quay, with the hotel "tooters," *poissarder*, douaniers, and visitors, all busily and activite. The *Clown* here makes great business of examining the travellers: *Punch* is well received, but upon the discovery that it is a caricature of Louis Philippe in his portfolio; and, finally, a luckless traveller is passed through the douane people, who examine him at every place. Legal Hall next appears, and we have a very comical police, after this, a bedroom scene is introduced for the *Clown* and *Pantaloon*, whose beds turn into two fishing boats, and the room into the open sea. Next, the scene of the Nine Elms Pickle Warehouse, with all the immediate adjuncts of that locality, and, as it is managed by the clowns and the Covent Garden performance, the entire scene changes to an allegorical representation of Shakspeare's deathless fame. A Mnemonyke and Pianoforte publisher's afford room for some of the *Clown's* oyster-eating and pilfering, and soon after the Tennis Court. After this, the ascent of the Victoria Balloon, and a fall in the sea, and the shock of the stars, and the curtain then upon a tableau presenting ground flora.

We do not, then, remember to have escaped from a pantomime. It was entirely composed of scenes, each of which was made the most of. The fairies, and the clowns were admirably managed, and the harlequinade was as good as any we have seen for many years. Indeed, we think that, altogether, the pantomime is worthy of the name. It is not a string of scenes, but a connected piece, and we have only to add, that the scenery, dresses, and decorations are all of the most splendid description, and that the whole is got up in a manner worthy of the house.

The only drawback to the success of the piece was the length of the performances. It was not finished until half-past twelve o'clock, and the consequence was, that the greater part of the audience left before the conclusion. This was a pity, as the pantomime deserves to be seen to the end. We understand that Mr. Balfe's opera became ready too late to be produced at Christmas, and that it will be produced on the occasion of the Queen's visit. This is a pity, as it will be a great disappointment to many, but it could not be helped.

The performances of Mr. Balfe's opera and pantomime will be the only novelties at this theatre during the holidays, Mr. Jones having determined to produce Mr. Balfe's opera because Christmas was the time to bring it out, and he could not help it. The scenery and dresses will be entirely new, and the whole will be got up in a manner worthy of the house and of the composer. It was a pity that the opera could not be produced at Christmas, as the pantomime rehearsals, thus delaying it, have been a great inconvenience to the performers, and have prevented them from having any holidays. The pantomime will be produced on Monday next, and the opera will be brought out as soon as possible after the pantomime has been got well under way.

HAYMARKET.

Mr. A. Becket has once more come forward as a burlesque writer, and, in conjunction with Mr. Lemon, written a piece called "The World Underground; or, the Golden Flute and the Brazen Waiters," which did not create any great sensation on the first night, but which we hear has since gone much better. *Prince Emerald* (Miss P. Horton) has dreamt of some young lady, the *Princess Carbon* (Miss Reynolds), and fa lan descends to inquire into the matter. He finds that she is in love amongst them. In this he falls, and, accordingly, breaks his heart. He is about to drown himself, when the Spirit of the Brazen Waiters, *Brass* (Mrs. Keeley), arrests him, and gives him some of the water to drink, as well as a magic flute, to enchant those who listen to it. With this, *Brass* sends the *Prince* to the *Princess*, who also enjoys a flute and water. The *Princess* then, after an infinity of good situations, until at last he discovers the object of his attachment, and is united to her.

As Mr. Becket's writings, there was an unlimited outlay of jokes hitting at everything—the one that got the best round of applause being an allusion to the Irish members dying on the floor of the house. Still, the piece generally did not call forth that continuous hearty laughter which always attended the representation of "Open Sesame," by the same writers; probably from a conventional notion prevalent amongst dramatists, that any breadth of fun is not suited to the Haymarket audiences, but that, even in a burlesque, more "careful" writing is required. This is wrong; we believe the patrons of Mr. Webster's popular theatre like a good laugh at some good Christmas nonsense, as well as the former Lyceum visitors. All the ladies and gentlemen engaged on the piece played admirably, and an additional word may be said in favour of Mrs. Keeley's *Brass*—a delicious assumption of insolence. The burlesque is very nicely put upon the stage—a scene in China, where everything resembles porcelain ornaments, being especially ingenious. A first night's reception ought never to be fully taken as a true verdict of a piece; and we doubt not but that "The World Underground" will, after the first nervousness, will be more successful as popular as many that have preceded it. The play bill, by the way, is made out in a novel and humorous manner.

ADELPHI.

Managers will soon get terribly puzzled to know in what manner they can best make out the Christmas bill of fare for their theatres. One critic tells them that pantomime has had its day; and another says that burlesque has been worked threadbare: and then, when a lessee follows both these bits of advice, and brings out an entire novelty, the *gentlemen will not believe in it*, and behaves badly accordingly. These remarks apply to the production of a novel style of pantomime at the Adelphi, on Monday evening, when Mr. Paul Legrand, from Paris, made his *début as Pierrot*, in an Italian entertainment; and, in spite of his real ability, was unable to carry it through to a happy termination. When we first saw the piece announced we mistrusted it. We remember witnessing Dubreuse—the King of Pierrots—at his own Boulevard theatre Les Funambules, a few years ago; and, expressive as his pantomime was, we thought the whole affair remarkably "slow." And the Adelphi audience on Monday evening appeared to entertain the same opinion of what they were witnessing. The truth is, that they did not understand it; as somebody observed, they mistook *Pierrot* at first for a ghost; and then, having but one notion of pantomime, and that being inseparably connected with a clown and pantaloon, they got disappointed and ill-tempered, when they found those personages were not to make their appearance. Mr. Legrand however, must not be cried down. He is wonderful as a pantomimist; but he unfortunately chose a bad vehicle for his action—that is to say bad, regarding the appreciation of his audience. When the alterations and curtailments have been made, we will notice his clever performance again, for it would not be fair to condemn the Adelphi pantomime entirely from its Monday night's reception.

LYCEUM.

We expected something very good at the Lyceum, and we were not disappointed. That many others thought the same was evident from the fact of most of the leading critics of the papers being there in preference to the other houses, on Monday evening. Mr. Planché's tact and delicate humour; Madame Vestris's taste and knowledge for effect; and Mr. W. Beverley's beautiful scenery were certain to produce an excellent pantomime, and, accordingly, the curtain rose on "Little Goodchild Bratcon was put upon the stage, was too good to allow the least chance of failure.

As usual, Mr. Planché has gone back to his old wife, the Countess d'Aulnois, for his fairy tale, and the story of "Le Rameau d'Or" has been wonderfully dramatized by him. Indeed, Planché is fairy-tale proceeding a right old grandmother would tell her grandchildren on a winter's evening. We have seldom seen a burlesque with so many points to tell on a first representation: we never saw one go so smoothly. Every scene and line worked as if it had been a month at its business, and no hitches marred the effects intended. The dresses, decorations, and scenery were magnificent. It would be useless to describe the pantomime, as the cast included all the chief favourites of the house, and the Misses Vestris, Mr. Keeley, and Mr. Bedford showed themselves to be the most perfect pantomimists. Miss Fitzwilliam's dancing was also very good, and the transformation scene was as splendid as light and colour could make it. The curtain fell amidst the most enthusiastic applause, and was raised and lowered for the principal performers, and for Madame Vestris and Mr. Planché, who received a perfect ovation.

It is in this indescribable charm, in this sympathetic influence, in this thrilling feeling, that Madame Vestris stands away over her actress brethren. We have seen her in all characters, and we have always found her the same. In the drawing-room comedy, in the broad farce, in the extravaganza, and in the pantomime, she has been equally successful. Her graceful and fascinating manner, and her thoroughly feminine style, have won for her a place in the affections of the public, which, we believe, no other actress has ever held in this country. Her pantomime dresses, this year, have surpassed anything we have ever seen her wear, and her singing was as good as ever. We have only to add, that the pantomime will be repeated every evening during the holidays, and that it will be followed by a new burlesque, written by Mr. Planché, and produced with the same splendour as the present piece.

PRINCESS'.

The Princess' Theatre is gradually acquiring a reputation for Pantomime, if it has lost all *prestige* with respect to Opera and Legitimacy. This is in a great measure owing to the comicality of Mr. Paulo Lexmore, as *Clown*, who is so full of fun and quaint drollery, that he could almost keep a piece going, alone and unaided. We have seen him year after year, and always more than once, and are confident we never laughed so much at anybody else. He is never at a loss on the stage for some appropriate joke; and his pantomime is of the first order. He has, however, a chance of display in a pantomime above the usual standard of excellence, written, we believe, by Mr. Rodwell, and called "The Father Thames, or Harlequin and the Four Seasons," in which *Brildlebit, Snaffle, Bimber*, and other harness freaks are doing smith's work. *Strategy* enters, and tells them that *Sir Satisfy* mare has lost a shoe, and presently put an end to their operations. This very simple introduction to the next scene by a good fairy, who sends forth some sprites to assist the mare, Grizzle. Next we come to the *Doctor's* house, and are introduced to our old friends *Tommy* and *Harry Bolsover*, who had enlisted in the Queen's Guard, and who create great domestic feuds. At last the *Doctor* starts on his journey, and all the mishaps of that eventful tour are well shown, until he returns home again, when Mr. Lexmore's comicality is again brought into play. The last has been produced at Astley's for several years, and was received with uproarious delight by a very tightly packed audience.

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MUSICAL REVIEW.

JULLIEN'S ALBUM FOR 1848. Jullien and Co.

This volume may be regarded more as a gorgeously emblazoned work, than for its musical merits. The covers are elaborately decorated, and will glitter in any gilded drawing-room. There is a portrait of Mr. Broadhurst, as *Don Juan*, by Mr. Brandard; and a portrait of Jenny Lind, in *Amina*; the former being too thin, and the latter too stout, in the figures, but the faces are very like. There are other illustrations by Brandard, Phillips, &c., the suggestions are often in name, such as Independence, Love Sweet, Love, the Fair of Venice, and the Mistletoe Bough, as well as appropriate amateur; Macfarren, J. L. Hatton, Lavenu, A. Lee, &c. The best pieces are the dance ones, and herein Julien, Koenig, Barret, &c., have excelled.

THE MUSICAL BIJOU, 1848. D'Almaine and Co., London.

This beautiful annual makes its welcome appearance at the opening of the new year in most attractive guise. In this era of revived letter-press illumination and illustration, there will not, among the many exquisite contributions of the season to the drawing-room table, be one which surpasses, and few that rival, the "Musical Bijou" in beauty of embellishment. The frontispiece, title-page, border, &c., executed by Mr. Brandard, are printed in chromo-lithography, with a very delicate tint. The designs are chaste, and, unless slightly altered, from the Sèvres and other illuminated manuscripts in the Louvre Collection of the Bibliothèque Royale. The best pieces are by Macfarren, Mellon, Balfe, Lavenu, Julien, &c., &c., and have also the dance ones, and herein Julien, Koenig, Barret, &c., have excelled.

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A delicate melodic air, which was last heard tenderly at the opera Comique, the halo Marguerite sings, Marcel [illegible] at the opera Comique. At the Opera National, Montigny's opera of "Wahr, ou Neuhaus Trouvé," has been revived with success. It was first played at Fontainebleau, in 1777. The concert for the benefit of Habeneck, the veteran conductor of the Société des Concerts, was brilliantly attended. Alard distinguished himself in Beethoven's Violin Concerto.

MUSICAL REVIEW.

JULLIEN'S ALBUM FOR 1848. Jullien and Co.

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THE STANDARD LYRE DRAMA. Mosey and Co.

Part Five, of this work, brings down the "Marriage of Figaro," by Mozart, to the song of Basilio, "In quegli anni."

HANDEL'S DESTINGEN TE DEUM.—HANDEL'S JUDAS MACCABEUS. J. A. Novello.

We have received parts the third of these respective publications, which will form companions to the admirable editions of the "Messiah" and "Creation," just completed.

WOOD'S EDITIONS OF THE SONGS OF SCOTLAND. Wood

This new and cheap edition is progressing satisfactorily.

T. BAKER'S MODERN PIANOFORTE TUTOR. Jullien and Co.

Mr. Baker's intention in this work, is to introduce a novel course of instruction, rendered necessary by the modern style of pianoforte music. We think the labours of students will be much facilitated by Mr. Baker's lucid system. His examples are well selected, and he elucidates his views by illustrations.

SIGHTS IN ITALY; with Some Account of the Present State of Music and the Sister Arts in that Country. By W. GARDINER. Longman and Co.

Mr. Gardiner, the author of that curious book "The Music of Nature," and for his pilgrimages to the Shrine of Shakspeare, in search of gossip; and, wherever the author treats of music, his taste and judgment may be generally relied upon.

A GENT IS NOT A GENTLEMAN. The Words by MY FATHER; the Music by ME; and Dedicated to MY MOTHER. Sung by Everybody, and Sold Everywhere. E. Ransford.

The wit of this song rest's solely in the title, and the music is an adaptation of an old song, the stupidity of which ought to have secured its oblivion.

CALDWELL'S MUSICAL JOURNAL. Part 6.

This astonishing cheap publication continues its successful career. Take what it may [illegible] there is [illegible] Here are the songs of [illegible] and Braham's singing some two or three years since, also a "Tyrolienne Galop" and Strauss' "Rose Waltz," well arranged for the piano.

THE LOST FAERY. C. E. HORN. Z. T. Purday.

This is a captivating song, in the peculiar and felicitous style of Mr. Horn, and which has rendered and many of his compositions so popular.

THREE PART SONG FOR FOUR VOICES. By C. G. W. SCHWANTZE. Published at the Phonetic Depôt.

This is the first publication which has come under our notice in the sequential notation invented by Arthur Wallbridge. We are informed that vocal classes, [illegible] and [illegible] this system, but, assuming that his principles be perfectly correct, we question whether his ingenuity can ever be rewarded with success. The promulgation of his theory is, in fact, impracticable. Mr. Wallbridge proposes the pitch of notes by Arabic numerals, and this series of twelve notes is called a sequence, the sequences being distinguished by names and signs. The great characteristics of the proposed re[illegible] natural scale of seven sounds, and the reduction of the various times to the only two natural kinds, double and triple. Flat and sharp signatures, leger lines, arbitrary clefs, &c., are entirely abolished.

THE MUSICAL TREASURY. G. H. Davidson.

This cheap publication has reached its 90th part.

THE IRON TRADE.—The first decided step towards a reduction in the price of South Staffordshire iron has just taken place, the agent of Lord Ward having turned a similar way for the price [illegible] This last quarter day the nominal price was £7, although little business has in the meantime been done at that quotation.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*J. H.*" *Boston.*"—*The "Chess-Player's Hand-book," lately published by Bohn, costs 5s. only.*

"*L. and E.*"—*You can have two or more Queens at one time on the board.*

"*R. O. S. E.*"—*1. There is no difference whatever between the Enigmas and the Problems, either as their construction or the process of solving them. 2. A Problem which can be solved in less than the prescribed number of moves is unsound.*

"*A. B.*"—*You have failed to solve the corrected version of No. 202.*

"*A Veteran*"—*If you will send a diagram of the position, we shall have much pleasure in giving you the solution.*

"*J. J., Berkshire.*—*A Chess Club under very promising auspices is on the eve of being established at Reading; but we are not aware that the President, Secretary, and Committee have yet been chosen, or that the club-rooms are ready.*

"*M. P.*"—*You will find competitors of every grade of Chess skill at Ries' splendid Divan, in the Strand.*

"*B. B.*" *Sheffield.*—*There is no art, no strategy, in the pontoon sort. White simply wins because he has a large preponderance of force. Pray devote a little time to the study of others' Problems before you attempt to construct any of your own.*

"*A. Z.*"—*We must decline all "5-2 attempts."*

"*Sigma,*" "*Sopracuta.*" *See our solution of Problem No. 205.*

"*W. H. C.*" *is requested to observe the remark appended to the solution of his last Problem.*

"*Ambulator*" *makes too many Enigmas. A single one, well composed, is worth a hundred loosely constructed.*

"*W. E.,*" *Sherborne.*—*You must have set up the position inaccurately. In Problem 202, after White's third move of Kt to K 8g, Black has no opportunity of checking, either with the Rook or any thing else.*

"*Alpha*" *will be at the pains to map our positions correctly before he ventures to impugn their accuracy. The King is not to check at starting, as he asserts, either in Enigma 243 or 243.*

"*Juvenis*" *is wrong. The Rook can be interposed, and thus delay the mate to three moves.*

"*Valley-field.*"—*The unrivalled "Indian Problem," which has so long graced the frontispiece of the "Chess-Player's Chronicle," is perfectly correct, and can be solved in the number of moves mentioned.*

"*J. 1. G.*" *has failed in Enigma No. 245.*

"*W. H. H.*" *Bingham, is thanked; but the position is not correctly described, and, if so mistake not, has already been printed.*

"*Shagird,*" *Delhi.—Your highly acceptable communication has safely come to hand; and the Moonshee Wuris Ali's remarkable Problem shall be given in our next. We are delighted to hear of the progress Chess is making in the land of its birth with such supporters as Mr. Cochrane, Mr. T. C. Morton, and Baboo Parry Chund Mitter, the new Chess Club at Calcutta is surely destined to take a very high position among establishments of the kind.*

"*An Amateur.*"—*Is it possible you can believe such childish efforts deserving publicity? Before attempting the construction of a Problem again, devote some months to the study of the acknowledged masters in the art.*

"*S. H. W.*"—"*Beta,*" *St. Neots.—See the last Number of the "Chess-Player's Chronicle."*

"*Tyneman.*" *There is an excellent little Chess Club established at Newcastle, numbering many amateurs among its members, of acknowledged skill. Of these we may particularize Major Burnes, an old competitor, in India, of the celebrated Cochrane: Mr. Silas Angas, formerly of the Durham Club; Mr. Robson, and Mr. Hodgson, all of whom are above the average of provincial players.*

Solutions by "Tramp," "R. E. E.," "T. T.," "J. M.," "G. P.," "H. P." "Clod" "Felix," "P. R. S.," "W. P. S.," "J. E. B.," "T. R. S." "P. S.," "E. G. D.," "Helena," "White," "White Rock," "Charley," "Abbot M. p." "A Peirama," "Dacepulus," "Woodstockensis," "B. B." "A. L. M." "J. A. G." "W. E." "F. P." "J. S. D." are correct. Those by "H. A. C." "Park Hill," "Phillis," "Milo," are wrong.

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM NO. 205.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. R to K B 8th	Q or Kt takes Q (best)	3. B to Q B 4th (ch)	K takes B or ♙
2. R to K B 6th (ch)	K to Q 4th	4. Kt to Q Kt 6th	mate

2. K to his 5th

1. Kt to Q 8th -mate

This is a pretty idea, and leads to many ingenious combinations; unluckily, however, the position admits of a very simple and common-place solution as follows —

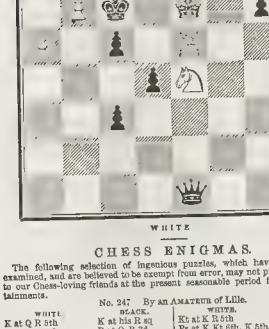
1. R to Q 6th -ch | 1. K to Q 4th (best)
2. Q takes Q Kt P (ch) | 2. R to K 8nd
3. Q takes R, and mates next move

PROBLEM, NO. 206.

This singularly beautiful little stratagem is the invention of CHARLES STANLEY, Esq., of Brighton.

White moving first to checkmate in five moves.

BLACK.



WHITE

CHESS ENIGMAS.

The following selection of ingenious puzzles, which have been carefully examined, and are believed to be exempt from error, may not prove unacceptable to our Chess-loving friends at the present seasonable period for fireside entertainments.

No. 247. By an AMATEUR of Lille.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
K at Q R 8th	Kt at K R 5th		
R at K R 2d	P at Q B 3d	P's at K Kt 6th, K 5th,	
B at K h 7th	and Q 8th	White to play and mate in two moves.	
B at Q Kt 6th			

No. 248.—By the same.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
K at Q B 8q	P at K 5th	P at K B 5th and Q 1d	Kts at K B 5th and Q 1d
K at K R 3d	Q at her R 3d		
Kts at Q 5th, and Q B 8th	P at Q R 5th	White to play and mate in three moves,	
6th	B at K R 4th		

No. 249.—By the same.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
K at Q R sq	K at K R 8th	B at K Kt 8th	Kt at K R 4th
Kts at K Kt 7th & 8th	B at K 7th	P at K R 2d	P at K B 7th

White playing first, mates in three moves

No. 250.—By the same.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
K at his 5th	Kt at K 3d		
Q at her 7th	P's at K 2d & 4th	White to play and mate in four moves.	
	No. 251.—By Hans Pfalz.		

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
K at his 2d	K at K B 8th	Kts at K R sq, and K's	
R at K Kt 5th	P at Q 4th	4th	

White to play and mate in three moves.

No. 252.—By VON OPPEN.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
K at his 8th	K at Q B 3d	B at Q Kt 2d	Kt 7th, K B 6th,
B at K B 2d	P's at K R 7th, K 4th	P at Q B 4th	Q 2d, & Q B 2d

White to play and draw the game.

No. 253.—By HERR SVANBERG.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
K at Q Kt 4th	K at Q 4th	P's at K B 4th, and Q B 5th	Kt at K Kt 5th
Q at Q B 7th	Q at K R sq		P's at K 5th, Q 6th, and Q R 2d
Kts at K Kt 7th, and Q Kt 1st	K at K B 3d	White to play, and mate in three moves.	
	B at Q B 3d		

No 254

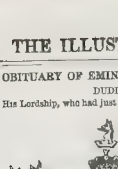
WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
K at Q Kt 4th	K at Q R 3d	Kts at Q 2d and 6th	P's at Q Kt 7th, and Q R 6th
B at h 3d	R at Q R 6th	P at Q Kt 6th	

White to play, and mate in three moves.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

DUDLEY, EARL OF HARROWBY.

His Lordship, who had just completed his 85th year, died suddenly on Sunday, the 26th ult. He was the eldest son of Nathaniel, first Lord Harrowby, by Elizabeth, his wife, daughter and co-heir of Dr. Barrick, Bishop of London; and grandson of Sir Dudley Ryder, Lord Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench. Soon after attaining his majority, the noble Lord, Viscount Sandon, was returned and entered on public life, and obtained a seat in Parliament. In 1809, he became Treasurer of the Navy; and in 1804, on the return of Mr. Pitt to power, was appointed Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. In 1812, he received, in Lord Liverpool's Administration, the dignified appointment of Lord



President of the Council, which he continued to hold for the unprecced period of seven years. During recent political struggles, Lord Harrowby has abstained from all interference. At the period of his decease, he was a Governor of the Charter House, a Doctor of Civil Law, a Trustee of the British Museum, High Steward of Tiverton, &c.

His married, in 1795, Lady Susan Leveson Gower, daughter of Granville, first Marquis of Stafford, and by her, (who died in 1838), had four sons and five daughters, viz., DUDLEY, Lord Sandon, now second Earl of Harrowby; Granville George, R.N.; Lady Susan, late Viscountess Encington; Mary, wife of Captain Edward Saurin, R.N.; Georgiana Elizabeth, Lady Wharncliffe; Harriet, married to Lord Charles Harervey; and Louisa, married to the Hon. George Fortescue.

ADMIRAL SIR GEORGE PARKER.

THIS distinguished naval veteran died on the 24th ult., at his residence, near Great Yarmouth, of a severe attack of influenza, in the 81st year of his age, and after seventy years' devotion to his country's service. He entered the navy, under his uncle, Sir Peter Parker, and was early employed in the East Indies, on board the Malabar coast. In 1791, he participated as Lieutenant of that vessel, in the capture of the French frigate, *La Resolue*. He next served under Duncan, in the turn of the French frigate, *La Resolue*. He next served under Duncan, in the North seas, and made several captures, when in the latter, *Sarpentria*. In 1808 he was in command of a squadron in the Baltic, and was frozen in for some time at Gottenburg. In the same year, in company with the *Nassau*, he captured and destroyed the Danish 74-gun ship, the *Aboukir*, and proceeded with it to Walcheren. Sir George was born in 1767, the son of George Parker, Esq. His grandfather, Rear-Admiral Sir Christopher Parker, was the naval distinction in the early part of the eighteenth century, and his uncle, Sir Peter Parker, Admiral of the Fleet, was created a Baronet, 28th Dec., 1782, in requital of his gallant services, more particularly in an attack on Charlestown. The action was one of the most sanguinary fought during the American war. The quarter-deck of the *Bristol* (Parker's ship) was cleared of every man but himself.

MARIA LOUISA, DUCHESS OF PARMA.

ACCOUNTS from Italy announce the death, on the 9th ult., of Maria Louisa, Duchess of Parma, Piacentia, and Guastalla.

The still pale shadow of the infirst Queen
That earth has yet to see or to her bath seen.

Maria Louisa had lived to be very nearly the longest reigning Sovereign of Europe, thirty four years having elapsed since she exchanged, for the portion of an Archduchess, her share in the Throne of the French Empire. Her Highness of an Archduchess, her share in the Throne of the French Empire. Her Highness was born at Vienna, 12th December, 1791, the eldest daughter of Francis II., Emperor of Austria, by Maria Theresa, daughter of Ferdinand IV., King of Sicily. Her marriage to Napoleon took place on the 2nd April, 1810—the most brilliant epoch in the career of that illustrious soldier Paris was then the capital of an European Empire. The spoils of all nations, save one, were collected in her halls; the Princes of all nations, save one, formed the circle of the Imperial Court. And yet, within four brief years, this mighty power passed away, like a meteoric splendour. The Emperor departed an exile from France, and his Austrian bride became Sovereign of the little Duchy of Parma.

Her father place was by St. Helen's wave.
Her only throne was in Neuport and Lucca.

The only child of Maria Louisa, by Bonaparte, was a son, the late Duke of Reichstadt, born 20th March, 1811, who died unmarried, at the Palace of Schoenbrunn, near Vienna, 22nd July, 1832.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

Money has again been easier this week, and a reduction to 4 per cent in the rate allowed for fixed periods, or "at call," has been made by the various discount houses. The rate of discount for the ordinary description of trade paper, is about 5½ per cent.; for first-rate paper, not more than 5 per cent. is demanded.

Letters from Paris mention that the effect of the reduction of the rate of discount by the Bank of France to 4 per cent., had been to create considerable activity in business, notwithstanding the Christmas holidays

The creditors of the estate of Messrs. Abbott, Nottingham, and Co., shawl warehousemen, of Aldermanbury, have consented to accept a secured composition of 6s. in the pound, payable in equal instalments, at three, six, and nine months' date.

The estate of Messrs. Coates and Hillard, of Friday-street, will be administered by the Court of Bankruptcy; a flat has also been issued against Messrs. Gates and Company, of Watling-street,

The suspension of Messrs. Job Wright, and Co., Russian merchants, was announced on Tuesday. The liabilities are stated at £60,000, and the assets at £30,000. Little doubt is entertained of an ultimate liquidation in full.

The reconstruction of the Union Bank of Ireland, which suspended on the 21st of October, has been the subject of conversation during the week. The existing liabilities are recommended to be paid by the realization of the assets of the concern, and any calls on the present shareholders, and a fresh capital for the concern, and the business of the bank raised by the creation of 30,000 new shares preserving the business of the bank raised by the creation of 30,000 new shares of £10 each, of which £5 is to be called up, and on which it is proposed to be made prefrence dividend of 7 per cent. Some changes are also proposed to be made in the constitution of the bank, a range which are the abolition of the office of general director, and the appointment of two of the ordinary directors to co-act with the manager, all differences between whom are to be decided at the monthly meeting of the general board. Such guarantee or reserve fund as may from time to time be formed, are to be invested in Exchequer Bills or other Government securities. The winding of the bank is recommended for the 1st of vermont securities. The winding of the bank is recommended for the 1st of vermont securities. The winding of the bank is recommended for the 1st of February, from which period the accounts will be kept separate from all previous transactions. Under the existing deed of settlement a majority is necessary for the confirmation of general meetings of the shareholders will be necessary for the confirmation of these arrangements.

The English Funds opened firmly on Monday, registering a slight advance. Consols realised 89¾ for money, and closed with an appearance of firmness, which was confirmed by the result of Tuesday's prices, the closing quotation being an advance of ¼ per cent. on the prices of the previous day. On Wednesday, however, a slight reaction occurred; and, notwithstanding the peaceful character of the French King's speech, some sales depreciated Consols to the extent of ⅛ per cent. This downward movement continued on Thursday, the extent of ⅛ per cent. This downward movement continued on Thursday, the Exchequer Bills have been steadiness, the dulness of the weather, and a few sales, made ostensibly on the unsatisfactory state of France socially, and the fall in the French Rentes, resulted in Consols quoting yesterday's prices. To-day a rise is anticipated, which will probably close the week, and still promise to improve. Bank Stock is firm, and the closing quotations of the few funds open are:— Bank Stock, 187½; Reduced, 89¾; New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cent Annuities, 89¼; Long Annuities expire Jan. 1860, 8 11-16ths; Ditto, Oct. 10, 1859, 8 7-16ths: India Bonds, under £1000, par; Consols for Account, 89⅝; Exhequer Bills, 12 14.

The dividend on Spanish Three per Cents, due 1st December, 1847, as well as Mexican, 3 per Cent, 1846, 18½; Spanish, 5 per Cent, 1840, 19½; Ditto, Passive, 4½; Ditto, 3 per Cent, 20¾; Venezuela Bonds, 21 per Cent, 26; Ditto, Deferred, 10½; Dutch, 2½ per Cent, 12 Guild., 55½; Ditto, Account, 56; Ditto, 4 per Cent Certificates, 85.

There was a slight appearance of animation in the Railway Market at the commencement of the week, but the decline in the value of the Spanish Three per Cents, on Thursday, advanced a turn, but this arose more from the payment of the dividend than any political cause. The closing prices (nominally) of the other securities are—for Brazilian Bonds, 80; Chilian Bonds, 5 per Cent, 98; Mexican, 5 per Cent, 1846, 18½; Spanish, 5 per Cent, 1840, 19½; Ditto, Passive, 4½; Ditto, 3 per Cent, 20¾; Venezuela Bonds, 21 per Cent, 26; Ditto, Deferred, 10½; Dutch, 2½ per Cent, 12 Guild., 55½; Ditto, Account, 56; Ditto, 4 per Cent Certificates, 85.

Business continues to be perfectly unimportant in the Foreign Market. Mexican alone, on Wednesday, quoting a point below Monday's price; since which, an improvement has placed the price ½ per cent in advance. Spanish Three per Cents, on Thursday, advanced a turn, but this arose more from the payment of the dividend than any political cause. The closing prices (nominally) of the other securities are—for Brazilian Bonds, 80; Chilian Bonds, 5 per Cent, 98; Exchequer Bills have been steadiness during the week, and still promise to improve. Bank Stock is firm, and the closing quotations of the few funds open are:— Bank Stock, 187½; Reduced, 89¾; New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cent Annuities, 89¼; Long Annuities expire Jan. 1860, 8 11-16ths; Ditto, Oct. 10, 1859, 8 7-16ths: India Bonds, under £1000, par; Consols for Account, 89⅝; Exhequer Bills, 12 14.

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The dividend on Spanish Three per Cents, due 1st December, 1847, as well as Mexican, 3 per Cent, 1846, 18½; Spanish, 5 per Cent, 1840, 19½; Ditto, Passive, 4½; Ditto, 3 per Cent, 20¾; Venezuela Bonds, 21 per Cent, 26; Ditto, Deferred, 10½; Dutch, 2½ per Cent, 12 Guild., 55½; Ditto, Account, 56; Ditto, 4 per Cent Certificates, 85.

The English Funds opened firmly on Monday, registering a slight advance. Consols realised 89¾ for money, and closed with an appearance of firmness, which was confirmed by the result of Tuesday's prices, the closing quotation being an advance of ¼ per cent. on the prices of the previous day. On Wednesday, however, a slight reaction occurred; and, notwithstanding the peaceful character of the French King's speech, some sales depreciated Consols to the extent of ⅛ per cent. This downward movement continued on Thursday, the extent of ⅛ per cent. This downward movement continued on Thursday, the Exchequer Bills have been steadiness during the week, and still promise to improve. Bank Stock is firm, and the closing quotations of the few funds open are:— Bank Stock, 187½; Reduced, 89¾; New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cent Annuities, 89¼; Long Annuities expire Jan. 1860, 8 11-16ths; Ditto, Oct. 10, 1859, 8 7-16ths: India Bonds, under £1000, par; Consols for Account, 89⅝; Exhequer Bills, 12 14.

The dividend on Spanish Three per Cents, due 1st December, 1847, as well as Mexican, 3 per Cent, 1846, 18½; Spanish, 5 per Cent, 1840, 19½; Ditto, Passive, 4½; Ditto, 3 per Cent, 20¾; Venezuela Bonds, 21 per Cent, 26; Ditto, Deferred, 10½; Dutch, 2½ per Cent, 12 Guild., 55½; Ditto, Account, 56; Ditto, 4 per Cent Certificates, 85.

SATURDAY MORNING.—The English Market was heavy during the whole of yesterday, and the failure of an old-established firm trading with India and South America, added to the depression. Consols closed at 89¼ for the Opening. The Share Market and Foreign Market partook of the general heaviness, without anything occurring worthy of record.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—The present week's arrival of English wheat having been again very small, the trade was [illegible]. A fair sale for wheat, at [illegible] prices. Foreign wheat [illegible]. Barley [illegible]. Beans [illegible]. Peas [illegible]. Flour [illegible]. Oats [illegible]. Linseed [illegible]. Rapeseed [illegible]. Cakes [illegible]. Coals [illegible]. Tallow [illegible]. Hay [illegible]. Straw [illegible]. Hops [illegible]. Wool [illegible]. Hides [illegible]. Leather [illegible]. Iron [illegible]. Lead [illegible]. Spelter [illegible]. Oil [illegible]. Spirits [illegible]. Sugar [illegible]. Coffee [illegible]. Rice [illegible]. Saltpetre [illegible]. Indigo [illegible]. Cochineal [illegible]. Cotton [illegible]. Silk [illegible]. Wheat [illegible]. Flour, 3710 sacks.

Arrivals this week:—Wheat [illegible] qrs.; barley [illegible] qrs.; oats [illegible] qrs.; beans [illegible] qrs.; peas [illegible] qrs.; flour [illegible] sacks.

Wheat [illegible] to 4s. dearer. Barley [illegible] to 2s. dearer. Oats [illegible] to 1s. dearer. Beans [illegible] to 2s. dearer. Peas [illegible] to 2s. dearer. Flour [illegible] to 1s. per barrel dearer.

The Mark Lane Express [illegible] of the week:—Wheat [illegible] per qr. Barley [illegible] per qr. Oats [illegible] per qr. Beans [illegible] per qr. Peas [illegible] per qr. Flour [illegible] per sack

TWELFTH NIGHT CHARACTERS—1848.

KING.

The maxim's rife in law-books drear and long,
Whatever hap—the King can do no wrong.
So now, to-night, whate'er my deeds may be,
Remember—no one's to find fault with me.

MISS CAROLINE COQUETTE.

I'm a flirt—I avow it—there's no one occasion
On which I don't get up a bit of flirtation;
Now if's Fred, now it's Harry, who thinks me his own,
Then stands staring aghast when he finds the bird flown!

BEAU WHIPPERSNAPPER.

Letter A, Number One, is the title which falls
To Old England's crack ships, her most staunch wooden walls;
And I, too, am A. 1, if you give me my due,
And count, after wooden walls, wooden heads, too.

QUEEN.

Queen for the night—be mine the pomp and pride
To rule the Sovereign of this bright fireside.
Your smile my tribute—your good will my power—
Could ever Princess boast a richer dower?

A ROYAL BEEFEATER.

Lusty and trusty—burly and bold—
Flourish your carving-knife—never cry hold;
Up to your duty—never shrink back,
While there's beef on the platter and ale in the Jack!

NELLY VIOLET.

What's prettier than a pretty flower
Fed in Grove, by Sun and Shower?
What's prettier?—Why! a pretty face—
One look at you will prove my case.

LORD GOLDLACE

Great Britain her glory may owe to the sailor;
But, for mine, I'm indebted alone to my tailor;
For men of my pedigree held it no sin
To be glittering without although empty within.

DUCHESS OF DAFFODILS.

Room, for the Duchess of Daffodils,
With a pedigree older by far than the hills,
And this privileges proud, le her form or her face
As ugly as sin, men still talk of "Her Grace."

CAPTAIN BLUNDERBUSS.

Zounds! drums! trumpets! and thunder!
Do I look like a man who would ever knock under?
That martial appearance for nothing I'd barter,
For I'd look just as fierce were I bawling for quarter!

TWELFTH NIGHT CHARACTERS—1848.

MONSIEUR FRANCOIS PARLEZ-VOUS.

Memento of France from the head to the heel,
The pride of the café, the boast of Mobile;
Come join, as in Albion, to keep up mirth's ball,
And empty a glass to th' *entente cordiale*.

ALDERMAN GOBBLE.

For a hero like me, twine the laurel and myrtle,
For I have developed the "love of the turtle;"
Not the turtle, however, which coos from a tree,
But the turtle which furnishes rich Callipee.

PATRICK O'TATER.

For two things we're famous—though Saxons may hate us
For the point of our sayings—the meal of our 'tatoes;
And so we can manage, without ere a joint,
To live and grow fat on potatoes and point.

MR. PETER PUMPWATER.

"Who drinks beer, thinks beer," so pronounced a sage,
Whose doctrines always with me were the rage;
And so, as I'm a milk-and-water drinker,
Of course I'm but a milk-and-water thinker.

LADY BLUESTOCKING.

Write! write! write! what nobody ever heads;
Print! print! print! what nobody ever reads.
Oh, this frivolous world—that sings, plays, or dances—
Instead of reading, as read it ought, my tragedies and romances.

FARMER MANGELWURZEL.

"I'se a rough, honest farmer, loike—ees, so I be, zur;
And my talk's of guano and wheat, do ye see, zur?
My wits may be dull, and my bark may be rough,
But at heart, I'll go bound, I'se a good bit of stuff."

THE PROFESSOR'S LADY.

BY BERTHOLD AUERBACH.

AUTHOR OF "VILLAGE TALES OF THE BLACK FOREST."

TRANSLATED BY MARY HOWITT.

(*Concluded from page 422.*)

WHEN Reinhard returned home from these visits, he often felt the old discontented and irritable sentiment in his heart: his domestic circle seemed so circumscribed—so like something in common life; and when Lorle expressed her feelings and her thoughts in her child-like stammering manner, he seldom listened to them, and still more seldom took the trouble of correcting or improving them: he was wearied of teaching the A B C of mental cultivation. He now also became susceptible to little instances of awkwardness or want of grace in her: her quick and somewhat heavy step was unpleasing to him; and when she lifted a glass, let it be as light as it might, it was not done elegantly with the fingers, but with ti e whole hand. Her movements, which had been so elastic and pleasing in her village costume, were, in the dress of the city, heavy and constrained: she trod firmly upon her heels in walking; and when he begged of her to try to acquire that easy and floating kind of gait which walking more upon the toe gives, she replied, "I need not learn all that now; I was able to walk before I was a twelvemonth old."

Reinhard had no acquaintance among the general inhabitants of the city; and as regarded his brother artists, he stood in a very awkward position. He had been elected to his office without any preparation: some of them, therefore, believed that he had obtained his appointment by some indirect means, whilst envy and bitterness caused others to pass unjust judgment on the Painter and his works. Out of the Court circle, therefore, he had no acquaintance excepting the Sub-Librarian, who often vexed him by expressing so openly the opinion that no man of honour would allow himself to mix in society which was so vitally unsound as that his admission to it must be made an exception to its laws. And, besides this, he quarrelled doubly with Reinhard, because he wanted to make Lorle, that fresh child of Nature, as artificial as the beings around him.

CHAPTER VIII.

HIGH LIFE AND THE BREAD OF PRINCES.

Lorle's life was very solitary. Her husband spent most of his evenings from home, and his days were often passed in the chase with some of the gentlemen of the Court; and besides this, he was now busy fitting up his painting room in one of the upper chambers of the Royal stables. Lorle had never yet been there.

Bärbel had fallen into bad health, and Lorle grieved deeply. One day Reinhard said that the old servant must return home, at which Lorle wept so bitterly that it was with great difficulty he could pacify her. He now left his wife very much to herself, and when now and then he tried to school her into anythings she obstinately opposed herself to him: she had been humble as long as he was devoted to her; her whole day's occupation had been one long waiting for him—her work merely an amusement till his return; but now, when he had scarcely a word to say to her, was ill-tempered, and hardly ever spoke but to blame her, or teach her something, she listened to his remarks without a word. Reinhard also was unhappy in the highest degree.

Bärbel was deeply grieved at the disunion which had so soon taken place between the young couple; she tried to comfort Lorle, and her main hope was that all would get right if there were but a child. Lorle, at this suggestion, fell weeping on her breast.

"I fear," said she, "that that will never be. It was sinful in me to be painted with a child on my lap which represented the Saviour. I did not want to be painted in that way, but he would have it. God be merciful to me, and forgive me my sin!"

Bärbel tried to talk her out of these sad thoughts; but she believed more in them than even poor Lorle herself.

A whim of the higher powers unexpectedly brought Lorle into connection with her husband's elevated circle. He came home one evening unusually early, and announced that the Prince wished to speak with Lorle, and that therefore she was to go with him the next day to the picture gallery. He was prudently silent about the Prince wishing to see the original of the Madonna.

"I would rather not; I have nothing to get from Princes," replied Lorle.

"Ah, child, there's nothing in that," said he; "people must obey the wish of a Prince, else they give offence; people are not to be asked whether they will or not; and I have promised."

"Well! I will," said poor Lorle; "but yet let me say one thing, if it is to be so, I shall not at all know whether what I do is foolish or not; I—I don't know in the least what I should do!"

Reinhard spoke kindly and assuringly to her. "Give yourself no more trouble," said she; "I am satisfied, do you be so too; only I do wish the whole world would leave me in quiet; I want nothing from it."

Reinhard went to the Sub-Librarian's, to ask his sister to come the next morning and assist Lorle in dressing for the audience, and then he went with his friend to the beer-house, where he spent his evenings. There, in a small room, he found several young lawyers, physicians, tradespeople, and mechanics, comfortably sitting together, smoking, drinking, and talking. At first, there was a silent astonishment to see the young courtier enter their circle, but presently the conversation went on in its usual course. The profoundest questions of the day were here discussed with an acuteness, a penetration, and an ardour, which silently amazed him; and it appeared to him that, through a whole month in the most brilliant saloons, was not heard as much original wit and penetrative knowledge as within this short space of time, in this mean and dimly-lighted room. The noise and the downright earnestness seemed new and strange to him for he came from those circles where people talk low and smile, instead of disputing and laughing. Neither was a monarchical centre wanting here, and, strange enough, this was the Sub-Librarian; his powerful voice and extensive knowledge secured to him this dignity without etiquette. Reinhard remained here longer than he at first intended; it was full of intense interest for him.

Leopoldine came. She helped Lorle to dress; taught her how to make a curtsey, and how she must address the Crown-Prince. Lorle seemed to assent to all, but no sooner was Leopoldine gone than she threw off her cap and chemisette, saying to her husband, "I will not go! I will not! I am not a simpleton, and you let me be made a fool of. I know very well when people make me stupid: I am always worse then; and I am so short-tempered and impatient. Good God! what shall I become?" said poor Lorle, in the bitterness of her heart.

She wept aloud. "Nothing," said Reinhard, with emotion; "nothing different to what you are, only be a good child."

"I have told you a hundred times that I am not a child," returned she; "but now I will go and dress myself properly; and you shall see that I will not make any mistake."

They went to the gallery. Reinhard scarcely dared to do more than to give Lorle a few general rules for her behaviour. She now saw, for the first time, Reinhard's painting-room; she was shocked at the state of disorder in which it was: she wished so much to straighten things, and Reinhard was obliged most earnestly to beg her to be quiet, lest she should soil her splendid white kid gloves. She was in a state of feverish excitement; she could not sit still for a single moment; she wished not to look abashed, but to shew the Prince that neither was she a fool, and to convince Reinhard also that she was able to speak to any one, let him be whoever he would. Reinhard observed this state of excitement with alarm; he would gladly have controlled her, but he had lost from his hand the reins that had formerly held this simple being in order; he could do

nothing more than beg of her to be quiet. At length the Prince was announced. They went to the great hall, but here again they had to wait, and all this arriving, waiting, announcing, and again waiting, made Lorle rather afraid; she felt as if something very extraordinary were about to happen. The Prince hastily entered in his uniform, and, bowing, he came up to Lorle.

"I am glad to see you, Mrs. Reinhard," said he in a familiar tone.

"Many thanks, your Royal Highness," returned she.

"Well, how do you like our city?"

Lorle, spite of Reinhard's admonishing glance, had immediately taken off her gloves; she knew not that she could speak so much better without them; and she replied, "Well, when one is married it ought to please one; it is very beautiful and clean, but the houses are so very high!"

"I have often thought," began the Prince again, "that the peasants are the happiest of people."

"Then your Royal Highness is wrong," said she; "it is not so; they have to work like day-labourers, and to pay more taxes than the Barons, as my father used to say."

Reinhard stood as if on burning coals; it was an unheard of thing that any one should tell the Prince that he was wrong. The Prince fixed his eyes on Lorle and smiled; and then, turning round, and pointing to the Madonna, he said, "I have seen you before now, Mrs. Reinhard."

"To be sure! Does your Royal Highness remember when we were little? You are just eight weeks older than I am; I know your birthday well, because we always had buns at the school on that day. Do you remember our coming through our village? You had at that time long light curls, and a worked collar on. We had for three weeks before, talked and dreamed about nothing but the Prince coming. There was no school the afternoon before, and hardly anything done on that day: and there we all stood with nosegays in our hands, and Martin was up on the church-tower; and when your Royal Highness reached our Market-place, all the bells began to ring, and they fired off little cannon; and we little children all gave a leap for joy, and the teacher cried out, "Hush! be quiet!" And then we soon heard the coach coming; and then it came and stopped just beside us, and the Burgomaster spoke a poem to your Royal Highness; and then all we children shouted 'Viva!' And then away went the coach and the Prince, who, however, took off his little cap with a tassel, and we threw away our nosegays, and then the attendants' carriage came and went over all our beautiful flowers."

The Prince was evidently affected. "If I known that you were there," said he, "I would have alighted. I wish you had been my little playfellow then."

"Yes, that might have been," returned she. "I had the most sincere sympathy for you; you had a poor life of it; never a minute to yourself—out in the wood, and in the village. You never ran anybody with you but grown-ups, old people hanging about you, and never leaving you a minute to yourself. Did your Royal Highness ever look up to a tree when there was not some Chamberlain by?"

The Prince took Lorle's hand. "You are an excellent creature," said he. "Yes, it is a melancholy life, that of a Prince."

"Well, it is not so bad but that it can be borne," said she; "it does not seem to have gone so very ill with your Royal Highness; and, as I had my ears boxed because of you, it remains all the better in my memory."

"How was that?" asked the Prince.

"While your Royal Highness was at the Springs, I was there, too, with my Birbel, and we were standing at the park gates, and you were walking in the garden, you let your pocket-handkerchief fall, and there came rushing up a very old man, with white hair, from among your attendants, and picked it up for you. When Birbel saw this, she said that you would be spoiled; and I said, that, if I were a Prince, I would not have those old people, with stars on their breasts, picking up what I dropped; and, for saying that, Birbel boxed my ears desperately. Well, it did me no harm, and the people say a deal of good of your Royal Highness."

"You make me happy by telling me that my subjects think well of me."

"I could not have believed, for my life, that I should have talked in this way with your Royal Highness," said Lorle naïvely, "and now I would say something more"

"Speak freely and openly," said the Prince

"Yes, good Heaven! that I might but now speak to some purpose," said she earnestly. "Your Royal Highness should see for yourself what an awful deal of want and misery there is in the country, and then I think you could and must help it."

"How do you think that it could be helped?" asked the Prince

"Yes, how? that I don't know; and therefore it is that your Highness has power given to you and to your learned gentlemen, who must and should set about relieving it."

"You are a wise and excellent woman," said the Prince, "and it is to be wished that all in your native place were like you."

"My father used to say," returned Lorle, "that if we paid poll-tax, we should not pass for nothing. And now may your Highness soon get an excellent wife! Is it true that you are soon to be married?"

In the pause which now ensued both embarrassment and smiles passed over Reinhard's countenance.

Lorle had addressed the Prince with the utmost familiarity; but that was nothing to the terrible blunder of asking a Prince point-blank a question which he, perhaps, could or would not answer. Lorle, however, expressed here openly and fearlessly what, in the highest circles, they only venture to touch upon with the utmost diplomatic reserve, as a marriage was in agitation.

"It may be," replied the Prince goodnaturedly; "it may be, if I can meet with such a pretty, amiable lady as you."

"That is nothing," replied Lorle; "people should not jest with married women. And now, may God preserve your Royal Highness," said she, offering her hand to take leave.

At that moment, the Adjutant came to announce that the review had commenced. Both the Prince and Reinhard accompanied her to the door.

"Professor!" exclaimed the Prince, as he was going, Reinhard turned back, and stood like one electrified, as if every nerve must listen.

"Do you know the most precious gem of art which we have in this gallery?"

"Which does your Royal Highness think most highly of?"

"Your gem of simple nature is the greatest of them all."

These words of praise passed through the mouths of the Adjutant into the highest circles, and for some days Lorle was the talk of the whole court.

This audience, however, completed in a peculiar manner the inward breach between Reinhard and the Court; it sounded him that this visit should have been arranged to fill up an interval of idleness, whilst to him and his wife it was a question of vital importance.

He was full of grief, because Lorle so frequently committed herself with strangers; it seemed to him as if she had taken a great deal more than she really had done, and it provoked him that her *naïveté* of character should be regarded with contempt, as, perhaps, turned to ridicule. He had a presentiment that this frank, unreserved, and confiding creature was only fitted for village life, where none are strangers to each other; where the doors are open to all, where they go in and out of each other's houses through the whole village, and where all are known to each other from their youth upwards, with all their peculiarities of character and fate.

How easily is a mind deluded which has once let in a misunderstanding: and Reinhard, instead of feeling ashamed for the unmerciful, natural strength of character which was revealed by this last occurrence, only saw with regret a rough obstinacy which repelled every element of cultivation.

CHAPTER IX

This last occurrence had in two ways sown deadly seed, or had caused that which already was there to shoot forth. Now, however, Lorle was occupied in watching a life already visibly shaken. Birbel could not leave her bed; and from this time Lorle was capable of nothing but attending to her faithful old servant; and before long she had the pleasant to and her recovering. The physician explained that probably the cause of Birbel's declining health was the want of her laborious work in the open air; and Reinhard was, therefore, very urgent that she should go home, to Lorle's joy, for old women are always attached that she would rather die than leave her. It will easily be understood that Reinhard's home was not now a cheerful one: it was vexatious to him that all his domestic life should be disturbed for a woman servant, and Lorle's distress to say as much as this to his wife, because he was firmly convinced that she could not understand his state of mind, and would necessarily mistake his meaning.

Autumn came—the trees. The cold season took to her sick bed, and in a few days died. Lorle's distress was indescribable. Her husband sympathized with her, but to him her grief seemed beyond the occasion. He had also a deal to do to settle misunderstandings between his wife and her new domestics

A dark winter succeeded. Reinhard went much less into society than formerly; he was no longer a novelty, and, besides this, evidently out of favour. And what does society trouble itself about the unhappy? It must have cheerfulness, even if that cheerfulness be assumed; and as for the world of high life, it recognises only those who are favourites of fortune. In the first instance, these repulses distressed Reinhard; and afterwards his endeavour was to avoid them. He was not, however, much at home, but had joined the circle of the Sub-Librarian. He and his friend now heard themselves with the design of a satirical illustrated work. Reinhard drew excellent designs for it; but the Sub-Librarian was very slow in preparing the letter-press which was to accompany them. When Reinhard had an engagement for the evening, his wife frequently have early, and repair in his dress suit to the little tobacco-reeking room at the beer-house, where he would remain late at night, and often afterwards walk for hours through the empty streets with his friend.

Lorle's life was more and more lonely; an inexpressible yearning, a homesickness, filled her soul, although she strove against it. Often did she think on that hour after her marriage when she had said to herself, that she could not bear herself; when she was so infinitely happy: now she felt how hard it is to spend a long and anxious life in dwelling on one happy moment. She coveted a kind word from her husband: a little praise from him would frequently have early, and repair in his dress suit to the little tobacco-reeking room at the beer-house, more

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PATENT FOR ROASTING COFFEE.—Extract from the "Patent Journal," of the 15th of December, 1847.—"Patents recently granted to William Lobb, of No. 1, the Grove, Camberwell, for certain improvements in roasting coffee, in the apparatus and machinery to be used therein; and also in the apparatus for making effervescing beverages and draughts."

PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT

Her Majesty having been graciously pleased to grant Royal Letters Patent to WILLIAM JAMES, of Number One, St. Paul's Churchyard, London, under the above title, and for the purposes therein declared, Dublin and Company take this early opportunity of affording the public that the extensive machines and machinery for carrying out the patent are being prepared with every possible despatch; and, on receipt of the first mail by the next packet, [illegible] and Colonies of the world, [illegible] adopting a simple scientific principle for the production of [illegible] coffee.

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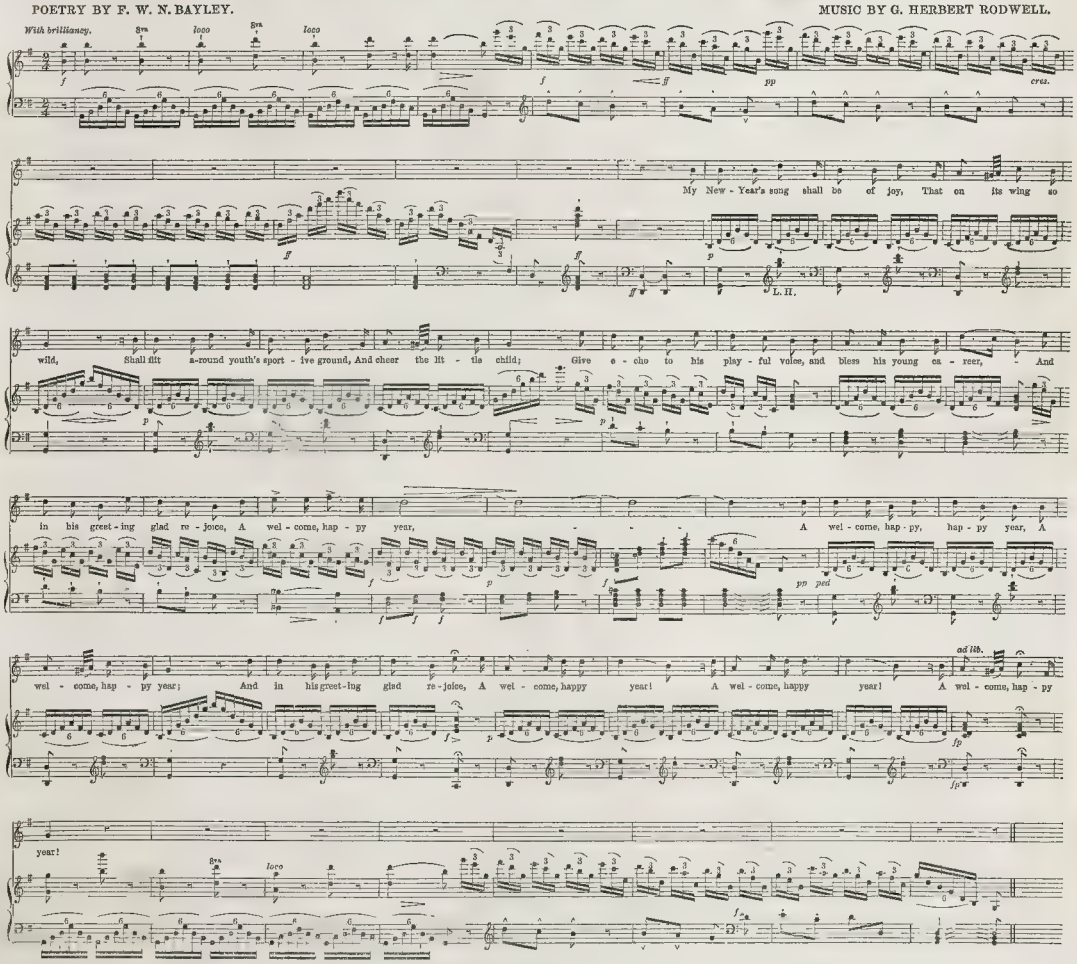
A NEW YEAR'S SONG.

POETRY BY F. W. N. BAYLEY. MUSIC BY G. HERBERT RODWELL.


With brilliancy.
8va
loco
8va
loco
My New - Year's song shall be of joy, That on its wing so
L. H.
wild, Shall flit a-round youth's sport - ive ground, And cheer the lit - tle child; Give e - cho to his play - ful voice, and bless his young ca - reer, And
in his greet - ing glad re - joice, A wel - come, hap - py year, A wel - come, hap - py, hap - py year, A
ped
ad lib.
wel - come, hap - py year; And in his greet - ing glad re - joice, A wel - come, happy year! A wel - come, happy year! A wel - come, hap - py
year!
8va
loco

II.

My New Year's Song shall be of Love,
That warms the maiden's heart,
Whose radiant eyes shall light her skies,
And blushing bliss impart:
He'll ring the wedding bells, and while
Their music thrills her ear,
Hear her sweet carol, through a smile,
Sing "Welcome Happy Year!"

III.

My New Year's Song shall be of Pride
(By no mean thought defiled),
The lovers of its gentle bride,
The parents of the r child!
Pride in springing hopes and Love,
That ever keep life dear,
And flings with bloom Time's freshest plume,
The Welcome Happy Year!

IV.

My New Year's Song shall be of Home,
The sweetest theme, and best,
That sue is its bliss in Nature's kiss,
Affection's hallowed rest!
The truest haven of the heart
For comfort or for cheer,
Long may its fine fair influence shine
Thro' every Happy Year.

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